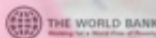


Background & Pledging Document

The *Darfur Development Strategy* is requesting **US \$7.245 billion** to meet both social and infrastructural needs over the next six years. The Government of Sudan has confirmed its commitment to the DDPD of **US \$2.65 billion** with a delineated schedule of delivery. A Letter of Credit for the first tranche of **US\$165 million** was given to the DRA in January 2013. This leaves a gap for donors to fill of **US\$4.595 billion**. In order to ensure lasting development and to support the transition from humanitarian aid to recovery, pledges should be made towards building the three pillars of the DDS simultaneously, rather than as individual sectors. The schedule of instalments of fund contributions will be staggered over the six-year period of the DDS so that a broad level of uninterrupted progress, both geographical and sectoral, may be planned and secured within each of the three pillars.

The Foundational and Short-term (FaST) activities identified as essential for completion within the first year, as either pre-requisites for longer-term development or as prompt peace dividends, require **immediate** funding of **US\$177,400,000**. This amount, which is part of the total pledge, takes cognisance of the limited absorption capacity and the paucity of quality data for development planning in Darfur and aims to address these very issues. This amount should be made available for disbursement within the next three months to ensure that implementation of the Strategy may be launched evenly across the core pillars of **Governance, Justice and Reconciliation, Reconstruction and Economic Recovery**.





After a decade of conflict and displacement, the 2011 Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) strengthens the peace process and lays the groundwork for recovery and reconstruction. The Darfur Regional Authority (DRA), Government of Sudan and the international community recognise the need to have a coordinated and comprehensive strategy for supporting peace and development in the region. In accordance with the provisions of the DDPD, the Darfur Joint Assessment Mission (DJAM) was conducted in the latter part of 2012. Informed by the needs and priorities of communities, identified through comprehensive, consultative workshops in all five Darfur states and a meeting with the refugee communities in Chad, the *Darfur Development Strategy* (DDS) evolved. The DDS, offers a sequenced, coordinated and holistic plan for equitable, sustainable and participatory development vital to move Darfur out of a cycle of conflict and poverty, towards a stable and prosperous future. The International Donor Conference for Darfur in Doha on 7-8 April 2013 will reaffirm the world's commitment to the people of Darfur and to the stability of the region.

Virtually all the estimated 8 million Darfuris have been affected by conflict. Apart from the 2 million that are still displaced, including refugees, every community, whether they are sedentary rural farmers, nomadic pastoralists, public sector workers or urban dwellers, have seen their livelihoods disintegrate and their freedom of movement and personal security severely threatened or compromised. Government services – especially health, education and water services to the rural communities—have been overloaded or stopped. The conflict has damaged and destroyed infrastructure, seriously curtailed markets and disrupted trade. Traditional employment opportunities are severely limited and, as confidence was eroded, investment in much-needed development in the region has waned. Approximately 38% of the total population of Darfur, more than 3 million people, have received some form of monthly food aid for the past decade.

Human development indicators in Darfur are among the worst in Africa and poverty levels are among the highest in Sudan, with almost two-thirds of Darfuris falling below the poverty line. The delivery of essential services of health, education and water are severely constrained not just by the conflict but the limited human and financial resources available in the region. Prior to the conflict and over the last ten years, the Darfur States have received less than half of the fiscal transfers than those allocated to states with comparable populations and administrations. This, coupled with federal administration deficiencies in policing, security and judiciary, give continued validity to the claims of marginalisation. The region is strikingly dependent on these federal transfers, as state revenues – hampered as they are by insecurity – contribute less than 20% of the fiscal resources available. The situation is expected to be further aggravated with the formation of two additional Darfur states at the beginning of 2012. Finally, development spending within the Darfur states is comparatively less than half that in other states in Sudan. This inequity in Government provision will also need to be addressed in 2013, in parallel with the special funds committed under the DDPD, in order to support and maintain long-term development in Darfur.

Article 10 of the DDPD transformed a transitional body, initially established under the Darfur Peace Agreement signed in Abuja on 5 May 2006, into the DRA. It gave the DRA strategic authority to oversee the region, including both executive and legislative functions. The DRA assumed full function in February 2012 and is now legally empowered to oversee recovery and development initiatives. The DDPD also established several Commissions aimed at focusing on the most crucial issues of sustainable recovery in Darfur, namely: land; compensation; truth, justice and reconciliation; returns; and, security arrangements. Spearheaded by the DRA, these institutions are in their infancy, yet are well positioned to effect meaningful progress in recovery and development.

International support is required to ensure that the aspiration of these institutions is translated into tangible and sustainable peace dividends, in tandem with domestic financial reforms that bring Darfur's fiscal resource allocations in line with the other states. However, Sudan's economy is currently facing difficult hurdles. Following the large economic shock caused by the loss of oil revenue due to secession of South Sudan, the economy has contracted by 14.5% and the overall fiscal deficit increased to 3.7%. In the 2013 budget the funding gap stands at SDG10 billion (US\$2.1 billion), a full one-third of the budget. The austerity measures taken by the Government and the resolution of the oil-related issues with South Sudan should see gradual improvement in Sudan's economic and financial conditions in 2013-14. Nonetheless, Sudan's recovery will depend critically on continued fiscal discipline, especially a careful prioritisation of recurrent and development spending. The above factors will somewhat limit the Government's ability to support recovery and reconstruction in Darfur from its own resources.

Donor support to recovery and development based on the needs assessed by the DJAM is therefore required to accelerate implementation of the DDPD. A recovery programme cannot address two million people individually, but it can target extensive reconstruction needs and service provision for conflict-affected communities and localities across the five states of Darfur. It can address the rehabilitation and restoration of livelihoods centred on community co-existence. It can provide the necessary improvement in governance at the Local and State levels to maintain the services and address the issues of land, compensation, peace, Rule of Law and stability, vital to sustain development. The *Darfur Development Strategy* aims to do just that.

The DDS represents a transitional programme, in order to rebuild hope and a positive outlook, along with the delivery of tangible immediate peace dividends that lay the substantial groundwork necessary for lasting development. In fact, the cumulative objective of support to the *Darfur Development Strategy* is the establishment of a comprehensive system for economic recovery, development, planning and financial management that ensures the sustainability of the DDS beyond its six-year implementation period. In order to ensure a sound investment, the DDS has incorporated lessons learnt from prior assessments and funding appeals; ones hindered by either a lack of security and/or funding. The focus here is therefore two-fold. First, to begin the process with incremental, realistic steps: both to provide an expedient “peace dividend” for Darfuris and to create trust among local communities with firm, secure and early milestones on the road to recovery. Second, to support the transition from relief-orientated and humanitarian aid patterns to more durable and lasting development assistance. The needs and priorities identified through the DJAM and articulated in the DDS aim to increase the capacity and responsibility, including assuming fiscal oversight and management, of Darfuris and the local and federal governments that serve them.

Three priority areas of **Governance, Justice and Reconciliation, Reconstruction and Economic Recovery** have emerged as overall focus areas/pillars from the DJAM assessment. These integrate the specific needs and priorities identified by ten working groups during the State and Locality level consultative workshops in The *Darfur Development Strategy*, like any structure, must be solidly grounded on a strong foundation. The sequencing of activities is vital to the Strategy’s success, and the substantive objectives sought will not be achieved without a well-coordinated – and well-funded – plan. The three pillars are built upon enabling activities that will provide the essential information, skills, processes and basic physical capacity to support and maintain the desired recovery and development programmes.



DARFUR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Required: \$7,245,000,000

Government of Sudan Commitment: \$2.65 billion (6yrs) | Contribution: \$165 million to date

Reconstruction

\$5,000,000,000

- \$100m** Improved access to quality urban housing and services
- \$15m** Improved quality of urban environment and access to planned land in major towns of darfur
- \$140m** Successful social and economic reintegration of returnees (including special groups)
- \$350m** Improved access to quality education
- \$290m** Increased access to health and nutrition services
- \$1,000m** Increased access to electricity services
- \$1,080m** Increased access to improved water sources and sanitation
- \$2,025m** Improved physical access to goods, markets and administrative and social services

Governance, Justice & Reconciliation

\$845,000,000

- \$105m** People having access to a compensation system and compensation paid
- \$55m** Improved land registration/property system and related conflict resolution mechanisms
- \$35m** Reconciliation and conflict management process and mechanisms established
- \$15m** Security sector reform implemented
- \$75m** Successful social and economic reintegration of demobilised armed forces (including special groups)
- \$135m** Improved access to justice
- \$45m** Intergovernmental transfers more transparent, efficient and equitable
- \$50m** Improved budgeting and increased own source revenue
- \$110m** Enhanced citizen participation in governance and service delivery
- \$105m** Public delivery system which is appropriately staffed and managed at state and locality level
- \$115m** Strengthened local governance systems, structures and processes

Economic Recovery

\$1,400,000,000

- \$265m** Sustainable management of water, land and forest resources
- \$120m** Improved value chains in livestock, agriculture and livelihoods development
- \$650m** Improved crop and livestock production and productivity
- \$25m** Improved agricultural and livestock policies, regulatory instruments and institutions
- \$170m** Increased access to financial services
- \$120m** Increased access to employment opportunities
- \$50m** Improved business enabling environment and institutional capacity

Foundational and Short-Term Activities

Required: \$177,400,000

A young girl with a joyful expression is the central focus of the image. She is wearing a white dress with a vibrant floral pattern in shades of purple, blue, and yellow. She is seated on a donkey, which is partially visible at the bottom of the frame. In her left hand, she holds a large bundle of dry sticks, secured with white fabric. Her right hand is raised to her face in a gesture of delight or surprise. The background is a blurred, arid landscape with dry earth and sparse green vegetation. In the top left corner, there is a teal-colored box containing white text.

International Donor Conference *for* DARFUR

The conditions on the ground may be difficult, and the peace tenuous, but the very real needs of the people of Darfur that have been incorporated in the DDPD and articulated throughout the DJAM and targeted by the DDS remain paramount. There will likely never be a time when an ideal set of conditions for recovery are apparent in Darfur. However, the momentum gathered by the DDPD should not be allowed to wane. The last ten years of conflict, marginalisation and insecurity may have left the region ravaged, but the active engagement of the Darfuri people during the wide consultation reveals their hope and trust in the future. Despite the continued security breaches they insist they are ready to move forward, away from the humanitarian crisis that has blighted their lives towards a new era of peace, development and security for all Darfur. They rely on the continued, generous international assistance to realise this dream.