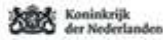


Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF)



DCPSF Annual Report 2012



One of the 20 schools constructed by War Child Canada in West Darfur using stabilized soil blocks, an environmentally sustainable alternative to kiln-fired bricks.

UN Multi-Donor Trust Fund	DARFUR COMMUNITY PEACE AND STABILITY FUND
Program Period	2008-2015 Phase 1: 2008-2011; Phase 2: 2011 – 2015
Budget	Phase 1: USD 33 million Phase 2: USD 40 million
Donors	Phase 1: Denmark, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom Phase 2: Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America
Goal	To achieve local-level peace and stability, and support inclusive and sustainable Darfur-wide peace negotiations.
Expected Purpose	Communities are stabilized, and trust and confidence between communities is restored, paving the way towards early recovery.
Expected Outputs	Specific outputs resulting from this project and contributing to the above are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur are in place. 2. Cooperation between communities over disputed livelihoods assets and income-generating activities increased. 3. Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased. 4. Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable. 5. Evidence of effective DCPSF grass-roots peacebuilding initiatives collected and fed into wider peace fora and Darfur agendas.
Reporting Period	1 January - 31 December 2012
Participating Organizations	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Human Settlement Programme, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNWOMEN), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO) and International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Partners with projects ongoing in 2012 (18)	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), American Refugee Committee International (ARC), Care International Foundation Switzerland (CIS), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), FAO, Fellowship for African Relief (FAR) Sudan, Intersos, Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW), Mercy Corps Scotland (MCS), Mubadiroon, Near East Foundation (NEF), Practical Action, Tearfund; United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), UNICEF, War Child Canada (WCC), World Vision (WV), and UNDP
Number of projects ongoing in 2012	21
Funding disbursed in 2012	Total USD 51,403,277, with USD 23,566,243 in 2012

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Executive Summary

This fifth Annual Progress Report of the Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF) presents results achieved during 2012 in fulfillment of the following DCPSF purpose and outputs:

Purpose: Communities stabilized and trust and confidence between communities is restored, paving the way towards early recovery.

- Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur are in place
- Output 2: Increased cooperation between communities over disputed livelihoods assets and income-generating opportunities
- Output 3: Increased cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources
- Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable
- Output 5: Evidence of effective DCPSF grass-roots peacebuilding initiatives collected and fed into wider peace fora and Darfur agendas

As shown in the analysis of conflict data available for the year 2012, the region of Darfur has experienced an overall increase of conflict intensity, representing a trend shift as compared to previous years. In this context, **DCPSF's peacebuilding** interventions based on its idiosyncratic approach—inclusive peacebuilding from the bottom up at the community level — were critical. In fact, results achieved and captured in the present annual report illustrate that the DCPSF interventions have managed to contribute to community-level peace and stabilization despite the overall context.

This was strongly evidenced by a sampling survey result conducted by the DCPSF Technical Secretariat (TS): 92 percent of community members sampled responded that trust and confidence was restored in the communities where the DCPSF projects were operating. The survey carried out by the TS to measure key indicators for the above-mentioned DCPSF results sampled 100 people in Darfur, which ensures 85 percent confidence level and 7 percent margin of error assuming the Darfur population as 8 million¹.

The information from the sample survey and reports from the implementing partners and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on 21 ongoing projects² in 2012 indicates that the communities with the DCPSF strengthened their resilience to conflicts and enjoyed peace and stability where activities promoting early recovery could take place, despite of the increasing overall intensity of conflicts and security incidents in 2012.

For *output 1*, the DCPSF delivered to make 160 community-based conflict resolution mechanisms functional in 2012. More than 146,500 people have used the mechanisms and benefited directly, while it can be assumed that over 2,425,620 people benefitted indirectly. Also, over 80 percent of sampled Darfuris responded that they are satisfied with reconciliation mechanisms, experiencing increased levels of peace and stability.

¹ Darfur Regional Authority, *2013-2019 Developing Darfur: A Recovery and Reconstruction Strategy* (2013)

² The projects approved in late 2012 were not counted. Those projects started only from 2013 and their results are not included in the 2012 Annual Report.

The DCPSF's *output 2 and 3* aim at promoting peace and stability through shared economic resources and opportunities and improved management of scarce natural resources among diverse communities. In 2012, 98 income-generation activities were supported that included different groups, such as women, youth and various tribes. Some projects exclusively targeted women and reported evidence that **women's income** generation helped build confidence and led to an increased voice for women. In addition, it was reported that markets not only improved the interaction among different tribes, but in particular that 12 markets out of 15 established in 2012 served as a platform for mediation of disputes among different tribes, and thus easing tensions by setting up market committees. Considering that access to water was identified as one of the most frequent reasons for increased tensions, the DCPSF has supported 109 water sources including boreholes, hand pumps, wells, and *hafirs* through consultative processes.

Output 4 aims to promote capacity development for better planning and prioritization as well as equitable and sustainable provision of basic services. Here, the DCPSF has supported 61 educational and 7 health initiatives. Through DCPSF, 25,302 children were newly enrolled in schools in Darfur. Forty-five civil society organizations (CSOs) improved planning, conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding activities. These results served to pave the way to recovery and development and preventing the relapse of conflict in these communities.

As anticipated in *Output 5*, DCPSF is meant to become a repository of best practices in promoting grass-roots-level peacebuilding and conflict resolution, with the DCPSF TS working closely with the implementing partners and other peacebuilding actors in Darfur. In 2012, the DCPSF TS organized six forums where findings from conflict analysis workshops held throughout Darfur on how to mainstream a conflict-sensitive approach to early recovery-related activities were shared. In September, the DCPSF disseminated these findings to a wider forum that included the Darfur Regional Authority (DRA), UN agencies, CSOs, pastoral, farmers, women and youth groups and prospective partners a month before the 2012 Call for Proposals launched. This forum provided an opportunity for sharing the most urgent conflict themes identified³ and ideas about how to address them.

An unpredictable security situation, limited access because of insecurity, seasonal factors, Government of Sudan approval processes, and the relationship with the Humanitarian Assistance Commission (HAC) and the National Intelligence and Security Services were the main difficulties that affected the delivery of DCPSF. Nevertheless, the DCPSF managed to achieve 14 out of 17 milestones defined for 2012 and went significantly beyond 6 of the defined milestones. The year 2012 can therefore be considered a success from the DCPSF perspective. As a way forward, it is recommended to work towards an expansion of activities so as to increase the overall impact of the DCPSF in Darfur in the coming years. At the same time, the Annual Report indicates that (i) the DCPSF should review of its results framework and strengthen its risk analysis considering the context it operates changed after the Phase II results framework approved, (ii) improve its targeting of communities experiencing conflicts based on continuous updated conflict analysis (see analysis in section 1.2) and (iii) develop a gender strategy and identify programmatic entry points on gender considering the continued challenges of meeting milestones and results in this area.

³ (a) migratory routes – demarcation, crop destruction, blockage of routes, (b) IDP issues, (c) competition over natural resources, (d) weakened governance and rule of law mechanisms – local and traditional

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARC	American Refugee Committee International
CAFA	Community Animation Friend Association
CBOs	Community-based Organizations
CHF	Common Humanitarian Fund
CIS	Care International Foundation Switzerland
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DCPSF	Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund
DDPD	Doha Document for Peace in Darfur
DFID	Department for International Development
DRA	Darfur Regional Authority
FAR Sudan	Fellowship for African Relief Sudan
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MPTFO	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
SGPM	Small Grants Programme Manager
TS	DCPSF Technical Secretariat
UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief
UN	United Nations
UNAMID	African Union/ United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
UNCT	UN Country Team
WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation

1. Introduction

1.1 Background: About the DCPSF and summary of DCPSF objectives and outputs

The DCPSF was established at the end of 2007 as a Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) to support community-level peacebuilding activities and foster social cohesion by drawing diverse communities together through processes of dialogue and consultations, while at the same time complementing assistance channeled through bilateral and multilateral humanitarian funding streams such as the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF).

The MDTF is administered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). The Administrative Agent concluded an Addendum to Memorandum of Understanding with a total of 13 United Nations (UN) and non-UN **Organizations (hereafter referred to as "Participating Organizations") involved in the DCPSF**, namely Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Human Settlement Programme, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNWOMEN), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) .

For Phase 1 with allocation of USD 33 million, the DCPSF has made significant progress in promoting conflict-sensitive approaches by engaging diverse communities together: pastoralists/farmers and internally displaced persons (IDPs)/host communities. It increased inter- and intra-tribal cooperation and promoted equity, and thereby lessened tensions and conflict over the sharing of scarce assets and resources.

Acknowledging the continuing need for a community-based approach to the stabilization of Darfur and given the significant contribution of ongoing DCPSF-funded programmes to peace and stability, it was agreed that DCPSF Phase 2 would continue focusing on addressing root causes and triggers of conflict at grass-roots and the local level. A window of opportunity exists for the DCPSF Phase 2: A new development of political settlement to the overall Darfur conflict through the signing of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) and lessons learned from phase 1 of the bottom-up approach to peacebuilding.

Understanding that long-term peace in Darfur is inextricably linked to the promotion of sustainable returns, early recovery, reconstruction and development, the DCPSF's **goal is to** stabilize communities and restore trust and confidence between communities paving the way towards early recovery. In doing so, DCPSF is expected to contribute to support inclusive and sustainable Darfur-wide peace negotiations through local level peace and stability.

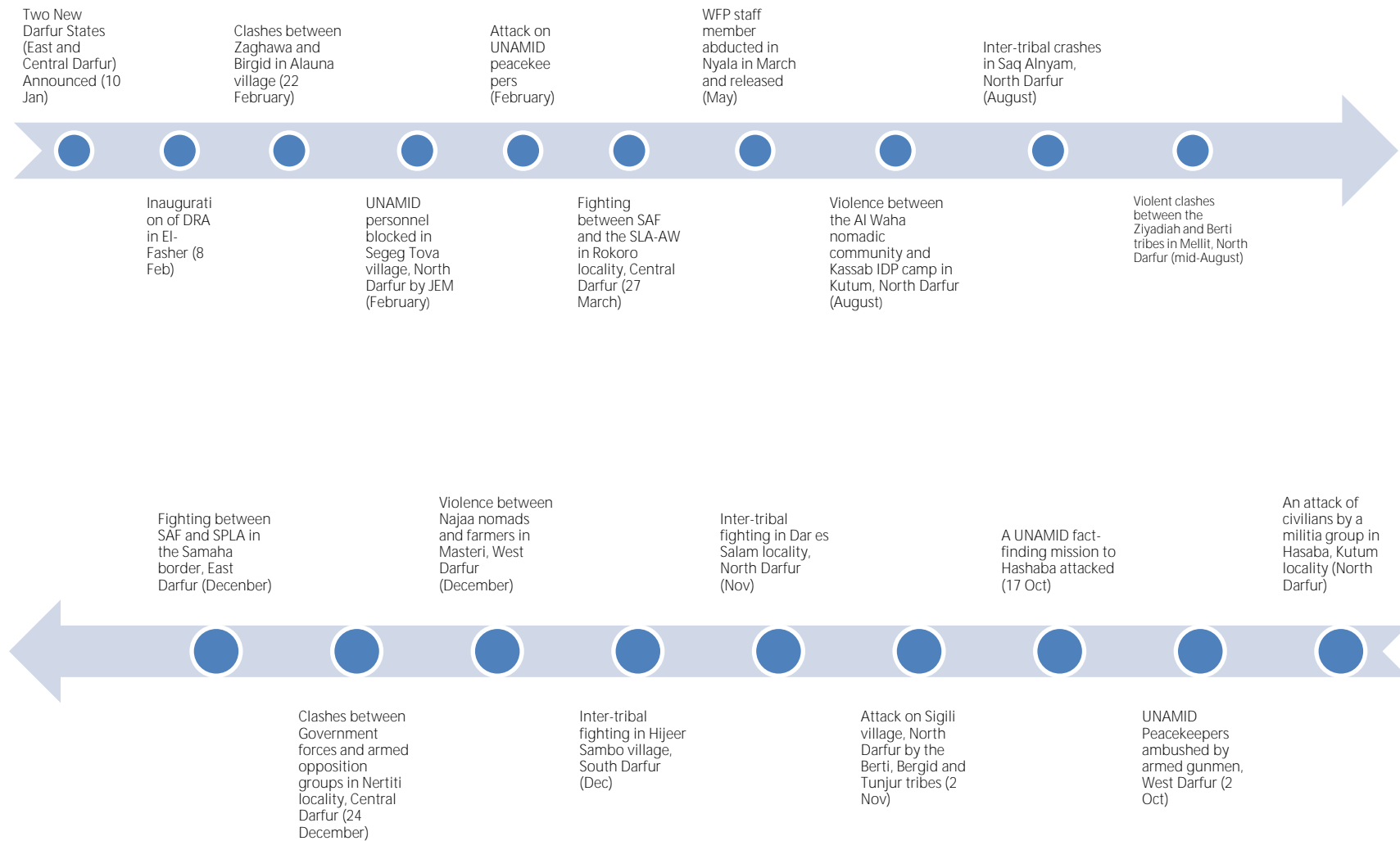
Specific outputs contributing to the above are:

- Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur are in place

- Output 2: Increased cooperation between communities over disputed livelihoods assets and income-generating opportunities
- Output 3: Increased cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources
- Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable
- Output 5: Evidence of effective DCPSF grass-roots peacebuilding initiatives collected and fed into wider peace fora and Darfur agendas

It is also recognized that **gender equality and women's empowerment** are a core goal of human development and the DCPSF actively pursued it as a **cross-cutting priority, guided by the UNDP's Eight Point Agenda and UN Security Council Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1888, and 1889** relating to Women, Peace and Security.

Timeline of key incidents in Darfur ⁴

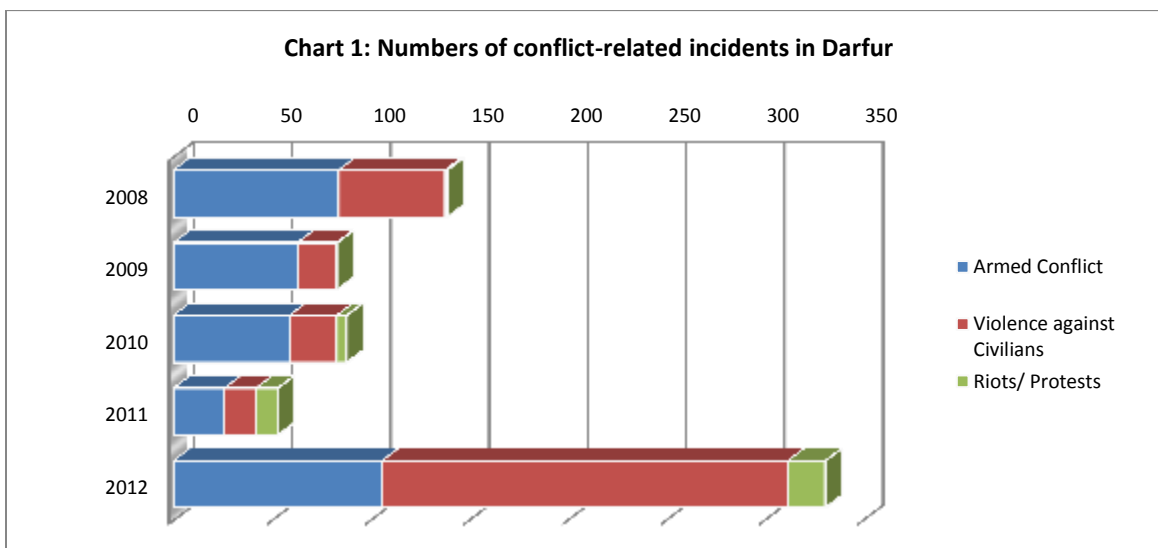


⁴ Source: OCHA Sudan Humanitarian Quarterly Update 2012

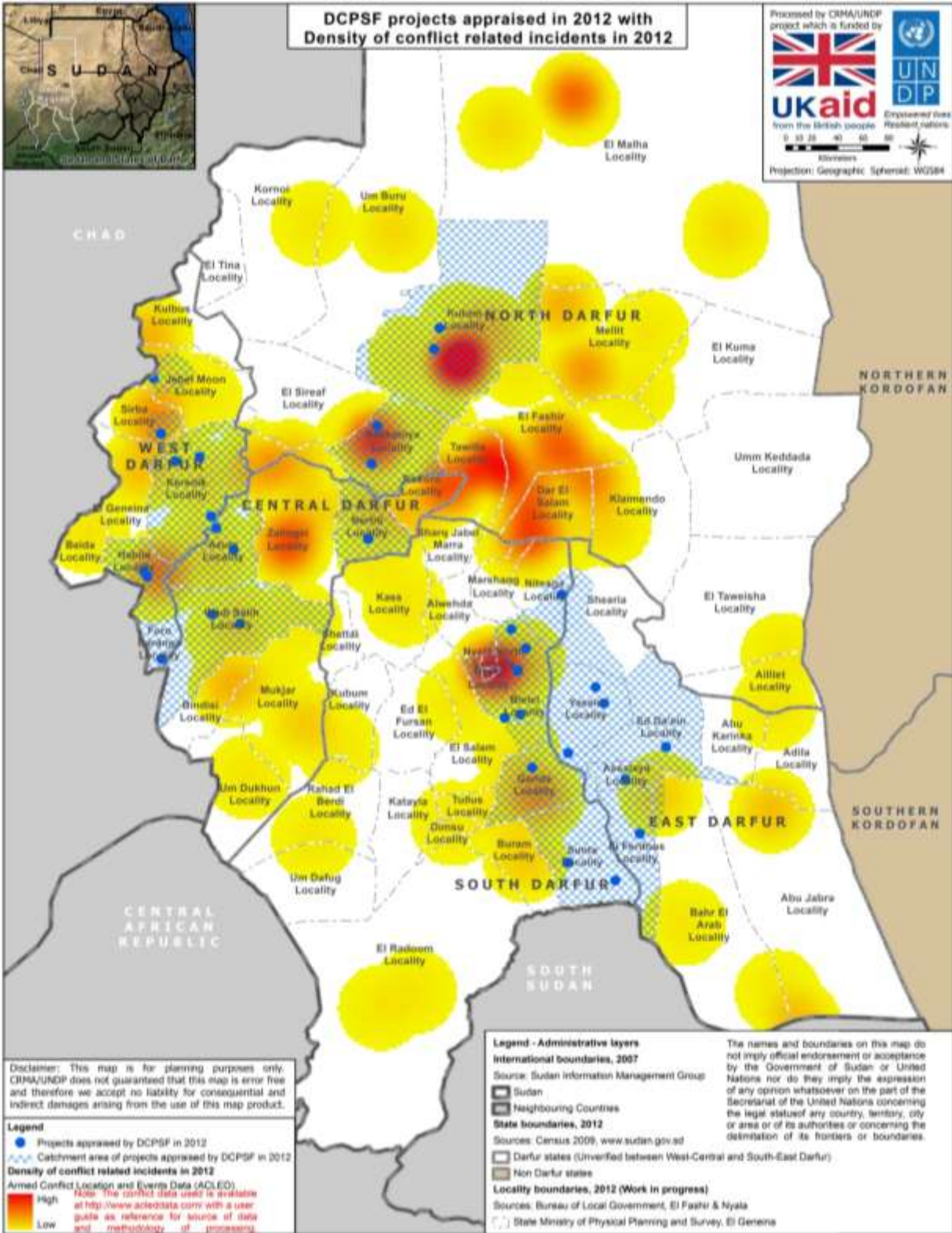
1.2 Context: Overview of Conflict Dynamics and Conflict Analysis in 2012

During 2012, the overall security situation in Darfur became more volatile. The above timelines identified key events in Darfur. Upon the signing of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) by the Government of Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement in July 2011, structures for implementation of the DDPD have been installed in 2012. The Darfur Regional Authority (DRA) was officially launched in Darfur in February 2012 and since its inauguration, the DRA has focused on building its internal capacity in line with its priorities of facilitating the voluntary return of IDPs and refugees, the reconstruction and development of Darfur, and internal dialogue among Darfuri people in support of the peace process.

Although it is said that organized fighting between the Government and the armed groups is decreasing, chart 1 visibly shows that the overall numbers of conflict-related incidents, which had been decreasing by 2011 as a trend, actually increased in 2012⁵. Insecurity continued to be the major impediment to access (clashes between the Sudan Armed Forces, militias and armed opposition movements, inter-tribal conflict, criminality, and banditry). Areas under the control of armed opposition movements, particularly eastern and western Jebel Marra, have been largely inaccessible because of such restrictions during 2012 (the attached heat map of conflict-related incidents with civilian casualties in 2012—map 1—also indicate intensity of conflict in these areas. In South Darfur, there have been a number of restrictions on travel by road outside Nyala, due to insecurity caused by frequent movements of armed groups, banditry, and instances of carjacking, which have affected access to IDP camps and other populations in need.



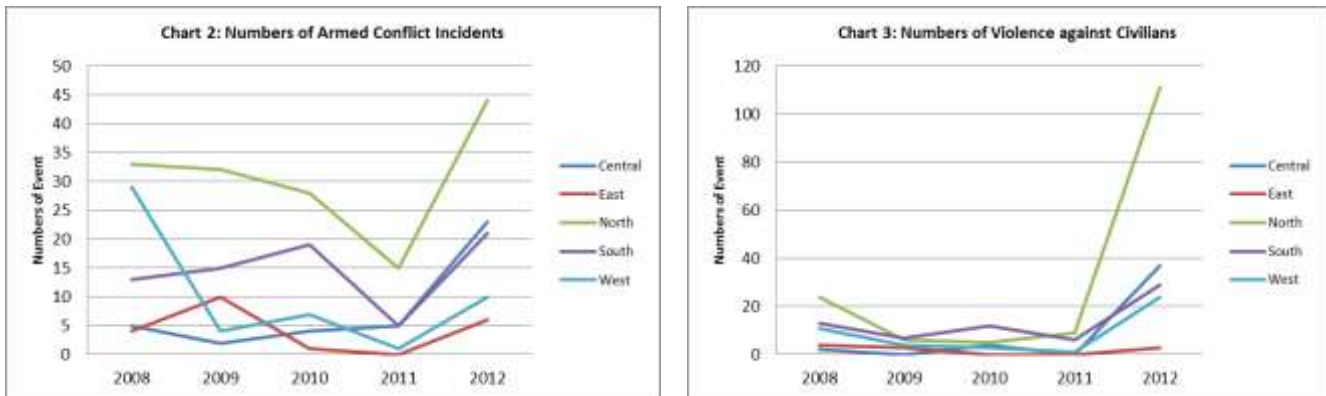
⁵ Armed Conflict Location and Event Dataset (<http://www.acleddata.com>). Raleigh, Clionadh, Andrew Linke, Håvard Hegre and Joakim Karlsen. 2010. Introducing ACLED-Armed Conflict Location and Event Data. *Journal of Peace Research* 47(5), 1-10.



Map 16: Darfur Armed Violence Density 2012 and DCPSF Projects Approved in 2012

⁶ ibid

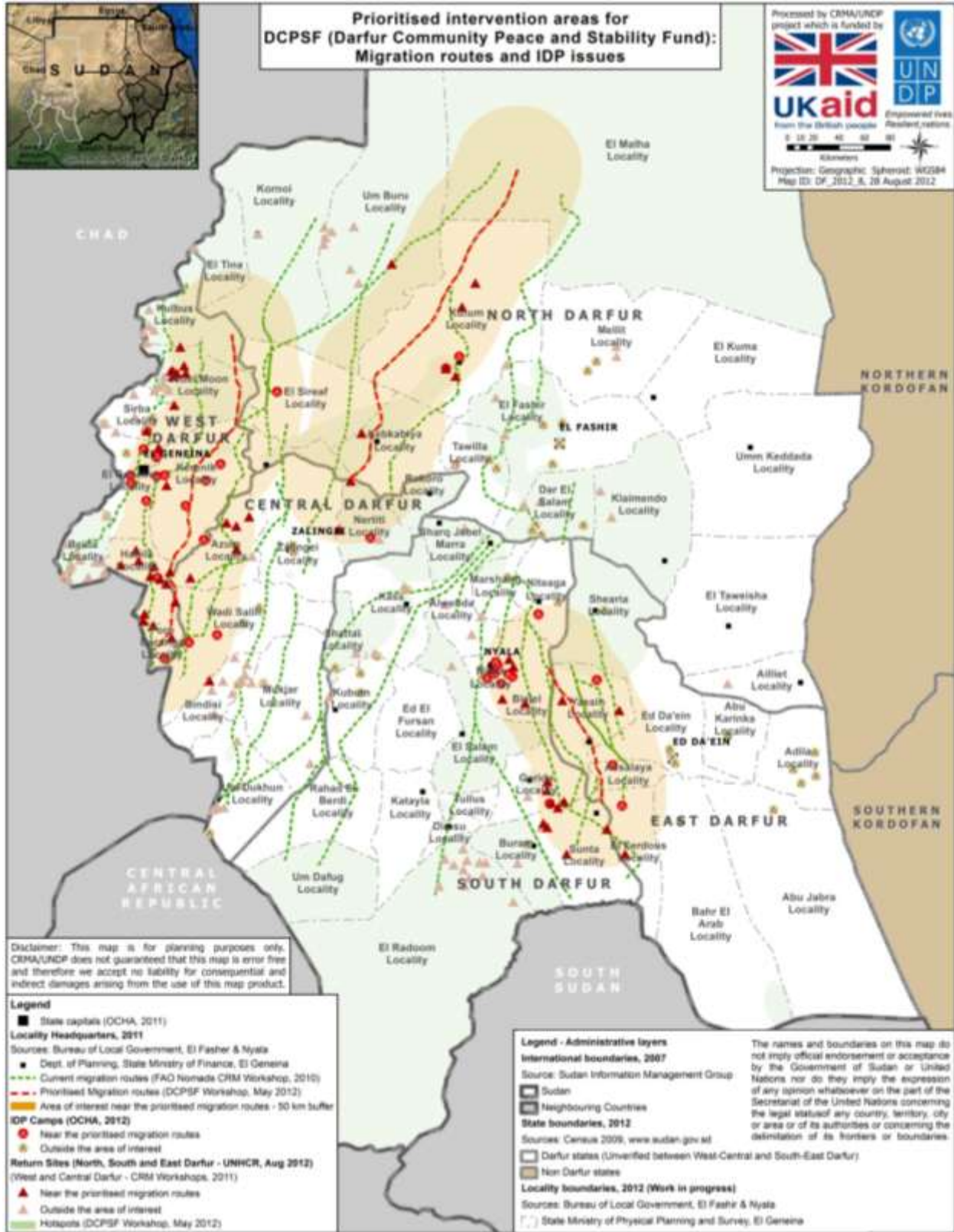
While the numbers of both armed conflict and violence against civilians increased across all states, charts 2 and 3 provide different pictures in each state.



Although efforts continued for peace agreements and negotiations at the macro level, the current situation indicates the necessity of the DCPSF approach—peacebuilding and stability from the bottom up. The DCPSF Technical Secretariat (TS) and the Crisis and Recovery Mapping and Analysis Project team organized three risk mapping and analysis workshops from May to June 2012. State government officials, pastoralists, women, youth unions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and UN agencies who participated in the workshops described risks of conflict on the ground. Most of the risks identified were caused by lack of trust and confidence at the community level due to competition for lack of scarce resources, IDP integration in communities, migratory routes and natural resource management, exacerbated by small arms prevalence and lack of rule of law. Based on the findings from the workshops, two main themes were identified for the 2012 Call for Proposals—migratory routes and IDP issues in the geographical areas indicated in Map 2. The identified geographical areas also overlap with the heat map in 2012 (Map 1).

At the community level, the influx of IDPs and seasonal migrants places pressures on scarce resources, which heightens tension and with easy access to arms could escalate to armed conflict and clashes together with the absence of local mediation mechanisms and early warning/early response systems that could build community resilience in dealing with external pressures. **DCPSF's strategic choice to address migratory routes was a big step in tackling a pressing need identified by grass-roots stakeholders, particularly the pastoral communities, who have largely perceived themselves as marginalized. The issues of IDPs and migratory routes are also in line with the DRA's priorities and thus, the DCPSF aimed at being more effective both in addressing grass-roots initiatives that feed into the wider peace fora as well as the Darfur peace agenda in the 2012 Call for Proposals.**

The conflict analysis also served as validation of the relevance of the DCPSF Phase II results framework on the ground. The ongoing projects from the Call for Proposals in 2010 and 2011, from which results are included in this annual report, were still relevant to the main risks related to peacebuilding at the community level. However, the above conflict analysis also suggests the review of the DCPSF Phase II results framework because of the changes after the Phase II results framework approved. In addition, continued conflict analysis by the DCPSF TS is important to improve its target based on the situation.



Map 2: DCPSF 2012 Call for Proposal Prioritized Area

2. Progress Review

2.1 Key results achieved per output:

The following results from the DCPSF indicate that trust and confidence is restored in the communities where the DCPSF projects are working, which was supported by 92 percent of community members sampled⁷. Regardless of the overall violence and conflicts intensified in 2012, the communities with the DCPSF strengthened resilience to conflicts outside and enjoyed peace and stability where early recovery type of activities can take place.

This indicates that the **DCPSF's inclusive approach focusing at the community-level** for peace- and confidence-building was effective. The DCPSF implementing partners were required to engage all tribes and members of the community in their activities.

The DCPSF has delivered the following achievements based on the outputs agreed upon in the DCPSF Terms of Reference through the ongoing 21 of projects in 2012, which were approved in 2010 (a part of Phase 1) and 2011 (as a part of Phase 2) respectively. Eighteen projects approved at the Steering Committee meeting in December 2012, the list of which is included in Annex 4, have not started their implementation and therefore their results are not included in this section.

i. Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur are in place

This output aims to make community-based conflict resolution mechanisms more effective and more inclusive of women, youth and minorities with the understanding that the core of traditional mechanisms is still valued in Darfuri society. However, many of such reconciliation mechanisms function without adequate legitimacy, authority or capacity. Considering that independently brokered processes of dialogue and consultation are critical and a basis for restoration of trust and confidence among diverse communities, interventions under output 1 was mandatory for the Call for Proposals in 2010 and 2011, as well as 2012.

The DCPSF has helped make 160 conflict resolution mechanisms functional and effective, an achievement significantly exceeding the annual target of 70. According to reports from the implementing partners, 146,513 people have used the mechanisms and directly benefited, and over 2,425,613 benefited indirectly. The conflict resolution structures enabled communities to engage in dialogue and coordination with other stakeholders in dealing with conflict, and humanitarian and developmental needs of their communities. Developmental needs were successfully met when communities addressed root causes of conflict. It was also through these structures that communities lobbied government institutions to deal with elements acting as spoilers of peace. Eighty-three percent of sampled beneficiaries claimed that they were satisfied with the reconciliation mechanisms available.

⁷ The DCPSF TS carried out a survey to measure purpose and output indicators require sampling. The detailed methodology is included in Annex 5.

It was still a challenge to include women in the main conflict resolution mechanisms such as the *Ajaweed*⁸ (since culturally, no women are included in the *Ajaweed*), although there is evidence of involvement of women in several other community-based conflict resolution mechanisms. For example, American Refugee Committee International (ARC), Care International Foundation Switzerland (CIS), United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), UNDP, and World Vision managed to form other mechanisms such as peace committees, peace and development committees, women and youth committees, and the migratory route committee, which supported the main conflict resolution mechanisms – *Ajaweed* and women participated in the committees. For example, the peace committees supported by UMCOR included eight women (out of total 30 **members respectively, i.e. 27 percent women’s representation**) and the peace and development committees supported by UNDP have six women **representation out of 20 members (i.e. 30 percent women’s representation)**. The roles of the peace committees, which are formed when conflicts arise, and the *Ajaweed* are complementary and the peace committees are more inclusive, modeled along modern democracy.

ii. Output 2: Cooperation between communities over disputed livelihoods assets and income-generating opportunities increased

Output 2 was intended to help ease tensions over the sharing of assets and resources. In 2012, 98 income-generating activities were conducted, which was slightly below the annual target of 100 initiatives. Those activities included micro-credit loans, farming inputs and activities, communal projects for women/youth groups, and vaccination of animals. These income-generating activities included different tribes as a way of mitigating conflict over livelihood assets and opportunities. Many beneficiaries have reported increased level of income and women’s economic empowerment, which resulted in giving them a voice in the community. FAR Sudan, for instance, provided micro-credit loans in West Darfur that increased **women’s purchasing power** through activities such as market stalls for IDPs, cosmetic shops, pharmacies, etc. One woman head of household said with a new sense of pride that she could now afford to take her children to school and to clinics, which she could not do before. The groups formed by FAR were modeled to merge with other groups in the third phase of funding. This increased and encouraged collaborative social relations among diverse groups, especially because it involved repayment of group loans.

The rehabilitation of markets by Intersos in West Darfur improved the interaction of all tribes in Habila, Forobaranga and Garsila and improved commercial transactions, according to the report from Intersos. Market committees were also set up to manage issues arising in the markets jointly among the Bagarra, Abala and Masalit and Fur tribes.

iii. Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased

⁸ *Ajaweed* are the tribal mediators who make up the traditional conflict resolution mechanisms used all over Darfur to address conflict. They are constituted in an ad hoc manner whenever conflict arises and comprise wise elders of a community. Women are not included in these forums.

The output addresses easing competition and tensions over access to scarce natural resources among diverse communities. In addition, it aims to establish stability by providing social services, such as educational and health services.

For this objective, the DCPSF supported the construction and rehabilitation of 109 water resources together with joint management of water resources. Lack of access to natural resources is by far the main cause of conflict among the communities in Darfur, especially water and crops along migratory routes. Such resources included scarce water sources, land on un-demarcated migratory routes, and scarce pastureland and forests. DCPSF partners were engaged in demarcating over 800 km of migratory routes as well as planting community forests and over 1,000 hectares of land planted with pasture/fodder. These activities helped to address conflicts over water and reduced cases of crop destruction along migratory routes in Kilimondo locality in North Darfur, where water resources were established near newly demarcated migratory routes through participatory methods. In West Darfur, water embankments were rehabilitated to benefit pastoralists along marked migratory routes.

Seven health and 61 educational initiatives were addressed by the implementing partners through training women in midwifery, breastfeeding and nutrition, development of peacebuilding education curricula, as well as development of Parent Teacher Associations alongside training of education personnel. War Child Canada conducted unique training in life skills for youth in West Darfur with peacebuilding as one of the main components. The organization also included a peacebuilding curriculum in its Accelerated Learning Programmes, which largely contributed to the inclusion of pastoralist communities, leading to the integration of host, pastoral and IDP communities.

DCPSF partners also engaged in equipping schools and peace centers with teaching and recreational materials.

iv. Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable

The objective of output 4 is to pave the way to recovery and development by providing basic services and infrastructure and prevent relapse of conflict. The output also envisions developing CSOs' capacity to prioritize, plan, design and implement priority projects for equitable and sustainable growth.

In achieving results, DCPSF supported 44 small-scale projects addressing basic services through small grants of the Small Grants Program Manager (SGPM) as well as other microcredit activities implemented by FAR Sudan. The SGPM project assisted 26 CSOs to come up with clear mission and vision statements and functioning management boards, and establish financial and procurement management systems. Twelve NGOs that underwent this capacity-building were able to receive approximately Sudanese Pounds (SDG) 900,000 in new funding from CHF, WFP, UNHCR, UNAMID, and AECOM.

Forty-two schools were constructed or rehabilitated, which realized over 25,000 students enrolled in schools. This supported further interactions among different tribes, and pastoralist, host and IDP communities.

Community members were engaged in cash-for-work in the construction of the schools, health care centers as well as other facilities, which worked positively to improve social interactions. Several examples of this outcome were evident among implementing partners such as UNICEF in West Darfur, UMCOR in East Darfur.

v. *Output 5: Evidence of effective DCPSF grass-roots peacebuilding initiatives collected and fed in wider peace fora and Darfur agendas*

The DCPSF supports community-based peacebuilding where more inclusive and thus sustainable peace can take place, with the expectation that it will lead to Darfur-wide peace processes. With this expectation, the output's **objectives** are that the DCPSF will serve as a repository of best practices in promoting grass-roots-level peacebuilding and conflict resolution in the context of Darfur shared with stakeholders in the wider peace fora, provide a key source of information from initiatives supported from the DCPSF for future early recovery processes and deepen understanding of community dynamics.

In 2012, the DCPSF Technical Secretariat organized six forums where findings from conflict analysis workshops held throughout Darfur were shared on how to mainstream a conflict-sensitive approach to early recovery-related activities in Darfur. In September, DCPSF disseminated these findings to a wide forum that included DRA, UN agencies, CSOs, pastoralists, farmers, women and youth groups and prospective partners a month before the 2012 Call for Proposals launched. This forum in September provided an opportunity for sharing the most urgent conflict themes identified⁹ and ideas of how to address them. Two DCPSF partners also had an opportunity of sharing their first-hand experiences and lessons learned in addressing conflicts among farmers and pastoralists during seasonal migrations under the theme of migratory routes.

Monitoring and evaluation of DCPSF projects have offered recommendations on how to better run both projects and the Fund. The TS conducted 15 monitoring activities throughout the year, which covered 15 projects. Such monitoring found some delays in implementation in both South and West Darfur, as well as poor implementation in others. The TS undertook consultations with the **partner's** staff on how best to meet the targets set, and follow up visits were arranged. In other cases, challenges of handover of assets to the beneficiaries required the TS to intervene with government officers to try to ensure smooth handover of projects to beneficiaries. The monitoring trips arranged to verify the need for no-cost extensions with Intersos in West Darfur and World Vision in South Darfur enabled the TS to make justifiable recommendations to the Steering Committees on the viability of the no-cost extensions.

⁹ (a) migratory routes – demarcation, crop destruction, blockage of routes, (b) IDP issues, (c) competition over natural resources, (d) weakened governance and rule of law mechanisms – local and traditional

2.2 Progress made to achieve DCPSF milestones as outlined in the Results Framework

Project title: Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (phase 2) Purpose: Communities stabilized and trust & confidence between communities is restored paving the way towards early recovery				
Indicator	Baseline 2010	Milestone 2 (2012)	Achievements on Outputs	Remarks / Analysis
Percent of community members sampled declaring that trust and confidence is restored	A high proportion of community members, outside DCPSF areas of operation, indicate a lack of trust and confidence between diverse communities	80%	92% ¹⁰	92% of beneficiaries sampled indicated that they felt that there was trust and confidence restored in their communities. This indicates that DCPSF's inclusive approach focusing at the community level for peacebuilding and confidence-building was effective. The partners were required to engage all tribes and members of the community in their activities.
Percent of tribal/civil society leaders sampled agreeing to a common and/or collaborative approach on how to address root causes of conflict	Polarized opinion exists among tribal/civil society leaders vis-à-vis process for reconciliation	60% tribal/civil society leaders sampled advocating for coherence and consistency in implementing reconciliation initiatives	94% of tribal/civil society leaders sampled agreed that there is a common/shared approach on how to address conflict ¹¹	Over 90% of the tribal leaders and some CSOs leaders agreed that collaborative approaches were used at community level to address root causes of conflict. Some of the methods used included focus group discussions, participatory rural appraisal, conflict analysis, provision of joint economic schemes and traditional methods such as <i>juddya</i>
OUTPUT 1: EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY-LEVEL CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND PREVENTION PLATFORMS IN DARFUR ARE IN PLACE				
Number of community-based resolution mechanisms functioning effectively	Outside DCPSF areas of operation, a high proportion of mechanisms function without adequate legitimacy, authority or capacity	70 community-based resolution mechanisms functioning effectively	160 community-based conflict resolution mechanisms	The conflict resolution structures enabled communities to engage in dialogue and coordination with other stakeholders in dealing with conflict and humanitarian and developmental needs of their communities. Developmental needs were met particularly when communities addressed root causes of conflict. Such developmental activities included the construction of water sources.

¹⁰ Source: Sampling Survey (2013), DCPSF TS (please see annex 5)

¹¹ *ibid.*

				It was also through these structures that communities lobbied government institutions to deal with elements acting as spoilers of peace. Several partners, such as Mubadiroon, reported reduction of conflict at their local level in Kass through the committees that represented the different tribes.
Number of vulnerable group representatives (women, youth, minorities) within community-based resolution mechanisms	Outside DCPSF areas of operation, a high proportion of mechanisms lack adequate representation of vulnerable groups	In at least 50 resolution mechanisms, at least one member of each vulnerable group representing their concerns	Only 16 community-based conflict resolution mechanisms reported including women.	<p>The biggest challenge to the composition of the conflict resolution structures is the low level of representation of women. Although women were only included in peace committees by implementing partners such as ARC, CIS, UMCOR, UNDP, and World Vision, others included women, youth and minorities in subsidiary committees that supported the main conflict resolution mechanisms. The roles of the peace committees and the <i>Ajaweed</i> are complementary and the peace committees are more inclusive, modeled along modern democracy.</p> <p>The main role of these subsidiary committees was advisory and in certain cases, resolving smaller conflicts that involved women and youth at the water points. In this regard, the role of women in resolving conflicts was not completely muted. However, we have not yet managed to witness women in the <i>Ajaweed</i> settings.</p> <p>Meanwhile, in 2012 some affirmative action has been made at the government level to appoint a woman <i>Umda</i> in South Darfur and a female HAC commissioner in Zalingei, Central Darfur. This will offer good examples in Darfur to include more women in decision-making.</p>
Percent of community members with access to and satisfaction with reconciliation	Outside DCPSF areas of operation, a high proportion of community members declare not having access to	70%	95% with access to reconciliation mechanisms. ¹² 83% responded with satisfaction to	Over 90% of interviewed beneficiaries responded that they had access to reconciliation mechanisms. This means that there had been proper sensitization by the leaders and implementing partners to the community members of the mechanisms available

¹² *ibid.*

mechanisms	and dissatisfaction with reconciliation mechanisms		reconciliation mechanisms. ¹³	<p>to resolve conflicts.</p> <p>This was also an indication that the different tribal groups in the community were well represented in the conflict resolution mechanisms.</p> <p>83% responded that they were satisfied with the reconciliation mechanisms available. While 95% have access to the mechanisms, it means more efforts are needed to ensure that more members of the community are satisfied with the resolution mechanisms.</p>
OUTPUT 2: COOPERATION BETWEEN COMMUNITIES OVER DISPUTED LIVELIHOODS ASSETS AND INCOME-GENERATING OPPORTUNITIES INCREASED				
Number of community initiatives that deliver collaborative livelihoods and income-generating strategies (including joint labour, transactions)	Outside DCPSF areas of operation, widespread tensions over the sharing of assets and resources, fuelling conflict between communities	100	98 income-generating activities were established/supported.	<p>All livelihood and income-generating initiatives were inclusive of different groups and tribes or targeting specific groups such as women and youth.</p> <p>All of these activities included women, while some were exclusively for women, such as the Savings and Internal Lending Communities. Women learned new vocational skills through the income-generating activity groups, such as food processing, handcrafts and vegetable farming. These also served as peacebuilding activities since different tribes were included in the income-generating activities.</p> <p>While these groups alleviated poverty, they also alleviated the women and empowered their purchasing power. Women interviewed in West Darfur reported that they were now able to pay school fees and take their children to clinics for treatment. Other income-generating activities that involved pastoral groups included cheese making, training of animal workers and equipping them with kits for treating animals.</p> <p>Youth were also engaged in many of these activities including oil pressing, stabilized soil blocks production, mill grinding, small grants and farming.</p> <p>All these livelihood groups were inclusive of different tribes as a</p>

¹³ *ibid.*

				way of alleviating conflict over livelihood assets and income-generating activities. Beneficiaries were picked from different tribal groups to ensure 'do no harm' and encourage more collaboration between tribes.
Percent increase in commercial interactions between target sample communities	Outside DCPSF areas of operation, transactions between diverse communities are impeded by a lack of trust and confidence	20%	97% of sampled people thought increased number of people were attending market days. ¹⁴	97% of the beneficiaries perceived that there has been an increase of people attending market days. This is a direct impact of improved trust and confidence of the community members, which had not been the case in the past three years. A good example has been the opening of markets and roads giving access to all tribes in Habila, Forobaranga and Garsila through the Intersos interventions. Another indicator was the putting down of arms at the marketplaces in Krenik locality, where UNICEF was working.
Number of new/re-established markets that enable diverse communities to interact/cooperate	While markets exist across Darfur, many are segregated by community, thereby inhibiting the free flow of trade	15	15 markets established	<p>Increased markets improved the exchange of goods and services between the different tribes, improving their interaction, which was an indicator of trust and confidence.</p> <p>Markets served as a platform for mediation of disputes, thus easing the tensions previously present due to lack of this service (market), evident in the 12 markets in West Darfur established/rehabilitated by Intersos where the market committees were involved in conflict resolution.</p> <p>Intersos set out to establish 12 markets for the sole purpose of improving interactions the Bagarra, Abala and Masalit and Fur tribes. Market committees were also set up to manage issues arising in the markets.</p>
OUTPUT 3: COOPERATION BETWEEN COMPETING COMMUNITIES OVER ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES AND BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES INCREASED				
Number of community initiatives jointly managing	Access to and management of water resources across	80	109 water sources supported, including boreholes, hand pumps, wells, check dams, water	About 50 water resources were done in West Darfur, over 26 in South Darfur and the rest in North, East and Central Darfur. The water resource activity was carried out throughout Darfur and has

¹⁴ ibid.

<p>water resources (water points, <i>hafirs</i>, borewells, water pumps etc.)</p>	<p>Darfur is uneven</p>		<p>embankments and <i>hafirs</i>.</p> <p>In addition, the following results have been achieved in initiatives to reduce competition over scarce natural resources. 811.7 km of migratory routes were demarcated and three migratory route committees established to manage the routes mitigating conflicts over crop destruction.</p> <p>1,580 hectares of pasture/fodder restored in North and West Darfur also reduced crop destruction.</p> <p>Eight community forests covering 140 hectares, 10,700 seedlings in North Darfur and 32,500 in West Darfur for future reduction of crop destruction.</p>	<p>largely alleviated water shortage in the areas of implementation. Water scarcity is one of the main causes of conflict in Darfur.</p> <p>Implementation of water resource activities was carried out through a consultative process. This mitigated conflict in Abujabra, Kass, in South Darfur, along the migratory route in Kilimndo in North Darfur where previously nomads and local farmers competed for scarce water resources, which normally resulted in violent conflicts. DCPSF provision of water for animals separately from human consumption through concession has brought additional benefits especially. In Abujabra, South Darfur, Mercy Corps witnessed the communities agreeing on tariffs, which not only built trust and confidence, but also provided a source of revenue to sustain the water facilities.</p> <p>An additional impact as a result of the water interventions was the reduction of migration of animals to the south during the dry season in West Darfur as a result of ADRA's water project. This largely reduced the incidence of conflict over crop destruction that was previously the case in Mukjaja area in Krenik locality.</p> <p>The establishment of pasture/fodder was key in alleviating the acute animal food scarcity and therefore keeping herds from the food crops. In addition the activity of demarcation of migratory routes, was effective in reducing conflict over land use of crop production. Two implementing partners Practical Action and Intersos were engaged in this activity in North and West Darfur respectively. Their engagement of CBOs, pastoralist NGOs, Department of Range and Pasture in the Ministry of Agriculture, farmers and pastoralist's unions and the native administrative provided a sustainable resolution in dealing with the migratory routes.</p>
<p>Number of joint education and health initiatives</p>	<p>Reports indicate that a lack of availability and equitable access to education/health initiatives are a source of tension</p>	<p>40</p>	<p>61 education initiatives and seven health clinics supported.</p> <p>61 educational initiatives were delivered, mainly to youth and women. The additional initiatives brought stability to communities</p>	<p>Social service initiatives such as nutritional feeding for children and water services were accompanied by trainings and workshops carried out by the implementing partners. The trainings ranged from health and hygiene promotion, to midwifery, breastfeeding and nutrition. These training sessions were also used as vehicles of passing on peacebuilding education. Most of the attendants of these trainings were women, and it was one vehicle of</p>

			through the inclusiveness of different tribes.	empowering women in peacebuilding training. Some unique occurrences included training in life skills for youth, with peacebuilding as a major component of the training. Another unique training included child-friendly teaching methods to Parent Teacher Committees, which yielded positive results. The participants of the workshops and trainings were drawn from different tribal groups, which was a prerequisite to enhance community cohesiveness. Another major impact of peace education in the curriculum of Accelerated Learning Programmes was the inclusion of students from the pastoralist communities, which resulted in their integration with host and farming communities, building trust and confidence.
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OUTPUT 4: EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH AND ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROMOTED, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO ENSURING THAT STABILIZED RURAL AND URBAN AREAS REMAIN STABLE

Number of civil society organizations able to prioritize, plan, design and implement priority projects leading to equitable and sustainable growth (including livelihoods, vocational training, employability)	Mapping assessments suggest weak capacity of Darfuri civil society in advocating, planning and implementing priority projects leading to equitable and sustainable growth	At least 9 additional civil society organizations are able to advocate, plan and design priority projects	48 CSOs supported and mentored to improved planning, conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding project implementation. 48 CSOs engaged in implementing projects in Darfur ¹⁵	Through the various partnerships forged between the international NGOs (INGOs) and local organizations, gradual institutional capacity-building, staff training of local staff has been achieved through mutual implementation of activities in the field. The local organizations gradually build their capacity in donor compliance in funds reporting as well as project cycle management through the consortiums with INGOs. World Vision organized staff skill training in peacebuilding with Coalition for Peace in Africa in Nairobi, which greatly built the expertise of the local organizations. Through the SGPM, 26 local NGOs learned how to manage organizations including strengthening of financial and procurement systems, implement peacebuilding projects. The capacity of 12 local NGOs was build to the level of ability to secure
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¹⁵ These include the 18 running projects that partner with local NGO and CBOs. Each implementing partner has one partner except World Vision has three NEF and CIS have two partners each, and 26 projects are run by the SGPM project.

				funds from various funding agencies, including UNAMID, WFP, UNHCR, AECOM and CHF. It is hoped that the NGOs receiving training through this program will have capacity to address community-level root causes of conflict, as peacebuilding was one of the core trainings included in building their capacity.
Number of well-equipped new or rehabilitated schools	Baseline data indicate a need for well-equipped new or rehabilitated school infrastructure	20	42 schools constructed or rehabilitated	<p>One great impact of the construction of these schools was the increased enrolment of 25,000 children, and most importantly the improved interaction of children from different tribal groups.</p> <p>Community participation in the construction of these schools was another indicator of positive relationships between tribes, with some community members reporting that they valued the schools for enhancing peace since different children from the diverse tribes benefited through quality primary education.</p> <p>Many of these schools run youth clubs that engaged in drama activities promoting peacebuilding.</p>
Percent increase enrolment in formal or non-formal (vocational) training	Consultation processes suggest that increased availability of alternative (vocational) training to all Darfuris is essential in maintaining stability	15%	25,302 children newly enrolled into schools in Darfur	Due to lack of accurate baseline enrolment numbers, DCPSF TS is not able to record the percent increase of enrolment in formal and non-formal training. However, the constructed and rehabilitated schools have had an impact on new enrolments of children. So far, approximately 25,000 children have recorded as enrolled into schools through the fund in 2012, increasing the interaction of different tribes and groups.
Number of people with reasonable access to primary health care services	Baseline data indicate a majority of rural communities do not have proper access to primary health care services	150,000	82,817 ¹⁶	<p>The achievement of the DCPSF was much less than the annual target. This is because only three implementing partners addressed health issues (FAR, IRW and UNICEF). One partner, FAR Sudan, managed the creation of a clinic in El-Geneina, West Darfur, as an income-generating activity, showcasing a unique partnership of different tribes running different skills sets. They had one doctor, lab technicians, nurses and guards from different tribes engaging in an income-generating venture in the form of a commercial clinic.</p> <p>UNICEF established several health units that provided clinical</p>

¹⁶ Source: Implementing partners' report: IRW 11,205 patients, 11,612 children; FAR Sudan 20,000; UNICEF 40,000

				services to diverse tribes. The participation of the construction of these clinics through cash for work enhanced peaceful coexistence in 19 target communities.
OUTPUT 5: EVIDENCE OF EFFECTIVE DCPSF GRASS-ROOTS PEACEBUILDING INITIATIVES COLLECTED AND FED IN WIDER PEACE FORA AND DARFUR AGENDAS				
Number of best practices in peacebuilding identified and shared with stakeholders and fora in the wider peace fora and Darfur agendas	Feeding best practices into the wider peace fora and Darfur agendas can be enhanced	At least four events organized whereby DCPSF best practices are shared	Four events undertaken Best practices were shared through five bi-monthly newsletters	The DCPSF TS carried out three conflict mapping exercises in Darfur to identify urgent conflict issues. One of the outcomes of this exercise was how the identified issues and risks can be addressed in the short, mid and long term. Another outcome was mapping of the priority issues that emerged namely: conflict along migratory routes and IDP issues in both settlements and returnee areas. These findings were shared in different forums among managers in El-Fasher, and among different stakeholders at Khartoum level in September that included DRA, donors, prospective applicants (INGOs, NGOs), and UNAMID. In addition, the DCPSF TS shared examples of advancement of pastoralist's activities in Darfur in a Nomad Network meeting held in Khartoum on December 3 rd 2012.
Number of activities informing future early recovery processes	Baseline data indicate a need for effective conflict sensitive early recovery programming and implementation	At least four events organized whereby DCPSF best practices are shared	Six events held – conflict mapping workshops, dissemination of findings and presentations	Findings of the DCPSF conflict mapping were shared among various actors and stakeholders, with a view of sharing how best to address conflicts in short, mid and long term timelines and with the understanding that protracted conflict need to be addressed by all players in Darfur. Some of the findings included early recovery approaches and the key stakeholders who were recommended to address these included Government of Sudan and UN agencies.
Percent increase enrolment in formal or non-formal (vocational) training	Number of monitoring and evaluation activities gauging the impact of DCPSF	At least six DCPSF flagship projects visited and impact gauged	15 monitoring visits were carried out on the DCPSF projects covering 10 projects out of 18 ongoing projects by the TS; one donor monitoring visit and a DFID impact assessment mission was organized.	The monitoring of projects provided first-hand information on the progress made by DCPSF partners. In some instances, the partners' projects progressed well, while in others there were evident delays and various recommendations made for better implementation. A DCPSF impact assessment was commissioned by DFID. This study was carried out in West, South, and North Darfur, with six partners interviewed.

2.3 Impact assessment of different funding approaches (window 1, window 2, small grants scheme)

In 2012, there were three funding approaches in the DCPSF: Window 1, Window 2 and Small Grants Programme Manager (SGPM). Window 1 has been the main funding approach from Phase 1 to deliver the DCPSF results. SGPM and Window 2 have been introduced in 2011 and 2012 respectively to complement Window 1 and address a concern of the DCPSF activities sustainability since most of the organizations funded under Window 1 were UN agencies and international NGOs. The following table explains each mechanism's objectives and the details.

	Window 1	Window 2	SGPM
Objective	To support priority programmes and projects promoting peace and stability in Darfur in line with the DCPSF results framework.	To facilitate access of national CSOs to DCPSF and diversify the projects portfolio supported by DCPSF	To strengthen the capacity and ability of Darfur CSOs on proposal development, leadership and governance, operation systems, monitoring and evaluation, compliance, conflict analysis, 'do no harm', evaluation, reflection to contribute towards peacebuilding in Darfur
Eligible Organization	UN organization and IOM that signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UNDP and International and national NGOs	National CSOs	Smaller national CSOs
Grant Ceiling	USD 800,000	USD 300,000	USD 50,000
Project Duration	21-24 months	12-18 months	6 months
Total Allocated Amount	USD 12,672,972 (16 projects)	USD 548,559 (2 projects)	SDG 2,432,077 (26 projects)

In 2012, the DCPSF received 66 proposals through the Call for Proposals: 44 proposals were for Window 1 (16 were approved) and 22 proposals (2 were approved) were received under Window 2.¹⁷

The following explains first a brief description of each mechanism, and then impact and lessons learned. Each has its objectives, and based on the results delivered under each approach, they were relevant and effective.

¹⁷ <http://dcpsf.sudanct.net/> - This link offers all the documents regarding the 2012 Call for Proposals.

A clearer strategy will be needed for how each approach will guide the modality (targets, grants ceiling and allocation of resources) and thus improve efficiency.

Window 1

Window 1 has been the main funding mechanism to allocate funds in delivering results based on the DCPSF Results Framework. Window 1 is open for all partners to apply, ranging from UN organizations, IOM, and international and national NGOs. Based on previous years' absorption capacity of the participating organizations, the funding under Window 1 was capped at USD 800,000, while in 2011, the maximum was USD 1.5 million. Most of the organizations that were granted USD 1.5 million were unable to utilize the funds effectively in the 21-24 months period. This main funding window is used to support peace and stability prioritized by the following four outputs in the DCPSF results framework.

- Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur are in place
- Output 2: Increased cooperation between communities over disputed livelihoods assets and income-generating opportunities
- Output 3: Increased cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources
- Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable

One significant difference in 2012 is that the Call for Proposals introduced more targeted priority themes, i.e., migratory route and IDP issues based on conflicting mapping workshops held in May/June 2012. These were carried out to identify the most pressing conflict issues in Darfur. As a result of the 2012 Call for Proposals, 18 out of 34 applications were approved for funding.

Window 2

Window 2 was established for the first time in 2012 with the aim of facilitating access of national CSOs to DCPSF funding and develop capacity of national CSOs to seek and manage larger initiatives for peace and stability, diversifying the portfolio of projects and initiatives, and allowing for a quicker response to catalytic prevention and peacebuilding initiatives and activities. The themes for this Window was aligned the same as Window 1 in order to meet the priority issues of Darfur, as well as to meet the overall outputs of DCPSF Phase 2 Terms of Reference.

In developing Window 2, lessons learned from similar funding windows in UNDP, including the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration small grants as well as Window 2 of the Joint Conflict Reduction Programme and the SGPM were taken into consideration. Based on that, certain parameters were set for Window 2, which in summary include: 10 percent or USD 2 million of the total DCPSF fund, amount of individual fund ranging from USD 100,000-300,000, and duration of 12-18 months per project. This amount and time was largely set due to the absorption and capacity of the national civil society groups available to carry out activities in Darfur, which has been researched and known to be low. Window 2 applicants were allowed to submit their proposals in Arabic for ease of expression.

Small Grants Programme Manager

A consortium of three NGOs—CRS, World Vision International and national partner CAFA Sudanese Community Development—ran the Small Grants Programme Manager (SGPM), with CRS as the lead agency. Their main goal was to build the capacity of local NGOs identified through HAC and further screen them using criteria to filter the final beneficiaries for training and small grants. The consortium carried out a baseline capacity assessment of these NGOs, established a grant mechanism, funding criteria and training modules. The NGOs then prepared concept notes through a Call for Proposals that were screened by a Steering Committee that comprised the Consortium members and the DCPSF Technical Secretariat. Successful concept notes were then developed to full proposals for funding. Finally disbursement was done in three tranches over a six-month period. The training of the NGOs included such as guidelines in institutional capacity of management systems, financial and HR systems, conflict analysis, “do no harm” and theory of change. A total of SDG 2,432,077 were disbursed, ranging from SDG 40,000-300,000 per disbursement. The SGPM program ran from October 2011 to February 2013, including a five-month no-cost extension.

Impact and Lessons Learned of Window 1 and 2

Considering results delivered by the projects identified by Window 1, which was explained in section 2, the Window is still relevant to the original objectives of supporting prioritized peace and stability projects in Darfur. In particular, introduction of a new practice of participatory conflict mapping and analysis before the Call for Proposals will improve the target and thus is expected to achieve the results more effectively. Improved effectiveness will be monitored in 2013.

However, it has been pointed out that Window 1 alone cannot ensure sustainability of the results and impacts of the DCPSF because almost all implementing partners are international NGOs or UN agencies as was pointed out by the Steering Committee members and the DCPSF Impact Assessment commissioned by DFID. Out of 16 proposals approved under Window 1 in 2012, only one national NGO was included. There were 21 ongoing projects out of which one was **national NGOs’ project**. Window 2 was established in responding to DCPSF sustainability concern. Because 2012 was the first year of Window 2 and only two national CSOs were eligible, it is still hard to tell its funding approach impact. However, the following preliminary lessons learned have been collected and actions are planned for further improvements.

- Using the same application template and criteria with Window 1 for Window 2 might have defeated the purpose, since only two organizations were eligible.
- Even taking consideration of the first point, the small number of qualifying applicants indicated the level of capacity in proposal writing and institutional capacity in programme management. In order to increase the successful proposal rate, Window 2 will need to combine the capacity development component and Call for Proposals.

In taking measures to the lessons learned, a review of the proposal application template and selection criteria and capacity assessment of the applicants for Window 2 in 2012 are planned in 2013.

The impact of the SGPM

The range of grants under SGPM was much smaller than Window 2 and the targeted national CSOs were also smaller. The advantage of targeting the level of CSOs was their knowledge about the communities. Many of them have better understanding of a specific community, its culture, society and conflict-related issues and are well trusted by the community. Those CSOs thus had impact on social issues such as gender equality and peace and stability in their communities. The SGPM has two approaches: first to develop institutional and project management capacity such as proposal development, leadership and governance, operation systems, monitoring and evaluation, compliance, conflict analysis, 'do no harm' and evaluation. Then the targeted CSOs developed proposals with six months' duration, addressing peace and stability in the concerned communities using the skills they learned earlier. Throughout the process, mentoring support was provided from the three organizations in the consortium.

This project strengthened the capacity of 26 organizations through training and mentoring with small grant funding, which has run for six months. CSOs could use in practice newly acquired skills through training in implementing projects with small grants and the consortium staff provided on-the-job mentoring. These organizations now have clearly defined mission and vision statements and functioning management boards. They have financial and procurement management systems in place. Twelve NGOs received around SDG 900,000 in new funding from CHF, WFP, UNHCR, UNAMID, and AECOM. This impacted the Sudanization of NGOs, which was achieved through the building of the capacity of NGOs to carry out peacebuilding activities effectively.

The NGOs demonstrated an understanding of community dynamics and responded accordingly. The project also mobilized community support, including that of women, who were beneficiaries as well as participants. Gaining the trust of community and of HAC officials (who are now requesting more such interventions) is evident of impact of the project.

Creation of a strong network of NGOs evidenced by the exchange programmes visits – two in South Darfur, three in West Darfur and three in North Darfur – built strong bonds not only among the NGOs but within the community members too.

Those results indicate the SGPM approach was relevant and effective. Having three NGOs in the consortium, both national and international NGOs, was intended to address sustainability, i.e., the national NGO in the **future will be able to continue to develop other national CSOs' capacity. Lessons learned from the SGPM's approach recommended the following future direction of the SGPM¹⁸:**

- Project period needs at least 24 months--Capacity of CSO was much lower than initially expected. Considering the level of capacity and capacity development objective, **one-year timeline for the SGPM was not sufficient.**

¹⁸ The following recommendations and lessons learned are from the lessons learnt from the SGPM I, CRS

- A future investment should be made in strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems, as these form the basis of evidence-based quality programming. Mentoring and practical application of **learning were key components of the project's implementation strategy.**
- Inclusion of a conflict prevention and management component should be strengthened in project design. Peacebuilding programming capacity was critical for CSOs but it was not sufficiently addressed.
- Availability of funding as the next step—the SGPM design could not include a mechanism for access to funding for CSOs that would have ‘matured’ through the SGPM project. Giving opportunities of access to funds to successful CSOs will ensure the continued utilization of competencies.

3. DCPSF Technical Secretariat: Key Activities and Results

A Technical Secretariat (TS) oversees the day-to-day management of the DCPSF, and prepares the ground for decision-making processes related to the DCPSF for approval of the Steering Committee. In line with the Steering Committee decision in February 2012, the TS is housed by UNDP.

The TS is particularly expected to fill the following three functions: (i) technical support; (ii) ensuring Fund level monitoring and communication; and (iii) managing Calls for Proposals, including project appraisal.

3.1 Capacity Development for implementing partners and other technical support

Following a **training needs assessment on implementing partners in one of the partners' meetings, the TS** made extensive plans with a consultant to carry out training for implementing partners in the third and fourth quarters of 2012. However, this was postponed to 2013 due to the conflicting demands on the consultant as well as of the Call for Proposals process respectively.

The TS has since revised the DCPSF Capacity-Building Strategy to include both training and mentoring of implementing partners in both peacebuilding skills as well as project cycle management. It is also inclusive of empowering local NGOs in peacebuilding skills such as conflict analysis, addressing root causes of conflict among others, institutional capacity as well as project cycle management so that they can competitively bid for proposal funding not only from the DCPSF but also from other funding mechanisms such as the CHF, and other development partners.

Peacebuilding Working Groups

The Peacebuilding Networks, which were introduced by the TS in 2010 at state-level for DCPSF partners to hold regular meetings to strengthen collaboration and coordination, share information and lessons learned regarding conflict-sensitive programming, continued to have regular monthly meetings in West Darfur during the year of 2012. The South Darfur Peacebuilding Working Group (PBWG) was revived in the first months of

2012 and was fully functional at the end of June 2012, with all former and new implementing partners as well as other stakeholders interested in exchanging experiences attending the monthly meetings.

The North Darfur PBWG is still to be formed. Until December 2012, Practical Action, FAO and CAFA were the only DCPSF implementing partners running projects in the state. With the introduction of more partners in the North Darfur State, it is expected that the North Darfur Working Group will be a better success.

3.2 Monitoring and Communication Activities

The TS carried out a sampling survey in communities to measure some of key indicators for the above-mentioned DCPSF results. Assuming Darfur population as 8 million¹⁹, the DCPSF TS sampled 100 people in Darfur (20 people/each state), which ensures 85 percent confidence level and 7 percent margin of error. For this survey, a questionnaire was developed based on the DCPSF RRF purposes and outputs (please see the questionnaire in the annexes as annex 5). Main findings of the sampling survey were following (detailed analysis were included in section 2.2).

- 92 percent of community members sampled responded that trust and confidence is restored.
- 94 percent of tribal/civil society leaders sampled agreed that there is a common/shared approach on how to address conflict.
- 95 percent of sampled community members confirmed access to reconciliation mechanisms.
- 83 percent of responded with satisfaction with reconciliation mechanisms.
- 97 percent of sampled people perceived that there has been an increase of people attending market days.
- 95 percent of sampled people think there was an improvement in the commercial interactions in the market in 2012.
- 92 percent of sampled people think the trust between the different tribes trading improved.

The TS also carried out 15 monitoring visits²⁰ during the course of the year. The monitoring visits carried out by the TS were instrumental in evaluating peacebuilding elements employed by the partners. Advice was given to the partners based on the findings. In West Darfur, revisions were made on the research questionnaires being carried out to measure the quality of interactions at the marketplaces run by Intersos. A visit to American Refugee Committee International in Gereida Locality ensured that proper consultations at the community level were made prior to the formation of the peace committees to avoid duplication of conflict-resolution mechanisms. On monitoring IRW in El-Geneina Locality, it was apparent that the Reconciliation Committees were not holding regular meetings and were not inclusive of several communities. The TS stressed importance of inclusiveness of all stakeholders in the community to ensure conflict sensitivity of the Reconciliation Committees as well as documentation of the discussions/dialogues held during

¹⁹ Darfur Regional Authority, 2013-2019 *Developing Darfur: A Recovery and Reconstruction Strategy* (2013)

²⁰ Projects visited included FAR Sudan, ADRA, War Child Canada, Intersos, World Vision, ARC International, UMCOR, Mubadiroon, CIS, IRW, CRS West Darfur project, and CRS - SGPM

meetings. The TS also sought the participation of police patrols to assist in protecting crops during the seasonal migratory herd movements. A visit to FAR in Beida and El-Geneina Localities exposed similar issues as those of IRW regarding the Reconciliation Committees as well as crop destruction during seasonal movements of nomads. The TS advised and called for joint meetings involving government authorities to take necessary administrative measures to address the issue of crop destruction. Regarding peace committees, the TS called for the inclusiveness of pastoralists in the committees.

Another essential part of the monitoring visits was to evaluate the necessity of no-cost extensions requested by implementing partners. During the visit to SGPM in Beida and El-Geneina Localities, discussions were held on the activities to be held during the no-cost extension period requested. A visit to Intersos activities in Habila in West Darfur was geared towards assessing the impact of a no-cost extension on the rehabilitation of markets in that locality.

Another key aspect of the monitoring visits was to evaluate that projects were implemented per agreed targets in the work plans. CARE International Switzerland (CIS) operating in both Kass and Al Salam Localities was monitored as well to ensure that all activities were on course. In addition, TS required CIS to build the capacity of the professional staff of their partners and enhance their institutional capacity.

Monitoring visits also helped the TS ensure that measures were taken to accelerate activities and a proper handover of the schools and water resource activities to the community was done. This was key in projects that were ending such as UMCOR in Adilla in East Darfur and World Vision in Ed El-Fursan in South Darfur.

A visit to UMCOR in East Darfur (Al Daein and Abujabra Localities) enabled discussions on how the handover of activities to the community members was going to be carried out. In Kass locality, where Mubadiroon had completed their activities, TS initiated discussions with Water and Environment Sanitation (WES) and HAC on how to support the water resources constructed through DCPSF to ensure sustainability after the project phased out and water resources handed over to the community.

In West Darfur, the TS monitored War Child Canada in El-Geneina Locality and followed up on the issue of handing over the youth centers to the youth committees, while Ministry of Youth and Sports representatives insisted that the centers should be handed over directly to them. The TS sought the assistance of the West Darfur **HAC Commissioner's office to intervene**. After monitoring ADRA in Sandidadi, Mukshaha, Rolcoh and Hashaba areas, delays in implementation were observed due to insecurity. ADRA was advised to revise its work plans on how to address the various delays once the security situation improved. The visit to the CRS **'Creating Space for Peace projects in West Darfur'** provided discussion on how to address the remaining activities during the no-cost extension period to ensure quality delivery.

Based on the findings and observations during the field visits, the TS was able to file the challenges and lessons learned that is covered under Section 4 below. Of note were the interactions of some government departments in the running and handing over of activities to beneficiaries that were of huge concern. More details of these are included in Section 4.

Communication Activities

The TS engaged in the development of five bi-monthly newsletters. These were instrumental in sharing success stories as well as best practices by various implementing partners. The newsletters were shared widely through the UN, INGO networks as well as through the DCPSF website.

The TS also shared a six-month update on the activities of the 18 running partners during the third quarter to donors and the Steering Committee.

The DCPSF website continued to be very instrumental in disseminating information such as the Call for Proposals. Information was also shared through the use of other media forums such as newspapers, Facebook and pictures through Flickr, which helped to broaden the spread of information on the fund ranging from the Call for Proposals to success stories of our implementing partners.

3.3 Call for Proposals

Conflict Risk-Mapping Workshops

The DCPSF Technical Secretariat and UNDP's Crisis and Recovery Mapping and Analysis Project (CRMA) carried out a series of three workshops across Darfur followed by a managers' workshop in El-Fasher designed to perform participatory risk analysis. The workshops took place during May and June in Nyala, El-Geneina and El-Fasher, with the participation of representatives from the UN Country Team (UNCT), NGOs (international and national), government partners, academia, youth, women and pastoralist unions. The goal was to identify root causes and main actors and drivers for conflict risks in Darfur to inform the next DCPSF Call for Proposals, which guided the proposals in line with the thematic and geographical areas emerging from these conflict snapshot workshops. The workshops also explored the issue of poor involvement of women in peacebuilding and came up with recommendations on the way forward.

In the coming year, DCPSF will hold similar workshops to identify the new emerging issues in the five states of Darfur that will guide the next Call for Proposals. Based on the lessons learned from the last workshops, more time will be spent in the workshops so that we can elicit more data from the participants to enhance a better analysis of the outcome of the workshops.

Call for Proposals

In September, the Technical Secretariat conducted information sessions in Nyala, El-Geneina and El-Fasher ahead of the Call for Proposals 2012. These were interactive sessions providing participants with an opportunity to clarify details on both the guidance note and the application template. The Call for Proposals was then made in mid-October, giving the applicants one month within which to submit applications.

In November, a group of six independent consultants were hired to appraise the 66 proposals received. These made up the 34 proposals that were eligible, while a total of 32 were ineligible. The task was huge, and they managed to recommend a total of 19 proposals, 18 of which were approved by the Steering Committee.

One key new introduction to the Call for Proposals was the evaluation of applications against environmental **impact and social screening as well as the 'gender marker'**. This was a bid to ensure that the new projects were more cognizant of the effects of their activities to involve more women and engage in protection of the environment.

The TS engaged the advice and consultation of the UNCT Gender Advisor and the UNDP Environmental and Social Screening Guidance notes in the process of the Call for Proposals through a revision of the Guidance Note and the Evaluation Criteria for the 2012 Call for Proposals.

4. Challenges and Lessons Learned

4.1 Challenges

Access: Throughout 2012, there have been rebel movements cutting across Darfur towards South Kordofan, and sporadic tribal clashes throughout Darfur. All these have led to National Security denying access to various field sites for all humanitarian workers, including UNAMID convoys. The impact of this is the slowdown of implementation. For example, UMCOR experienced slow implementation due to rebel movements in Adila and Umdidan villages in East Darfur as well as in South Darfur.

Several monitoring field trips have also been delayed or cancelled due to either insecurity, denial of access or UNAMID escort convoy logistical challenges and delay in travel permits for the international staff within the TS. CRS in Mukja and Sirba localities had to scale back their activities due to tribal conflicts and lack of police escort in West Darfur. ADRA in Mukjaja, West Darfur, experienced the same.

Rainy Season: The last year the rainy season was particularly heavy, leading to difficulty in accessing various field sites. Some organizations were particularly affected, including Mercy Corps Scotland, World Vision, UMCOR, Practical Action, and CRS in West Darfur, including the SGPM, suffered some delays in participants attending training sessions. The heavy rains also particularly led to the delay of the construction of some water resources such as the *hafirs* for water harvesting.

Capacity of implementing partnerships: Lack of capacity on the part of both the implementing partners and their consortium partners especially in peacebuilding skills is telling. DCPSF implementing partners are obliged by HAC to form partnerships with local NGOs or community-based organizations (CBOs) in order to build their capacities. Practice has shown that the partnerships do not offer a quick fix and they need time to gradually build their capacity.

There is an urgent need to implement the DCPSF capacity-building strategy to deal with the capacity gaps evident among the implementing partnerships within the fund, as well as the potential applicants to the DCPSF fund whose proposals do not meet the standards for approval during the Call for Proposals.

Staffing Gap in the TS: In the reporting year, two of the TS international staff (Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and the Field Reporting and Communication Officer) left in June and October respectively. This created a gap in field monitoring as well as reporting through newsletters and quarterly updates. Attracting staff to Darfur continues to be a challenge given the negative media coverage that Darfur continues to generate. However, UNDP continues to make a relentless effort to recruit for open positions.

4.2 Lessons Learned and Way Forward

In collaboration with implementing partners, the DCPSF TS has developed a set of lessons learned from 2012 implementation of activities. These are summarized in the following sections.

Women's Involvement in Peacebuilding Activities: Overall, the Fund did not manage to have effective women's involvement in conflict resolution mechanisms based on the finding for output 1 and this has been a problem from previous years. The DCPSF needs to develop a gender strategy and identify entry points of programmes to improve results in this area. Given traditional and cultural difficulties, however, lessons learned indicate that there are entry points for involving women in peacebuilding activities. These include engaging women in committees that support the main conflict resolution mechanisms. Examples include women's inclusion in peace committees (ARC, CIS, UMCOR, and World Vision).

In the reporting year, the Fund was able to reach more women through the Savings and Internal Lending Communities **projects in West Darfur through the 'Creating Space for Peace in West Darfur' CRS project and through the NGO umbrella groups in North Darfur through the Practical Action 'Building Effective Community Capacities and Livelihoods to Contribute to Peacebuilding and Stability in North Darfur State'**. In addition, the SPGM project empowered several women's organizations **and promoted women's** income generation through small grants.

These women's groups not only gave women more economic power to address their day-to-day needs such as paying school fees and taking their children to health clinics, but the women's groups also served as forums to train in literacy classes, business skills and peacebuilding education. This economic and literal power has given women more confidence in the communities than they had before. Some examples include the literacy classes given by War Child Canada. Called Accelerated Learning Programs, they trained 1,600 females in West Darfur. World Vision in Ed El-Fursan trained 540 *hakamat* women in literacy and numeracy; the community surveyed said that the classes were **'very important for the women'**.

Environmental Impact Consideration: The DCPSF has promoted the use of alternative technologies that can reduce the impact on natural resources. For example, stabilized soil block (SSB) technology is more environmentally friendly and affordable unlike traditional bricks which consume large quantities of firewood

and water in the fabrication process and require more maintenance. Therefore, the DCPSF has worked with UN Habitat to impart the knowledge and skills of developing the SSBs with the implementing partners and all partners used the SSBs technology. During 2012, several implementing partners have engaged in the use of SSBs in the construction of schools and health centres. War Child Canada that worked on youth centres is a good example. World Vision in Ed EIFursan is working with youth to produce the SSBs as a livelihood project.

In addition, the DCPSF in the new call for proposals in 2012 strengthened the emphasis on environmental impact consideration and it became a requirement for the new projects approved in 2012 to commit and follow the UNDP Environmental And Social Screening Procedure Guidance Note including undertaking an environmental impact assessment in the first quarter of their projects in order to avoid negative impact on the environment as a result of their activities. In considering the linkage between natural resources and conflict in Darfur, the DCPSF will further enhance of assuring environmental impact consideration in all cycle of programming.

Partnerships with Government: It is critical to encourage implementing partners to establish partnerships and coordination with government institutions to enhance national ownership. Sharing of information and making consultations with government bodies such as WES, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Youth have worked with the implementing partners while direct implementation with government involvement has posed considerable delays in the demarcation of migratory routes in North Darfur. In North Darfur, one of the projects was cost-shared with the Government but **the Governmental contribution's delay** led to considerable delays of the project implementation itself.

Furthermore, in West Darfur as well, one of the biggest challenges was in the handing over procedure of one of the Youth Centers to the Ministry of Youth. Where the agreement was for the community to run the centers first and then finally hand over to the Ministry, the government made a breach in the tripartite agreement between the implementing partner, community and government by demanding the premises up front. Government ownership is a critical factor in the early recovery approach and development. However, as the above-examples tell that partnership with the Government needs proper planning and contingent planning to enable timely delivery.

Capacity-Building Strategy: The successful running of the SGPM model of building the capacity of potential partners may well be the model to follow in the next Window 2 Call for Proposals. There is need to employ the approach of carrying out individual assessments, tailor made trainings and mentorship before proposal application by potential Window 2 applicants so that they produce better proposals for funding. As such the approach would be to assess, train and mentor potential applicants with a view to building their capacities before applications are made.

Clear strategy of linking the SGPM and Window 2: As was reviewed in section "2.3 Impact assessment of different funding approaches", **the SGPM and Window 2 can complement each other. One of the lessons learned from the SGPM also indicated needs of funds targeting national NGOs so that the national NGOs can continue to be able to use skills they learned. However, a clear strategy of how to use and link these two funding approaches will be required to be more effective.**

Consortium Partnerships: The experience of CRS as lead in consortium with World Vision, and CAFA Sudanese Community Development Organization, which was a mix of International and local organizations, demonstrated that each partner was able to share and utilize their individual organizational strengths, to make the SGPM a success. Each consortium partner shared its strengths in various aspects of the partnership making the project the success that it was.

Consultative Conflict Mapping: Several workshops held in Darfur representing all five states and involving different stakeholders such as academia, UN agencies, government organizations, pastoralist unions, farmers unions, women and youth unions, international and local NGOs, provided valuable input to the priority needs in addressing root causes of conflict in Darfur.

As a result of the three consultative workshops held, migratory routes and IDP issues emerged as the top priority root causes of conflict that needed to be addressed in Darfur, followed by natural resource management and governance and rule of law. This experience provided a model on how to conduct future Call for Proposals in that it provided participatory assessment of the urgent and priority needs of Darfur. CRMA was very instrumental in mapping these needs and the migratory routes for purposes of clarity. The TS will structure future workshops differently to gather more data for additional analysis on changes in the conflict dynamics in Darfur.

Following an impact assessment study conducted on DCPSF by DFID, one of the recommendations made was the need to address migratory routes and IDP issues. This was consistent with the DCPSF findings during the consultative workshops that guided DCPSF to address the same themes through the September Call for Proposals.

Seasonality: While many partners endeavored to carry out their activities in a timely fashion, several others experienced delays in carrying out some activities before the rainy season, leading to further delays in implementation. In South Darfur and North Darfur, two implementing partners working together with the government in the implementation of a *hafir* and migratory route demarcation respectively found their activities delayed further due to the weather calendar. Many others were affected by the extended long rainy season in 2012. As a result, better planning will be necessary in the future as it avoids unnecessary delays and the need to make requests for no-cost extensions.

In addition to these lessons, an Impact Assessment was commissioned by the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) to understand how the projects funded by DCPSF contributed to peace and stability in the target areas. The overall conclusion of the findings suggested that DCPSF activities were **successful in contributing towards the desired outcome of 'communities stabilized, with trust and confidence between communities restored, paving the way to early recovery'**. However, the assessment proposes the below 10 actions to enhance the impact of the Fund. For details, please refer to the assessment report²¹.

²¹ Coffey International Development, *Final Report, DFID Sudan, Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund Impact Assessment* (December 2012)

1. The capacity of the Technical Secretariat should be strengthened in areas of immediate need such as proposal management and project reporting which will free up other resources to improve the management and coordination of the DCPSF with other actors.
2. Deepen the time and resources spent on identifying and capacity building local NGOs to complement (and eventually absorb) the work of the INGO implementing partners to improve sustainability. This may further be enhanced through carefully designed partnerships with local state authorities/units.
3. Develop a DCPSF donor-wide theory of change to commit donors and implementing partners to a shared vision of success which will enable the harmonisation of M&E systems across the portfolio and improve the **fund's** evaluability at the both the project and programme level.
4. Both the DCPSF and the project implementing partners need to develop clear gender policies and strategies. All the partners are dealing with gender issues on an ad hoc basis.
5. Develop a DCPSF-wide M&E handbook to ensure that common indicators, measurement approaches and attribution guidance are used allowing consistency in reporting and enabling results to be aggregated.
6. Introduce qualitative indicators to assess impact on the ground. Project reporting currently is heavily based on numbers of workshops, number of training sessions and number of participants without qualitative evidence to explain the quality and impact of these numbers.
7. A critical assessment of the peace committee model is needed to verify and validate their impact. The DCPSF projects focus on the number of peace committees that they are establishing rather than critically assessing the impact of these committees and the validity of the model.
8. There is a need for more projects specifically designed to engage IDPs in the camps and returnees as well as ex-combatants in peace and livelihood activities;
9. Organisation of literacy programmes, primary health care services along the opened migration routes in North and West Darfur
10. Pressure to engage women at all levels must continue. The focus groups revealed a phenomenon that can be understood as positive discrimination whereby the design and implementation of policies overly favour marginalised and disadvantaged women groups. The focus group discussions also elicited the following targeting recommendations for different types of women.

Based on the lessons learned and the recommendations of the impact assessment, the DCPSF TS is currently finalizing a 2013 action plan that will be approved during the upcoming steering committee meeting.

5. Annual Financial Report

As Administrative Agent, The MPTF Office receives, administers and manages contributions from Contributors, and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations in accordance with the decisions of the Steering Committee. In addition it prepares and submits annual consolidated financial reports, as well as regular financial statements on the DCPSF account to the Steering Committee, for transmission to contributors. Some

Administrative Agent (AA) functions of the DCPSF were exercised by the UNDP Sudan Country Office under a delegation of authority issued by the MPTF Office Executive Coordinator to the UNDP Sudan Country Director.

In its capacity as the Fund AA, the MPTF Office has produced the attached 2012 Consolidated Annual Financial Report. The Financial Report, excerpted below, covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2012 and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects 22 funded by the DCPSF. It is also posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/DPS00>).

5.1 Sources, Uses, and Balance of Funds

Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the DCPSF as of 31 December 2012. Out of US\$ 53.39 million available for programming, US\$ 51.40 million was transferred to the Participating Organizations.

Table 1: Financial Overview for the period ending 31 December 2012 (in US Dollars)

	Annual 2011	Annual 2012	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Gross Contributions	7,948,379	11,263,787	52,735,516
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	60,238	39,762	452,005
Interest Income received from Part Organizations	40,597	148,141	205,497
Refunds by Admin Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MPTF	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	8,049,213	11,451,689	53,393,018
Use of Funds			
Transfer to Participating Organizations	5,823,418	23,566,243	51,403,277
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(1,554)	(2,629,836)	(2,631,389)
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	5,821,864	20,936,407	48,771,888
Admin Agent Fees	79,484	112,638	527,355
Direct Costs: (Steering Comm., Secretariat... etc.)	600,000	896,820	3,970,908
Bank Charges	410	300	709
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	6,501,758	21,946,164	53,270,860
Change in Fund cash balance with	1,547,456	(10,494,475)	122,158

Administrative Agent			
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	9,069,177	10,616,633	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	10,616,633	122,158	122,158
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	5,821,864	20,936,407	48,771,888
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	8,273,962	7,850,772	24,641,195
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			24,130,693

5.2 Partner Contributions

Table 2 displays the breakdown of the received contributions. The DCPSF is currently being financed by nine contributors that signed the SAAs, namely the Governments of Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland, DFID, USAID, and Sida. The DCPSF received US\$ 11.26 million in contributions in 2012, bringing the total fund contributions to US\$ 52.74 million.

Table 2: Contributions (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan – Dec 2012	Total
Denmark	942,076	-	942,076
Department For Int'l Development (DFID)	9,759,437	2,850,433	12,609,871
Germany	512,750	2,591,000	3,103,750
Italy	2,556,800	-	2,556,800
The Netherlands	20,000,000	-	20,000,000
Norway	4,569,066	-	4,569,066
Swedish Int. Development Coop-n (SIDA)	2,831,600	2,508,841	5,340,441
Switzerland	300,000	313,512	613,512
USAID	-	3,000,000	3,000,000
Grand Total	41,471,729	11,263,787	52,735,516

5.3 Transfer of Funds to Participating Organizations

Since the establishment of the DCPSF four Participating Organizations received funding. The distribution of approved funding, consolidated by Participating Organization, is summarized in Table 3. The Net Funded Amount in 2012 was US\$ 20.94 million, bringing the cumulative net funded amount to US\$ 48.77 million. The

term “Net funded amount” refers to amounts transferred to a Participating Organization by the MPTF Office, less refunds transferred back by the Participating Organization.

In 2012 UNDP serving as a Managing Agent for the NGO projects received US\$ 18.05 million or 86.2 percent), FAO US\$ 1.00 million or 4.8 percent, UNDP US\$ 0.99 million or 4.7 percent, UNHABITAT US\$ 0.79 million or 3.8 percent, and UNICEF US\$ 0.09 million or 0.5 percent.

Table 3: Net funded amount by Participating Organization (in US Dollars)

Participating Organizations	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan – Dec 2012	Total
FAO	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
UNDP/NGOs	24,030,050	18,052,652	42,082,702
UNDP	775,097	990,993	1,766,090
UNHABITAT	-	793,982	793,982
UNICEF	2,030,333	98,780	2,129,113
Total:	27,835,481	20,936,407	48,771,888

ANNEX 1: Updated Risks Analysis as at December 2012

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact and probability ²³	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner
1	Spoilers interfere in the processes necessary to restore trust and confidence	Throughout 2012	Political, Strategic	P=3, I = 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urge and support implementing partners to increase inclusive, participatory, inter-community consultations specifically focusing on 1) mitigating risks of spoilers , 2) establishment of early warning mechanisms – all for the purpose of preventing future conflict • The project approval cycle foresees the provision of feedback from the field on potential security concerns, via the AHCT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing Partners • DCPSF TS • AHCT
2	Access to project sites is impossible due to unstable and unpredictable security situation in the 5 Darfur States, continued presence of armed groups; prolonged rainy season, road closures and inaccessibility; safety of staff travelling by road	Rains were particularly longer between June to October Rebel movements throughout 2012, with intensity in the fourth quarter	Political, security, environmental	P=3, I = 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of data and political analysis through multiple sources to assess the political risk and urges implementing partners to act on or change implementation plans accordingly as part of the regular monitoring process; assessment missions are always cleared by United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) who offer security clearances as well road conditions, and armed escorts • Request that authorities improve security and protection • If necessary, suspend DCPSF projects until security on the ground permits quality service delivery • Suspend DCPSF projects until epidemics are addressed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing Partners • DCPSF TS • AHCT • Steering Committee

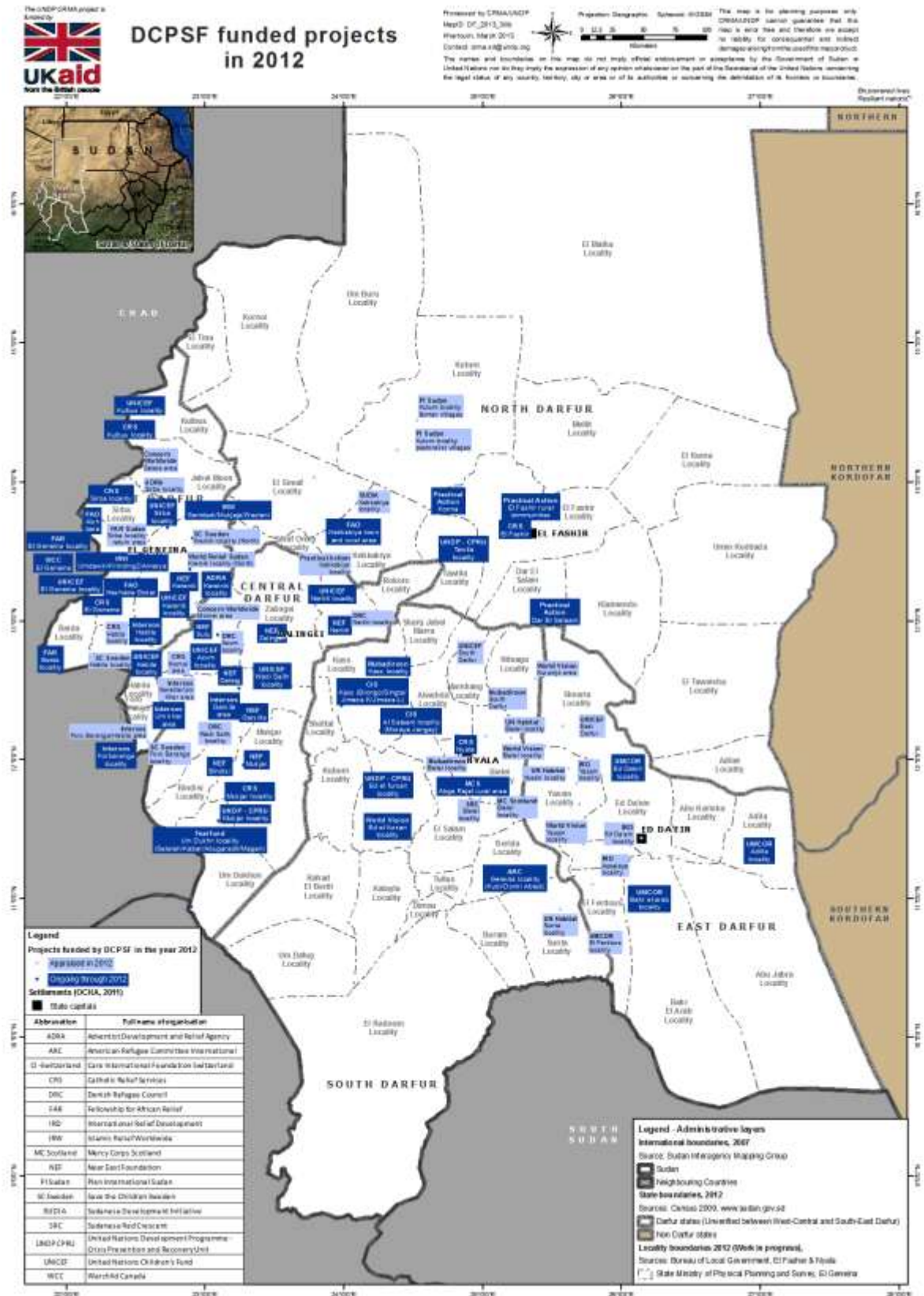
²³ On a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high).

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact and probability ²³	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage implementing partners to factor environmental risks in their action plans 	
3	Disease epidemics	October, November	Health hazard	P=2, I=4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce exposure of implementing partners to disease • Ensure that communities are exposed to health hazards and have access to vaccinations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government, WHO
4	Inadequate monitoring due to insecurity, instability and restricted access	Throughout most of 2012	Strategic	P=2, I=3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask implementing partners to increase delegation of monitoring and evaluation functions to local partners, and sharpening their understanding of indicators for adequately measuring peace and stability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing Partners
5	Implementing partners become targets because of collaboration with UN or because of unclear or inadequate engagement with authorities	During the implementation of DCPSF Phase 1 and 2 projects	Political, security	P=2, I=3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DCPSF TS transparently engages with government on purpose and activities of the Fund, and seeks high-level UN support where/when needed • Reduce exposure through low-profile approach in sensitive areas • Develop and effect a clear, open and continuous communication strategy and manage expectations, pre-empt open communication with key-stakeholders and the wider public • Ensure that the knowledge and capacities of implementation partners in conflict-sensitive programming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing Partners
6	New or reformed platforms lose credibility after being established due to inability to meet	During the implementation of DCPSF Phase 1 & 2	Strategic	P=2, I = 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urge implementing partners to ensure that platform members are selected according to accepted principles and enjoy community support • Increased community dialogue, peace building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing Partners • DCPSF TS

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact and probability ²³	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner
	expectations	projects			training, ensure that projects meet infrastructure and operational needs of platforms during the selection and implementation process	
7	Though vulnerable groups are represented, their representatives are unable to voice the concerns of their constituencies	During the implementation of DCPSF Phase 1 and 2 projects	Strategic	P=3, I = 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased information sharing with all stakeholders involved, will guarantee the transparency and foster goodwill and cooperation with the local actors preserving the stakeholders across all groups from mistrust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing Partners DCPSF TS
8	Limited absorption capacity and availability of adequate CSOs which negatively impacts implementation and monitoring	Throughout 2012, evident through the no-cost extension requests	Strategic	P=3, I = 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased focus on capacity-building of CSOs through tailored training sessions and increased partnership between INGO and NNGOs Provide more time for applicants to design proposals in reply to DCPSF Calls for Proposals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing Partners DCPSF TS
9	Organizational and programme management is challenged by slow recruitment, and overall regulatory environment	Throughout 2012	Regulatory, Operational	P=2, I=3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior-level UN engages with UNDP HR with a view to prioritize staffing Senior-level UN timely engagement with relevant government bodies for expedient issuance of visas and stay permits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP (HR) Steering Committee Government of Sudan
10	Beneficiaries' expectations are not met (due to their high dependency on basic services), and therefore it is difficult to engage them in the project	Evident throughout 2012	Strategic	P=1, I=4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased information sharing and explanation of the project benefits with all stakeholders involved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing Partners
11	Sudan's economic crisis and constant rising of living costs and	Evident throughout 2012, but most severe	Operational	P=5, I=5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaging communities to give input support in kind 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing Partners

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact and probability ²³	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner
	market prices Vs. initially approved budgets for small grants and operational costs	in the third and fourth quarters				
12	Late signing/renewal of Technical Agreements by HAC due to new policies denying permission to conduct peacebuilding activities, thus impeding international staff traveling to the field and implementation of project activities	Mostly experienced in the first two quarters of 2012	Political Regulatory	P=5, i=5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National staff following up in the field locations • Changing the terminology of project titles and activities • Following up with HAC on project and staff-related issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing Partners
13	High staff turnover	Throughout 2012	Operational	P=4, I=3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in national staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing Partners • DCPSF TS

ANNEX 2: Map of DCPSF Activities in 2012



ANNEX 3: Overview of DCPSF supported projects in 2012

PHASE 1

	Name of Organization	Project title & location	Outputs	Achievements	Duration	Budget USD
1	ADRA	Support to sustainable peace and conflict mitigation initiatives in Krenek Locality, Western Darfur	Output 1: Effective Community-Level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur in place		1 October 2010 – 30 September 2012 Completed	1,480,975
		West Darfur: Krenek locality	Output 2: Cooperation between communities over disputed livelihood assets and income-generating opportunities increased	20 youth farm groups supported with seeds, 34 women clubs provided with handcraft materials,		
			Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased	Two hafirs rehabilitated, six wells dug Two schools, 1,100 students enrolled		
			Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable			
2	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Creating space for peace in West Darfur	Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur in place	20 community development centers started in West Darfur	1 October 2010- 30 September 2012 No-cost extension approved until 30	964,409
		West Darfur: Kulbus and Sirba localities	Output 2: Cooperation between communities over disputed livelihood assets and income-generating opportunities increased			

		Central Darfur: Mukjar locality	Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased		April 2013	
			Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable			
3	Fellow ship for African Relief (FAR) West Darfur	Conflict Transformation through community development	Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur in place	Two Committee Peace Centers established One training in peacebuilding (75 teachers)	1 July 2010- 30 June 2012	1,499,880
		West Darfur: El-Geneina and Beida localities	Output 2: Cooperation between communities over disputed livelihood assets and income-generating opportunities increased	Four CBOs supported through capacity building 74 groups (348 beneficiaries) received loans	No-cost extension approved until 31 December 2012 (activities are not completed due to breakout of armed conflict in one of the areas of operation; namely Masteri town)	
			Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased	20,000 had access to healthcare One clinic in place		
			Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable			
4	Intersos	Migration and Cultivation Coexistence:	Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur in place	23 Peace Committee established	January 2010 -March 2012	1,000,000
		Mapping, Maintenance, and Sustainability of Nomadic Migration Routes	Output 2: Cooperation between communities over disputed livelihood assets and income-generating opportunities increased		Completed	
		West Darfur: Habila, Forobaranga	Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased	144.7 Km of migratory routes, two hafirs, five check dams and five new wells. 32, 500 tree seedlings, 220 hectares of fodder		

		Central Darfur: Umkher, Garsila	Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable			
5	Intersos	Markets as reconciliation tools restoring traditional social spaces West Darfur: Habila, Forobaranga, Umkher Central Darfur: Garsila	Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur in place Output 2: Cooperation between communities over disputed livelihood assets and income-generating opportunities increased Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable	12 markets established/re-opened Five boreholes (with hand pumps), two traditional wells constructed, two embankments constructed, 260 hectares of fodder	July 2010 – June 2012 Completed	1,500,000
6	Mubadiroon	Restoration of peaceful Tribal coexistence in Kass Locality	Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur in place Output 2: Cooperation between communities over disputed livelihood assets and income-generating opportunities increased Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased	Six villages councils and peace committees established 13 boreholes drilled	1 October 2010- 30September 2012 Completed	283,000

			Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable			
7	Practical Action	Building Effective Community Capacities and Livelihoods to Contribute to Peace Building and Stability in North Darfur State North Darfur El-Fasher Rural District, Al Korma, Dar El Salam	Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur in place Output 2: Cooperation between communities over disputed livelihood assets and income-generating opportunities increased Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable	Three peace committees established at locality level, 33 CBO Peace Committees Supported three CBO networks through capacity building More than 100 terraces for water harvesting Five hand pumps constructed, seven <i>hafirs</i> , four boreholes, 115 km of migratory routes, 1100 hectares of fodder, eight forests covering 140 hectares, 10,700 tree seedlings	1 October 2010- 30 September 2012 No-cost extension approved to December 2012	990,800
8	UMCOR	Reducing conflict among the Rezegad Maia and Messeria tribes in South Darfur State East Darfur: Al Daein, Adilla and Bahr El Arab localities	Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur in place Output 2: Cooperation between communities over disputed livelihood assets and income-generating opportunities increased	Four peace committees established 1000 HHs trained and equipped with farming tools, 89 lead farmers trained, 12 community Animal Health workers (CAHW) trained and equipped with veterinary kits, 118,704 animals vaccinated,	31 August 2010 – 30 August 2012 No-cost extension approved to January 2013	1,499,997

			Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased	Four boreholes rehabilitated, four water yards (supported with five water troughs), 352 km of migratory routes, three schools supported through teaching and recreational materials furnished three schools 1400 students		
			Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable			
9	UNICEF	Peacebuilding in 20 communities of West Darfur 20 communities in eight Localities of West Darfur: Azoum, Habila, Kulbos, El- Geneina, Kreinik, Sirba Central Darfur: Nertiti, Garsila	Output 1: Effective Community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur in place	19 peace committees (20 development committees)	1 July 2010- 1 June 2012	1,000,000
			Output 2: Cooperation between communities over disputed livelihood assets and income-generating opportunities increased	Five collaborative farms, three women food processing groups,	Completed	
			Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased	31 hand pumps, Five clinics 8497 students enrolled 15 schools rehabilitated 40, 000 have access to healthcare		
			Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain			

			basic social services increased	1 school, 580 students enrolled,		
			Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable			

PHASE 2 Projects Approved in 2011

	Name of Organization	Project & location	Outputs	Achievements	Duration	Budget USD
12	American Refugee Committee International (ARC)	Community Peacebuilding, Engagement and Capacity Enhancement Project South Darfur: Kubii and Donki Abied units in Gereida Locality	Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur in place	Three peace committees formed	1 January 2012-31 December 2013	876,787
			Output 2: Cooperation between communities over disputed livelihood assets and income-generating opportunities increased	Two grinding mills, two cheese making equipment provided		
			Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased	Two hand pumps constructed, 200km of migratory routes, three route committees formed		
			Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable			

13	ADRA	<p>Support for Peacebuilding Initiatives in West Darfur</p> <p>West Darfur : Krenik and Sirba localities</p>	<p>Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms and mechanisms in Darfur are in place</p> <p>Output 2: Increased cooperation between and within 15 project communities over livelihood opportunities and IGA opportunities</p> <p>Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural water resources increased</p> <p>Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic education services and infrastructure in two schools promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural areas remain stable</p>		1 September 2012 – 30 May 2014	999,995
14	CARE International Foundation – Switzerland (CIS)	<p>Towards Rural Community Stabilization in South Darfur (TRUST)</p> <p>South Darfur:</p> <p>Kass (J.Kamara; Faduwa; J.Lagaro; Singita; Boronga)</p> <p>Al Salaam (Moraya Jangay)</p>	<p>Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur in place</p> <p>Output 2: Cooperation between communities over disputed livelihood assets and income generating opportunities increased</p> <p>Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased</p> <p>Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable</p>	Five peace committees (five subcommittees for youth and women), six village development committee established/reactivated,	1 April 2012- 31 March 2014	715,996

15	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Capacity Building of Sudanese Civil Society in Darfur (Small Grants Scheme) Most capacity-building activities to take place in Nyala, El-Fasher and El-Geneina, but projects may be implemented state-wide according to the capacity of identified grantees	Output 1: Effective Community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur in place		1 October 2011-30 September 2012 No-cost extension approved until 28 February 2013	1,499,627
			Output 2: Cooperation between communities over disputed livelihood assets and income-generating opportunities increased	27 NGOs received grants for projects 37 NGOs supported through capacity building		
			Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased			
			Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable			
16	FAO	Increasing cooperation between conflicting communities through promoting dialogue and enhancing livelihoods and natural resources management in North and West Darfur States North Darfur: Kebkabiya Town and surrounding rural area in Kebkabiya Locality West Darfur: Hashaba Gokar and Aish Bara in El Geneina Locality	Output 1: Effective Community-Level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur in place	Two event-driven community-based dialogue platforms from native administration, customary leaders and government authority for consensus building and promotion of community reconciliation are established Two permanent inter-ethnic higher committees established/ revitalized and made functional. Six interethnic village committees established/ revitalized and functional	1 June 2012 - 31 May 2014	1,000,000
			Output 2: Cooperation between communities over disputed livelihood assets and income-generating opportunities increased			

			Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased	Output 3: The availability of natural resources that are crucial to local livelihoods is increased, their management is improved, and the local agricultural and pastoral production and productivity is progressively rising.		
			Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable			
17	Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	Project for Community Conflict Resolution (PCCR) in West Darfur West Darfur: Krenek (Sanidade, Mukjaja and Wastani villages) and E-Geneina (Ameriya, Umdaween and Kerinding 2)	Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur in place	Three Reconciliation committees established	1 February 2012-31 January 2014	899,999
			Output 2: Cooperation between communities over disputed livelihood assets and income-generating opportunities increase	41 women received vocational training to start IGAs		
			Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased	One borehole drilled, one clinic, 1midwifery workshop, six awareness sessions on hygiene, STI, safe motherhood and breastfeeding One school, 430 students enrolled, 11,612 children received healthcare (vaccinations) , 11205 adults received healthcare (yellow fever vaccination)		
			Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable			
18	Mercy Corps Scotland (MCS)	Increase Peaceful Coexistence and Conflict Prevention in Abga Rajel	Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur in place		1 January 2012-31 December 2013	998,405

		South Darfur: Abga Rajel rural area (19 villages)	Output 2: Cooperation between communities over disputed livelihood assets and income-generating opportunities increased	Three women vegetable farms, three youth communal cash crops, seven village savings and loan association groups, 30 CAHW trained (six supported with kits), more than 1,500 animals treated one butchery constructed, two seed fair markets conducted.		
			Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased	Five boreholes rehabilitated (four fitted with generator and water tanks)		
			Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable			
19	Near East Foundation (NEF)	Resources, Economic Security, and Peace in Darfur (RESP-Darfur)	Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur in place	Community leaders in 10 clusters of villages have improved capacity in conflict management and collaboration through natural resource management.	1 January 2012-31 December 2013	1,102,545
		West Darfur: Kereneik Localitiy	Output 2: Cooperation between communities over disputed livelihood assets and income-generating opportunities increased			(USD 1,000,000 from DCPSF)
		Central Darfur: Zalingei, Nertiti, Bindise, Mukjar, Garsila, Delaig, and Azoum locality	Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased	Local Conventions and Collaborative Land-use Management Plans prepared in 10 clusters of communities. Communities establish collaborative relationships (inter- and intra-community) and receive economic benefits through joint natural resource management activities. Population of eight targeted Localities is engaged in public dialogue on natural resource-based conflict, reconciliation, and peacebuilding and has an increased awareness of the potential of collaborative NRM as a vehicle for peacebuilding.		

			Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable	Project impact on peacebuilding is regularly tracked and shared through a monitoring and evaluation system.		
20	Tearfund	Promoting sustainable change through conflict transformation in rural communities in West Darfur Central Darfur: UmDukhun Locality - rural (Seleleh, Kabar, Abugaradil and 1 other location, probably Magan)	Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur in place Output 2: Cooperation between communities over disputed livelihood assets and income-generating opportunities increased Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable	Three peace committees established	1 January 2012-31 December 2013	681,070.53
21	UNDP	Darfur Community Recovery for Coexistence Project (DCRC) South Darfur: Ed El-Fursan Locality Central Darfur: Mukjar Locality North Darfur: El Fasher Locality, Tawila	Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur in place Output 2: Cooperation between communities over disputed livelihood assets and income-generating opportunities increased Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased	Four peace development committees established	1 January 2012 – 30 September 2013	990,993

			Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable			
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ANNEX 4: Overview of DCPSF Approved projects in 2012

Window 1

Rank	Name of Organization and contact details	State and location	Project title & DCPSF Partners Output	Contribution to DCPSF Outputs	Duration	Budget USD
1	Catholic Relief Services	West Darfur Habila locality: Diliso, Sala, Mesmeja, Rejenbabak, Alfaigha, Goz Milez, Eyor villages Mornei locality: Momo, Hela Musa, Abu Dawei	Project Title: Sharing Our Assets and Resources Output 1: Farmer and pastoralists revive and adapt traditional mechanisms/structures for conflict mitigation in Habila and Mornei locality Output 2: Farmers and pastoralists in 10 villages of Habila and Mornei demonstrate improved livelihoods and natural resources management practices	Outputs 1-2	January 2013 to December 2014 24 months	\$ 800,000
2	Concern Worldwide	West Darfur Krenik Locality: Mornei town, IDP camp and villages NW of the town (Romalia, Gendernei and Hajar Tama as cluster villages) Jebel Moon Locality : Selei town and villages west of the town (Gozmino, Aosharow and Hejilija)	Project Title: Conflict Resolution through Strengthening of Community Resources and Advancement of Livelihood outcome Output 1: Sedentary and mobile pastoralist groups' identify and redress conflict triggers Output 2: Increased agriculture and livestock production outcomes Output 3: Livelihood options for women and youth are broadened	Outputs 1-2	January 2013 to December 2014 24 months	\$ 800,000
3	Danish Refugee Council	Central Darfur Wadi Salih locality, Azoum locality, Nertiti locality	Project Title: Restoring peace and stability through addressing causes of conflict in Central Darfur Output 1: Grass-roots level peace building and conflict resolution mechanisms are established and functional Output 2: Improved partnership through equitable access to livelihood opportunities and its symbiotic outcome among competing communities	Outputs 1-2-3-4	January 2013 to December 2014 24 months	\$ 800,000

			<p>Output 3: Increased community collaboration over utilization and management of natural and social resources</p> <p>Output 4: Sustained stabilization towards access to basic social services and equitable growth among target groups</p>			
4	FAR Sudan	<p>West Darfur</p> <p>Sirba Locality: Korgei/Korgo and Bir Dagiig returnee villages</p>	<p>Project Title: Addressing Root Causes to Promote Community Peace and Stabilization</p> <p>Output 1: Effective community –level conflict resolution and prevention platforms are in place</p> <p>Output 2: Cooperation between communities over disputed livelihoods assets and IGA increased</p> <p>Output 3: Cooperation between communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased</p>	Outputs 1-2-3	<p>January 2013 to December 2014</p> <p>24 months</p>	\$ 798,793
5	International Relief Development	<p>East Darfur</p> <p>Assalaya, Ed Daein and Yassin localities along the Ariyuda migration route</p>	<p>Project Title: Restoration of peaceful coexistence in targeted communities along the Ariyuda migration route in Eastern Darfur</p> <p>Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur are in place</p> <p>Output 2: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services is increased</p> <p>Output 3: Increased cooperation between competing communities over disputed livelihoods assets, income-generating opportunities and access to natural resources</p>	Outputs 1-2-3	<p>January 2013 to September 2014</p> <p>21 months</p>	\$ 800,000
6	Intersos	<p>West Darfur and Central Darfur</p> <p>Forobaranga, Habila</p> <p>Garsila Umkher respectively</p>	<p>Project Title: Empowering local mechanisms of conflict resolution in West Darfur through a community-based approach</p> <p>Output 1: Support Local and High Reconciliation Committees (RCs) with long term solutions for the management and settlement of local conflicts:</p> <p>Output 2: Increase confidence and dialogue opportunities through exchanges and joint initiatives between communities (main focus on</p>	Outputs 1-3	<p>January 2013 to October 2014</p> <p>22 months</p>	\$ 800,000

			women and youth) Output 3: Increasing forage production and dissemination to alleviate animal sustenance scarcity Output 4: Hydrological assessment and construction of earth embankments or dams Output 5: Community awareness campaign on peacebuilding related to communities' coexistence (overarching theme)			
7	MC Scotland	South Darfur Bielel locality: Bielel town, Kukuja, Remella and Delaibaya villages	Project Title: Building local resilience to prevent conflict in South Darfur Output 1: Enhanced community-endorsed conflict prevention and resolution structures are in place Output 2: Improved trust and economic cooperation between diverse communities through the enhancement of equitable and collaborative livelihoods is realized. Output 3: Reduced competition between diverse communities over access to key natural resources and basic services is realized.	Output 1-2-3	January 2013 to December 2014 24 months	\$ 798,186
8	Mubadiroon	South Darfur Bielel, Alsalam, Abga Ragil, Otash, Alserif, Mossai	Project Title: Comprehensive peace package to IDPs, returnees and host communities in Bielel locality Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur are in place Output 2: Increased cooperation between communities over disputed livelihoods assets, income-generating opportunities and access to natural resources; Output 3: Cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources and basic social services is increased	Outputs 1-2-3-4	January 2013 to December 2014 24 months	\$ 722,000
9	Plan International Sudan	North Darfur Kutum locality: Seven farmer villages: Fata Barno, Kasa, Abd, Alshakor, Mostarya, Frog,	Project Title: Together to build harmonious communities in Kutum Locality Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention	Outputs 1-2-3-4	January 2013 to December 2014 24 months	\$ 800,000

		Ein Sero, Molagat Four pastoralist villages: Damrat Elsheikh Abd Albagi, Misri, Gurir, Gobba	platforms (mechanism) are in place Output 2: Increased cooperation between communities over disputed livelihoods assets & income generation. Output 3: Increased cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources. Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted.			
10	Practical Action	North Darfur Kebkabiya Locality	Project Title: Community-based conflict reduction and peace building in Kebkabiya, North Darfur Output 1 - Increased capacity of all project stakeholders to resolve conflicts, build peace, and improve participatory conflict sensitive approaches to development. Output 2. Increased cooperation, dialogue and interaction between communities, including mechanisms for addressing livelihood disputes and mutually beneficial ways of resolving them. Output 3. Increased common access to natural resources and improved management capabilities in order to mitigate associated conflict between livelihood groups. Output 4. Increased agriculture and livestock productivity through the promotion of sustainable farmer and pastoralist livelihoods, thereby fostering rural stability	Outputs 1-2-3	January 2013 to December 2014 24 months	\$ 800,000
11	Save the Children Sweden	West Darfur Habla locality: Habla town, Bobe, Noor Elhuda, Dar Elsalam, Abu Dahia, Sisi and Teliahaia Forbaranga locality: Forbaranga town, Hajarbajar, Tundusa, and Mangrasa	Project Title: Community-based peacebuilding initiative for recovery and development in West Darfur Output 1: Effective community level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur are in place Output 2: Increased cooperation between communities over disputed livelihoods assets and income-generating opportunities.	Outputs 1-2-3-4	January 2013 to September 2014 21 months	\$ 795,000

		Krenik locality: Mazroob, Abu Naeima, Galal, Rosi, Tarshana and Timait	Output 3: Increased cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources. Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable.			
12	UMCOR	East Darfur El Ferdous locality	Project Title: Promoting cooperation between Habania, Rezeigat and Salamat Tribes in El Ferdous locality Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms are in place Output 2: Increased cooperation between communities over disputed livelihoods assets and income generation opportunities Output 3: Increased cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources	Output 1-2-3	January 2013 to September 2014 21 months	\$796,872
13	UN Habitat	South Darfur Beleil, Yasin and Sunta localities	Project Title: Peacebuilding in Darfur through Resource Management, livelihood Output 1: Social peace among target beneficiaries of pastoralists, farmers and IDPs promoted Output 2: Livelihoods of target pastoralists, farmers and IDPs in particular women and youth are improved	Output 1-2	January 2013 to December 2014 24 months	\$ 763,982
14	UNICEF	South and East Darfur	Project Title: Peacebuilding for 20 Communities within the migration route in South and East Darfur Output 1: 200,000 people in 20 communities in the migration route provided with integrated basic services (health, nutrition, education, child protection and WASH) that promotes peaceful co-existence within and among communities Output 2: Teachers, youth, children, traditional, religious and community leaders and community-based organizations in 35 communities sensitized/educated on conflict resolution, community development, peace building	Outputs 1-3-4	January 2013 to December 2014 24 months	\$ 800,000
15	World Relief Sudan	West Darfur Krenik locality: Damirat Ashek Bishari, Fajari, Dogoro, Kolonai, Sanidadi, Ustani, Tandality,	Project Title: Water for Peace project in Krenik Locality Output 1: Effective conflict resolution skills enhanced through capacity-building of existing Water Management Committees on peacebuilding	Outputs 1-3	January 2013 to September 2014	\$ 798,139

		Um Dalba, Um Tagouk, Azirni, Kirkir, Kongok, Um Kalol, Zeina	and conflict resolution. Output 2: Reduced conflict and strife between nomads and farmers through increased water availability to the two groups. Output 3: Inter-community crop/water resources protection committees in place to oversee that farmers' crops and water sources are protected and any violations are duly handled.		21 months	
16	World Vision	South Darfur Kurumjo locality, Yasin locality, Bilel locality	Project Title: Peacebuilding along Ariyuda migration route in South Darfur Output 1: Effective community level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur are in place Output 2: Cooperation between communities over disputed livelihoods assets and income-generating opportunities increased Output 3: Cooperation between communities over access to natural resources and basic social services increased along the Ariyuda Migration Route Output 4: Equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure promoted, with particular attention to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable	Outputs 1-2-3-4	January 2013 to December 2014 24 months	\$ 800,000

Window 2

Rank	Name of Organization and contact details	State and location	Project title & DCPSF Partners Output	Contribution to DCPSF Outputs	Duration	Budget USD
17	Sudanese Development Initiative	North Darfur Kebkabiya locality	Project Title: Communication flows and livelihood improvement for peacebuilding in North Darfur State Output 1: Effective community level conflict resolution and prevention	Outputs 1-2	January 2013 to June 2014 18 months	\$ 274,419

			platforms in Darfur are in place. Output 2: Increased cooperation between communities over disputed livelihoods assets and income-generating opportunities.			
18	Sudanese Red Crescent	South Darfur Bilel Locality: Alreek, Arabaa Gimiza, Bareed Alsalam, Umsayala, Gashteer returned villages	Project Title: Livelihood and WASH integrated with harmony and cohesion in South Darfur, Bilel Locality Output 1: Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur are in place Output 2: Increased cooperation between communities over disputed livelihoods assets and income-generating opportunities. Output 3: Increased cooperation between competing communities over access to natural resources	Outputs 1-2-3	January 2013 to December 2013 12 months	\$274,140

ANNEX 5: Sample Survey

Methodology

Assuming the Darfur population as 8 million²⁴, the DCPSF TS in support with 11 implementing partners sampled 100 people in Darfur (20 people/state), which ensures 85 percent confidence level and 7 percent margin of error. The survey was conducted with implementing partners. Different questions had specific instructions depending on the indicator. For example, question 2 was to be administered specifically to people in leadership. In addition, it was required that different groups of the community were questioned – namely youth, women, farmers, nomads, different tribes, etc.

Quick survey questions on the impact of DCPSF project on beneficiaries. (To be administered to beneficiaries)

(Please make sure that 20 people interviewed include women (ideally 50-50) and different groups, e.g., youth, farmers, nomads, etc.)

Q1. Do you feel that trust and confidence among conflicting parties has been restored/increased in 2012 as a result of the DCPSF project?

Yes

No

(Please make sure that 20 people interviewed are tribal/civil society leaders and that they include women (ideally 50-50) and different group, e.g., youth, farmers, nomads, etc.)

Q2. Do you think there is a common/shared approach on how to address root causes of conflict in your community?

Yes

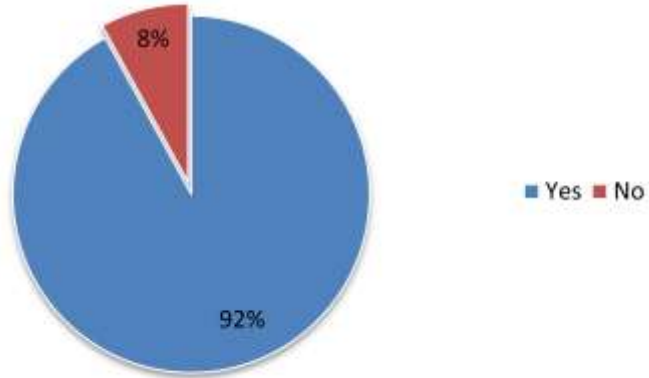
No

Q3. If yes, what was the approach? *(Participatory Rural Appraisal, Focus Group Discussions, etc. for activities that addressed conflict such as water delivery, demarcation of migratory routes, etc.)*

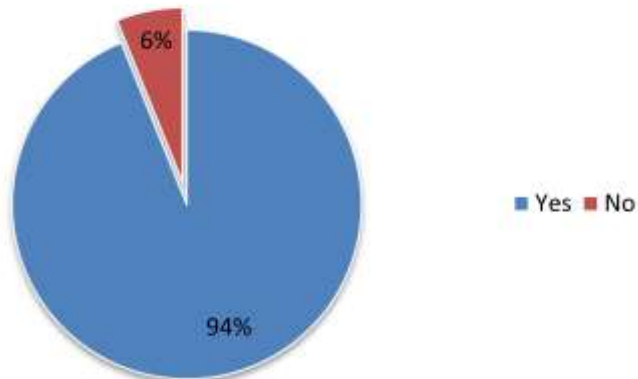
²⁴ Darfur Regional Authority, 2013-2019 *Developing Darfur: A Recovery and Reconstruction Strategy* (2013)

Results of the Sampling Survey

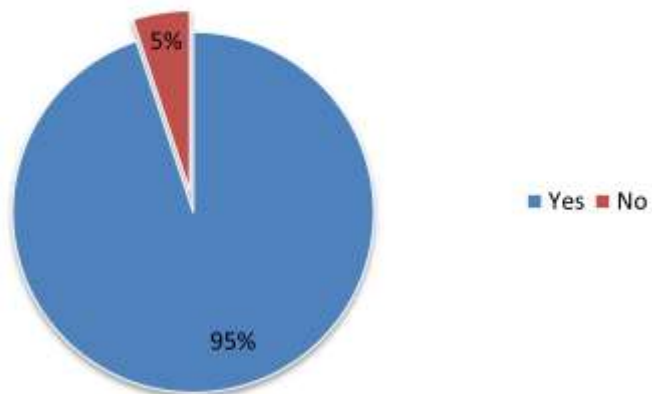
Q1: Do you feel that trust and confidence among conflicting parties has been restored/increased in 2012 as a result of the DCPSF project?



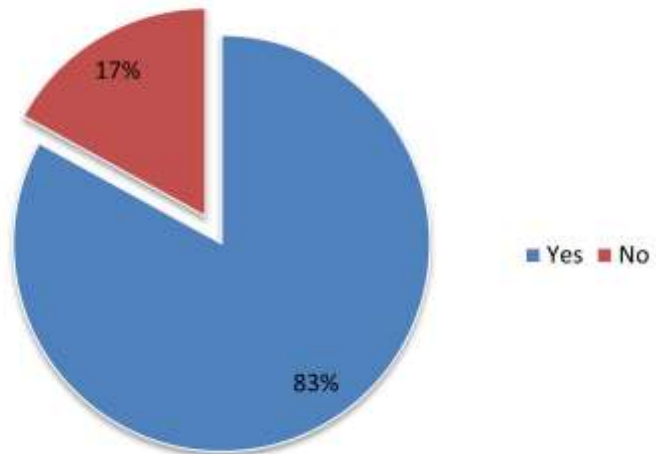
Q2. Do you think there is a common/shared approach on how to address root causes of conflict in your community?



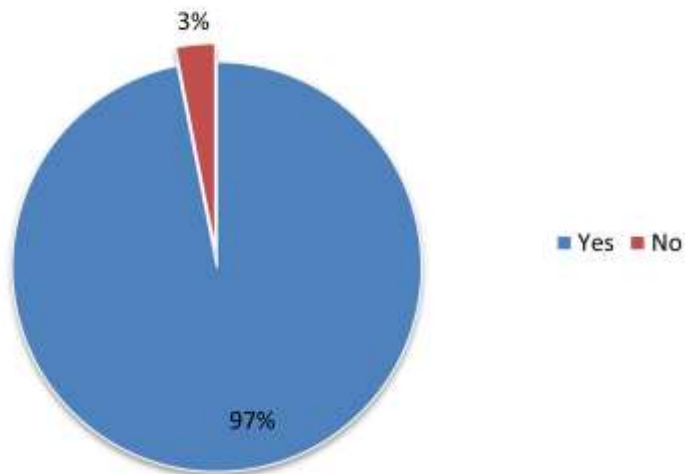
Q4. Do you have access to reconciliation mechanisms?



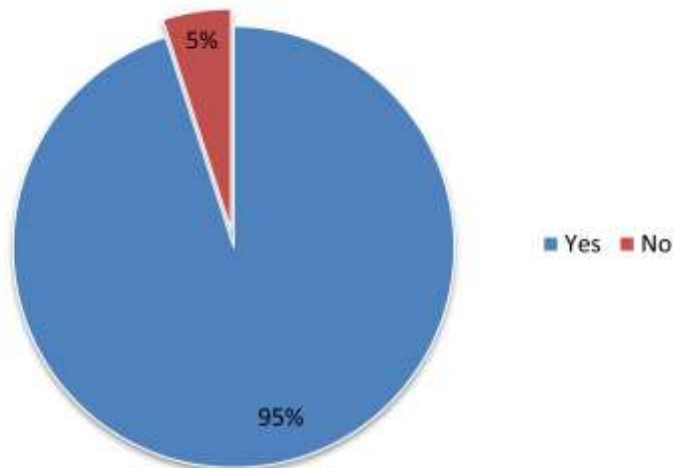
Q5. Are you satisfied with the reconciliation mechanisms available?



Q6. Has there been an increase in the number of people attending market days?



Q9. Has there been an improvement in the commercial interaction in your markets in 2012?



Q10. Has the trust between different tribes trading improved as a result?

