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DARFUR COMMUNITY PEACE AND STABILITY FUND



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Goal	To achieve local-level peace and stability, and support inclusive and sustainable Darfur-wide peace negotiations.
Purpose	Communities are stabilized, and trust and confidence between communities is restored, paving the way towards early recovery.
Expected outputs	<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. A network of effective collaborative peacebuilding initiatives created and feeding into wider peace fora and Darfur agendas
Participating organizations	See Annex 2
Partners with active projects in 2015	See Annex 1
Reporting period	January-December 2015
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Cover photo: A route demarcation post. One proximate cause of intercommunal conflict is animal movements into farmland and crop destruction. Route demarcation keeps animal routes clear, reducing conflict triggers. Photo: DCPSF

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List of abbreviations

ACLED	Armed Conflict Location and Event Data
AHCT	Area Humanitarian Coordination Team
AUHIP	African Union High Implementation Panel
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBRM	Community Based Reconciliation Mechanism
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DFID	Department for International Development
FMU	Fund Management Unit
IP	Implementing Partner
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PWG	Peacebuilding Working Group
SC	Steering Committee
SGPM	Small Grant Programme Manager
SSB	Stabilized Soil Blocks
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WHH	Welthungerhilfe
WR	World Relief
WVI	World Vision International

Executive summary

This is the eighth annual progress report of the Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF), a multi-donor trust fund established in October 2007 to support local-level peace and stability in Darfur. The report covers January-December 2015.

Phase 2 of the DCPSF began in 2012. With the support of donors, the Fund has disbursed over \$60 million over both phases of the programme to international and Sudanese organizations working with communities throughout the region.

The DCPSF supports the strengthening and establishment of independent Community-Based Reconciliation Mechanisms (CBRMs), and supported a total of 217 CBRMs during 2015. Eighty-four percent of cases reported to them were successfully resolved at the community level. Most CBRM cases were related to land issues – mainly crop destruction by animals. Through the work of CBRMs, 78 percent of community members felt “trust and confidence have been restored” among conflicting parties at the community level.

There were 76 new livelihoods initiatives. The range of activities included: vocational training (Solid Soil Block production, carpentry, electricity, etc.) for youth of different backgrounds and village savings schemes; small enterprise support; and establishment of processing enterprises (cheese, peanuts, oil, agricultural products) for women from different communities. Eighty percent of community members surveyed noted an increase in economic interventions between diverse communities following DCPSF project interventions.

Communities were supported to better manage natural resources and to resolve conflicts over land and water. Migratory route committees, made up of representatives from both nomadic and agricultural communities, worked to address points of conflict, demarcate migratory routes, and establish early warning systems on nine different migratory routes. Community water committees addressed the management of water sources and conflicts over human, agricultural, and livestock use of water points. Seventy-five percent of community members surveyed confirmed communal consensus around natural resources, compared with 53 percent last year.

DCPSF strengthens collaboration by building a network of peacebuilding initiatives. The DCPSF Technical Secretariat continued to support Peacebuilding Working Groups, and partners themselves organized 17 conferences, trainings, and other events that brought various Darfur stakeholders together around community peacebuilding. DCSPF continued to strengthen civil society capacity for peacebuilding through the Small Grant Programme Management project, that provided training, mentoring, and project funding to 39 civil society organizations.

In 2016 DCSPF will be supporting the development and effectiveness of the CBRMs through 14 new projects commencing this year. The DCPSF TS will continue to support the state-wide Peacebuilding Working Groups and establish linkages with other stakeholders and initiatives. Activities to develop the strategy for the Fund beyond December 2017 will also be carried out, including commissioning an evaluation of Phase 2. DCPSF TS will be exploring options on how to turn current challenges – gender mainstreaming; inclusion of youth; sustainability; coordination with other actors – into future programming opportunities.

1. Introduction

Background to the DCPSF

Darfuri communities have a long history of safeguarding the rule of law and solving community-level conflict through negotiation and mediation. Conflict has eroded these community institutions, but the foundation for peace is there.

The Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund, established in 2007, is a trust fund that supports Darfuri communities to rebuild and strengthen methods of mediation, reconciliation, and peaceful settlement. The multi-donor trust fund supports peace and stability in Darfur by strengthening community-based reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs), providing livelihoods support, promoting effective natural resources management, and building and linking networks among peacebuilding initiatives in Darfur.

The rationale of the fund is that, alongside progress through political level negotiations, the deployment of UNAMID, and emergency relief, there needs to be a community-based, bottom-up approach to the stabilization of Darfur to create conditions for local peace and equitable and sustainable growth, as well as the engagement of women and youth in peacebuilding.

Theory of change

The DCPSF has a two-track theory of change:

1. If targeted material inputs (programmes and services) are delivered, then community needs are responded to and processes of dialogue and consultation are underpinned.
2. If processes of dialogue and consultation are independently brokered, then trust and confidence among diverse communities is restored

How the fund works

The DCPSF's overall goal is to achieve local-level peace and stability. The geographic and thematic areas of each funding round are established following a detailed conflict assessment - with the

aim of providing peacebuilding support where it is most needed.

Proposals are evaluated by an independent committee before they are recommended for funding.

Fund outputs

1. Effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms in Darfur are in place.
2. Cooperation between communities enhanced through shared livelihood assets and income generating opportunities.
3. Cooperation between competing communities over management of natural resources and access to basic social services increased.
4. A network of effective collaborative peacebuilding initiatives created and feeding into wider peace fora and Darfur agendas.

Link to global and Darfur agendas

The DCPSF supports Sustainable Development Goal 16 – Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, to “significantly reduce all forms of violence, and work with governments and communities to find lasting solutions to conflict and insecurity.”

Within Darfur development frameworks, the Fund's activities relate to Pillar I of the Darfur Development Strategy, to support Governance, Justice, and Reconciliation. In 2015, the United Nations Fund for Darfur (UNDF) was mobilized and funded in support of the Darfur Development Strategy. The DCPSF will coordinate closely with the UNDF to ensure complementarities and avoid duplication.

2. Darfur context in 2015

As conflicts continued in some parts of Darfur, the El Niño compounded resource scarcity, putting herders on the move sooner and potentially fueling further community-level conflict into 2016. In general, criminality decreased following the arrival of new governors in all but one state.

Tension over resources worsened by El Niño

El Niño significantly impacted Darfur's 2015 rainy season by delaying rains and lowering rainfall overall.

North Darfur, in particular, was much drier than usual, which delayed and diminished planting. The effects will be felt into 2016. One partner wrote that El Niño "will constitute a ... threat to the...peace [built] in the...area."

Rains were delayed in South Darfur, resulting in poor pasture growth in many localities. Since October, livestock were on the move earlier than normal due to the poor rains. A partner noted, "there was an influx of livestock from the north to Beileil locality due to rainfall below [expectations]."

ACLED recorded conflict events by month, 2013-2015

Clashes over crop destruction were reported in Bielel, as well as Gereida, Kass, and Nyala.

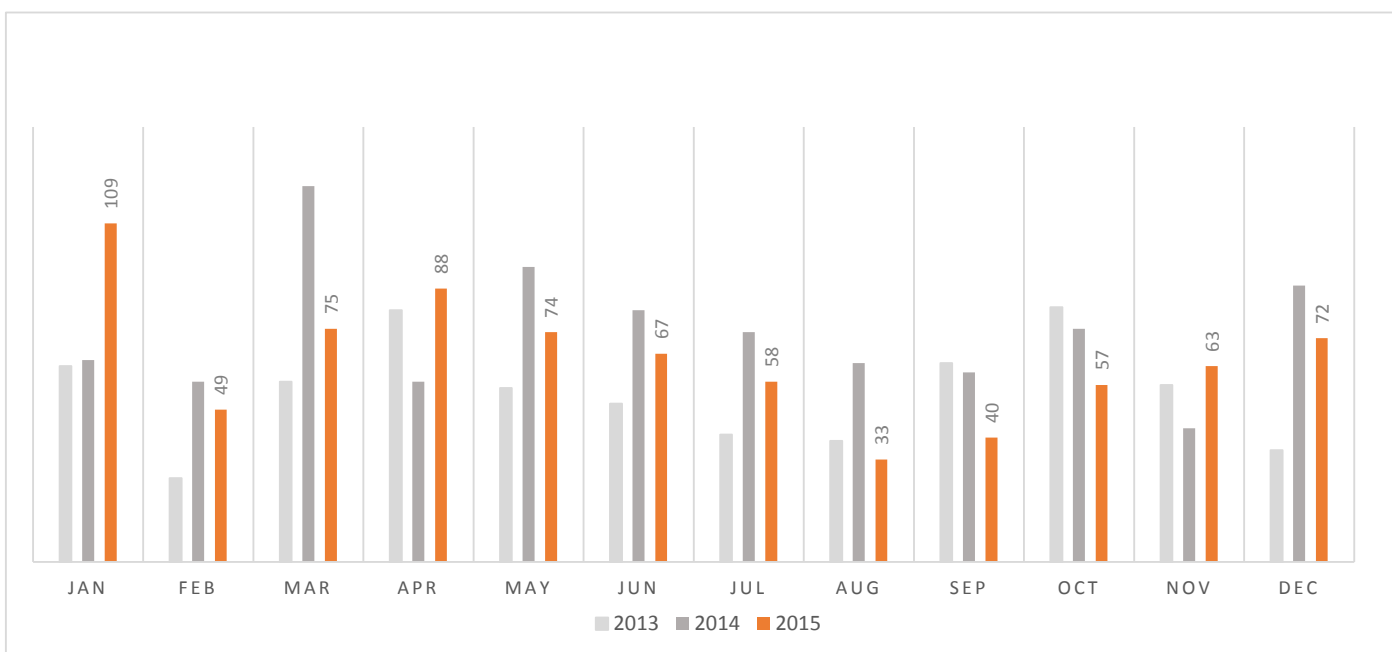
In West Darfur as well, early animal movement was reported in November and December, but March and April are usual.

Darfur conflicts continue

By some measures, conflict has decreased somewhat since the previous year. Data tracking conflict events in Darfur show ¹ a slight decrease in conflict events² in 2015 (785 events) compared to 2014 (844 events), but an increase since 2013 (655 events).

1 The data used in this report is from an open source data set compiled by the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data (ACLED) Project, an independent, non-profit organization based at the University of Sussex (www.acleddata.com). ACLED data is based on media reports, "subject to rigorous peer review mechanisms by academic researchers, policy and practitioner communities, and country experts"

2 A "conflict event" is a single incident of conflict, whether it happens in isolation or as part of a larger fight. (Thus a three day clash between groups is counted as three conflict events). The event count excludes event types "established base" and "strategic development" and "non-violent transfer of territory" because count of such events are relatively low. It should be emphasized number of conflict events does not indicate the impact or scale of each event.



Fighting between government and armed opposition

There was fighting between the government and armed opposition groups, mainly in North and Central Darfur. Hostilities escalated over control of the territory around Jebel Marra, resulting in significant fighting and displacement of civilians. After a lull in the rainy season, clashes resumed at the end of the year.

There were also clashes between government forces and armed groups in Rokoro locality, Central Darfur, in June and December.

In South Darfur, there was fighting between government paramilitaries and armed opposition groups in Dimsu and Nyala localities, and between government forces and armed opposition in the southern parts of the state during April and May.

Criminality

In the first half of the year, abductions, assaults, carjacking and robberies were reported in most states. INGO staff and business people were kidnapped in North Darfur.

New governors were put in place in all Darfur states (except Central Darfur) in July. Their security measures, including restrictions on small arms and movement of vehicles, contributed to a decline in general criminality, at least in the capitals and major towns.³

In El Geneina, in October, a teacher working for a DCPSF partner was shot for unknown reasons.

Resource related conflict

In North Darfur, was conflict over land and water resources along the major migratory routes in in Dar El Salaam and Klaimendo. Crop destruction in the second half of the year led to clashes between nomads and farmers, affecting DCPSF partner implementation in Kutum and El Fasher rural. There were disputes between farmers and animal herders in Mukjar locality in Central Darfur, again

caused by the destruction of farms. Crop destruction was also reported in Azoum locality. In Azoum, partners reported their CBRM facilitated a compensation agreement between groups after the accidental death of a camel.

A partner working in Krenik, West Darfur noted, “the main complaints have been that [pastoralists bring] their livestock in farming areas causing crop destruction, most farmers state that their animals have been shot at and farmers block animal movement by planting crops on animal migratory routes and in the proximity of water sources.” Through the work of their supported CBRMs, this partner “was able to establish clear migratory routes, resting places and animal grazing areas in order to avoid future misunderstandings.”

Inter-communal conflict

Also driven in part by conflict over resources, inter-communal violence continued in many parts of the state, indeed, according to UNAMID “tribal conflict [has become] the main cause of violent death...in many parts of Darfur.”⁴ These conflicts have long histories, but their proximate causes include competition over resources including land, animals, water, or gold.

Major inter-communal clashes

Based on ACLED data as well as on reports from other sources including peacebuilding specialists and partners, major intercommunal conflicts during 2015 included:

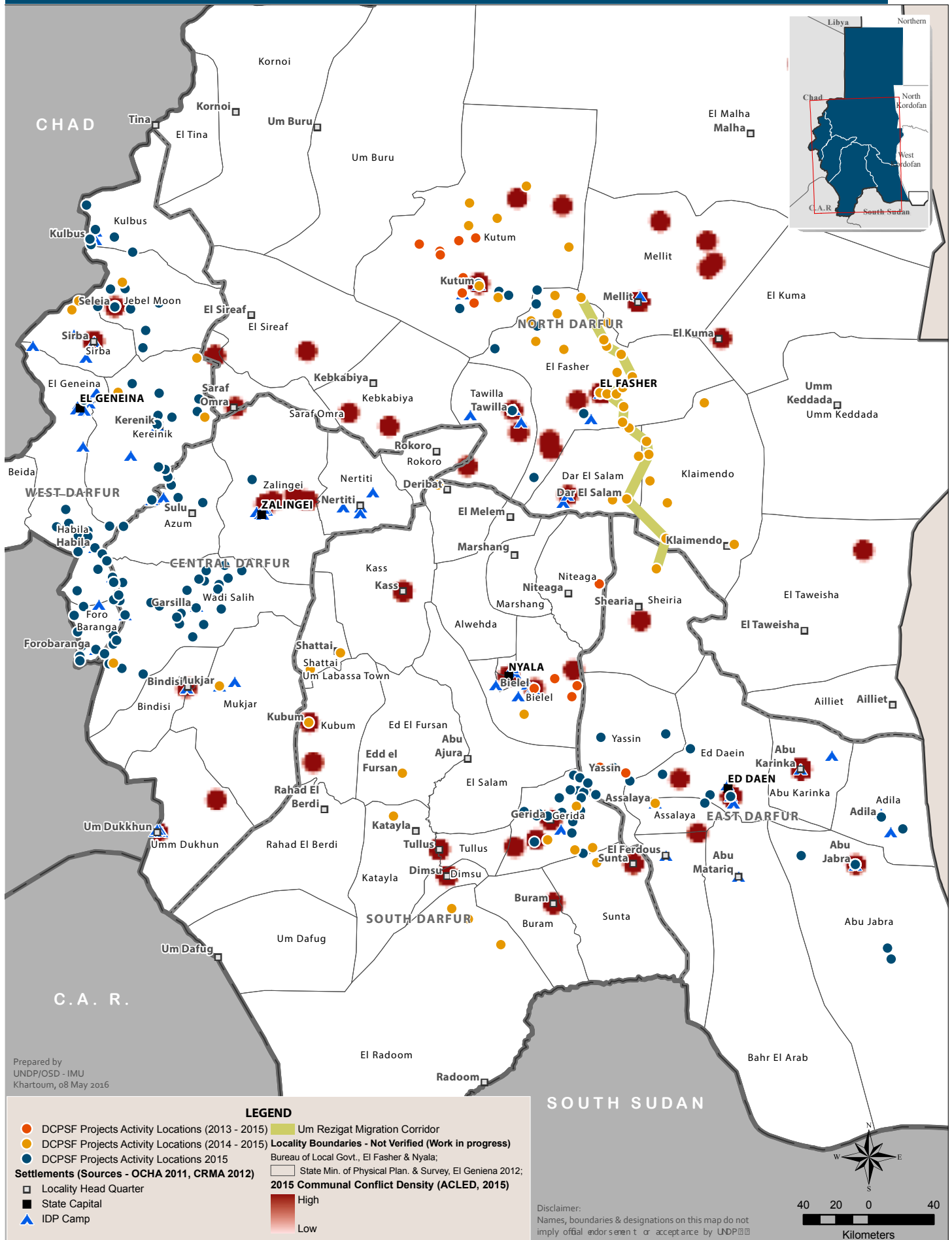
- Fellata and Salamat (South Darfur; Central Darfur)

In March, clashes between Fellata and Salamat over cattle theft in Buram, South Darfur escalated into violence, and the government summoned tribal leadership to Nyala to establish a buffer zone between the two groups”. There were further clashes in Buram and Dimsu in August. Peace talks were held between the two groups in Buram in September, and an agreement was signed in the presence of Commissioners of Buram, Dimsu, Gereida, Radom, Tullus, and Al Sunta.

³ United Nations. ‘Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur.’ 24 December 2015.

⁴ United Nations. ‘Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur.’ 25 September 2015.

DCPSF : Project Activity Locations & Communal Conflict Density, 2015



After the signing of the document on 7 September, the tribes committed themselves to a complete cessation of hostilities.

In October, clashes between Fellata and Salamat occurred in Umm Dukhun, Central Darfur following a cease-fire signed following fighting in South Darfur localities.

- Beni Umran, Berti, and Ziyadiya (North Darfur)

In March, there were clashes in Mellit, North Darfur between Berti and Ziyadiya, displacing thousands. The Wali formed a “High Committee” to resolve this conflict, and a cessation of hostilities agreement was signed by three parties, the Beni Umran, Berti, and Ziyadiya.

However, following the agreement there were further raids and thefts and fatal clashes between Berti and Ziyadiya in July at Mellit market.

A DCPSF partner will be working in these areas in 2016.

- Ma’aliya and Rezeigat (East Darfur)

The more recent fighting erupted in 2013, but the conflict itself is longstanding.

In February, the Government of Sudan’s Presidential Office hosted a four-day peace conference between Ma’aliya and Rezeigat leadership, but an agreement was not reached. In April, clashes in Abu Karinka locality affected thousands. Fighting in May 2015 resulted in a reported 107 fatalities.⁵ Overall, the clashes disrupted DCPSF partners working in Assalaya, Adila, Abu Karinka, and Ed Daein, and displacing civilians in Abu Karinka.

There were two DCPSF partners active in these areas. As a result of the active tensions, partners active in Abu Jabra and Adila noted that “the peace committees of the [Ma’aliya and Rezeigat] have not had a lot of opportunity to solve intertribal issues.” The level of insecurity led one partner working in the area to reprogram planned activities. A different DCPSF partner will continue work in Abu Karinka, Assalaya, and Ed Daein in 2016.

- Other tribal clashes

In Klaimendo, DCPSF CBRMs mediated a July 2015 carjacking incident between Marrariet and Ziyadiya tribes. One person was killed and five injured in a carjacking. According to partner reports, CBRMs from neighboring towns negotiated a paid settlement between the two groups.

In November 2015, according to partner reports, a clash between Beni Halba and Salamat tribes over an animal theft took place. The government of Mukjar locality requested a DCPSF-supported CBRM to intervene to resolve the conflict. The committee managed to bring both parties to an agreement, in which Salamat agreed to return the stolen cows and both parties agreed to pay blood money.

Also in November 2015, the partner-supported CBRM in Idd El Fursan, South Darfur mediated a conflict between Beni Halba and Salamat tribes. A peace agreement was signed in November. The conflict, which was triggered by a theft of cows, left nine people dead from both tribes. With joint work between CBRMs from Mukjar and Kubum and the local authorities, the stolen animals were returned, and both parties paid blood money to the families of those killed.

3. Progress Review

This section reviews the Fund's progress towards overall goals, using the perception survey conducted in February and March 2016, partners' reports against targets, anecdotal reports, and information from monitoring visits.

Projects active in 2015

Twenty-four partners were active during 2015. Nine projects were active in South Darfur, seven in West Darfur, six in North Darfur, and two in East Darfur. For a full list of active projects, see Annex 1. Fifteen projects closed during the year.

Measuring progress

Measuring impact of peacebuilding interventions is challenging. The DCPSF-TS uses different data sources – interviews, a perception survey, monitoring of conflict data – to triangulate and verify information. The DCPSF TS carried out a perception survey in February-March 2016. The survey took place in communities where DCPSF partners were active during the year. Some of the outputs reported below are based on this survey, the rest are based on partner reports.

Perception survey demographics

The survey was conducted in West, Central, and East Darfur, in areas where DCPSF partners were active during 2015.

- 40% of respondents were female and 60% were male.
- 20% of respondents were under 30.
- Most respondents were returnees (45%), host community members (34%), or IDPs (18%), and refugees (3%) (based on self-identification).
- 76% of respondents were farmers. 8% were herders.
- 15% of respondents were members of peace committees.

One partner used the CBRMs to act as an Early Warning System for potential conflicts. The partner set up an Early Warning Committee and Early Warning System Network, and they "warned the locality authorities of the lack of fodder in North Darfur and of the huge numbers of livestock [that] will move to South Darfur through the locality."

Localities surveyed

Locality	State	People surveyed	Percentage
Wadi Saleh	Central Darfur	60	9%
Mukjar	Central Darfur	46	7%
Assalaya	East Darfur	30	5%
Beleil	South Darfur	60	9%
Alradoum	South Darfur	30	5%
Yaseen	South Darfur	30	5%
Kateela	South Darfur	15	2%
Iddel ElFursan	South Darfur	15	2%
Jebel Moon	West Darfur	60	9%
Sirba	West Darfur	30	5%
Kreinek	West Darfur	136	21%
Habila	West Darfur	75	11%
Furbaranga	West Darfur	75	11%
Total		662	100%

Key results by output

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

The overall fund outputs centre on the perceived restoration of trust and confidence by communities and the perception of tribal leaders that there exists a collaborative approach to problem solving. These are supported by all fund outputs: the establishment and support of CBRMs, the provision of livelihoods support, the support of natural resource management, and the networking of peace initiatives.

According to the perception survey, 82 percent of community members “strongly agree” or “agree” that “trust and confidence have been restored” among conflicting parties at the community level (compared to 88 percent in 2014).

Community members attributed the restoration of trust and confidence to several factors. 31 percent of respondents felt the CBRMs “spread messages of peace and coexistence.” 16 percent felt that it was the mechanism to share resources and income generating activities. 13 percent felt it was the capacity of the CBRM to support and manage disputes. 11 percent felt DCPSF interventions address the underlying causes of conflict. The rest attributed the restoration of confidence to a combination of these factors.

In addition, 87 percent of those surveyed who are community leaders “strongly agreed” or “agreed” that there were now common and collaborative approaches to addressing root causes of conflict.

	2014 Achieve-ment*	Milestone target 2015	2015 Annual progress	Remarks
% of community members sampled stating that trust and confidence is restored	88%	90%	82% (73%F) (87%M)	Insecurity in areas of South Darfur, as well as the escalation in tribal tensions in East Darfur into what is approaching tribal warfare. This may have led to underachievement of milestones.
% of tribal/civil society leaders sampled agreeing to a common or collaborative approach on how to address root causes of conflict	95%	94%	87% (76%F) (89%M)	

*2014 achievements will be provided for perception-survey linked indicators. It should be noted that each year’s perception survey only covers where projects were active that year - therefore, each perception survey serves as a snapshot against the milestone, rather than providing data that can be compared year-on-year.

**Note that: 65 out of 662 responses do not specify the gender of the respondent. Therefore, the total female and total male responses do not ‘average’ to the total percentage.

Output 1: Effective Community-Level Conflict Resolution and Prevention Platforms in Darfur are in Place

Under this output, the DCPSF aimed to establish new CBRMs, increase community member access to CBRMs, resolve cases successfully, and decrease communal conflict.

During the year, partners established 70 new community-based reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs). This means a total of 217 conflict resolution mechanisms and peace committees were reported as active by 23 partners across the region.

Of the people surveyed, 91 percent said they “to a great extent,” “mostly,” or “somewhat” had access to a CBRM – compared to 70 percent in 2014. Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported they were “to a great extent,” “mostly,” or “somewhat” satisfied with the CBRM mechanism. However, 21 percent had



Meeting with Peacebuilding committees (Koma Garadayat, Korma locality, Dec. 2015) Photo: DCPSF

access but were “very little” or “not at all” satisfied, mainly because of a perceived inability to solve cases, doubts about impartiality, or that it takes too long to solve cases.

Seventy-two percent of community members surveyed “strongly agree” or “agree” that there was an increase in cases submitted and successfully addressed by the CBRM. 80 percent “agree” or “strongly agree” there has been a decrease in communal conflict because of its presence.

Ten partners provided information on women’s participation in CBRMs. They report 177 women are members of 97 CBRMs. Based on an average CBRM size, the DCPSF TS estimates the average representation of women in CBRMs is 18%, noting that presence in the CBRM is not the same as participation. 36% of women surveyed felt women youth and minorities were “to a great extent” or “mostly” represented in the CBRMs. 45% of men surveyed agreed with these statements.

Structure of CBRMs

Adapting to context, DCPSF partners structure their CBRM interventions in a variety of ways.. In many places the work of CBRMs overlaps with that

of Native Administration, in these cases Native Administration members are usually also members of the CBRM. Other authorities may be part of the CBRM – in some localities they are either part of the committee or support it, which can be useful with regards to enforcement. However, in other communities these parties may not be perceived as neutral and so are not part of CBRMs.

A few CBRMs are quite established: for example, the high reconciliation committee of Garsila has existed since 1993, and is very experienced. When the DCPSF officer visited, he noted: “the committee has a good records keeping system, through which all cases addressed by committee are documented and kept with the secretariat even those cases addressed in 1990s.” Other CBRMs are new groups created just this year .

Many CBRMs are structured hierarchically. For example, one partner formed a central peacebuilding committee covering three lower-level CBRMs. The village-level CBRMs take care of matters at the village level, and if they are not resolved they can be referred to the central mechanism.

Another common approach was to have one

central CBRM with thematic sub-committees for environmental management, route demarcation/migratory committees, dealing with criminal activities, youth, or other topics. Migratory committees or subcommittees, in particular were common modalities for reducing conflicts in the migration season. In some cases, these migratory route committees are empowered by the local authorities to tackle disputes over farming and grazing lands. (Where subcommittees have only this specific function, they are counted under Output 3).

In several cases, the CBRMs were a mechanism through which the supplementary activities under Output 2 and Output 3 were implemented. In these cases, CBRMs also served as community mobilizing mechanisms, for example, mobilizing the community to contribute to nursery planting.

Monitoring officers consistently observed, “women’s inclusion was...poor.” In some sites securing even the buy-in of women themselves was challenging “it was difficult to convince Hakamat to be trained on peacebuilding”, wrote a monitoring officer.

Analysis of CBRM cases reported

DCPSF partners reported that CBRMs were able to resolve 84 percent of all reported cases (1,238 out of 1,472 cases reported). Over half of cases reported were related to land use – including the destruction of crops, delineation of migratory routes, and related issues. While referral mechanisms are unavailable or limited in many localities, partners reported about 12 percent of overall cases were referred to courts or police, with higher referral rates for “crime” related issues compared to land or water issues.

Data collection and limitations

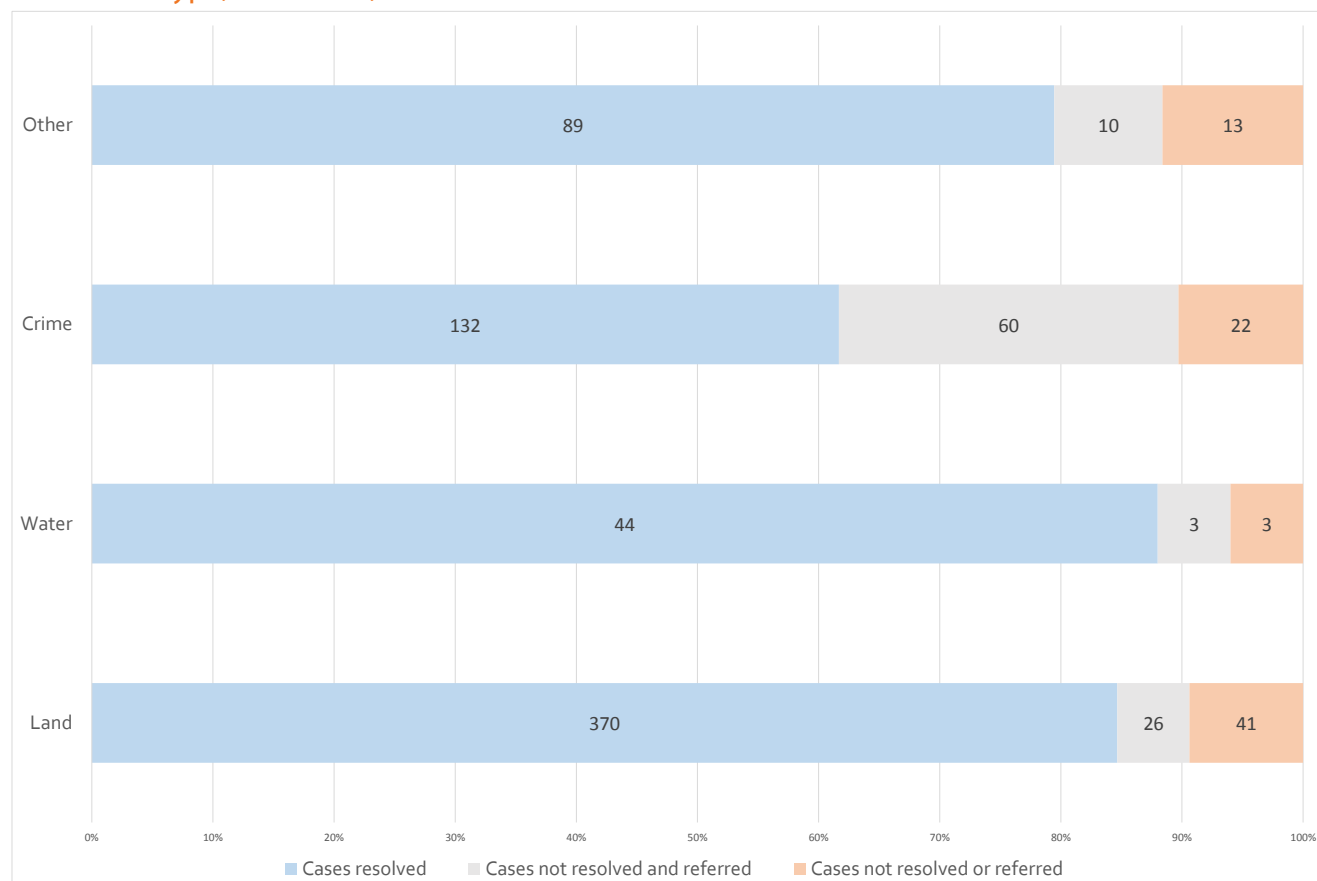
For the annual report, the DCPSF TS asked partners to report on:

- The total number of cases handled by CBRMs.
- The number of cases that were unresolved.
- Of the unresolved cases, how many were referred to courts, police, or other authorities.

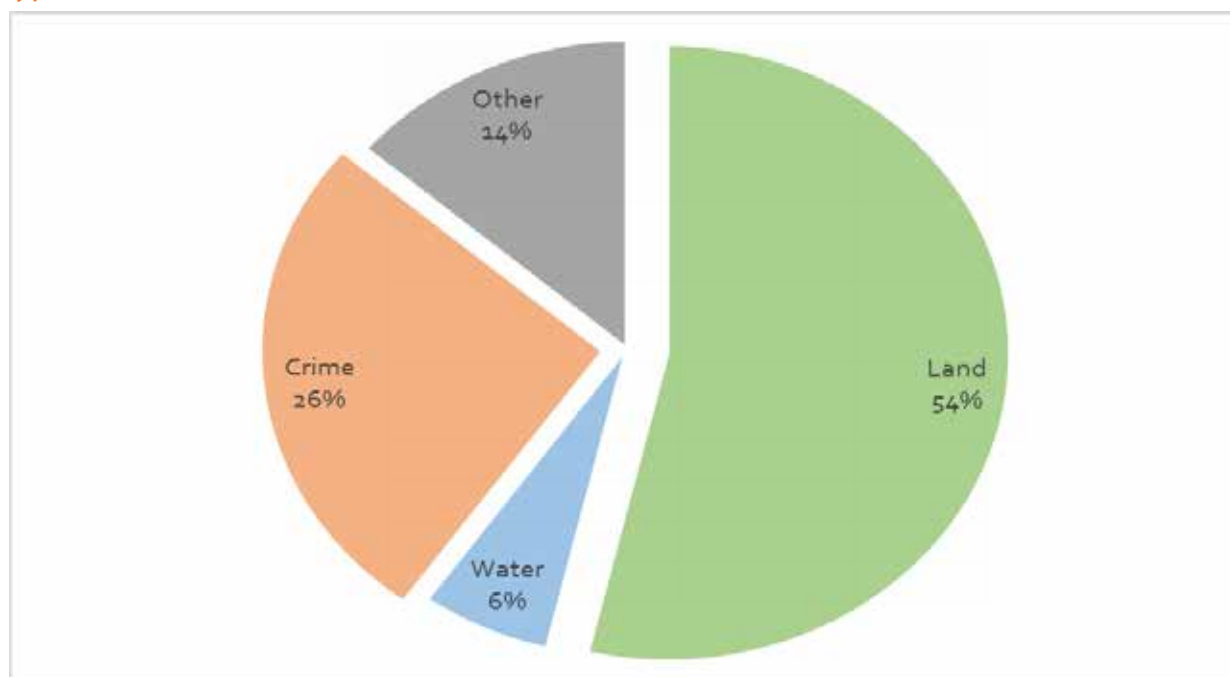
Fifteen partners provided at least partial information.⁶ It should also be noted that partners were

⁶ Two did not provide any information; and five partners whose projects ended earlier in the year only provided an aggregate number of cases received and resolved, not figures broken

CBRM case type, resolution, and referrals



Type of cases referred to CBRMs in 2015



only able to provide data from villages where they were active during the last year. Some partners were only active part of the year, and so they weren't tracking CBRMs after that point. Thus, the volume of cases overall is most likely higher than what has been reported. However, it is likely that the proportion of different types of cases, as well as their rates of resolution and referral would be similar to what has been reported.⁷

Categories should be further disambiguated in subsequent reporting: currently, the "Crime" and "Other" categories are quite broad. In addition, the statistics are based only on partners' reports with no validation, so it is likely some cases are miscategorized (e.g., a water case categorized as "other").

Finally, it should be noted the resolution of cases is only one way to measure the efficacy and value of the community-based reconciliation mechanisms. Beyond the cases they resolve or discuss, CBRMs bring people together across tribal divides and provide regular interaction that is not necessarily reflected in 'case management' itself.

Nonetheless, the data provides some useful information on what types of issues CBRMs are dealing with and how they are able to resolve them, and will be useful to collect at the biannual and next annual report for further comparison.

*Resolution or referral of cases **

Over half of cases reported to CBRMs had to do with land issues (54 percent): ownership, use, tenure, or conflict between farmers and pastoralists. Overall, partners report that 84 percent of all cases reported to CBRMs were successfully resolved.

For those partners who reported referral rates, 42 percent of unresolved cases (7 percent of all cases) were referred elsewhere. Partners emphasized referral modalities do not exist in all localities – indeed, throughout rural Darfur, where most partners operate, "the judiciary is severely weakened by extremely low numbers of existing courts and judges." Police presence is also scarce, or police "may not be perceived by the community to...respect local or customary laws" and this may also prevent referral of cases elsewhere.

Most CBRM cases reported have to do with crop destruction. Almost 85 percent of these are resolved at the CBRM level. Disputes over water access are resolved at a similar rate.

* Includes data only from partners reporting referral rates and case types – that is, for 813 cases.

down by theme.

⁷ Data cleaning included some standardization of categories (grouping crime together, grouping water issues together, grouping all land related issues together etc.). Also, cases referred is a sub category of cases unresolved, so in cases where there were more cases referred than unresolved, the numbers were added together to revise the cases unresolved total.

Output 1 Indicators

	2014 Achieve- ment	Mile- stone target 2015	2015 Annual pro- gress	Remarks
1.1 Number of community based resolution mechanisms (CBRM) functioning		72	70 (97%)	<p>During the reporting period, 70 new CBRMs were established.</p> <p>A cumulative total of 217 conflict resolution mechanisms and peace committees have been reported by 23 partners working across the five states of Darfur.</p> <p>Only those mechanisms that include conflict resolution, conflict management and peacebuilding functions are counted under this output.</p> <p>One more CBRM is still being established at the time of the report.</p>
1.2 Percentage of community members with access to CBRM	70%	70%	90% (88%F) (91%M)	90% of community members (88% of women) sampled during DCPSF perception survey say they have access to CBRM (Community-based Resolution Mechanisms), "to a great extent," "mostly," or "somewhat".
1.3 Percentage of community members stating satisfaction with CBRM	83%	85%	79% (73%F) (80%M)	<p>Conflict or tension that is beyond the scope of the CBRM to handle may contribute to not reaching the milestone.</p> <p>21% of community members surveyed had access but were "very little" or "not at all" satisfied, mainly because of a perceived inability to solve cases, doubts about impartiality, or that the CBRM takes too long to solve cases.</p>
1.4 Percentage of the number of cases submitted that are successfully addressed	88%	60%	84%	<p>A total of 1472 cases were submitted during the reporting period, of which 1238 were resolved by the CBRMs at the community level. This represents 84% success rate.</p> <p>Cases submitted include cattle theft and other animal looting, land encroachment and ownership, revenge, and competition over scarce resources such as water. Where CBRMs are not able to resolve the cases amicably the cases would then be referred to locality/state courts, if the referral mechanism exists.</p>
1.5 Percentage of community members stating an increase in the percentage of cases submitted and successfully addressed	74%	70%	72% (63%F) (73%M)	72% of community members overall (63% of women) "strongly agree" or "agree" that there has been an increase in the number of cases submitted to and successfully addressed by CBRMs.

	2014 Achievement	DCPSF Milestone 2015	2015 Annual progress	Remarks
1.6 Percentage of community members stating a decrease in communal conflicts because of the presence of CBRM	92%	80%	80% (75%F) (81%M)	80% of overall respondents (75% of women) "strongly agree" or "agree" there was a decrease in communal conflicts because of the presence of the CBRM.
1.7 Number of vulnerable group representatives (women, youth, minorities) actively participating within CBRM		At least one representative of each vulnerable group actively participates in the CBRM (e.g. women, youth, livelihood groups, etc.).	177 women in 97 CBRMs.	Based on the information provided by 10 partners; 177 women are members in 97 CBRMs with about 1009 members; the average representation of women is 18% with a range of 10% and 30% representation. Age breakdown data was not provided.



A peace committee meeting in Kebkabiya. Photo: Practical Action.



Blacksmith vocational training at Nyala Technical College(Photo:UN Habitat)

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

Under this output, the Fund supported community livelihoods initiatives, market rehabilitation, and economic cooperation.

DDCPSF partners established 76 new community or joint initiatives for collaborative livelihoods and income generation. These initiatives aim to enhance community collaboration and enhance community assets. They allow for more frequent interactions between conflicting community members and increase economic collaboration.. This reduces the tension and provides a stronger bases for peaceful co-existence.

The range of activities included: vocational training (SSB production, carpentry, electricity, etc.) for youth of different backgrounds, village savings schemes, small business enterprises, cheese/peanuts making and food processing for women from different communities and oil production using presser, flour grinding, vegetables for neighboring communities.

Ensuring the sustainability of income generating activities has been identified as a key challenge. Some partners lack the skills to conduct feasibility studies or market assessments to ensure that a specific type of business can be successful or that the vocational training being provided will lead to employment. In other cases, partners have noted challenges in helping households to diversify their income generating activities or dissuade them from starting businesses unlikely to thrive (for example, due to an already saturated market; lack of infrastructure; limited raw materials needed.)

Twelve markets, out of 15 planned, were constructed or rehabilitated. These markets increase economic exchange and interaction between communities. The rehabilitation process includes establishing a market committee who facilitates peaceful exchange and resolves conflict.

According to the community perception survey, 85 percent of community members perceived an increase in economic interventions between diverse communities.

Output 2 Indicators

	2014 Achievement	DCPSF Milestone target 2015	2015 Annual progress	Remarks
<p>2.1 Number of community initiatives* that deliver collaborative livelihoods & income generating opportunities (including joint labor, trading, community youth and women)</p> <p>* An "initiative" is counted as an opportunity created for collaborative livelihood and income generating opportunities (e.g. three training sessions to establish one income generating opportunity are not counted as three but as one.</p>		52	76	<p>76 new community or joint initiatives were reported.</p> <p>The target was exceeded because:</p> <p>Initiatives to be implemented by three Partners who requested no cost extension were implemented in the year 2015 (8 initiatives), initiatives to be implemented by SAG and UNDP were not counted in the previously defined targets because of late approval of the former (4 initiatives) and initiatives of latter were not specified in the proposal under "economic initiatives". In addition to that WR exceeded the initially set target and added more livelihoods initiatives.</p>
2.2 Number of new/re-established markets that enable diverse communities to interact/cooperate		15	12	<p>12 markets were constructed and rehabilitated.</p> <p>Market rehabilitation (4 markets) planned by UMCOR was abolished following a budget revision due to insecurity, communities members in areas where Mc-Scotland is working decide the most relevant economic initiative to the community is market rehabilitation so Mc-Scotland 2 markets.</p>
2.3 % of community members stating an increase in the economic interventions between diverse communities	70%	85%	85% (77%F) (86%M)	85% of community members overall (77% of women) surveyed reported that "to a great extent," "mostly," or "somewhat", economic interactions between diverse communities had increased.



Cattle drinking water in a rehabilitated water point in Damba, Kubum, South Darfur. (Photo:UNDP Sudan)

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

Under this output, the Fund supported community-based management mechanisms for natural resources, the improvement of migratory routes and other communal natural resource activities.

Seventy community-based mechanisms for managing natural resources were established. There are five broad types of committees: water management, natural resource management, farm protection, animal route management, range land management committees. As noted above, these are sometimes linked to CBRMs, however in tallying them here the report has differentiated those committees that address these specific issues.

In addition, partners demarcated nine migratory routes, out of 11 planned. This represents about 200 Km of migration route in the localities of rural El Fasher (North Darfur), Sirba (West Darfur) and Jebel Moon (West Darfur), Beileil locality Kulbus (W. Darfur) and Gereida. Two planned rehabilitations were cancelled due to insecurity. 84 percent of community members surveyed confirmed communal consensus around natural resources, compared with 53 percent last year.

Six pasture areas were restored. Eighty-three social service points – ranging from a veterinary clinic, classrooms, community centres, hafir, hand pumps and check dams were restored. 67 percent of community members surveyed stated there was an increase in the number of interactions between diverse communities through the use of basic services.

Overall, DCPSF TS monitoring officers noted that one of the points of tension in many areas of North Darfur was the lack of drinkable water for both humans and animals. Construction and improvement of water points is a key peacebuilding activity: “even the existing water points are in dire need of rehabilitation and maintenance, therefore: a) In many villages you could find conflicts as the result of competition on collection water from one hafir, and b) Disagreement and hostilities of some villages about management of water sources that are located between

“Constructing the small dam for live-stock water supply will greatly contribute elongating the [period which animals] stay away from farms, thus enabling the safe harvesting as well as minimized crop destruction incidents in the community.”

disputed villages.”

A number of projects distributed seeds to farming groups. In some areas of West Darfur where there were early rains or the projects started later than expected, the timing of these interventions was delayed, limiting their effectiveness.

Check dams, constructed by several partners, are small dams that provide accessible water for small herds of animals – the idea being that animals then stay away from farms for the period just following the rainy season, when growth is most important.

Output 3 Indicators

	2014 Achievement	DCPSF Milestone target 2015	2015 Annual progress	Remarks
3.1 Number of community based management mechanisms for natural resource (water, pasture, forest reserves, migration routes, minerals, etc.) * The information monitored is not the number of infrastructure but the management mechanisms.		51	70 newly established	According to partner reports 70 community based management mechanisms for natural resources were established. The discrepancy between the achieved and initial target was because some partners exceeded the originally set targets (Concern and Helpage) and because other partner who requested no cost extension reported the implementation of activities originally planned for 2014 (UMCOR, WHH,).
3.2 Number of migratory routes demarcated / cleared /rehabilitated through communal consensus		11	9 routes demarcated and rehabilitated	200 Km in eight migratory routes in the localities of rural El Fasher (North Darfur), Sirba (West Darfur) and Jebel Moon (West Darfur), Beleil locality Kulbus (W. Darfur) and Gereida locality were demarcated while one route in Kreneik locality was rehabilitated. Demarcation of two migratory routes was to be carried out by UMCOR in Adilla and Abu Jabra, but was cancelled because of insecurity.
3.3 Number of areas of restoration of communal pasture/fodder/communal forests		4 pasture area + 4 Sawani (resting place)	6 pasture area restored, 2 community forest planted and 4 resting place (Sawani) rehabilitated	6 pasture areas of about 2020 hectares were rehabilitated; 4 resting place along migratory routes were rehabilitated and 4000 seedlings planted in 2 community forest. The initially set targets was exceeded because pasture rehabilitation activities initially planned by Concern (1 pasture area) and VNHRD (1 pasture + 2 community) for 2016 were implemented in 2015.
3.4 % of community members confirming communal consensus around restoration of migratory routes/pasture/fodder/communal forests	53%	70%	84% (76%F) (82%M)	84% of community members overall (76% of women) surveyed reported that, “to a great extent,” “mostly,” or “somewhat,” consensus existed around restoration of shared natural resources.

	2014 Achievement	DCPSF Milestone target 2015	2015 Annual progress	Remarks
3.5 Number of social service infrastructure rehabilitated/newly built		56	83	<p>The rehabilitation or construction of 83 social services infrastructure was reported.</p> <p>They include one vet. clinic, five classes, eight water yards, 10 women and youth centres, six Haffirs, installation of seven hand pumps, rehabilitation of 21 hand pumps, construction of nine hand dug well, rehabilitation of seven hand dug wells, construction of six check dams and four community nurseries.</p> <p>The overachievement is due to CRS and Helpage managing to rehabilitate 18 additional hand pumps and WHH added 2 additional water wells.</p> <p>However, INTERSOS had to request budget allocation revision due to increased cost and inflation to reduce the number of planned check dams from eight to 6.</p>
3.6 % of community members stating an increase in the number of interactions between diverse communities through basic services (health initiatives, schools, vocational education, water)	82%	85%	67% (62%F) (67%M)	<p>67% of respondents overall (62% of women) “strongly agreed” or “agreed” that there were an increase in the number of interactions between diverse communities through basic services.</p> <p>This will depend on the makeup of a given community. In communities where the nomadic population is smaller this effect may be less visible. In addition, with nomadic communities on the move, an increase in interactions may only be ‘visible’ at some times of the year.</p>



A hafir excavation in Lumana village, Kutum. Photo:

Output 4: A network of effective collaborative peacebuilding initiatives created and feeding into wider peace fora and Darfur agendas

Under this output, the fund supported civil society organizations to build their capacity and to implement peacebuilding programming. The Fund also supported interactions between CBRMs with higher level fora and agendas.

Partners supported 43 civil society organizations (CSOs) in developing both organizational and programmatic skills, including project management, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, and conflict sensitive programming. Thirty-five of these were supported through the Small Grant Programme Manager programme, implemented by a consortium including CRS, WVI, and CAFA. With DCPSF partner support, 25 of these CSOs were implementing and practicing peacebuilding activities during the year.

Partners reported 17 interactions of CBRMs with higher level fora and agendas. Activities included: organizing an intertribal conference; facilitating discussions on community dialogue with CBRMs and University Peace Centres; organizing a conference specifically on water issues; and training on conflict analysis, peacebuilding, and transformation at the state level. These activities brought together a wider variety of stakeholders, including, CBRM participants, local government, University Peace Centre members, INGOs, and United Nations Agencies.

Output 4 Indicators

	DCPSF Milestone 2015	2015 Annual progress	Remarks
4.1 Number of civil society organizations with developed capacity to prioritize, plan, design and implement projects leading to equitable and sustainable growth (including peacebuilding skills, livelihoods skills, vocational training, etc.)	35 (The mentorship of the CSO identified in 2014 will continue)	43	<p>The 43 CSOs include:</p> <p>8 CSOs supported by IRD</p> <p>35 SGPM II of which:</p> <p>31 CSO of SGPM II have programming staff who are able to demonstrate conflict sensitivity/reflection.</p> <p>37 CSOs have general management and management/operations systems in place (Governance/Operations Management: Board of Directors and Senior Management both meet regularly and share meeting notes with other constituents).</p> <p>39 CSOs have an organizational structure and job descriptions for all staff.</p> <p>31 CSOs have an accounting/financial system and demonstrate improved financial management.</p> <p>23 CSOs that have a clear Monitoring and Evaluation system in place.</p> <p>28 CSOs are participating in all quarterly review meetings of SGPM II.</p> <p>22 CSOs have established and/or are actively attending forums.</p>

	DCPSF Milestone 2015	2015 Annual progress	Remarks
4.2 Number of Civil Society implementing and practicing peacebuilding activities	25 (The mentorship of the CSO identified in 2014 will continue)	25	<p>25 Civil Society organizations are implementing and practicing peacebuilding activities.</p> <p>26 CSOs have developed complete quality proposals.</p> <p>23 small grant projects have data gathering and analysis systems and tools in place.</p> <p>9 CSOs have delivered one presentation for other CSOs on their small grants project.</p> <p>9 CSOs have made use in their small grants projects of a best practices shared from other CSOs.</p>
4.3 Number of collective interaction of conflict resolution mechanisms with higher level For a and Agendas	26	17	<p>1. HelpAge, in collaboration with Kerenik Administration and the Peace and Reconciliation Committees of Krenik, successfully organized an inter-communal conference in October 2015.</p> <p>2. Also Helpage supported the bi -annual meeting of CPC and Ajaweed that was attended by 54 people</p> <p>3. MC-Scotland three conferences; the first conference was organized in collaboration with Nomads commission to discuss conflicts associated with animal mobility, the second conference was in Nyala to discuss and share learning and information on disputes associated with water systems management and the indicators of the EWS. The third conference was attended by representative of farmers in Beliel and Marla localities to agree on deadline for crop harvest and entry of pastoralists into farming areas.</p> <p>4. IRD facilitated an initiative from Malaia and Rezigat youth to break the ice between the two tribes.</p> <p>5. UMCOR organized 2 workshops in Adilla and Abujabra to facilitate discussion between DRA and peace committees.</p> <p>6. UNDP organized 1/Three workshops on conflict analysis, peacebuilding and conflict transformation to actors at the state level. 2/Three training-of-trainers workshops on introduction to peacebuilding and conflict management and transformation 3/Three training-of-trainers on conflict sensitivity and do no harm approaches;</p> <p>Two events planned by UMCOR were cancelled because of complete disruption of co-existence in the localities of Adilla and Abu Jabra of East Darfur. The set target of this indicator is the sum up of indicator 4.3 & 4.4 that were emerged following the revision of result framework last hence six interactions that were initially envisaged to be tracked under both indicator 4.3 & 4.4 are counted once and this explains gap between set target and achieved target.</p>



Field visit to Abga Rajil village.

4. DCPSF Technical Secretariat Activities and Results

Technical secretariat management activities

Steering committee and technical committee meetings

The DCPSF TS supported the Steering Committee by organizing Technical and Steering Committee meetings and ensuring that the SC had all of the information required in order to make well-informed decisions.

In June, the SC endorsed the 2016 call for proposals, and agreed to a timeline of 24 months for both funding windows and a ceiling of US\$650,000 for window one and US\$ 200,000 for window two in order to support project continuity and give partners more time to show results. They also endorsed the updated Terms of Reference (ToR) including new targets for 2015 and 2016.

In the first week of November, the Steering Committee (SC) met to discuss and endorse the projects recommended by the appraisal committee. They also endorsed the Biannual Report.

Finally, the Steering Committee met on 14 December to discuss and endorse the Technical Secretariat Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2016.

Staff recruitment

The DCPSF now has all TS positions filled. Staff recruitments in 2015 included the Head of the Technical Secretariat Communications and Reporting Officer; and two M&E analysts. The Steering Committee agreed to the recruitment of a national peacebuilding and gender officer, to be based in El Fasher. This person will support the continued implementation of the gender strategy and support the new batch of DCPSF partners to mainstream gender considerations in their work.

Individual partners are addressing gender through their programmes and the continued challenges. The DCPSF TS will continue to highlight these.

Partnership and coordination

Peacebuilding working groups

Peacebuilding Working Groups, facilitated by DCPSF peacebuilding officer (in North Darfur and roving) and monitoring officers (permanently based in each state), began meeting regularly this year.

North Darfur (6 meetings); South Darfur (4 Meetings); East Darfur (1 meeting); West Darfur (7 meetings).

Partners discussed projects best practices, challenges, and lessons learned. They also held training on report writing as well as contextual updates.

PWGs are chaired in partnership with partners, each PWG is discussing whether to expand their meeting to include non-partners and other relevant stakeholders. The DCPSF TS is exploring ways to make the PWGs as valuable as possible to existing partners, including capacity building, broader context discussion (perhaps from outside experts), and more.

Field visits with donors

Three donor visits took place during 2015.

In February, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) visited West Darfur. The first visit took place in February with the participation of two representatives from UK/DFID and one from USAID. In addition to visiting two projects sites in West Darfur, the delegation met with local authorities, DCPSF partners, and other stakeholders in both the states of North and West Darfur. In North Darfur, they met with representatives of civil society organization who benefitted from DCPSF small grant programme.

In June, two representatives from Switzerland and one from USAID visited projects in North Darfur. They met with stakeholders in West Darfur and later travelled to North Darfur, where the delegation met with local authorities, humanitarian and development actors and visited DCPSF-supported projects implemented by a national NGO in Um Ajaja village in El Fasher rural locality.

In November, representatives from the Canadian, Dutch, Swedish, and Swiss embassies visited projects in South Darfur. They met with stakeholders

including the Governor, Humanitarian Aid Commissioner, partners, and communities.

Call for proposals 2016

The 2016 Call for Proposals was launched with announcements in newspapers and online during the last week of June 2015 and first week of July 2015.

Following the August 16 submission deadline an eligibility screening was conducted. The DCPSF TS screened for basic project eligibility and the Fund Management Unit screened for organizational capacity. The eligible proposals were then sent to an independent Appraisal Committee who conducted a detailed review and ranking during September and October.

The recommended projects were sent to the Steering Committee for review and final recommendation to the Resident Coordinator for her approval. In early November, the Steering Committee endorsed the recommended projects: seven in Window One (totalling \$4.5 million) and seven in Window Two (totalling \$1.4 million). Projects were contracted during the first quarter of 2016. A full list is in Annex 4.

More proposals were received than in any previous year: 98 proposals were received, 145 percent more proposals compared to 2011. Following eligibility screening by the technical secretariat and FMU, 69 proposals were for review by the Appraisal Committee. This was also the first year that Window Two National Non-Governmental Organizations (NNGOs) only proposals exceeded Window One (INGO+NNGO) proposals.

Monitoring and evaluation

Perception survey

The Perception Survey (measuring 2014 progress) was conducted in Q1 on 2015. The results of this survey are outlined in the 2014 Annual Report.

Monitoring visits

During 2015, there were 19 monitoring visits to 18 projects.

Monitoring visits conducted in 2015

Organization	State	Locality	Date
Intersos	Central Darfur	Wadi Salih	16-18 November 2015
DRDO	Central Darfur	Nertiti	3-4 November 2015
CRS	Central Darfur	Habila	1-3 September 2015
UMCOR	East Darfur	Ed Daein, El Huda and Abu Jabra	8-10 December
SORD	North Darfur	El Fasher Rural	4 May
Ajaweed	North Darfur	El Fasher Rural	14 October
SORD	North Darfur	El Fasher Rural	12 October
SAWA	North Darfur	Korma	22 December
VNHRD	North Darfur	Klaimendo	8 October
WHH	North Darfur	El Fasher Rural and Kutum	27 August
World Vision	South Darfur	Beleil	11-12 June
UPO	South Darfur	Alradoum Locality	14-15 June
ARC	South Darfur	Gereida	30 June – 2 July
UNDP	South Darfur	Mukjar and Bergi	31 Aug-2 September
RCDO	West Darfur	Jebel Moon and Sirba	24-25 March
Concern Worldwide	West Darfur	Jebel Moon	19-21 May
World Relief	West Darfur	Krenik Locality	25 – 28 May
Kodar (SGPM-II funded project)	West Darfur	Geneina locality	15 October 2015
HelpAge	West Darfur	Krenik	25-27 August 2015

Monitoring officers found that CBRMs were functioning well and were able to resolve conflict and that most projects were on track. However, the challenges and lessons learned they encountered confirmed those reported by many partners. Key implementation issues identified are outlined below, however, most programmatic observations are integrated into the Overall progress section and the issues logged:

- Administrative delays in obtaining technical approval for the implementation of some activities had delayed some projects' progress.
- Transportation costs under-estimated by partners. This fits with a broader challenge of high-inflation in Sudan raising the cost of delivery. The technical secretariat will consider how to support partners to analyse this at the proposal stage.
- Visibility: Donor logos and DCPSF logo were not always visible or used correctly at project sites. The DCPSF will work with partners to clarify visibility guidelines and requirements.

Evaluation

A planned evaluation of the CBRM mechanism's functioning was postponed to be part of the general evaluation of Phase II, to take place during 2016.



People in Seleia create a drama/role-playing exercise on peaceful coexistence. (Photo: Concern).

Youth focused results

DCPSF works with communities to draw youth into becoming agents of change and peace in their communities. As a DCPSF monitoring mission to North Darfur noted, CBRMs can “face disobedience especially from youth,” that undermine their authority. At the same time, youth are among the most important supporters of peace. In Darfur, half the population is under sixteen and a lack of livelihood opportunities can fuel tension between groups. DCPSF partners are supporting youth peace-builders to strengthen community cohesion in their communities.

In South Darfur a partner is “emphasizing the role of youth in reconciliation process and enhance[ing] their capacity in conflict prevention through training, formation of youth peacebuilding committees, youth peace clubs,” noting that “we believe that the capacity of youth to be autonomous social agents and their propensity towards gathering and forming group association poses both threats and opportunity...[Aiming to reach] youth as agents of peace-building takes on particular importance, they can play important roles in improving trust, tolerance and mutual understanding among their communities if they received training and capacity building programmes and are well equipped with required knowledge and behavior.”

One partner was able to bring together Ma’alia and Rezigat youth. During the course of the project, interactions between the various tribes increased and discussions, specifically between the Ma’aalia and Rezigat youth were reestablished.” The partner also facilitated an agreement between young people from both tribes to co-exist peacefully, “despite the larger, ongoing dispute between tribal elders.”

“Young people of Kafoud paid a courtesy visit to the Youth of Omsayala during last Ramadan...a phenomenon [that] has [not happened in recent memory.] During Ramadan the two communities had organized a big Ramadan breakfast banquet in Kafoud area. Around 1000 people attended that banquet [that] reflects the interest of the two communities to peaceful coexistence.”

Another partner made Youth Committees central to their intervention, with tangible results: in their areas of intervention, young men agreed with one another to refrain from carrying guns during market days after being actively involved in peacebuilding.

Youth collaboration can also lead to shared livelihood opportunities and collaborative management of natural resources. In East Darfur, "Prior to the implementation of [the DCPSF] project, there were limited interactions among the various tribes, and absolutely no shared businesses. Friendships among the youth from various communities were fostered during the Rest Area Demarcation and Pastureland Revitalization campaigns."

[Youth had] become part of the process and had been imbued with a sense of ownership."

One partner reported that a visit between youth of one tribe to youth from another led to an initiative "to opening the roads between two areas as well lifting the ban of markets exchange and allowing to displaced people to return to their location before the conflict."

Another partner that worked extensively with youth found youth (and women's) groups a crucial complementary structure to the 'regular' CBRM, creating "an effective approach to improving community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms. This actually minimized potential disobedience and rebellion of youth against traditional management decisions because they had become part of the process and had been imbued with a sense of ownership."

DCPSF partners are already intervening to support youth. Best practices and lessons from these experiences can help strengthen ongoing and future interventions.



Women conduct “nafir” community improvements. Photo: Plan International

Gender focused results

The DCPSF TS continues to introduce its gender strategy, drafted in 2014. Meanwhile, individual partners have been making strides in programming that supports women’s role in building peace. Nonetheless ensuring, women’s credible, decision-making participation in CBRMs has been challenging. Also, partner’s capacity to report on women’s participation in CBRMs – directly and indirectly- needs strengthening. Ten partners provided a breakdown of women’s participation, as outlined below.

Based on this data data, female participation in CBRMs averages to about 18 percent – in addition, participation in decision making varies greatly by context. As one partner noted, there was a low participation of women in CBRMs, particularly in “reconciliation cases...because [parties to the negotiation] are sometimes armed,” and it is not seen as a safe space for women to be in. As noted by a monitoring officer, “they perceive that women cannot be part of this committee at this time...women [should avoid] from such ...[a] hostile situation.

The hakamat

Women’s role in the reconciliation process’ success or failure cannot be measured by their meeting participation alone, the partner went on to describe:

“Although women seem passive during meetings they play a significant role in influencing conflict through making and singing songs that motivate men to fight for their tribesmen. This strength in women can be used positively if they are in cooperation in peace and reconciliation platforms.”

The partner makes reference to hakamat women singers, who are part of many DCPSF partner’s programmes. Many projects support hakamat as agents for peace because the hakamat are central to mobilizing young men: they com-

pose and sing songs inciting men to war. The interventions focus on peace intervention and training for the hakamat to encourage them to sing songs of peace.

However, for any gains to be sustainable, a partner notes, interventions must be economically viable: "Trained Hakamat, to maintain their new role mobilizing for peace, require continued support and a source of income," because singing is "an income... business" for them. There is more work to be done for DCPSF –TS to build on partner's collective knowledge to ensure that singing for peace can be a sustainable source of income.

A variety of interventions

A partner working in a community in East Darfur noted that many gatherings are "segregated." Many partners reported parallel processes for resolving conflicts "that may arise among children or women" in the areas where they were working, it is difficult to change this in the short time period of an 18-24 month intervention.

However, peacebuilding among women was evident in other ways. One partner, having conducted joint income activities with women and young people across conflicting tribes, noted that young women were attending neighbouring tribes weddings, funerals, and birthdays, and "offering small gifts like sugar, tea, and coffee."

Many partners implemented shared livelihoods projects or savings projects focused on women, for example, in South Darfur, "ethnically diverse women from the eight supported village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) rebuilding broken relationships by taking on collective and individual economic recovery initiatives."

Partners note that progress takes time and real integration into community dynamics. As one wrote:

"Advances in gender equality are slow and require a focused and mainstreamed approach; building awareness and including men in gender discussion as well as working at household level to support women's literacy and other life skills along with more balanced workloads are important to build women's confidence and self-esteem. It is at this stage that real inroads will be made in increasing women's participation in decision making."

The Technical Secretariat will be seeking a national Gender Advisor in 2016 who can support partners to improve gender mainstreaming in the CBRM

and peacebuilding components of the project.

Partners reporting women's participation in CBRMs

	No. of CBRM	Women	Total Members of CBRM	% of Women
Catholic Relief Services CRS/ SOAR	10	30	150	20%
Concern Worldwide	10	23	100	23%
UN Habitat Phase II	1	3	10	30%
MC Scotland	9	12	69	17%
IRD	8	9	80	11%
UMCOR	4	24	115	21%
UNDP	13	33	145	23%
Welthungerhilfe (formerly GAA)	5	10	60	17%
World Relief Sudan	31	27	220	12%
American Refugee Committee International (ARC)	6	6	60	10%
Total	97	177	1009	18%

5. Challenges and lessons learned

Partners were asked to identify challenges encountered during implementation. The full complement of issues that arose are outlined in the Issues Log section of Annex 5. Key or new challenges identified by partners are outlined below.

Seasonal participation

Many partners noted nomadic participation on CBRMs, training, and other activities is - as would be expected - seasonal. (Most partners mentioned this in reference to nomadic groups, however, one partner noted farmer participation in CBRM decreased during cropping season).

A partner in Darfur wrote, "the participation of nomad representatives is limited and it fluctuates depending on the season of the year in the project area." A partner in West Darfur agreed that "the real challenge to participation was nomads' movement," another said "community buy-in" in general is difficult at first. DCPSF monitoring officers found the same thing on their missions to some West Darfur sites.

Another partner in the same state felt this may have deeper repercussions, and wrote many longer-term benefits are perceived mainly for sedentary communities - since, by definition, projects like youth centres and in community centres are in a fixed location.

To address this issue, IPs are encouraged to take seasonal movements into consideration when doing their programme planning.

It should be noted that this appeared to affect DCPSF TS' collection of data through the perception survey. 78.7 percent of respondents were farmers. 8 percent were herders. Consideration should be given to ensure programming reaches nomadic communities, and to adjust the survey methodology.

Issues related to CBRMs

CBRM size and structure

DCPSF TS monitoring officers were concerned that some CBRMs were too small to effectively manage the cases coming in. For example, one partner supported a five-member CBRM that was managing cases from 11 villages.

Referrals

Referral mechanisms vary by the community as has been noted. Also, sometimes cases cannot be resolved due to their scope, for example, one partner wrote: "though [CBRMs] have been trained and acquired the capacities to resolve sporadic cases, scenarios involving huge numbers of animals and...armed individuals are a real challenge."

CBRMs and the partners supporting them would benefit from guidance on handling cases that do escalate or that cannot be solved. In addition, the TS can facilitate discussions with partners and create linkages with UNDP rule of law programming to ensure partners are apprised of existing court structure where it would be possible, ensuring that all possible linkages are made.

Improve linkages among CBRMs (in support of Output 4)

A partner noted that "conflicts often spill from one locality into another and thus there is a need to link PDCs [between] localities." While some partners do this within and among their projects, partners can be further encouraged to develop these linkages.

Strengthen capacity building

Several partners mentioned the need for strengthened capacity building. One partner recommended allocating DCPSF funding for capacity building of implementation partner staff, with sustainability in mind. Another noted that "funding restrictions and staff turnover" mean some partners "still require substantial support in implementation."

TS will continue to work on broadening capacity building activities, including on Do No Harm principles, reporting and communication, and monitoring.

Peacebuilding is long term

Several partners mentioned the formation and training of CBRMs takes time, and the most effective results and impact will only show with time, many partners suggested a 3-year timeline as ideal, particularly in an environment where communities may be transitioning from humanitarian support to a development model. In addition, ensuring peacebuilding projects have sustainable impact, even after the implementing partner has left, is

critical.

Almost all partners had recommendations for further programming in their target areas. Many built peace or youth centres or supplied them with equipment – they could now benefit from more organized programming going forward.

Strengthen the call for proposal process.

The DCSPF-TS identified some areas for improvement in the call for proposal process, specifically that the review of project proposals by the independent committee could have been more detailed, and that because of this the TS spent time strengthening proposals with partners before projects could commence, ultimately pushing back the timing of initial disbursements..

To remedy this, the DCPSF is considering a re-structured call for proposals where the first stage involves concept notes. Once the concept notes are recommended, they can be developed into full-fledged proposals as part of a more in-depth partnership process. This has the additional benefit of ensuring partners conduct needs assessments once funding is more likely, and so community expectations are not raised unnecessarily.



Demarcation posts for migratory routes. Photo: UPO

Looking ahead: sustainability of DCPSF supported interventions

While new partners are joining in 2016, several partners ended their projects in 2015. For the annual report, all partners were asked to reflect on sustainability. Their solutions and concerns are summarized below.

Working with existing Community Based Organisations (CBOs)

Many partners work with existing CBO's to implement their DCPSF programming, with the aim that since these organizations existed before the project, they will be able to support CBRMs after funding ends.

One partner takes an approach where CBO representatives are part of the CBRMs, natural resource committees, and migratory route committees: "through this approach we envisage, based on our previous experience and understanding of the [community], that the communities will have the necessary structures, resources, motivation and relationships to continue with the project activities after project end. Through a phased approach we will hand over the activities to the CBOs and networks will continue their support while networks are effectively and sustainably managing all

activities without support from external when any project phases out."

As another partner noted, "the decision to work with pre-existing...local organizations to implement and develop natural resource and conflict management mechanisms is to be understood as a strategy towards ownership and sustainability. The objective is to build upon existing knowledge and capacities instead of creating new management bodies without previous experiences of collective action. This appears all the more relevant that the project duration is relatively short and that the creation of [an] autonomous organization in 15 months is challenging."

Partnerships for sustainability

While DCPSF partners operate at the community level, where relevant, they work with ministries and local government. Locality leadership, in particular, was cited as a key partner in project success. Some partners mentioned collaboration with local authorities, universities, and government line ministries as part of their overall sustainability strategy.

For example, a partner in South Darfur described:

“One of the main outputs of the project is the establishment of strategic partnership with some of [the] governmental bodies in South Darfur, such as ministry of social welfare and ministry of education, department of adult education, and this partnership resulted [in the] signing of memorandums between the organization and the Ministries for further cooperation.” Other partners worked with local ministries of Agriculture, Social Welfare, and Livestock, among others.

Where such collaboration is possible, it can strengthen the CBRMs. Another partner wrote that [through] “meetings of these CBRMs with local authorities to acquire adequate legitimacy and authority.”

Virtuous circle: Community-based reconciliation becomes a key component of partners' work

UNDP was a DCPSF partner for two funding rounds, through its Darfur Community Recovery for Coexistence Project. The organization has found CBRMs to be an innovative supplement and support to their broader development goals – so much so that they have continued to keep the CBRM model as part of their programming.

UNDP adopted the CBRM model when they received funding from the DCPSF. They found that CBRMs are able to proactively initiate, support and lead community dialogue and peace processes at various levels. The CBRM's work was not only limited to monitoring and responding to disputes and conflicts, but also spreading peace culture more generally. Based on the community dialogue initiatives that CBRMs pursue, UNDP was able to leverage success in other areas, including collaborative livelihoods support and the management of shared natural resources.

Community cohesion

During the two phases of the project, CBRMs improved their ability to address inter- and intra-communal conflicts through training focusing on conflict sensitivity, conflict management, community action planning and do no harm principles. Specific training in mediation, negotiation, leadership and management have also helped to ensure

that the CBRMs have acquired skills to operate independently.

Indeed, UNDP-supported CBRMs supported mediation in major conflicts.

Supports strengthened livelihoods

Improved community cohesion supports strengthened livelihoods. One example of this is the program's Community Livelihood Centres. These centres promote collaborative action, dialogue, and interaction and provide vocational training. With the strong foundation of functional inter-community dialogue through the CBRMs, these livelihood activities were even more successful.

Coordination across localities

A CBRM leader mentioned that “our CBRMs in Kubum and Mukjar localities have established a strong coordination system through which both CBRMs work in collaboration to resolve disputes and conflicts that cross borders from locality to another.”

Even as UNDP continues their program beyond DCPSF funding, they are confident these strong mechanisms will be both sustainable in themselves and provide important support to further programming.

Darfur Peace & Stability Fund

Summary Financial Report on Sources and Uses of Funds *
For the period ending 31 December 2015 (Amounts in United States Dollars)

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office)
Prepared by Fund Management Unit from MPTF Gateway Funding Status as of 24 Apr 2016



	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-14	Current Year Jan-December 2015	TOTAL
Sources of Funds			
Gross Contributions	68,109,578	4,656,761	72,766,339
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	474,159	33,999	508,158
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	205,497	-	205,497
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MPTF	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources Of Funds	68,789,234	4,690,760	73,479,994
Uses Of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	56,058,720	5,278,481	61,337,201
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(2,731,280)	-	(2,731,280)
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	53,327,440	5,278,481	58,605,921
Administrative Agent Fees	681,096	46,568	727,663
Direct Costs:(Steering Committee, Secretariat etc)	5,324,393	966,186	6,290,579
Bank Charges	1,279	293	1,573
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	59,334,208	6,291,528	65,625,736
Balance of Funds with Administrative Agent	9,455,026	(1,600,768)	7,854,258

Annex 1: DCPSF supported projects active in 2015

Organization	Project Title	Locality	State	C4P year	Budget	Status	End date
Catholic Relief Services	Sharing Our Assets and Resources-Higher	Habila, Azoum	West Darfur	2012	\$800,000.00	Completed	18 February 2015
Concern Worldwide	Conflict Resolution through Strengthening of Community Resources and Advancement of Livelihood Outcomes	Krenik, Jebel Moon	West Darfur	2012	\$800,000.00	Completed	31 March 2015
Rural Community Development Organisation (RCDO)	West Darfur Community Conflict Resolution (WDCCR)	Jebel Moon, Selia	West Darfur	2013	\$150,000.00	Completed	31 March 2015
Sudanese Development Call Organization (NIDAA)	Enhancing sustainable peace, conflict mitigation, and reconciliation initiatives in Shattaya locality South Darfur	Shattaya	South Darfur	2013	\$200,000.00	Completed	31 March 2015
UN Habitat	Peacebuilding in Darfur through Resource Management, livelihoods	Beleil, Yassin, Sunta	South Darfur	2012	\$763,982.00	Completed	31 March 2015
Plan International Sudan	Together to build harmonious communities in Kutum Locality	Kutum	North Darfur	2012	\$800,000.00	Completed	31 March 2015
CORD - Sudan Organization for recovery and Development (SORD)	Enhancement of livelihood of war-affected communities through developing peace and stability	El Fasher, Dar El Salam	North Darfur	2013	\$178,485.00	Completed	30 June 2015

Organization	Project Title	Locality	State	C4P year	Budget	Status	End date
United Peace Organisation (UPO)	Improve peaceful coexistence and enhance community capacity to prevent intra, inter communal conflicts	Al Radom	South Darfur	2013	\$195,808.00	Completed	30 June 2015
American Refugee Committee International (ARC)	Engendering Reconciliation and Peace-building through community peace projects in Gereida locality in South Darfur	Gereida	South Darfur	2013	\$500,000.00	Completed	15 July 2015
World Vision	Peacebuilding along Ariyuda migration route in South Darfur	Kurumjo, Yassin, Bilel	South Darfur	2012	\$800,000.00	Completed	31 July 2015
Intersos	Enhancing platforms of dialogue and community-based conflict resolution in West and Central Darfur	Forabanga, Umkher	West Darfur	2013	\$500,000.00	Completed	31 October 2015

Organization	Project Title	Locality	State	C4P year	Budget	Status	End date
Welthungerhilfe (former GAA)	Sustainable Agropastoral livelihoods and conflict mitigation in Kutum and Al Fasher Locality	Kutum, El Fasher	North Darfur	2013	\$550,000.00	Completed	30 November 2015
World Relief	Peace Development in Krenik Locality	Krenik	West Darfur	2013	\$494,484.00	Completed	30 November 2015
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Darfur Community Recovery Coexistence (Phase II)	Kubum and Idd El Fursan	South Darfur	2013	\$499,908.00	Completed	31 December 2015
Ajaweed for Peace and Reconciliation	People to people peace in Kafoud area of North Darfur	Kutum, El Fasher, Waha	North Darfur	2013	\$198,146.00	Completed	31 December 2015
International Relief and Development (IRD)	Restoration of peaceful coexistence in targeted communities along the Ariyuda Migration Route in Eastern Darfur State	Assalaya, Ed Daein, Yassin	East Darfur	2013	\$500,000.00	Ongoing	31 January 2016
United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)	Restoring Trust and Cooperation between Maalia and Rezeiga tribes in Adila and Abu Jabra Localities of East Darfur	Adila, Abu Jabra	East Darfur	2013	\$582,775.00	Ongoing	31 January 2016

Organization	Project Title	Locality	State	C4P year	Budget	Status	End date
Voluntary Network for Rural Helping and Development (VNRHD)	Community capacity building and Livelihoods support to Contribute to Peacebuilding and Stability in North Darfur State	Klaimendo and Dar El Salam	North Darfur	2013	\$199,975.00	Ongoing	28 February 2016
Concern Worldwide	Promoting Sustainable Peace Through Strengthening Community Resources Management and Improvement of Livelihoods	Jebel Moon & Kulbus	West Darfur	2013	\$500,000.00	Ongoing	30 March 2016
MC Scotland	Building local capacity to address drivers of conflict	Bielel	South Darfur	2013	\$499,966.00	Ongoing	31 March 2016
UN Habitat	Promotion of social peace through integrated participatory gender balanced land use planning and increased productivity	Beleil	South Darfur	2013	\$499,435.00	Ongoing	15 May 2016
HelpAge international	Sustainable Community Peacebuilding in Kerenik Locality -	Krenik Locality	West Darfur	2013	\$500,000.00	Ongoing	30 June 2016
Sustainable Action Group (SAG)	Building Harmonies Community in Kafoud El Fasher Rural	El Fasher, Waha	North Darfur	2013	\$199,998.00	Ongoing	30 June 2016
ZOA	Community Peace Promotion in Gereida and Buram Locality	Gereida, Buram	South Darfur	2013	\$1,000,000.00	Ongoing	30 June 2016

Annex 2: DCPSF supported partners in Phase 2 (2011-2015)

ADRA

Ajaweed for Peace and Reconciliation

American Refugee Committee International (ARC)

Azza Womens Association (AWA)

CARE International

Catholic Relief Services

Concern Worldwide

CORD - Sudan Organization for recovery and Development (SORD)

Danish Refugee Council

Darfur Development and Reconstruction Agency (DDRA)

Darfur organization for peace and development initiative (DPI)

Fellowship for African Relief (FAR)

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

HelpAge international

International Relief and Development (IRD)

Intersos

Islamic Relief Worldwide

Justice Africa

MC Scotland

Mubadiroon

Near East Foundation

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)

OXFAM

Peace Bridge (PBA)

Plan International Sudan

Practical Action

Practical Action + SOS Sahel

Road for Rehabilitation and Development Organization (ROAD)

Rural Community Development Organisation (RCDO)

Sawa Sudan for Development and Humanitarian Aid (SSDHA)

Sudanese Development Call Organization (NIDAA)

Sustainable Action Group (SAG)

Tearfund

UN Habitat

UNICEF

United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Peace Organisation (UPO)

Voluntary Network for Rural Helping and Development (VNRHD)

War Child Canada

Welthungerhilfe (former GAA)

World Relief

World Vision

ZOA

Annex 3: Projects recommended for funding in 2015 Call for Proposal round

Projects recommended in 2016 call for proposals

Organization	Proposal Title	State	Budget
Plan International Sudan	Community-led Peaceful Coexistence in Kutum Locality in North Darfur	North Darfur	\$ 650,000
CARE International Switzerland	Promoting Peace in East Darfur	East Darfur	\$ 650,000
Practical Action	Community-based conflict reduction and peacebuilding in Kebkabiya, North Darfur – Phase 2	North Darfur	\$ 650,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA Sudan)	Support for Development, Peace and Capacity Building Initiatives in Kereinik Locality	West Darfur	\$ 649,536
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Promoting Trust & Peaceful Co-existence in Central	Central Darfur	\$ 650,000
Welthungerhilfe	SALAM – PHASE 2 – Sustainable Agro Pastoral Livelihoods and Conflict Mitigation in Kutum and Al Fasher Locality, North Darfur	North Darfur	\$ 648,678
Oxfam Sudan	Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Project in Saraf Omra and Al Seiref localities of North Darfur State	North Darfur	\$ 650,000
Rural Community Development Organization (RCDO)	West Darfur Community Conflict Resolution	West Darfur	\$ 185,404
Darfur organization for peace and development initiative (DPI)	Community Cohesion for Peaceful Coexistence	South Darfur	\$ 200,000
United Peace Organization UPO	Reduce conflict tensions and enhance the community capacity to restore truth and confidence	South Darfur	\$ 200,000
Sustainable Action Group (SAG)	Improve Livelihoods and Promote Peacebuilding in Mellit Locality – North Darfur	North Darfur	\$ 199,993
Peace Bridge (PBA)	Enhancing Local Capacities for Peacebuilding and recovery in Tawilla of North Darfur	North Darfur	\$ 199,995
Darfur Development and Reconstruction Agency (DDRA)	Livelihood supported community peace in East Darfur	East Darfur	\$ 200,000
Sudanese Development Call Organization (NIDAA)	Enhance the reconciliations process and trust building in Katella locality.	South Darfur	\$ 199,983
TOTAL for WINDOWS 1 & 2			\$5,933,589

Annex 4: Risk log

Update: 31 December 2015

Description	Date Identified	Impact and probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high)	Countermeasures / Mgmt. response	Submitted, Updated by	Last Update of issue	Status as of reporting date
1. DCPSF Partners have difficulty in accessing project locations due to security, permissions, or weather.	During the drafting of DCPSF Phase 2 During the implementation of DCPSF Phase 1	P=3, I = 4	Use data and political analysis during project development stage so that accessible sites are selected/proposed Support partners to develop working relationships with government officials. Request the authorities to improve security and protection. Encourage implementing partners to factor environmental risks in their action plans	DCPSF implementing partners. DCPSF TS .	December 2015	Partners report delays in obtaining permission for some projects and activities. As noted in previous update, DCPSF TS was not granted permission for collection of perception survey data in North Darfur, partners have faced similar issues.

Description	Date Identified	Impact and probability on a scale from 1(low) to 5 (high)	Countermeasures / Mgmt. response	Submitted, Updated by	Last Update of issue	Status as of reporting date
2. Field-level monitoring will be restricted due to security and access issues.	During the drafting of DCPSF Phase 2 During the implementation of DCPSF Phase 1	P=3, I=3	Ask implementing partners to increase delegation of M&E functions to local partners Use alternative methods for obtaining field data – mobile phones, GIS imaging, collaboration with other actors in the field..	DCPSF -TS	December 2015	No change in the identified risk compared to previous six months. Some monitoring visits in North Darfur were postponed due to insecurity, but were later conducted.
3. New or reformed CBRMs lose credibility after being established due to inability to meet expectations	During the implementation of DCPSF Phase 1	P=2, I = 2	Urge implementing partners to ensure that CBRM members are selected according to accepted principles and enjoy community support Increase community dialogue, peacebuilding training, ensure that projects meet infrastructure and operational needs of platforms during the selection and implementation process.	Implementing Partners. DCPSF TS	December 2015	No change. According to partners reports and perception survey result all established CBRM are functional, able to solve problems, accessible to the majority and a considerable proportion of the population is satisfied with their performance (as February 2015 survey).

Description	Date Identified	Impact and probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high)	Countermeasures / Mgmt. response	Submitted, Updated by	Last Update of issue	Status as of reporting date
4. Limited absorption capacity and availability of adequate CSOs which negatively impacts implementation and monitoring	During the implementation of DCPSF Phase 1	P=3, I = 3	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	DCPSF TS	December 2015	No change in the identified risk, however, during the year one implementing partner had to change the local implementing partner due to unsatisfactory performance. TS improved information sharing for Call for Proposals, holding sessions in Khartoum and all Darfur capitals to inform partners on process. More time was provided to compile proposals than in past funding rounds.
5. Fraud and corruption can jeopardize the impact, and sustainability of DCPSF	During the update of DCPSF Phase 2 TOR	P=1, I= 4	UNDP's Fund Management Unity (FMU) provided all IPs with a fraud-mitigation toolkit, highlighting the importance of fraud mitigation. The toolkit also provides guidance for DCPSF to develop and implement effective risk management-based anti-fraud measures. IPs are required to prepare and submit an Anti-Fraud Policy. UNDP-FMU will conduct a fraud assessment survey to help design training in fraud mitigation.	DCPSF TS	December 2015	No change

Description	Date Identified	Impact and probability on a scale from 1(low) to 5 (high)	Countermeasures / Mgmt. response	Submitted, Updated by	Last Update of issue	Status as of reporting date
6. Theft, robberies and vandalism of provided assets and resources.	During the implementation of Phase 2	P = 1, I = 4	<p>Community involvement and participation to enhance ownership.</p> <p>Adopt sensitive programming approach in selecting intervention and providing assets and support.</p>	-	December 2015	Multiple theft cases reported by one partner in a single locality.

Annex 5: Issue Log (organized by type)

Description	Type	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Identified by	Date Identified	Status
1. Limited access to conduct perception survey in some states.	Access and security	More advocacy efforts are required.	DCPSF TS.	DCPSF TS.	February 2015	The issue was partially solved. Clearance was obtained from West Darfur for 2015 survey.
2. Bureaucratic delays, e.g. Delay in signing technical agreement or in receiving approval for field activities	Access and security	More advocacy and relationship building efforts are required.	IP	IP	July 2015 Renewed Annual Report 2015	Ongoing
3. Security and access	Access and security	IPs report security incidents directly to authorities. TS to ensure these are shared upwards with relevant United Nations bodies.	Implementing partners DCPSF TS	IPs	Annual report 2015	Ongoing

Description	Type	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Identified by	Date Identified	Status
4. High inflation rate	Budgetary	Minimize time between application and disbursement. Process budget revision application as quickly as possible.	Implementing Partners DCPSF TS	Implementing Partners TS	Second quarter of the year. Annual Report 2015	Ongoing challenge
5. Lack of referral mechanisms to more formal justice systems in some communities	Environmental	TS to liaise with UNDP rule of law unit to make sure DCPSF partners are apprised of existing justice structures, so that all possible linkages are made.	DCPSF TS	DCPSF TS	Annual Report 2015	Ongoing
6. Poor phone connectivity hinders partner-community contact	Environmental	TS should encourage IPs to share lessons learned on message dissemination and keeping in contact in this situation	Implementing partners	IPs	Annual Report 2015	Ongoing
7. External spoilers	Programmatic	DCPSF TS to support Implementing Partner discussion and incorporation of any lessons learned.	IPs DCPSF TS	Implementing partners	Annual report 2015	Ongoing challenge

Description	Type	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Identified by	Date Identified	Status
8. Women's substantive participation in CBRMs continues to lag	Programmatic	<p>TS continues to support IPs to mainstream gender through programming.</p> <p>TS will bring on gender expert to be based in Darfur to support this process.</p> <p>TS to identify best practices and ensure these are shared with partners</p>	DCPSF TS IPs	DCPSF TS IPs	Annual Report 2015	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Low availability of robust gender-disaggregated data for women and youth participation in CBRMs – difficult to gauge actual situation.</p> <p>Monitoring of projects as well as anecdotal evidence in partner reports show women are not often able to voice concerns of their constituencies, youth engagement varies by locality. In some cases buy-in is good, in others it is not so strong.</p> <p>Focus on vulnerable groups usually limited to women and youth, other vulnerable groups not well identified.</p>
9. Delay and slow recruitment process of the TS staff	Management	HR department was contacted to accelerate the process of recruitment.	DCPSF TS . UNDP management.	DCPSF TS	2014	By end of 2015, issue was solved and now DCPSF TS staffing is complete

Description	Type	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Identified by	Date Identified	Status
10. Partners report that disbursement of funds is later than they anticipated.	Management	Increased communications with partners regarding process time for each phase of proposal review, capacity assessment, contracting and disbursement. Review of processes to identify ways to improve efficiency	Implementing Partners DCPSF TS	Implementing Partners	May 2015	Ongoing
11. Timeliness and depth of review in the call for proposal process	Management	Review CfP process and sequencing.	TS	Technical secretariat	Annual Report 2015	To be proposed to Steering Committee in 2016
12. Strengthen partner capacity building activities	Programmatic	TS to increase frequency and breadth of capacity building activities in M&E, reporting, and other topics.	TS	Partners	Annual Report 2015	Ongoing
10. CBRM sometimes too small to handle volume of cases.	Programmatic	TS to support IPs to develop best practices around CBRM size and structure. Trust in CBRMs may decrease.	Implementing partners DCPSF TS	M&E officers	Annual Report 2015	Ongoing

Description	Type	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Identified by	Date Identified	Status
11. Livelihood interventions can be improved.	Programmatic	Improve guidance to partners on assessing natural resource management and livelihoods needs and programming.	DCPSF TS	M&E officers	Annual Report 2015	Ongoing
12. Natural resource interventions can be improved.	Programmatic	Improve guidance Consider partnering with external expert e.g. UNEP on natural resources support	DCPSF TS	M&E officers	Annual Report 2015	Ongoing
13. Seasonal participation of nomadic groups in activities	Programmatic	Partners and TS should be plan programs around seasonal movement, noting timelines of disbursement and how they interact with people movement Continuous discussion at PWG meetings on how to manage this. Are nomads moving between communities where different partners have CBRMs, for example?	Implementing Partners DCPSF TS	IPs	Annual report 2015	Ongoing
14. Robustness of needs assessments and community needs changing over time	Programmatic	Support robust needs assessment. Continuous communication between TS and partners. Reprogram where necessary	Implementing Partners DCPSF TS	IPs	Annual report 2015	Ongoing

Description	Type	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Identified by	Date Identified	Status
15. Delays in reporting from sub-grantees	Programmatic	The technical secretariat will support partners by ensuring reporting templates are clear and usable and conduct capacity building in reporting	TS IPs	TS monitoring officers	Annual Report 2015	Ongoing
16. Transport costs are significantly underestimated by partners	Programmatic	DCPSF TS to work with partners at project planning stage to improve budget planning in this area	TS IPs	TS Monitoring officers	Annual Report 2015	Ongoing
17. Donor visibility not always part of projects	Programmatic	Improve guidance to partners on visibility; improve training; make more visual assets available.	DCPSF TS IPs	DCPSF monitoring officers	Annual Report 2015	Ongoing
18. Lack of awareness at local government level.	Programmatic	Work with UNDP to inform stakeholder briefings in Darfur include integrated information on DCPSF activities. DCPSF-TS conducts its own stakeholder meetings at state level and locality level to ensure awareness.	DCPSF TS UNDP	DCPSF monitoring officers	Annual Report 2015	Ongoing

Annex 6 Perception survey methodology

Background

The DCPSF Phase II was launched in 2011 and its Terms of Reference (TOR) was approved in 2012. DCPSF result framework was revised in November 2013, where the number of indicators were increased to 21 indicators including two purpose indicators. Update of some of the DCPSF indicators requires a community sampling survey. Hence, DCPSF-TS commissioned a perception survey on annual basis to update the two of indicators of the DCPSF purpose, four indicators of output one, one indicators of output 2 and two indicators of output 3.

During the year 2015 DCPSF supported 26 implementing partners. Peace related activities were implemented in 212 communities/villages, 39 of them in South Darfur, 86 in West Darfur, 51 in North Darfur, 13 in East Darfur & 23 in Central Darfur.

Sample Size and Sampling Technique:

The Raosoft, a sample size calculator on line (<http://www.raosoft.com/samplesize.html>) was used to calculate the sample size for the perception survey; the calculated sample size was adjusted for the design effect associated with using a cluster sampling technique. The design effect was calculated based on previous perception survey result using the statistical package Stata. The following scenarios were used to determine the sample size.

	February 2014	February 2015	February 2016
Margin of error	5%	6%	5%
Confidence level	95%	95%	95%
Population	8 millions	8 million	8 million
Response distribution	198 (Female 39%, Male 61%)	272 (Female 40%, Male 60%)	384 (Female 50% , 50% male)
Design Effect	-	-	2.6
Adjust			482
Recommended sample size	Multiple answers including demographic information	Multiple answers including demographic information	Multiple answers including demographic information
	Cluster sampling	Cluster sampling	Cluster sampling

Multis-stage cluster sample was used to select 482 samples from 32 communities in seven localities in two states; each community is considered a cluster where 15 people were picked randomly to respond to structured questionnaire questions. The sample size and the number of communities to be sampled in each state was weighted based on DCPSF presence in the state. Communities were stratified so as to reflect the views of different sex group, age group, and minorities. The selection of locality was based on the presence of the DCPSF projects in 2014/15. The survey was supposed to cover all Darfur five states, however only four states were included.

Table 1: Sample size in each State

	Locality	Village
West Darfur	Jebel Moon Locality	Arshaw
		Gozmino
		Higeliga
		Selea
	Sirba	Abu Soroj
		Bir Saliba
	Kreinek	Fagara
		Surangei
		Gunderni
		Romalia
		Shoteg
		Umtagouk
		Temat
		Rosi
		Mazaroup
	Habila	Masmaga
		Dalmanga
		Abu Dahia
		Eyor
		Regil Nabag
Central Darfur	Wadi Saleh	Mada
		Nago
		Bangro
		Soga
	Furbaranga	Ramakaia
		Jimmeza Thuara
		Mangarsa
		Tandosa
		Hajar Bagara
	Mukjar	Mukjar
		Amar Jadid
		Bergi

Syntax for collection of the design effect:

Survey mean estimation

pweight: <none> Number of obs = 199

Strata: <one> Number of strata = 1

PSU: village Number of PSUs = 19

Population size = 199

Mean | Estimate Std. Err. [95% Conf. Interval] Deff

q3 | .9346734 .0280943 .8756495 .9936973 2.559474