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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Organization Information | | | | |
|  | This application is for | | WINDOW 1 | WINDOW 2 |
|  | | | | |
| A1 | Organization Name | | Sahari Organization for Development (Sahari) | |
| A2 | Nature of Organization (INGO, UN Agency, National NGO, IOM) | | National NGO | |
| A3 | Organization Main Address (Sudan) | | Flat No.702, Floor No 7 Building No.85, Nilein Towers Housing Complex,  West of Al Musalamiya Bridge  Khartoum, Sudan | |
| A4 | Legal Status of Organization | | Registered | |
| A5 | Registration Status of Organization in Sudan | | Registered as a national non-governmental organization (NGO) at the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in 2016 | |
| A6 | Year Established in Sudan | | Established in 2005 | |
| A7 | Organization Website(if applicable) | | www.sahari.org | |
| A8 | Have you previously delivered DCPSF project(s)? | | NO YES: If yes, please list date, title, location (state), budget Date, title, location (state), and budget of previous DCPSF projects | |
| A9 | Is this a consortium application? If yes, please list all agencies. | | NO YES: If yes, please list all consortium agencies. List all agencies in the consortium for this project | |
| Contact Information | | | | |
| A11 | Job Title/Position | | Sarraatahatdon Adil Shareif – Communication Officer | |
| A12 | Phone | | +249901238613 | |
| A13 | E-mail | | Sarraa.khateir@sahari.com | |
| A14 | Country Director Name | | Mohammed El Misbah Ahmed | |
| A15 | Job Title/Position | | Executive Director | |
| A16 | Phone of Country Director | | +2449901238613 | |
| A17 | E-mail or Country Director | | saharidorg@gmail.com | |
| Organization Mission and Activities | | | | |
| A18 | Description of the Organization’s mission and activities | | | |
| ANSWER HERE:  Sahari’s mission is to contribute to the overall rural development of conflict and drought-affected communities in Sudan, using environmentally sustainable solutions that give hope and dignity to the most vulnerable. We aim to empower our beneficiaries to enable them to have access to food security, means of livelihood, sufficient water, adequate nutrition, basic shelter, and primary health services, ensuring socio-economic resilience, peace, and development, by doing so we are ensuring the socio-economic resilience to reach our ultimate goal in building peace and reach sustainable development for the Sudanese community.  Our project activities revolve around three sectors; food security and livelihoods, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene. In coordination with FAO in Central Darfur state, we implemented an FSL oriented peacebuilding project about the promotion of legitimate land tenure rights using voluntary guidelines (VGGT). This project spanned 4 localities and assessed existing community peace platforms, trained community leaders on peacebuilding and conflict resolution concerning Land resources and built awareness among local communities on sustainable management of resources to reduce conflicts.  One of our ongoing project located in Central Darfur state with the French embassy as FSL sector project, targeting to build the resilience and improving the capacities and living standards of returnee women-headed households at Azum locality.  Our current partnership with OXFAM in North Darfur state, where we have an FSL project aims to strengthen the resilience & transitional development of conflict and drought-affected communities in Darfur in Dar El Salaam, Kebkabiya and Saraf Omra localities.  With WFP, we have projects that focus on nutrition, food for assets and education, as well as safe access to fuel and energy (SAFE). Under the nutrition projects, we are operating 11 nutrition centers in Mellit locality, 4 in Al Laiet locality and 5 in Um Keddada locality. Through the food for assets project and the SAFE project, we have enabled over 4600 women to access education or training on income-generating activities, while improving their access to food items, to improve their nutritional status.  Our work with UNICEF is sanitation-related and is our second agreement as they appreciated the quality of our work under the previous agreement. This project is regarding the construction of community latrines for mixed host and refugee populations.  Our current project with UNDP took place in North Darfur state responding to face coveid-19 pandemic in Daresalam locality, through train local women and procure equipment and raw materials to enable the production of hand washing soap, sanitizers and face masks at local level. in Sarafaya (Rural El Fasher) also a durable livelihoods project that includes the construction of a livelihoods hub was part of UNDP partenrship, training in various types of income-generating activities such as in cheese making or poultry farming, as well as improving current farming capacities through the distribution of improved seeds, and trainings on land preparation. Previously we have also implemented FSL related projects with UNDP, including a value chain project for farmers who grow hibiscus and groundnuts. The activities included capacity building for the farmers, the construction of a women’s center and linking farmer groups to sources of microfinance.  With COOPI our projects revolved around the reduction of post-harvest losses for farmers and other FSL and WASH related activities.  Over the past 3 years we have received a considerable envelope from USAID in order to implement 6 FSL and WASH projects totaling over $700,000. These projects were under a pilot project proposed by USAID to support the resilience of rural people for peaceful coexistence in two communities in North Darfur through peacebuilding, the improvement of existing natural resources and their management, as well as boosting income generation. Sahari’s focus was natural resources and food security improvement. Out activities ranged from the provision of improved seeds and training on land preparation, to reforestation of community forests, reseeding of pasturelands and the establishment of seed banks. There was a significant emphasis on the environmental impact of the mismanagement of natural resources and the corresponding effects on climate change, as the communities targeted are drought prone. | | | |
| A19 | Applicant Declaration | I have read the Full Proposal Guidance and used it for the development of this concept note. | | |

Section B: Project Information

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project details | | | | | | | | | |
| B1 | Project Title | Building Sustainable Peace in Azum, Central Darfur | | | | | | | |
| B2 | Project Location - State | North Darfur | | West Darfur | | | | | Central  Darfur |
|  |  | South Darfur | | East Darfur | | | | |
| B3 | Project Location – Locality and community | Locality | Azum | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | Um-Shalaya, Silo, Direisa Regontas |
| Locality | Enter Locality | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | Enter here |
| Locality | Enter Locality | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | Enter here |
| Locality | Enter Locality | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | Enter here |
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| Locality | Enter Locality | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | Enter here |
| Locality | Enter Locality | | | Admin unit(s); Village(s) | | | Enter here |
| B4 | Project Duration *(Number of Months – all projects should be between 18 – 24 months)* | 18 months | | | | | | | |
| B5 | Does your organization currently have a field office in the state where the project will be implemented? | YES NO | | | | | | | |
| Address of Field Office | Zalengei, Eastern District, East of the Bureau of Statistics | | | | | | |
| When established? | 2018 | | | | Number of Staff: | | 3 |
| B6 | Estimated Project Budget in USD | USD 350,000 | | | | | | | |
| B7 | National Partner(s) – Window 1 only | Name | Enter name of each sub-recipient | | | | | | |
| Registration | Enter registration information | | | | | | |
| B8 | Results: Which of the DCPSF Results Framework Outputs will your Project Proposal address? | Output 1 | Output 2 | | Output 3 | | | Output 4 | OTHER (please list) |
|  |  | |  | | |  | enter |
| Summary of Project proposal | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Executive Summary. Provide a concise executive summary of the project, including what specific results you intend to achieve. | | | | | | | | |
| ANSWER HERE:  This project aims to holistically approach peacebuilding in the locality of Azum in Central Darfur. Azum locality consists of four administration units including Um-Shalaya, Silo, Direisa and Regontas, two communities from each administrative unit will be targeted. Namely, Silo and Maru Taru in Silo administrative unit, Regontas and Mumu in Regontas administrative unit, Um-Shalaya and Nour Al Salam in Um-Shalaya administrative unit, as well as Tour and Aaro in Direisa administrative district.  Under the first output Sahari aims to train and establish agents and mechanisms of conflict resolution in each community. Through the second outcome, Sahari will improve access to natural resources to mitigate conflict drivers, improve the economic capacities of small-scale farmers, women and youth and involve youth and women in decision making processes. Sahari will also work towards increasing the visibility and participation of targeted communities with locality and state level actors, under the fourth outcome.  Through strengthening mechanisms of conflict resolution, building the capacities of women and youth, and improving community-wide resources, Sahari aims to contribute towards building sustainable peace in the communities of Azum, Central Darfur | | | | | | | | |

Section C: Project details

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Project Analysis | |
| C1 | **Relevance:** |
| 1. Relevance: Context   What is the analysis of the situation or context in the communities where your proposal will function? |
| *ANSWER HERE*:  The locality of Azum has an estimated total population of 350,000, those classified as settled population are estimated to be around 92,000, IDPs in the locality are around135,000 and returnees number approximately 86,000. The locality also hosts 9,000 refugees in Um-Shalaya administrative unit. Many tribes are found in the Azum. They are classified into settled tribes and nomadic tribes. The settled tribes include Fur, Tama, Gimir, Dajo, Marareet. Berno, Bargo, Zaghawa, Almararisa, Mesirya Jabel, while the nomadic tribes are Mesirya, Abna Jonob, alnagaa, Salamat, Beni Halba, Terjam, Gozam, Aletria, Mahria, Awlad Rashid, Almahadi, Solihab, Awlad Zeid, Aljarariha, Alawatifa and Mahamid.  The locality enjoys natural resources represented in fertile agricultural lands, forestry and animal wealth. Its geography includes valleys, ponds and mountains. The economy of the locality is built on agriculture and natural resources, however competition for these resources is driving towards a crisis.  Sahari conducted a flash conflict analysis in Azum in September 2020 and found that the most effective mechanism of conflict resolution is the Jodiya (a traditional conflict resolution mechanism). There is one peace and reconciliation mechanism at the locality level, it consists of 18 members (15 men, 3 women), each administrative unit also has its own peace and reconciliation mechanism, and there is one rural court in Um-Shalaya administrative unit. However, these existing mechanisms were formed by the locality authorities in the former regime. During the discussion, the participants mentioned that the weakness of the rural court in terms of infrastructure and capacities of the court members. It was also mentioned that the members of the peace and reconciliation mechanisms that were formulated by the previous government, are also conflict factors in the locality. They also mentioned that absence of rule of law encourages criminality in the locality. The analysis revealed that conflict between farmers and pastoralist as one of the main conflicts in Azum locality. Especially in villages such as Momo, Miri, Dreisaia and God Gazal. Some parts of Um-Shalaya, Direisa and Silo administrative units report crop destruction by animals is a root cause of conflict. Following the migratory routes, pastoralists in search of livestock pasture invade farms and destroy crops usually leaded to conflicts.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Actor** | **Position** | **Interest and needs** | **Capacities to peace or conflict** | **Gender Dimension** | | Farmers and pastoralists | Crops and livestock produces | -Water and grazing areas.  - Improvement of crops and animals.  - Open Masarat. | Inclusion of farmers and pastoralists in peace committees | Women from both sides were represented. | | Security committee at the locality | Provision of security and protection in the locality. | - Infrastructural development.  - Capacity building development. | - Capacity to provide security in the entire entire locality.  - Capacity building in the area of rule of law and access to justice procedures. | Absence of women representation on the security committee. | | Native administration | Readers of their community | Representing and controlling their tribes | - They can play important role in peace initiatives.  - They need capacity building activities. | No gender balance. Women are not representative on native administration. | | Peace and reconciliation committee | - Resolve conflict in their areas. | Stabilize community. | -Their capacities were weak.  - Inequality of power affects their roles.  - Reformulation is necessary to strengthening peace committees. | Two women were representatives at the locality level. | | Crops protection committee | - Crops protection.  - Early warning.  - Harvesting time identification. | Safety and security situation for both farmers and pastoralists. | They need capacity building to strengthening their role in crops protection. | Absence of women in crops protection committee. | | Women | Victims of the conflict and the most marginalized group. | Faced several types of violence. | - They are peace supporters.  - Hakamat can be classified as conflict drivers. | Their representation in political and social affairs is weak. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **TABLE 1: Conflict Analysis** | | | | | | | Locality | Villages | Identified Conflicts | Summary of Analysis | | | | Root Causes | Triggers | Actors | | Azum | Silo | - Conflict between pastoralists and farmers over crop destruction  - Discrimination between the tribes by the government  - Competition over natural resources.  - Inequality  - Displacement | - Poverty  - Absence of rule of law  - Illiteracy  - Injustice | - Robbery  - weak native administration  - Violence against women  - Mistrust between the tribes  - Spreading of guns.  - Drugs  - Weakness of social cohesion  - High prices of basic commodities  - The negative role of HAKAMAT | - Farmers and pastoralists  - Security committee at the locality  - Native administration  - Peace and reconciliation committee  - Crops protection committee  - Women | | Maru Taru | | Regontas | | Mumu | | Um-Shalaya | | Nour Al Salam | | Tour | | Aaro | |
| 1. Relevance: Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and Access to Rule of Law |
| *ANSWER HERE:*     |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **TABLE 2: Survey of Conflict Resolution Mechanisms in Target Villages** | | | |  | | **Locality** | **Village** | **Description of Local Conflict Resolution Mechanisms and degree of functionality** | **Access to Courts and/or Rule of Law** | **Identified Gaps in local conflict resolution** | | Azum | Silo | CBRM – not trusted by the community, potential source of conflict, unorganized and lack clear roles, not inclusive, men only | Not available – most communities do not have access due to distance | - Low involvement of youth in these processes  - Low capacities of community leaders and native administration inn peace building, conflict resolution, mediation and reconciliation.  - Religious leaders need capacity and knowledge strengthening  - Education opportunities and various capacity building trainings needed, including conflict resolution, mediation, human rights, for women leaders | |  | Maru Taru | Not available | Not available – most communities do not have access due to distance | |  | Regontas | CBRM – not trusted by the community, potential source of conflict, unorganized and lack clear roles, not inclusive, men only | Not available– most communities do not have access due to distance | |  | Mumu | Not available | Not available – most communities do not have access due to distance | |  | Um-Shalaya | CBRM – not trusted by the community, potential source of conflict, unorganized and lack clear roles, not inclusive, men only | Rural court – poor infrastructure and capacity of administration, only for serious offences | |  | Nour Al Salam | Not available | Not available – most communities do not have access due to distance | |  | Tour | Not available | Not available– most communities do not have access due to distance | |  | Aaro | Not available | Not available – most communities do not have access due to distance | |
| Gender & Inclusion  How does your project address issues of participation of and engagement with women and youth and demonstrate gender equality in its activities, with clear methodology of how women and youth will be engaged in all aspects of the project and especially in peacebuilding and conflict resolution mechanisms as much as possible. Projects must disaggregate the beneficiaries to indicate male and female including vulnerable groups; youth, minorities and people with disability, |
| *ANSWER HERE:*  In line with Sahari’s values, a gender equity and diversity strategy will be used to address the diversity among the targeted communities through establishing joint committees, ensuring the inclusion of different ages, sex and ethnic groups in each committee in the targeted villages. The project will ensure representation of women and youth in the CBRMs and resource management committees, while also finding other ways in which to involve them in decision making and peace building activities, such as inclusion in markets, social events and discussions about resource use. However, there is also a continued need to provide targeted interventions that promote gender equality and women's empowerment, such as gender sensitization training.  Strategies to ensure women and youth participation will include:  1. Organize women and youth into groups or associations  2. Provide capacity building interventions on participation, leadership, decision making and advocacy  3. Consider women, youth, men and other vulnerable groups during targeting and planning implementation of every intervention  4. Ensure women and youth (both sexes) are well represented on leadership seats in each CBOs  5. Include gender, protection, and COVID-19 as a standing agenda on quarterly and annual M and E events and extract lessons for next phase planning  6. Employ feedback and accountability mechanisms to collect ideas, views, complaints, suggestions and respond to improve implementation and or take corrective actions with specific regard to women’s opinions |
| C2 | **Results:** |
| 1. Results: Intervention, project strategy and methodology   How will your project address the peacebuilding gaps and triggers of conflict identified in Section C1 and lead to change?  Below are few tips, however, for more details please refer to the annex xx DCPSF CfP ToR |
| *ANSWER HERE:*  The project operates under the following assumption: peaceful communities require strong inclusive community-based conflict resolution mechanisms, sustainable management of natural resources, and an integrated value chains and markets approach for sustainable socio-economic stabilization.  Sahari aims to address the root causes of suffering and the prevailing poverty of the people living in Azum through conflict prevention and peace building efforts. To create the conditions for local peace, stabilization and co-existence, this project is designed as a community-based, bottom-up approach to peacebuilding in Central Darfur, through conducting detailed conflict analysis in Azum locality in Central Darfur.  This project intervention is designed by taking the following theory of changes into consideration: That through the provision of:  • Establishing /strengthening effective community-level conflict resolution and prevention platforms that would help communities cooperate over disputed livelihoods assets, create income generating opportunities, and better and sustainable access to natural resources  • Support communities to gain equally from more equitable and sustainable livelihood so that communities are able to live in peace (stabilized) together for year  Sahari strongly believes and adheres to the ‘Do No Harm’ principle that guides all humanitarian and development work, and as such has adopted a bottom-up approach to peacebuilding, in order to ensure community input, agreement and full ownership of all project activities. Not only does this ensure sustainability, it also guarantees that Sahari will be informed if unforeseen negative outcomes arise, and be able to mitigate them.  Generally, the project is designed to contribute to the overall results framework of the DCPSF and it will directly address the three outputs, as follows:  **Goal:** The overall goal of the project is to improve and promote conflict prevention, local peace-building and coexistence and restore sustainable livelihoods of 8 communities of conflict affected people (men, women and youth farmers and pastoralists) living in Azum locality of Central Darfur.  **Output 1: Community-based conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) are in use and working effectively to resolve conflict.**  1. To train and establish agents and mechanisms of conflict resolution at a community level  b) 8 (CBRMs) established  a) Training/Workshops for Hakamas, Sheikhs and Ageeds to acquire skills and knowledge on peace culture and contribute to dissemination of peace culture among their communities.  **Output 2: Improve the peace dividends in the locality Azum, Central Darfur**  1. To improve access to natural resources to mitigate conflict drivers  a) Rehabilitation of 8 hand pumps  b) Establishment and training of a water management committee for each hand pump  c) Rehabilitation of three nurseries  d) Broadcasting of pasture seeds in a total area of 150 feddan to improve pastureland for pastoralists  e) Demarcation of migratory routes (50km)  2. To improve the economic capacities of small-scale farmers, women and youth:  a) Vocational training for 4 groups of youth in fisheries,  b) Vocational training for 4 women’s groups in cheese making, tailoring and soap making (2 for women, and 2 for female youth) + connecting them to sources of finance  c) Providing inputs for 200 farmers 50% are female in the form of seed distribution and tools  d) Providing inputs for 200 farmers 50% are female in the form of vegetable seed distribution  e) Providing 10 fruit seedlings to 100 female-headed households for home gardens  f) Training of 16 CAHWs and equipped with kits  3. To involve youth and women in decision making processes  a) Train and re-form the 8 village councils to include women, youth and female youth  (Training includes leadership skills, conflict management and mediation)  **Outcome 4: Improved networking, coordination and learning between local and state-level peacebuilding institutions**  1. To increase the visibility and participation of targeted communities with locality and state level actors  a) Connect the youth and women’s groups to micro-finance banks  b) Host an event that invites all participating communities to display products together inviting large private sector actors  c) Host intercommunal football matches composed of players from diverse backgrounds  d) A locality level peace-building network will be formed in Azum; the network will have 30 members (with at least 40% women representation) with representation from each participating village.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Village** | **Direct Beneficiaries HH/** | **Population (HH/ indirect beneficiaries)** | | Silo | 578 | 280 | | Maru Taru | 875 | 500 | | Regontas | 1352 | 3570 | | Mumu | 856 | 420 | | Um-Shalaya | 2157 | 9490 | | Nour Al Salam | 657 | 300 | | Tour | 1325 | 640 | | Aaro | 1287 | 600 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **TABLE 3: Planned interventions** | | | | | | | | **VILLAGES** | **PEACEBUILDING GAPS** | **PLANNED INTERVENTIONS** | **Female** | | **Male** | | | **Adult** | **Youth** | **Adult** | **Youth** | | Silo | Inefficient CBRMS, lack of inclusive structures, lack of governance mechanisms for shared resources | -Training and establishment of CBRMs and village committees, training of community leaders in conflict resolution, rehabilitation of water pumps, establishment of water management committees, rehabilitation of nurseries, broadcasting of pasture seeds, creating fire lines, demarcation of animal routes, value chain improvement, providing seed and tool inputs, training CAHWs, establishing links between communities and microfinance sources and the private sector, host intercommunal football matches, create a locality wide peace network | 285 | 392 | 285 | 336 | | Um-Shalaya | 1985 | 1638 | 1742 | 1525 | | Regontas | 1820 | 1450 | 1924 | 1610 | | Mumu | Lack of CBRMs, lack of inclusive structures, lack governance mechanisms for shared resources | 730 | 598 | 652 | 621 | | Maru Taru | 785 | 637 | 742 | 585 | | Nour Al Salam | 451 | 397 | 410 | 374 | | Tour | 784 | 625 | 723 | 617 | | Aaro | 875 | 697 | 715 | 598 | | **Total** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| 1. Results: Innovation   In what ways is your project innovative? |
| *ANSWER HERE:*  The proposed intervention will create CBOs and CBRMs and ensuing from this a Peacebuilding Network at a locality level and support it to be able to carry out its own activities and manage its own leadership structure with strong links to existing government structures and ministries, to ensure its continuation beyond the lifetime of the funding. There will be substantial investments in establishing the network so that it operates even after the project ends. Sahari will empower the CBRMs to carry out mediation and conflict resolutions independently.  Linkages between CBRMs and GoS structures will ensure sustainability and continuity.  Through a participatory approach at all stages of the project, ownership by all stakeholders and collaboration between various groups will be ensured. |
| 1. Results: Monitoring and Evaluation   How will you measure change in your project? What are your plans to monitor and evaluate your project? |
| *ANSWER HERE:*  To meet the monitoring requirements of a project such as this one, Sahari’s M&E officer based in El Fasher will be supported by the Khartoum officer. The programme unit based on Zalingei will be primarily responsible for the implementation. As the following approached will be assessed:   * 1. Focus groups discussion   2. Feedback from the participants   3. Monitoring reports available and carried out by project staff   4. Recording and reporting forms available   5. community and CBMs& community leaders’ interviews   A constant presence on project site of Sahari’s Project Manager (PM), in the project locations supported by the programme teams in Zalingei and Khartoum, will allow them to constantly supervise the distribution process to ensure efficiency and providing immediate technical support to field team. The overall daily monitoring responsibility remains with the Project Manager who’s based in Central Darfur with the support of the Program team in Khartoum.  The field staff based in Zalingei will carry out the direct monitoring in three ways: firstly, by an independent analysis of the situation observed, secondly, through dialogue with community leaders in order to receive constant feedback from the communities and thirdly; through one-on-one follow-up with the beneficiaries. Furthermore, HAC, local authorities and community leaders will be involved in frequent monitoring of the quality of activities.  The Sahari administrator in Central Darfur in charge of preparing the financial Weekly Expenditure Plan (WEP), to be approved by PM and endorsed by the Director. Reports of project implementation will be drafted by the Project Manager and submitted monthly to the Director, together with a monthly “field log” that records each field movement and activities accomplished during the implementation phase. The Sahari team will produce progress report and submit it to the partner monthly. Financial and activity reports will be submitted on the progress of the project and the project will also be open to audit by the board of Sahari or the partner at any time during the project. |
| 1. Results: Sustainability |
| *A*NSWER HERE:    Sahari’s project design considers sustainability as major indicator of the project’s success and ensures the impact of the project in the community and the continuity of peace and building resilience. Sahari aims to achieve project sustainability through appropriate engagement and involvement of community to promote the ownership of the project. This is done through establishing networks of CBRMs, inclusive committees to operate natural resources, link big businesses with small farmers and link microfinance institutions with youth and women’s groups. By linking the villages together, Sahari believes this will lead to mutual benefit between villages, creating long term peaceful relations. |
| C3 | **Organizational Positioning:** |
|  | 1. What experience does your organization have in implementing peacebuilding projects or initiatives in Darfur? |
|  | *ANSWER HERE:*  In the past Sahari has received a considerable envelope from USAID in order to implement 6 FSL and WASH projects totaling over $700,000. These projects were under a pilot project proposed by USAID to support the resilience of rural people for peaceful coexistence in two communities in North Darfur through peacebuilding, the improvement of existing natural resources and their management, as well as boosting income generation. Sahari’s focus was natural resources and food security improvement. Out activities ranged from the provision of improved seeds and training on land preparation, to reforestation of community forests, reseeding of pasturelands and the establishment of seed banks. There was a significant emphasis on the environmental impact of the mismanagement of natural resources and the corresponding effects on climate change, as the communities targeted are drought prone.  The FAO were Sahari’s partners in Central Darfur, where we implemented an FSL oriented peacebuilding project about the promotion of legitimate land tenure rights using voluntary guidelines (VGGT). This project spanned 4 localities and assessed existing community peace platforms, trained community leaders on peace building and conflict resolution in relation to Land resources and built awareness among local communities on sustainable management of resources to reduce conflicts.  Under the Darfur Livelihoods and Recovery Programme Approach, funded by UNDP Sahari conducted an extensive value chain promotion project that aimed to restore and improve livelihood assets (both at infrastructure and human capability level) in order to promote sustainable livelihoods and communities integration with markets and value chains. It contained a strong peacebuilding element, including intercommunal peace football tournaments. |
|  | 1. Technical capacity of your organization related to peacebuilding. |
|  | *ANSWER HERE:*  Sahari has been implementing peacebuilding programmes since its inception in 2017, implementing two projects in Centra Darfur specifically, both of which targeted various communities in Azum locality. Consequently, Sahari has long established strong community relationships, as well as partnerships with local authorities and other national organizations in the area. Sahari’s Central Darfur team is composed of professionals with training in natural resource management, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.  Sahari has, in the past, partnered with the University of Elfasher Peace and Development Institute for the provision of the innovative and contemporary processes for reconciliation, peacebuilding and conflict resolution training, and will continue to utilize expert consultants whenever necessary. Specialized Sahari staff will conduct all livelihoods, water, sanitation, hygiene, and natural resource management trainings |
| C4 | **Value for Money** |
| 1. Describe how Value for Money has been considered in developing the project. |
| *ANSWER HERE:* According to Sahari Organization procurement manual, Sahari procurement principles states that organization person shall always guarantee equal treatment of suppliers and high standards for integrity, transparency, price, performance and quality.  Transparency, fairness and fraud are important to Sahari to ensure that the fund is being honestly spent and accounted for, on the other hand certainty of the ability of the supplier/contractor to provide the supplies and services, this has to be documented so that there is a reasonable assurance that what is promised can be provided.  ECONONMY:  Sahari procurement manual highly strict when it comes to money spending, therefor to ensure that we are buying high quality inputs the economy process in Sahari takes the cycle of purchase request then collect minimum 3 written questions where we conduct question analyses then select the offer by the manner of high quality and reasonable price, due to that all the activates input roll at the same cycle of selecting its procurements.  EFFICIENY:  Through our brain storming while preparing for the proposal we tried to adjust the activates in a very practical and reasonable way, where we can put a remarkable and sustainable effect in the targeted area, Sahari Organization is guided by Sahari procurement manual where we work within the most reliable methods to achieve the project income and outcome.  Due to that all the activates Sahari aim to apply are designed to take place within the locality, all the trainings designed in a very high level of experience and stable and realistic as they are carried out by experts with high training efficiency.  EFFECTIVENESS:  By connecting the locality committee with banks, connect them with material suppliers at reasonable price within the same locality witch represent mutual benefit, building capacity and above that provide the suitable trainings, by doing so the long term impact is guarantee, therefor achieving the desire outcome. |

TABLE 4: DCPSF RISK LOG

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: Sahari Organization for Development

| **#** | **Description** | **Type of Risks and Brief** | **Likelihood of Risk** | **Impact on Project** | **Countermeasures / Contingencies** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Renewed conflict could break out mainly affecting implementation of plans | Political | 2 | Activities could be suspended; or if in few areas target areas can be shifted | Monitor the situation, alert the partners and donor and agree actions to take; |
| 2 | Continued market instability including inflation, shortage of cash and fuel | Economic | 3 | Unrest; insecurity, theft affecting implementation | Monitor the situation and in the worst-case scenario, report to the donor |
| 3 | Extreme seasonal flooding | Environmental | 3 | Access and movement issues; May have impact on activities implemented in areas where communities are targeted in flood zones | Monitor the situation and take timely action to mitigate the potential impact |
| 4 | Covid-19 related continued movement and gathering restrictions | Multi-dimensional | 3 | On the overall project performance | Critically analyse new developments and review activities and approaches |

TABLE 5: List of Previous Projects

NAME OF ORGANIZATION: Sahari Organization for Development

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Organizational Track Record in Implementing Projects of Similar Nature in Darfur (Peacebuilding/Social Cohesion/Reconciliation)** | | | | | | |
| **#** | **Name of Project** | **Source of Funding** | **Amount of Funding** | **Start and End Dates** | **Number of Months Duration** | **Scope of Project (please highlight the peacebuilding aspects of the project)** |
|  | Darfur Livelihoods Recovery Project (DLRP) | UNDP | 89217 | 1 July 2017  1 July 2018 | 12 | Establish/reactivate one Community Development Committees (CDCs) and one PDCs/CBRMs with the participation of women, youth and different livelihood groups then link one another, in Dar El salam. training PDCs and community leaders in managing conflicts by disseminating information about agreements on access to natural resources (land and water. raise awareness to reinforce coexistence between different community groups including nomads and host communities by organizing celebration events including horse racing, joyful traditional arts. |
|  | Promoting the Provision of Legitimate Land Tenure Rights using Voluntary Guidelines (VGGT) in the Context of National Food Security for conflict-displaced communities in the Greater Darfur region of the Sudan | FAO | 28975$ | 15 May 2018  15 Oct. 2018 | 5 | build an environment that will increase cooperation between conflicting communities through promoting dialogue and enhancing capacities to manage and land resources in four selected localities in Central Darfur State |
|  | Improving community resilience for peaceful co-existence | USAID | 700000$ | 1 July 2017  30 Sept. 2018 | 18 | ; Formation and capacity building of Community Based Peace building and Conflict Resolution and Prevention Mechanisms CPCRPM together with community aware ness, Increase representation of Youth and Women in decision-making and peace building process and Enhance cooperation between communities through shared and managed livelihood assets, resources and basic social services |