structures that were put in place hardly functioned. For instance, the Transitional Authority, established in October 2006, was only inaugurated in May 2007 amid a lack of clarity concerning its relationship with other local government entities in Darfur. Meanwhile, representatives of the Sudan Liberation Army–Minawi were appointed to several positions in the government of Khartoum. But the limited support for the DPA undercut the effectiveness of such appointments, as they were not representative of the various factions in Darfur.

Meanwhile, the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation (DDDC)—proposed by the Darfur Peace Agreement—commenced with several preconsultation meetings involving local groups in Darfur. The DDDC’s Preparatory Committee identified four stakeholder groups—native administration, internally displaced persons (IDPs), civil society, and intellectuals—and consultations were undertaken in order to identify representatives for each. Proper representation of all the stakeholders is viewed as key to the success of the DDDC, but the process has been complicated by the pervasive insecurity on the ground.

The deteriorating security situation forced AMIS to suspend efforts to assess the development and reconstruction needs as provided for by the DPA, significantly hampering wealth-sharing efforts. This led to the cancellation of a planned donor pledging conference that had been expected to follow the report of the Darfur Joint Assessment Mission. The conference