



## PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

<b>Country(ies):</b> Sudan	
<b>Project Title:</b> Strengthening the Security - Climate Nexus in Gedaref, Sudan <b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):</b>	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.):</b> International Organization for Migration (IOM) – UN agency Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) – UN agency <b>List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Gedaref University (Peace and Community Development department)</li> <li>- Berghof Foundation (Foundation)</li> <li>- SoilWatch (Consultancy Group)</li> <li>- Deltares (Consultancy Group)</li> <li>- 3ei/ISDC (M&amp;E partner)</li> <li>- CSO/CBOs to be selected during the project implementation period and upon completion of a capacity assessment.</li> <li>- Line Ministries for technical engagement</li> </ul>	
<b>Project duration in months<sup>1 a</sup>:</b> 36 months <b>Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:</b> Gedaref State - localities of Galabat Ash-Shargiah and Mafaza.	
<b>Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <sup>2</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <sup>3</sup> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> <b>IOM: \$ 3,000,000</b> <b>FAO: \$ 2,000,000</b> <b>TOTAL: \$ 5,000,000 *</b>	
<b>Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

<sup>a</sup> The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

<sup>2</sup> Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

<sup>3</sup> Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative <sup>1</sup>

<b>PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche (40%):</b> IOM: \$ 1,200,000 FAO: \$ 800,000 Total: \$ 2,000,000	<b>PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche* (40%):</b> IOM: \$ 1,200,000 FAO: \$ 800,000 Total: \$ 2,000,000	<b>PBF 3<sup>rd</sup> tranche* (20%):</b> IOM: 600,000 FAO: 400,000 Total: 1,000,000
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**Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):**

The overall objective of the project is to **contribute to enhancing peace and stability through disaster risk reduction and resilience building strategies by strengthening local understanding of drivers of fragility and conflict through a community-based inclusive process and analysis of local hazards and vulnerabilities as related to disasters.** It is assumed that by addressing the security - climate nexus, then cycles of conflict and insecurity can be broken and opportunities for peace can be created and leveraged. In fragile and conflict-affected settings, climate-change acts as a threat multiplier, with the severity and frequency of climate-related disasters impeding capacities to adapt to shocks and manage disaster risk. For this reason, understanding and addressing the link between climate change and peacebuilding in fragile contexts, as Gedaref state, is essential for the development and implementation of comprehensive interventions that seek to contribute to peacebuilding in these areas. The project will work in parallel on two levels: the first will focus on strengthening local conflict resolution mechanisms and local resource management capacities to mitigate risks of conflict (Outcome 1) and the second (Outcome 2) will focus on a) the implementation of renewable/alternative energy solutions and improved access to resources and b) implementation of disaster risk reduction capacities to support the rehabilitation and restoration of the environment to improve resilience.

The project's focus will be on Gedaref State, a state in southeastern Sudan that has experienced long-standing marginalization by the central Government, under-development and chronic poverty. The recent influx of refugees from the region of Tigray, Ethiopia and border insecurities have further compounded an already fragile situation, increasing the risks for tensions and conflict. The high level of poverty attributed to East Sudan is particularly prevalent in Gedaref, where 88 per cent of individuals are estimated to live in poverty. This can be largely attributed to the combination of high illiteracy rate, successive droughts, natural disasters, conflicts and gender inequality. Imbalances in power relations in eastern Sudan are rotating around many dichotomies: tribal leaders versus local communities, urban centers versus rural areas, rich farmers versus small farmers; farmers versus pastoralists, east Sudan region versus the centers and local hosting communities versus mobile populations.

Based on the context analysis conducted, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) carried out and assessment missions' findings in Gedaref – environmental factors were quoted as both a root cause of tensions, an exacerbator of local conflict dynamics and tensions, but also a cause of fragility. Under the proposed intervention, IOM and FAO are partnering to contribute to strengthening resilience to shocks and reducing threats to peace in Gedaref through an integrated and community-based approach to climate-induced disasters and fragility. Based on further evidence gathered at the start of the project, both under a conflict analysis at the inception phase and mapping activities planned under Output 1.1, activities' designs will be adjusted if needed. This part of the project will be key in ensuring a contextually relevant approach aimed at reducing risks of tensions over natural resources by improving opportunities for dialogue and collaboration to reduce local environmental risk factors and ensure that overtime repeated shocks can be managed and resilience improved.

**Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups):**

- Community Needs Identification Workshops conducted in Gedaref in May 2021 (including host communities, civil societies, academic institutions, and refugees, with over 50 participants). 35%

of the participants were women and, 10% youth (60% men and 40% female) and 2% people with disabilities.

- Two Disaster Risk Reduction Consultation Workshops conducted in Khartoum and Gedaref in September and October 2021 with national governmental stakeholders and host communities in identifying community-based disaster risk reduction mechanisms, vulnerability and priority locations.
- Field missions conducted for bilateral Focus Group discussion focusing on root causes of conflict with communities of five localities in Gedaref state October 2021 and April 2022.
- Community Vulnerability Assessment (through IOM's Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) methodology) conducted between 2 and 4 October 2021 across four villages in Gedaref to gather data on hazards, vulnerabilities, climate induced risks and main feedback from the community.

#### **Project Gender Marker score<sup>4</sup>: 2**

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 30.16% of the budget will contribute towards gender equality and women's empowerment. Activities planned under the project will seek to ensure the equal participation of women in the decision-making process and will aim to address specific gender needs related to the use and management of natural resources.

#### ***Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment* <sup>5</sup>:**

Integrating DRR and climate centered activities in peacebuilding encourages attention on both risks and opportunities, offering an entry point to engage women and youth directly in adaptation efforts. In situations where women are typically excluded from decision-making, natural resources can provide an entry point for women to engage directly in dialogue and in local processes. Starting from the conflict analysis and mapping exercises planned under Output 1.1, through which a strong gender analysis will be undertaken, this project will seek to understand the role women play within their communities, what challenges they face and specific conflict sensitivities. Based on the information collected during the inception phase of the project, under output 1.1 and observed role women played in the data collection process and knowledge showcased, the strengthening of existing mechanisms or establishment of new mechanisms (when not present) envisioned under output 1.2 will seek to promote the role of women within those systems. Throughout 2021 and 2022, IOM has carried out a number of community-based workshops in Gedaref as well as various community meetings. Women, including young women have consistently showcased strong knowledge of both local resources and general environmental aspects – and when given the opportunity their opinion is respected and acknowledged. In both the workshops and meetings carried out in Gedaref, women were able to express freely and strongly their opinion and share with the group gender specific struggles – including the risks of GBV. They expressed their willingness and need to be selected as representatives for their community to ensure that women's needs would be rightly (and actually) addressed. Therefore, this project, through an in-depth gender analysis carried out at the start of the project and strategy developed to integrate the gender strongly throughout all activities, will aim to create opportunities for women to have a voice in the process and actively engage in all activities. Women, including young women, will be selected to be leaders in the envisioned conflict resolution and resource management mechanisms to be established and guide and advocate for women's rights and equality throughout the process- leading the decision-making process. Under Outcome 2, environmental conservation and livelihood activities will also ensure a minimum of 50% participation of women. Sustainable natural resource management represents a key opportunity for women's

<sup>4</sup> **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

**Score 2** for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE

**Score 1** for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

<sup>5</sup> Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

economic empowerment in a context where sustainable alternative livelihoods are needed in view of the impacts of a changing climate on human security<sup>6</sup>. Where IOM or FAO were to assess that women's role in the project is being compromised in any way, starting from the conflict analysis, or the foreseen outcomes are not being achieved, then an assessment of the situation will be undertaken with respective corrective actions.

**Project Risk Marker score<sup>7</sup>: 1**

**Select PBF Focus Areas** which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*)<sup>8</sup>:  
(2.3) Conflict Prevention/Management<sup>9</sup>

If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF **outcome(s)** to which the project contributes:

(2) Environment and climate resilience and Disaster Risk Management (3) Governance and Rule of Law and Institutional Capacity Development (5) Community Stabilization

**Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s)** to which the project contributes:

(5) Gender Equality (7) Affordable and clean energy (10) Reduced Inequalities (13) Climate Action (16) Peace Justice and Strong institutions

<p><b>Type of submission:</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>New project</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Project amendment</b></p>	<p><b>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</b></p> <p><b>Extension of duration:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):</p> <p><b>Change of project outcome/ scope:</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Additional PBF budget:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX</p> <p><b>Brief justification for amendment:</b></p>
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<sup>6</sup> Gender Climate Security - sustaining inclusive peace on the frontlines of climate change

<sup>7</sup> **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 1** = medium risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 2** = high risk to achieving outcomes

<sup>8</sup> **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

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(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

**PROJECT SIGNATURES:**

<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Catherine Northing</i></p> <p>Signature </p> <p><i>Name of Agency: IOM</i></p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p> <p>25 SEP 2022</p> 	<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p>FOR</p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Babagana Ahmadu</i></p> <p>Signature </p> <p><i>Name of Agency: FAO</i></p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 15.09.2022</p> 
<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Title</i></p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Title</i></p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>
<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Khardiata Lo Ndiaye, Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General / Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator (DSRSG/RC/HC)</i></p> <p>Signature </p> <p><i>Title</i></p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 03 Nov 2022</p>	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Elizabeth Spehar</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 15/11/2022</p> 

<sup>1</sup> Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

<sup>2</sup> Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

## I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

### a) A brief summary of *conflict analysis findings* as they relate to this project

Disasters, natural or manmade, are the result of the interplay of socially produced vulnerability and natural hazards, which are largely determined by land use, often unregulated, water management, human induced climate change and social mitigation measures. Sudan's fragile political transition and peace remain at risk with escalating hostilities occurring in several parts of the country. In the East, dozens of combatant and civilian lives have been claimed in recent violent clashes<sup>12</sup> between Sudan and Ethiopia over the al-Fashaga area in south-eastern Gedaref state. On 26 September, a statement issued by the Sudanese military, reported a repelled attempt of incursion into Sudan, Umm Barakit area, by Ethiopian forces<sup>13</sup>. Tensions along the border between Sudan and Ethiopia have escalated since the outbreak of the conflict in Ethiopia's northern Tigray region last year and the conflict in Ethiopia has the potential of destabilizing the entire region, starting from the increased tense relations between Ethiopia and Sudan over the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) deadlock, as well as negotiations and escalating protests against the Sudanese government from specific tribal groups in eastern Sudan during the period between June 2021 and October 2021.

The armed conflict in the Tigray region of neighbouring Ethiopia, has resulted in the influx of over 51,000 Ethiopian refugees<sup>14</sup> into the state of Gedaref as of 2 January. The influx of refugees is occurring against a backdrop of deteriorating socio-economic conditions further heightening multidimensional fragility in the region, including fueling tensions between hosting communities and refugees over strained limited resources, on-going risks of conflict, natural disasters (flooding<sup>15</sup>), land degradation, and disease outbreaks including the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, over 55,900 people were affected by the floods in Gedaref alone, with over 7,000 new displacements. Poor living conditions and lack of stability in the eastern region have prompted protests by tribal groups who claim to be protesting poor political and economic conditions in the region. Those who oppose the transition in Sudan, particularly those who belong to the Beja tribe, have also reported feeling marginalized and excluded from any political representation, rejecting the Juba Peace Process<sup>16</sup> as they argue it is not inclusive of all groups. It is worth noting that the protests in Eastern Sudan have also been associated with the old regime as an effort to derail the peace process and transition in Sudan, however, **the root causes of instability and insecurity in eastern Sudan remain under-addressed, specifically, those that are climate driven**. More recently, the democratic transition in Sudan was terminated with the military takeover that took place on 25 October 2021, accompanied by the arrest of Prime Minister Hamdok, several ministers and other prominent political figures. Following popular rejection of the 21 November 2021 agreement signed by General Burhan and Prime Minister Hamdok, and the subsequent resignation of Prime Minister Hamdok on 2 January 2022 after being reinstated in November 2021, the political, economic and security situation has steadily deteriorated. Since then, there has been an increase in the reinstatement of large numbers of members of the former regime and the release of National Congress Party leaders by the local authorities. At this time, it is not possible to clearly foresee how the situation will evolve, especially on a political level, and whether Sudan will return to the path of democratic transition, however peacebuilding efforts across the country remain critical.

In Sudan, almost every conflict-affected community is also likely affected by natural disasters, whether it is on a large or small scale. Conflict aggravates risk and impact through increased vulnerability and weakened response capacities, leading communities to adopt survival coping strategies that in turn negatively impact the environment (for example increased production of firewood contributes to land degradation and desertification) – and consequently increase hazards, exposure to risk, and overall vulnerability. In eastern Sudan, communities impacted by the conflict outbreak in the neighbouring Tigray region of Ethiopia were impacted both on a social and environmental level, with limited capacities to absorb new influxes of refugees leading to the adoption of harmful environmental practices, such as the increased cutting out trees for both firewood and quick income,

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<sup>12</sup> <https://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article69854>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/9/26/sudan-says-thwarts-ethiopian-incursion-amid-protests-in-east>

<sup>14</sup> UNHCR – Sudan: East Sudan (Kassala & Gedaref) & Blue Nile States, Ethiopian Emergency Situation Update, 31 January 2022

<sup>15</sup> An increase in the water flow of the Blue Nile following heavy rainfall on the Ethiopian plateau

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/9/26/sudan-says-thwarts-ethiopian-incursion-amid-protests-in-east>

by both host and displaced communities, including refugees. Heavy rains and lack of disaster risk reduction strategies affected over 55,900 people in 2021 in Gedaref alone, against a backdrop of economic and political instability. Tensions between communities and refugees at the community level were heightened, prompting protests across the eastern region. At the geopolitical level, tensions and conflict along border areas between Sudan and Ethiopia escalated, halting negotiations over the Renaissance Dam.

In this context, four main factors continue to threaten stability in Gedaref State:

1. **International Cross-Border Relations**<sup>17</sup>: Given the number of incidents reported along the border and general insecurity in the area, possible outbreaks of conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and Ethiopian forces cannot be excluded. The latest incident reported between the Sudanese and Ethiopian armies along the border dates to 27 November 2021, but intermittent clashes have taken place for years. On 15 December 2021, the Sudanese Forces announced full control over the disputed region<sup>18</sup>. The combination of tense relations between Sudan and Ethiopia, including a history of “border politics,” new recorded internal displacements in Eastern Sudan due to floods, and discussions/speculations over the possible collapse of the GERD, or impact on the waters of Blue Nile could have contributed to some degree to heightening the negative perceptions of the dam and Ethiopia among Sudanese people, including the annexation of Sudan’s agriculturally productive lands in the region of El Fashaga, increasing fears of further instability among local communities in Sudan. Any outbreak of conflict at the border can impact local communities, possibly destroying farmlands and lead to the loss of assets, livestock, and lives. Tensions at the Sudanese – Ethiopian border can, over time, also have negative repercussions on the relationship between local hosting communities, refugees and migrants and may contribute to further socio-economic instability.

**Competition over limited resources and land:** Gedaref state is characterized by fertile agricultural lands attracting thousands of labour migrants from Ethiopia in search of income and job opportunities<sup>19</sup> each harvesting season. During the winter season Ethiopian seasonal migrants cross into Sudan to work in the agricultural sector, including farming activities. In general, local employers report preferring to employ Ethiopian laborers as they are regarded to be more skilled, efficient, and cheaper. When in Sudan on a seasonal basis, Ethiopian migrants either find housing with their employers or temporarily live among hosting communities neighbouring the farming areas. As local communities have been heavily impacted by both the economic crisis and flooding, host communities who are already struggling to access employment, food, and basic commodities, may be less receptive of refugees and other Ethiopian migrants in the area. The projection of the on-going economic crisis, lack of resources, and limited basic commodities like food and water, refugee influx may heighten tensions between local communities and refugees/Ethiopian migrant communities in Gedaref. Neighbouring villages to Um Rakuba camp, especially Doka, are along the main pastoralist migratory route, which runs from El Butana in White Nile State to the South and across Basonda, Basnga and Umdablow, reaching the regions of Tigray and Amhara in Ethiopia. Doka town also hosts one of the largest markets in the area, where both crops and cattle are traded and hosts traders from Kassala, Gedaref and Ethiopia on market days (Sundays and Thursdays). Furthermore, reports from the ground also indicate an increase in illicit activities in the area, such as prostitution and alcohol trade, by the Ethiopian refugees as means of livelihood. These types of activities not only raise critical protection concerns, but also go against traditional norms further driving a wedge between the two communities. Community cohesion

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<sup>17</sup> The region has a long history of cross-border movements with neighbouring countries and hosts a significant number of foreign nationals, including refugees and migrants. Kassala and Gedaref are known to receive substantial number of migrants, primarily from neighbouring Eritrea and Ethiopia, many of whom have either settled in Sudan or periodically cross borders for trade, work, education, and access to basic services. A significant percentage of migrants rely on migration to and from Sudan, both on a daily and seasonal basis, in search of employment opportunities and to access basic services, especially water, which is limited on the Ethiopian side. A major migration route for migrants from the Horn of Africa aiming to reach North Africa passes through Eastern Sudan as migrants often move onwards to other parts of north Africa and Europe via the Central Mediterranean Route.

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.africanews.com/2021/12/15/sudanese-army-deployed-along-the-disputed-border-with-ethiopia/>

<sup>19</sup> On 15 December 2020, news source Al Jazeera, reported that the Al-Gedaref Security Committee will allow 100,000 Ethiopians to enter the state to work in the harvest season due to lack of manpower in Sudan. Although the report above has not been verified and it remains unclear whether Ethiopian migrant workers have entered Sudan,

dynamics at the local level between youth groups<sup>20</sup>, local community members and migrants were already somewhat strained – including sensitivities around land ownership. With an increase of refugees in the area, employment opportunities for youth and women may be further impacted, driving discrimination, xenophobia, and tensions over perceived bias.

## 2. Weakened local resilience mechanisms and heightened tensions due to environmental degradation

At the local level, environmental, economic, and political changes are undermining traditional coping and resilience strategies of vulnerable communities. Hosting communities in fact report having less access to water sources as a direct result of the influx of refugees in the area. A second source of tension reported by host community members is the increase in cutting of trees for firewood and charcoal production witnessed. As an alternative means of survival and as a source of livelihood, refugees have begun cutting more trees in the area (a longstanding livelihood strategy in this area). As the number of people living in the area almost doubled due to the influx of mobile populations, primarily refugees, an increase in the practice of tree cutting can alter the landscape and in the long term and contribute to land degradation in communities that are already prone to environmental risks. Community Vulnerability Assessments (CVA) conducted at the start of October 2021 further revealed that the majority of people rely on agriculture as a source of income and food, however, living conditions (lack of electricity, roads, basic services, conflict and environmental risks) are making it harder for community members to continue living in rural areas. There is a general fear among community members that they will not be able to continue engaging in agricultural activities. Especially among the elderly, the lack of basic services is making it harder to work in rural areas and over the last five years, drought, flash floods, locusts and storms increased in frequency and impact. There are a very limited number of local early warning systems or conflict resolution mechanisms in place, and those that are in place are often dysfunctional. Over the last three years the quality of life has worsened, and employment opportunities decreased. Conflict outbreaks between local farmers and pastoralists are common, and the community reported natural hazards as the main contributors to conflict – quoting the lack of grazing areas, limited resources and deforestation.

3. **Tribal/political affiliations:** The eastern states, including Gedaref, have a lengthy history of heavily politicized intercommunal conflict, based on perceived inequities in wealth, historical land ownership rights (sensitive to tribal affiliations) and power distribution, often deliberately stoked by the old regime. Additionally, in a context where participation in decision-making processes is often determined by socioeconomic status, gender and age norms, limited opportunities for young people and women affects their inclusion and participation in political decision-making processes at the national and local levels<sup>21</sup>. The lack of participation in these processes can continue fuelling negative perceptions of another group based on tribal dynamics and continue to drive a wedge between traditional leaders and youth (inter-generational gap). Recent protests and events<sup>22</sup> have showed the nature of divergent views in Eastern Sudan in regard to Sudan's transition and the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA) and how tribal affiliations are still heavily politicized even though not all members are in agreement. It is important to note that others associate the protesting in eastern Sudan to the old regime and opposition to Sudan's transition. Irrespective of whether one claim is truer than the other, if root causes of instability and insecurity remain unaddressed, political/tribal affiliations will continue to threaten Sudan's transition and future development. The military takeover on 25 October 2021 was a major setback to the democratic process

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<sup>20</sup> Due to the influx of refugees, communities reported shortages of supplies in the market and security related issues, such as lootings. Sudanese youth, whose employment opportunities were already impacted by the presence of Ethiopian agricultural labour workers in the area, seek alternative employment opportunities outside of Gedaref, in states such as Kassala, Red Sea or Northern State and return during the rainy season to support their families in cultivating the land.

<sup>21</sup> The Carter Center published a report in August 2021 that surveyed youth-led organizations and associations in Sudan. Through the findings nearly 80% of youth representatives reported that they had not been involved in any government-supported activities since the start of the transition. Over 40% said youth had little or no voice in the transitional government, including 14% who said youth lacked any input at all. This emerging trend of youth feeling dissociated from the transitional government and process may undermine their confidence in Sudan's transition to democracy and sustainable peace particularly in areas prone to conflict and disaster such as Gedaref.

<sup>22</sup> Throughout September 2021, protests in East Sudan have escalated, with actions that brought the country to a halt with the closure of ports, roads and oil lines – representatives from the Beja tribe, one of the tribes involved in the protesting, reported opposing the on-going transition and signing of the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA) as not representative and therefore, unable to address the root causes of marginalization of the Eastern region of Sudan



in Sudan and the widespread protests across the country are a testament to the lack of trust in military rule as well as overall political transition. At the community level there is still a need to address root causes of fragility and instability with targeted action that not only increase representation and resilience, but also support the overall political transition at the grassroots level. Furthermore, both women and youth continue to be under-represented and have limited opportunities to participate in on-going peace efforts. In Gedaref, as well as throughout Eastern Sudan, women are disproportionately affected by both poverty and social marginalization compared to men due to conservative traditional practices, social and cultural barriers imposed on them by the community and perpetuated by community leaders. Particular examples of that are rural and pastoral women who have little access to education, health services, employment and possibilities to generate an income. Although traditional/cultural dynamics disfavor women, women continue to support their households through livelihood activities and by meeting the daily basic needs (water for example). Women in Gedaref, including young women, have showcased strength and willingness to take action in their communities to address inequalities and gender-based violence. During the workshops and consultation processes, they voiced their concerns openly in front of all members and strongly advocated to be selected as the leaders of the community vulnerability assessments. They have showcased strong knowledge of local social and environmental dynamics and have specifically requested (and advocated) to lead newly established committees as a way to advance their rights. Given their knowledge of the area and resources, their direct involvement in local mapping exercises and their appointment as community representatives in the establishment of resource management and conflict resolution mechanisms can prove to be an entry point to increase their participation in the decision-making process and contribute to their empowerment, including advancing improved equality within their communities.

Based on these four main factors identified that threaten the overall stability of eastern Sudan, IOM and FAO are proposing the implementation of a peacebuilding project through a DRR lens. The Global Platform for DRR (2019) encouraged more context-specific disaster risk reduction and resilience building strategies in conflict-affected countries – supporting the idea that DRR can present opportunities to reduce sources of tension and conflict and contribute to peacebuilding by addressing root causes of conflict, including power disparities, management of hazards and exposure to risk. In addition, fostering a collaborative environment around management of natural resources and disaster preparedness is a concrete entry point to improve intercommunal relations and to foster better relations between communities and authorities on the local and national levels.

**b) Project alignment with existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks<sup>23</sup>, how it ensures national ownership.**

In line with the *Study on Climate Security in the Context of the Transition in Sudan* commissioned by the United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA), UNITAMS' mandate and its work in Sudan, this project will support Sudan in meeting its commitments under the Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement and UNCCD COP 15 to achieve the SDGs by 2030. The project will also contribute to the mandate of UNITAMS as outlined in Security Council Resolution 2524 (2020) and 2579 (2021) and will be coordinated closely with UNITAMS and UNCT under the Joint Project steering Committee to be established for the implementation of the project, contributing towards the following programmatic pillars stipulated under the Sudan Peacemaking, Peacebuilding and Stabilization Program (SPPSP): i) political transition and democratic governance;; ii) support to peace processes and the implementation of peace agreements; iii) peacebuilding, protection of civilians and rule of law; iv) mobilization of economic and development assistance and coordination of humanitarian assistance. Stemming from the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience and sixth annual UN Senior Leadership Group on DRR meeting held in July 2021, this project is an opportunity to integrate disaster and climate risk-informed planning into local peacebuilding country level action. In line with the four recommendations that came out of sixth annual UN SLG DRR meeting, and to the extent possible, in coordination with local government entities, this project will focus on: 1) **strengthening the UN system approach to multi-hazard risk reduction and building resilience** – in Sudan this will be done through the Common Country Analysis (CCA) and Sudan Peacemaking, Peacebuilding and Stabilization Programme (SPPSP) under which environmental factors are cross-cutting to the four pillars of Security Council Resolution

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<sup>23</sup> Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

2579 (2021). One of the objectives detailed in the SPPSP is to enhance environmental governance, strengthen resilience of communities against climate change, and contribute to the protection and restoration of the fragile biodiversity – this project will aim to strengthen community resilience to shocks (violent or natural) in an effort to break cycles of fragility, conflict and vulnerability. 2) **There should be stronger emphasis on risk-informed development and across the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus** and this project aims to integrate DRR and peacebuilding for a joined-up and results-based approach to sustainable development, climate change adaptation, humanitarian action and peace. 3) **There should be scaling up efforts to integrate disaster and climate risk in humanitarian action to strengthen humanitarian/development collaboration** – the COVID-19 pandemic, conflict and the climate crisis have exacerbated humanitarian needs with approximately 13.4 million people in Sudan in the need of humanitarian assistance in 2021. The 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview indicates the complex vulnerabilities and underlying risks linked to displacement – and this project aims to address causes of disaster and conflict, including environmental degradation by understanding and addressing the interlinkages between climate change, conflict and displacement. 4) **Implementation of Early Warning initiatives and understanding of risk**<sup>24</sup> – the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience provides a solid foundation for strengthening joint UN support to DRR at country level, within and across sectors, and building innovative partnerships with all relevant stakeholders, including academia, NGOs, youth, women’s groups and the private sector, to enable transformative change towards resilient, sustainable, peaceful and inclusive societies. This project supports the priorities of the Sudanese National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) which recognizes the importance of the inclusion of women in peace and security in Sudan as well as their engagement in the transition processes. This project will work at the grassroots level and will aim to strengthen local capacities of youth and women associations through a conflict analysis that will be conducted at the inception phase of the project and a number of capacity building activities that are planned throughout the project. Targeted activities will also aim to strengthen women and youth’s participation in the decision-making process and facilitate them in taking leadership roles within their communities in resources management – therefore, working towards preventing conflict and sustaining peace and mitigating the negative risks of conflict on youth.

**c) How does the project address gaps and complement existing interventions**

A large portion of the funding in Gedaref is directed towards the refugee response (over 103 million USD has been allocated to the response as of October 2021). There are on-going projects targeting hosting communities around the refugee camps implemented by IOM, UN partners and international and national NGOs, however, limited funding has been secured to address on-going tensions between the communities, increased climate variability and causes of fragility related to natural resource management. This proposed project will work in complementarity with on-going actions and will build on the on-going work that is being implemented by partner agencies. The project will focus on identifying causes of fragility, stability and conflict through a community-based inclusive process; strengthening local peacebuilding mechanisms by integrating natural resource management solutions and by designing context specific disaster risk reduction and resilience building strategies to improve local capacities and resilience in preventing and managing disasters. The innovation of the project lies in the integration of DRR activities, that go beyond increasing access to resources, within a peacebuilding project as a means to address local vulnerabilities and fragilities to break the cycles of conflict, instability and insecurity. Furthermore, DRR activities will serve as a successful entry point to strengthen relations between different communities as addressing disaster risks is often a common denominator among various groups residing in the same area, despite their political or tribal affiliations and historical grievances that they may hold among each other. DRR activities are also in part directed with improving the conditions of natural resources, including water and soil, aiming to reduce long term conflict pressures deriving from environmental degradation.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
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<sup>24</sup> this includes scaling up advocacy efforts - Sudan is ranked the 6th most climate vulnerable country and the 22nd least climate adaptation and disaster ready country out of 181 country in the world – despite the high ranking, the analysis presented in the World Disasters Report (2020) shows that none of the 20 countries most vulnerable to climate change/disaster were among the top 20 recipients of climate change adaptation funding. An estimated 60% of disasters occur in areas of fragility, where the impacts of hazards and conflict often collide and exacerbate poverty, food insecurity and vulnerability.

EU Response for refugees in East Sudan (11 months)-- IOM	EU-IGAD 1,068,000 USD	Improved Access to water and sanitation in Gedaref (Doka Town, Um Rakuba village and Um Rakuba refugee camp).	This project focused on the inadequate water supply systems to meet the needs of host communities and the refugees in the camps. It highlighted the increased fragility with more pressure on scarce resources and the urgent need for peacebuilding initiatives in the area where large numbers of refugees are being hosted contributing to the development of this project idea
Mitigating the potential for tension and conflict in areas impacted by the refugee influx in Sudan (18 months)-- IOM	EU-- FPI 1,880,000 EUR	This project works on decreasing the risk of tension, fragility, and vulnerability in Gedaref in host/surrounding communities by addressing the root causes driving instability and improving socio-economic conditions.	This project focuses on increasing access to basic service and promoting social cohesion between refugees and hosting communities in Um Rakuba and Doka, Gedaref. This project is envisioned to be the precursor to the work that is proposed under this project – as a first point of action to stabilize communities at risk of tensions by delivering immediate peace dividends.
Providing Technical and Capacity Building Support to the Government of Sudan and Local Communities on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Emergency Preparedness (24 months)-- IOM	BHA 10,000,000 USD	To contribute to minimizing the vulnerability to floods and droughts, and to limit the adverse impacts of disasters among most vulnerable communities in Sudan by developing the capacities of the GoS in the management of storage facilities and emergency relief supplies for preparedness and response in Sudan whilst contributing to development of local capacities through community-based solutions and risk reduction mechanisms.	One of the five targeted locations under the project is Gedaref and IOM is starting some rounds of data collection, including community vulnerability assessments. This project will build on the initial work being carried out in DRR in Gedaref and will create links between resource management, peacebuilding and DRR to break cycles of vulnerability and fragility – a gap that remain unaddressed.
Agriculture and livestock-based livelihood support for flood affected food insecure households in Sudan-- (12 Month) – FAO	CERF 3,800,000 USD	To support flood affected vulnerable population and build their resilience through provision of agricultural support and provision of livestock services for the most vulnerable communities in Sudan	The project supports the livelihoods of the venerable farmers and pastoralists-- this project will build on this work and will create opportunities for environmental security.
Strengthening the Political and Peacebuilding Role of Women in Sudan's Transition (18 Months) – Search for Common Ground	UNPBF \$ 899,287.58	The overall goal of the project is to <b><i>empower a diverse array of young women to meaningfully participate in Sudanese peace and political processes in support of a more inclusive transition.</i></b>	This project can build on the lessons learnt and will support women empowerment at the local level increasing their participation in local decision-making processes.

## II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

### a) A brief description of the project

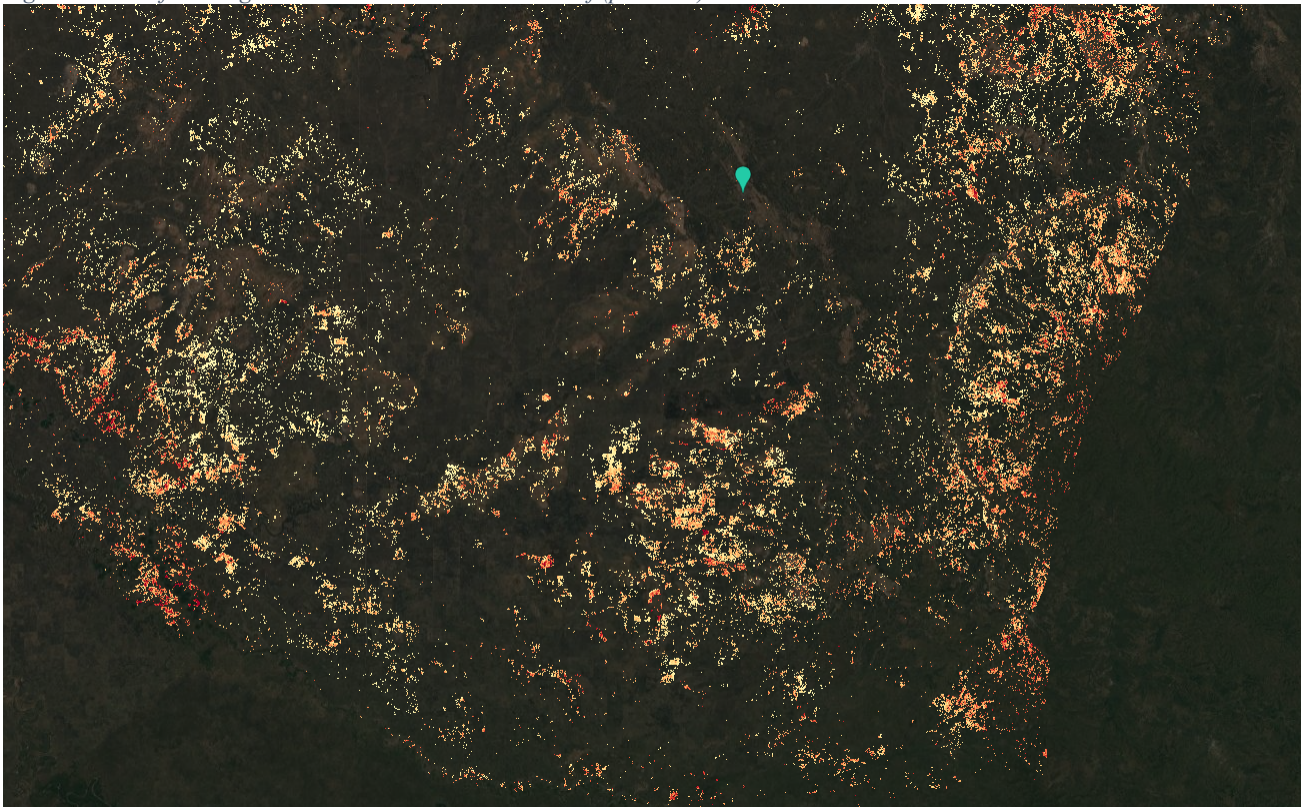
The overall objective of the project is to **contribute to peace and stability in Gedaref by strengthening community resilience to conflict factors exacerbated by disaster and environmental degradation**. In Gedaref, specifically the areas most affected by the refugee influx, where individuals are already living in highly fragile settings, **the impact of a disaster on people's livelihoods is greater. In turn, this will continue to fuel cycles of fragility, instability, economic loss and poverty – contributing to new tensions, power disparities, perception of marginalization and the proliferation of a socio-political status quo**. Under outcome 1 the project will seek to enhance capacities of local actors, including women, youth and CSOs, to manage local resources through local peacebuilding mechanisms. This will include an understanding of local existing structures, communities' perceptions of conflict, and designing mechanisms that can support conflict management through improved resource management. In past projects<sup>25</sup> implemented by IOM both in eastern Sudan and in other areas of Sudan, the establishment of community committees with designated roles and responsibilities have proved to be successful in managing and resolving conflicts. Under this project, a similar mechanism is envisioned. Given the integration of resource management within the conflict resolution mechanism, IOM and FAO will work closely with the community to identify participants, detail roles and responsibilities, create an accountability framework as well as "referral mechanisms" that address community concerns, establishment of a link to local government entities and associated trainings. Results from local focus group discussions and recent workshops conducted indicate the lack of existing local mechanisms to manage natural resources. Community members have also reported that whilst there are some local conflict resolution mechanisms, community meetings guided by community leaders to come to reach solutions, those mechanisms need to be strengthened as they lack the capacity and resources to fully address the root causes of those issues. Competition over limited resources is likely to increase due to ongoing environmental degradation. Analysis from SoilWatch done under existing IOM programming shows clear trends of increasing bare soil frequency (2000-2020) and loss of above-ground biomass including trees (2007-2020), highlighting the need for increased investment in sustainable land use, protection of natural resources, and regenerative activities (**Figure 1 and 2**). Integrating resource management systems in conflict resolution mechanisms can provide an opportunity for communities to manage and prevent conflicts that are based on resources and the use of resources. This will support the creation of a link between local resource management systems and peacebuilding networks/conflict resolution mechanisms, highlighting the importance of the environment and management of resources as a means to peace and stability. Outcome 2 will focus on a) the implementation of renewable/alternative fuel solutions and b) implementation of disaster risk reduction capacities to support the rehabilitation and restoration of the environment. Activities under this Outcome will therefore aim to build on the activities of Outcome 1, delivering sustainable solutions to the communities as a mean to address the root causes of conflicts and improve access to local resources. One of the main sources of tensions in the community is the increased cutting of trees for firewood. The cutting of trees directly impacts land degradation and soil erosion - therefore increasing the risk of exposure to climatic hazards. If alternative energy solutions are not provided, then key sources of insecurity (both from a manmade and climatic perspective) would not be addressed, and any land conservation activities implemented under the project would be less likely to succeed. Envisioned activities will not aim to provide alternative energy solutions but will also work towards the restoration of the environment. It will be key for the two outcomes will work in parallel as one reinforces the other to support communities in building resilience and capacities to respond to future shocks.

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<sup>25</sup> In South Kordofan, during the implementation of a community stabilization project, IOM faced some delays in delivering construction materials on the ground due to a lack of good quality materials (mainly bricks) in the market. The project's community committees were informed of the issues and helped by searching the local and surrounding markets to find quality supplies needed. The community committees also facilitated the necessary government permits needed for the project to proceed, they communicated and spoke to the local authorities, housed construction workers when needed and even negotiated with the private borehole operator to support construction work. Overall the community liaisons provided the following: a) Support all processes of preparatory work, planning, implementation and monitoring of the project; b) ensuring community ownership, buy-in and engagement in the project activities; c) identifying and reporting on new opportunities, main challenges and recommended solutions; and d) Facilitate the communication between IOM and the local communities for increased accountability towards affected populations. Similarly, in Gedaref State, the community committee took a leading role in obtaining the permits to excavate a nine kilometer pipeline across various pieces of privately owned land – leading the process by liaising directly with community members and decreasing likelihoods of conflict over land accessibility issues.

This project will seek to empower women and youth by placing special focus on women’s and youth’s key role in natural resource management<sup>26</sup>. Both women and youth will be key decision makers in the establishment of resource management and peacebuilding mechanisms under Outcome 1. A minimum representation of 50% women and 20% youth will be ensured – including assigning key leadership roles to women and youth within the envisioned mechanisms to be established. Strong leadership roles in committees and conflict resolution/natural resource management mechanisms will be key in improving women’s representation. This will also allow for women representatives to actively be part of the decision-making process and advocate for equality whilst properly addressing their needs within their communities through the proposed activities. Women and youth will participate directly in environmental restoration/livelihood activities proposed under Outcome 2. All activities will ensure the equal participation of all community members and women and youth will be given opportunities to express their views and become fully engaged in the process under output 1.1 – they will then participate in designing the mechanisms that will be established within their communities output 1.2 and under outcome 2, they will be fully involved in the implementation of the activities that will contribute to improved livelihoods and overall empowerment. The combination of i) increasing representation of women and youth in the decision-making process and ii) the direct participation the project’s activities will contribute to gradual cultural and social changes within the targeted areas of intervention over the project’s duration – a change that will overtime and to the degree possible, see the normalization of women and youth in every-day political-socio-economic activities, institutionalizing and consolidating their roles within their communities.

*Figure 1: Loss of above-ground biomass in Southern Gedaref (pin Doka)*



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<sup>26</sup> Coordination and sharing of lessons learned with the PBF-funded project in Blue Nile (UNEP, UNWOMEN, UNDP) and other UN/NGO partners will be ensured

Figure 2: Increasing bare soil in Southern Gedaref (pin Doka)

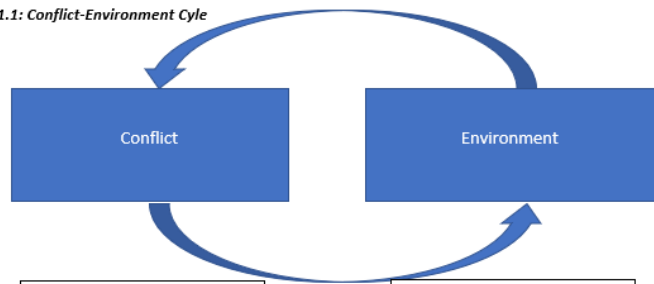


#### b) Project-level ‘theory of change’

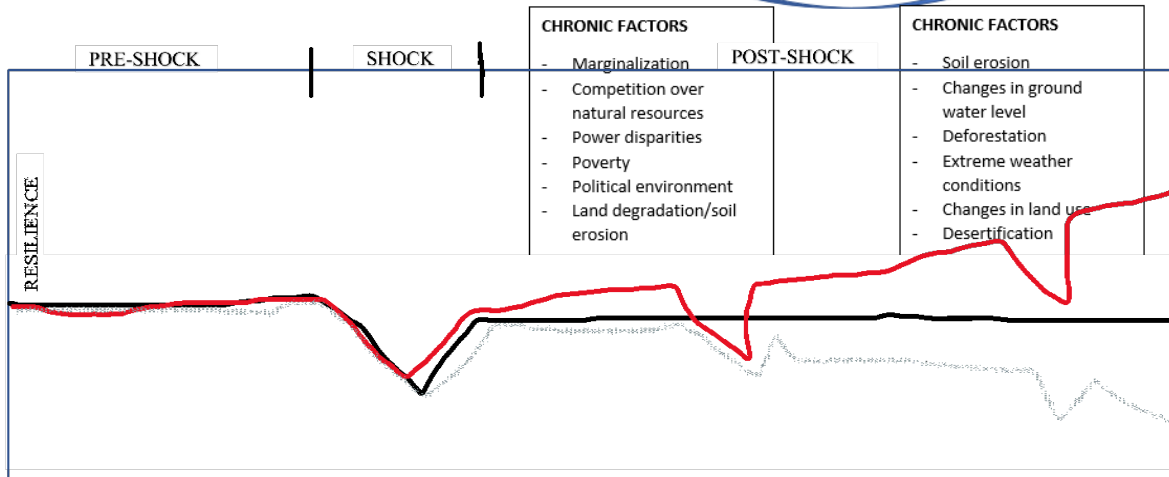
The overall objective is to strengthen community resilience to conflict factors exacerbated by disaster and environmental degradation in Gedaref. The project’s theory of change is based on the notion that if community resilience is not improved, then shocks (violent conflicts or natural disasters) will continue to drive communities further into vulnerability, decreasing their capacities to recover and perpetuating a cycle of instability, fragility, conflict and poverty. Picture 1.1 outlines the link between conflict and climate, highlighting and differentiating between chronic factors and acute factors. Chronic factors happen over time and have an impact on the way individuals interact with one another and on social demographics. Acute factors are those that at any moment can shock communities and immediately impact communities by increasing their vulnerability to risks. Over time, repeated shocks, if not managed, can decrease an individual’s resilience. Climatic factors, whether chronic or acute, are an “easy” risk multiplier, and an integral part of the conflict/insecurity and poverty cycle. Stemming from the conflict/fragility/environment cycle presented above – the resilience framework of Anticipation, Adaptation and Absorption can provide an indication as to how conflict and climatic shocks can reduce the ability of households, and by extension communities, to cope with those shocks, worsening their impact each time and feeding directly into the cycle of instability and conflict. Individuals and communities' livelihoods start depending on practices that contribute to environmental chronic factors, shocks that threaten their livelihoods become “risk multiplier” and threats for conflicts – and therefore, the cycle is less likely to be broken. Every time a community is affected by a “shock” – if no adaptive capacities/resilience is present, resilience decreases (black line) as a direct consequence. Ideally, if communities or individuals have the capacity to absorb and

respond to shocks, then overtime, they would also be able to build adaptive resilience and grow (red line). If they don't, they will become increasingly vulnerable and less likely to recover from shocks (grey line).

Picture 1.1: Conflict-Environment Cycle



Picture 1.2: Resilience Framework



The theory of change is divided into two programming approaches which also reflect the Outcomes for the project. The first is based on the positive assumption that if community-level conflict management mechanisms are established/strengthened in targeted areas in Gedaref state and effectively use disaster risk reduction interventions to resolve conflict between IDP and host communities and to improve collaboration between the two communities around common DRR priorities, then community-level resilience<sup>27</sup> to shocks and conflict factors will be strengthened. This can be achieved on the basis of a strong analysis of conflict and gender dynamics, including natural hazards, which are exacerbated further by disaster, environmental degradation and various migratory movements. The second, is based on the positive assumption that for the mechanisms established to function successfully and for targeted communities to regain trust and engage in the process in the long-term, then tangible gains should also be incorporated into the response. This assumption includes the overall improvement of natural resources at the local level as well as an increased awareness on the effective management and importance of said resources. Overtime, if the process is successful, then communities will have increased resilience and adaptive capacity to shocks and reduced risks of conflict and fragility, as well as reduced conflict pressure from deteriorating natural resources.

<b>Programming approach 1:</b> Existing and newly established local conflict resolution mechanisms effectively resolve or prevent the escalation of disputes related to natural resource management and exacerbated by environmental degradation	
<b>Assumption 1a</b>	<b>Supporting evidence</b>
The first assumption is based on the notion that if resource management mechanisms are integrated in local conflict resolution mechanisms, then	Case studies <sup>28</sup> from: i) Kenya: The Case of the Wajir Peace and Development Committee; ii) Uganda: The Case of the Karamoja Peace Committee, and iii)

<sup>27</sup> Resilience is the ability to cope with adverse shocks and stresses, and to adapt and learn to live with changes and uncertainty. The review of the literature notes that it is the 'ability to resist, recover from, or adapt to the effects of a shocks or a change. Resilience is a long-term approach, not only focussed on the ability to bounce back but also integrating adaptation and transformation while undergoing change. (ACF International, *Enhancing Resilience to Shocks and Stresses Briefing Paper*, April 2013).

<sup>28</sup> *Africology: The Journal of Pan African Studies*, vol.9, no.1, March 2016 - <http://unprmeb4p.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Local-Peace-Committees-in-Africa-The-Unseen-Role-in-Conflict-Resolution-and-Peacebuilding.pdf>

<p>environmental factors will no longer be risk multipliers and a source of conflict in Gedaref state. The management of natural resources can be a connector for peace by bringing together communities under one common objective and can also be a key entry point for women and youth to take leadership roles within their communities.</p> <p>Resources and resource management can be used to empower women and youth – as natural resources play a vital role in women and youth’s livelihoods, both as a source of economic empowerment and as part of their daily family livelihoods (the daily need for water for example). Engaging women directly into the process allows them to have an opportunity to articulate their needs and be listened to by their communities, to take on leadership roles and be part of the decision-making process when establishing resource management mechanisms – as the way resources are managed directly impacts their livelihoods and future welfare.</p>	<p>Burundi: The Case of the Kibimba Peace Committee – all showcase how peace committees and local conflict resolution mechanisms can be instrumental in promoting local peace and how they can also contribute to national peace building processes. Incorporating climate education into trainings<sup>29</sup> and into community awareness raising activities, as into local mechanisms, gives community leaders and decision makers the skills and knowledge needed to support and guide their communities towards a more secure and stable environment moving away from survival modalities and highly tense environments where any small shock can spark new tensions or conflict. The innovation of the project will lie in the integration of resource management mechanisms within conflict resolution mechanisms in an effort to holistically address local issues and give way to the establishment of more formal (and recognized) mechanisms where women and youth play a key role. Evidence from previous workshops in which sources of conflict were being identified in Gedaref (IOM - May 2021), shows that women have an increased understanding compared to men in their communities of how the environment affects and interacts with local social and economic dynamics both in the short term and in the long term. This is due to their role as "household managers," being actively involved in the use of local resources (water) and livelihood activities. Understanding hazards and vulnerabilities through a community-based process – in which evidence is collected and analyzed collectively – supports the idea that knowledge is being generated and skills are being developed in the process..</p>
<p><b>Assumptions 1b</b></p>	<p><b>Supporting Evidence</b></p>
<p>If there is a sound understanding of local resources, hazards and vulnerabilities, then resilience to shocks can be improved and as a result, sources of tension and fragility addressed. Natural resources in Sudan are a commonly known source of conflict, however, environmental factors are rarely considered or factored into the equation. If resources are decreasing year after year, then disasters and shocks, whether related to climate or conflict, are expected to increase. Understanding and evaluating local resources and hazards, can contribute to peacebuilding outcomes and behavioral changes towards land use and management. Through a community-based and community-led process, the community can actively</p>	<p>Evidence shows that today’s peacebuilding and climate work is focused on addressing near term shocks, but there is a need to shift towards future-oriented understanding and approach to ensure that the choices made today reduce those risks for the future<sup>30</sup>. Investments in new predictive capabilities and efforts to understand risks can create opportunities to understand how climatic risks can impact larger systems. However, evidence presented by the Stockholm International Peace Institute highlights the need for climate change adaptation projects to be <b>conflict sensitive</b> in their approach, especially when working with resources in fragile and conflict affected contexts. There needs to be a sound understanding of</p>

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/event/nexus-climate-change-fragility-and-peacebuilding>

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/event/nexus-climate-change-fragility-and-peacebuilding>



<p>engage and work towards the management and prevention of disaster.</p>	<p>local grievances and inequalities – it is important to consider land use, access and control rights, and how actions impact the local environment without contributing to further marginalization, insecurity and displacements. “<i>Conflict sensitive climate adaptation and mitigation approaches should aim to create shared values while paying close attention to the underlying social, economic and political contextual factors.</i>”<sup>31</sup> Evidence supports the notion that shared values created through a community-based conflict-sensitive approach– can support the establishment of effective conflict resolution and resource management mechanisms, whilst an improved understanding of natural resource management can support social and behavioural changes and create new opportunities for development, peacebuilding and peaceful coexistence between different communities. A recent climate fragility study that was commissioned for Sudan by the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs: <i>Climate Security in the Context of the Transition</i> states that the “overriding importance of climate variability rather than averages means that climate policy and adaptation strategies need to have as a primary goal to increase the resilience of households, communities, and the broader society, to shocks, stresses and crises mediated through the agricultural sector and food security. These are the kind of impacts that lead to displacement and internal migration, usually short-term in the case of floods and more protracted as a result of droughts, with uprootedness, <b>loss of assets and the risk of intercommunal tension</b>. Risk-informed strategies and plans thus need to be at the core of climate policy in Sudan. They include drought- and flood-tolerant crop varieties, veterinary services, infrastructure for flood protection, and social protection.” To this end, as part of the recommendation, the report states that in Sudan there is a need to explore experiences from “adaptive management in peacebuilding and climate security work and adjust and integrate functional procedures and practices in the joint climate security strategy for Sudan.”</p>
<p><b>Programming approach 2:</b> Joint natural resource management initiatives create entry points for inter-community collaboration and trust-building and for prevention/reduction of harmful environmental practices.</p>	
<p><b>Assumptions</b></p>	<p><b>Supporting Evidence</b></p>
<p>Mitigating land degradation and climate related hazards, through a community led and community-based process can be an entry point for communities to work together towards a common dividend, can</p>	<p>Evidence from a recent study titled <i>From Renewable Energy to Peacebuilding in Mali: MINUSMA’s Opportunity to Bridge the Gap</i> - explores the relationship between energy and peacebuilding</p>

<sup>31</sup> Renewable energy as an opportunity for peace? – SIRPI - <https://www.sipri.org/commentary/blog/2020/renewable-energy-opportunity-peace>

<p>prevent/reduce misuse of natural resources/harmful practices and improve overall efficiency of natural resource exploitation (i.e. greater productivity and return- agricultural yields and grazing land forage) – thus reducing risks of conflict. Therefore, if local resource management mechanisms can be integrated into local conflict resolution mechanisms, then conflicts can be prevented as there is an increased awareness of long-term resource management and their impact on social dynamics and livelihoods. If a more stable environment can be created through responsible investment and improved local capacities – then the need for environmentally harmful practices that in the long term can lead to soil erosion, deforestation and decreased water sources (to name a few among many) can be reduced as different options are available. Introducing environmentally safe alternative fuel/energy solutions and technologies can have a catalytic effect towards the promotion of behavioral changes and adoption of more environmentally friendly practices as well as an entry point for community collectiveness and responsibility. Investing in alternative fuel options can be an initial step towards addressing sources of insecurity, such as the increased cutting of woods for firewood. To be noted that the introduction of new technologies is not the only solution and is part of a process – educational and awareness activities are just as important to increase local knowledge of how the adoption of practices outside the “norm” can overtime bring positive change (as it won’t be immediately visible). Furthermore, the restoration and maintenance of forestland can contribute to the overall environmental sustainability and can be a future source of income and livelihood. Forests and plants constitute a basic resource for cash crops such as gum Arabic, honey, fruits, in addition to what the forests provide as pasture for nomadic and resident animals, as well as wildlife. At the same time, they contribute to the restoration of the ecosystem – and over years – reduce the frequency and impact of disasters and sources of conflict over natural resources. Important to note that for the assumptions to work, there is a need for strong community engagement measures that combine top-down and bottom-up approaches for an effective transition. This can be achieved through the development of mechanisms (approach 1) that can support the changes and can address challenges that were to arise during the project implementation period and address local power dynamics (approach 2).</p>	<p>focusing on how energy plays an important and underrecognized role in the dynamics of climate, security, peace, and conflict in Mali. This is especially true for rural areas where the lack of electricity compared to urban areas continues to be a highly visible symbol of the unequal distribution of wealth and development in Mali, feeding into a history of marginalization and underdevelopment that has driven the country’s successive conflicts. It is worth noting that in the focus group discussions conducted in Gedaref State, communities reported the lack of electricity, roads and services as the main contributors to insecurity, poverty and rural to urban migratory movements. In a case study that is very close to Sudan, the peace agreement signed in Mali in 2015, sought to address these imbalances by recognizing that increased electrification is critical to the development of the North. Yet the implementation of the peace agreement has been lacking. In Sudan, alternative energy solutions and investments in environmental restoration can provide access to an entry point to mitigate the deteriorating impact of climate change, but also an entry point for conflict resolution. The current context in Sudan and political/economic environment - is less attractive for large scale investments in alternative energy solutions, however, creating the conditions for this type of work to be implemented at the grassroots level presents as an opportunity to start building local capacities, generate lessons learned, build evidence and in the near future, scale up the level of investments and projects.</p>
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**c) Provide a narrative description of key project components**

The project will work in parallel on two levels, the first (Outcome 1) will focus on strengthening local peacebuilding mechanisms and resource management capacities to mitigate risks of conflict and, the second, (Outcome 2) will focus on identifying risks and hazards to build community resilience – both will work in parallel and will contribute towards the overall objective enhancing peace and stability through disaster risk reduction and resilience building strategies.

At the **inception phase** of the project, IOM and FAO will work with 3ie, SoilWatch and the Berghof Foundation to conduct a community participatory gender- and youth-sensitive conflict analysis and establish an internal monitoring and evaluation system, inclusive of a baseline and land use/health mapping to inform and validate the project design. It is anticipated that by the time that project implementation begins, the findings of the UN Sudan peacebuilding assessment should be available, and this will provide additional contextual analysis. A conflict sensitivity training is also envisioned for this phase of the project to increase awareness of conflict sensitivities among implementing partners and beneficiaries. Based on the information collected, tools and training curriculum, an overall training methodology will be developed to support the establishment/strengthening of local resource management mechanisms, peacebuilding mechanisms and monitoring systems that effectively integrate and work towards empowering youth and women. Whilst existing tools are available, this step will be key in ensuring that the tools and methodologies used are contextually appropriate, relevant and that all partners involved in the project are working together. IOM and FAO will also conduct a capacity mapping exercise of a local CSO to be engaged in the project.

Under **Outcome 1: Existing and newly established local conflict resolution mechanisms effectively resolve or prevent the escalation of disputes related to natural resource management and exacerbated by environmental degradation** two main Outputs are envisioned.

The first **Output 1.1. Local capacities and resources are mapped and identified to contribute to the establishment (or strengthening) of local conflict and resource management mechanisms.** This will serve as the foundation of the project and will aim to identify, understand and map local resources, existing, if any, local resource management mechanisms, local hazards and risk and local conflict resolution mechanisms. Whilst some community committees are present, community members interviewed in October 2021 mentioned that specific systems that aim to manage resources are not present. Conflict can sometimes be resolved at the local level by community leaders or through local traditional mediation efforts, however, no mechanism to prevent conflicts are present/available and it is not possible to prevent conflicts that are resource driven or those that reoccur on a seasonal basis between local community members and pastoralists. Furthermore, the recent influx of refugees has placed further pressure on resources, increasing the need for firewood – and whilst there are laws in place to regulate the cutting of trees, those are not enforced. Further evidence for the implementation of the project will be needed to design and establish mechanisms that can effectively manage resources and resolve/prevent conflicts – for that Output 1.1 will focus on gathering evidence directly through community land use plans (CLUS) and a participatory approach that involves all community members (including youth and women) and local actors – including awareness activities and educational activities to allow for all actors to come together and understand the project’s activities and objectives and importance of everyone’s role in the project – especially those of women and youth.

To achieve this, the following activities are planned: *Activity 1.1.1. Mapping of local conflict resolution mechanisms through the participation of women and youth groups (IOM in coordination with FAO); Activity 1.1.2. Mapping of youth committees and women’s groups in target localities (IOM in coordination with FAO); Activity 1.1.3. Conduct and consolidate local hazard and risk assessments/mapping, including drivers of conflict and mapping of population movement in the area through a community-participatory process (IOM in coordination with FAO). Activity 1.1.4. Assess and identify local traditional early warning practices related to major hazards (IOM and FAO), Activity 1.1.5 Mapping of natural resources and completion environmental analysis (IOM and FAO)* - These mapping exercises will be key in validating the activities planned under the project and will create a roadmap for the project. Additional evidence for environmental sustainability and land use, beginning with mapping land use and soil health patterns will contribute to programmatic decision-making on priority locations and activities, as well as generating ongoing monitoring tools on environmental impact for project management and learning. Due to the centrality of natural resource management in the project’s objectives, the project will conduct a land use mapping exercise to determine the priorities for protection and

restoration, and guide specific activity selection. To track and evidence impacts, quantifiable environmental indicators will be created and integrated into the project's M&E system. These activities will also serve as a way to build partnerships with local communities and authorities, raising awareness of activities and educational activities that will be implemented. This will allow for all actors to come together and understand the project's activities and objectives and importance of everyone's role in the project – especially those of women and youth. *The mapping exercises will also be key in understanding the baseline role of women and youth in their communities and provide an analysis as to how their roles in the decision-making process can effectively be strengthened.*

The evidence collected under Output 1.1 will be used to build the foundations of the activities planned under **Output 1.2: Local conflict resolution mechanisms are established and strengthened through the integration of natural resource management mechanisms within those systems – with a particular focus on engagement of youth, women and civil society (IOM and FAO).** The activities envisioned under this output will focus on building local capacities, sensitizing various community members through planned dialogues, designing mechanism that can function at the local level based on the information collected as well as skills trainings, and increase of awareness and knowledge of how to manage those mechanisms effectively and sustainably to prevent and resolve conflicts. Namely, those activities are: *Activity 1.2.1. Support peace negotiation platforms through youth-led civil society organizations (CSOs) management of communal natural resources, land restoration with reseeded for pastures, livestock corridors, and cropping areas (FAO and IOM); Activity 1.2.2. Organize dialogues between community leaders, including youth and women, to increase opportunities for their representation in conflict resolution mechanisms and resource management (IOM and FAO); Activity 1.2.3. Conduct youth and women leadership trainings based on identified needs to promote their direct involvement in conflict resolution (IOM); (IOM and FAO).* In complementarity to these activities, **Activity 1.2.4. Develop Community Land Use Plans,** (IOM and FAO) – will work on the development of Community Land-use Plans - (CLUP) an ideal entry tool to allocate and reallocate land resources for different land use purposes. Considering existing shortfalls in Sudanese land laws, that fail to recognize and respect customary land tenure rights; inclusive community land use plans enable local institutions to devolve socially legitimate roles and provide services to land users responsibly. Inclusive community and stakeholder consultations will be facilitated at locality levels to develop community land use plans. Detailed 2D or 3D maps covering administrative boundaries of each targeted locality that supports community decision-making processes, inclusive of youth and women, in developing community land use plans with specific reference to the context of each locality will be developed. These maps will enable communities to visually recognize locality landscape, different land use types and plan on its governance by delimiting agriculture lands from forests, animal migratory routes, water sources and other land types at locality level. The land use plans will be validated jointly by participating communities and local administrations, as well as by locality, state, and other law enforcement institutions. In collaboration with local communities and state institutions, the project will ensure CLUPs are consistent with the aspirations of targeted communities and that CLUPs fulfill conditions that promote responsible investments, food security and sustainable use of the natural environment. CLUPs preconditions free, prior and informed consent of the communities before reengaging investments on common lands, to clearly define the rights and duties of all parties to the agreement. Agreements for investments will comply with national legal frameworks and investment codes<sup>32</sup>. Including improving local capacities and establishing links of said local capacities to state-level and national level mechanisms.

Finally, *Activity 1.2.5. Establish systems for resource management and early warning systems within existing or re-established conflict resolution mechanisms (IOM and FAO) and Activity 1.2.6. Establish links between local mechanisms strengthened/established and on-going national, regional and state level peacebuilding process through conferences, workshops and missions (IOM and FAO)* will consolidate all of the information gathered and outcomes of the peacebuilding/dialogues processes to work towards the establishment of the envisioned conflict resolution/resource management system and creation of links to higher national processes. To ensure the sustainability of the interventions, the mechanisms will be registered formally as an association with the local government. Specific Terms of Reference will be developed to ensure its functionality, a three

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<sup>32</sup> The project will seek technical expertise from VGGT experts at FAO headquarters or FAO RNE or consultants who will facilitate and guide development of CLUPs.

phased monitoring and evaluation approach is envisioned. The first phase envisions for the system to work with paired capacity building support, meaning that the project team will follow and oversee the functioning of the mechanism for an initial period. The second phase will consist of periodical monitoring visits and periodical refreshment trainings. The third phase will be a monitoring period – periodical monitoring and evaluation of how the mechanism functions on its own before being fully handed-over. This process will allow for the implementation of adjustments as needed and incorporation of lessons learnt and feedback from the community.

***Outcome 2: Joint natural resource management initiatives create entry points for inter-community collaboration, trust-building and prevention/reduction of harmful environmental practices.***

Outputs under Outcome 2 will also build on the evidence gathered under Outcome 1, providing the basis for creating opportunities to reduce sensitivities over access, use and control of land resources and will create a conducive environment for discussion among different livelihood groups in the targeted localities. All activities planned under outputs 2.1 and 2.2 will be working under a result-based impact oriented natural resource management, climate change adaptation, conflict resolution umbrella.

The activities will be designed/validated by the data and results gathered under Outcome 1. Under the first ***Output 2.1: Community members benefit from increased availability and affordability of alternative energy sources and sustainable use of natural resources***, planned activities will firstly focus on improving the availability of resources by *Activity 2.1.1 Rehabilitate/establish new water sources to support livelihood activities and pastoralist movements (including livestock management, livelihood activities, and use of water for human consumption) (IOM and FAO)* – this will include increasing access to water equitably for all groups living in the targeted areas of intervention, will be designed using the results of mapping exercises and technical assessments conducted, and will account for specific gender needs. Planned activities will also focus on introducing new technologies and opportunities to decrease the need to adopt livelihood practices that have a negative impact on the environment overtime, by *Activity 2.1.2 Provide alternative fuel-efficient technologies to reduce dependence on biomass fuel (private sector engagement) compost (IOM)*. The specific type will be decided through an analysis of the results of the mapping exercises, community feedback, sustainability predictions and feasibility. Under *Activity 2.1.3 Provide diverse livelihoods support services to men, women and youth in on- and off-farm IGS schemes plus others to build resilience that enables them to cope-with and recover from disasters (opportunities to create supply chains and links to the private sector) (IOM)* – diverse livelihood opportunities that promote collaboration among different groups living in the area will be promoted. Those will be decided upon the completion of the mapping exercises and will be designed with a view to decrease negative impact on the environment, whilst also being part of the local economy, ensuring the sustainability of the activities.

***Output 2.2: Agro-forestry and collaborative forest management farming systems are established, inclusive of nomadic, refugee and mobile populations***, more specifically will complement activities envisioned under Output 2.2 and Outcome 1 by improving local agro-forestry capacities and restoring the environment through the following activities:

*Activity 2.2.1: Training of individuals on agro-forestry through newly developed training modules, (FAO and IOM)*: using the data and information generated in output 1.1, capacity needs of selected beneficiaries among the resident (farmers and pastoralists), refugees and migrant communities will be identified. Based on the findings of the training need assessment, practical training modules will be developed and implemented accordingly. Gender roles and sensitivity will be given due attention while gender and youth participation and empowerment will be prioritized.

*Activity 2.2.2 Capacity development on agro-forestry to lead farmers (ToT) (FAO)*: Ecological and economic values of integrating trees into crop production system is universally recognized practice. Tailored capacities enhancement activities that benefit project beneficiaries from the trees in their farms and sustain the practice will be developed. Lead farmers will be targeted to be a role model for the rest of communities.

*Activity 2.2.3 Conduct tailor-made trainings for seedlings production, seeds collection and entrepreneurship for target lead farmers/pastoralists/migrants and refugees with focus on youth and women (FAO):* Lead farmers/pastoralists/migrants will be trained on entrepreneurship, trees seedlings production, seed collection and reseeded of pasture lands. This will be demonstrated in community selected enclosures and other lands whose tenure rights are commonly owned or by youth and women groups. Seedlings produced by trained lead farmers/pastoralists/migrants through the project support will be initially distributed to larger community groups as an incentive to mass tree plantation and pasture-land reseeded. The project will organize community groups led by trained core group members to undertake commercial level production of seedlings and seed collection.

*Activity 2.2.4 Endorse community and home-based nurseries (for forest and rangeland) to restore natural resources (FAO):* The project will organize women groups in the targeted localities and support establishment of home-based nurseries. Each member will be responsible for planting and raising the number of trees in front of their residences and public spaces in the neighborhood to promote the culture of ecological conservation, rehabilitation and development.

*Activity 2.2.5 Construct seed storage facilities and procure small irrigation pumps, water canes, nursery shades and other accessories for production of fast-growing trees/woods and cash crops to selected beneficiaries with focus on youth and women (FAO):* Based on specific community needs, the project will assist targeted beneficiary groups with facilities that will enable communities sustain agroforest activities.

*Activity 2.2.6: Establish opportunities for natural resource driven economic interdependence between farmers and pastoralists (IOM):* Trainings and awareness raising sessions for pastoralists on land conservation activities and importance preserving natural resources for the ecosystem will be carried out. Furthermore, economic activities that promote economic interdependence will be identified and proposed in an effort to consolidate and foster a positive and beneficial collaborative for all community members.

#### **d) Project targeting**

The geographical location of the project will be Gedaref state, particularly localities of Galabat Ash-Shargiah and Mafaza. These localities were selected based on the large number of old and new refugees hosted and limited availability of shared resources and services (the GoS established a new refugee camp at Um Rakuba in response to the Tigray crisis influxes, 70 kilometers from the border). Focus will be placed on small scale farmers, host communities, pastoralists, Ethiopian refugees, local and state authorities (including the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, Humanitarian Aid Commission, and Commission of Refugees), local agricultural and gum Arabic associations, youth and women defined as:

- Unemployed university graduates.
- Uneducated youth with experience in agriculture.
- Male and Females (15-35 years) – including refugee, migrants, pastoralists and host communities.
- Small- scale women farmers.
- Local producers, micro-processing associations, cooperatives.
- Youth and women-led committees/associations in towns and camps (state-level).
- Feedback mechanisms and community committees will be created to promote inclusivity, sustainability, and ownership towards programme objectives.

Whilst the general geographical targeted areas have been identified, it is worth noting that targeting decisions for activities under Outcome 2 will be made in coordination with the impact evaluation team (as described in the M&E Annex A) and results of Outcome 1. It is estimated that this project will reach at least 10,000 direct beneficiaries and 25,000 indirect beneficiaries. The number of beneficiaries has been calculated based on the combination of activities proposed under both Outcomes. The number of targeted beneficiaries will be higher under Outcome 2 (where 10,000 people are estimated to benefit from the activities). Under Outcome 1, the number of beneficiaries is estimated to be lower.

### **III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)**

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
<b>Convening Organization: IOM</b> Implementing partners: TBD	39,998,000	USAID ECHO CERF EU PRM UNTFHS Government of Japan, Germany, Canada, Switzerland	Khartoum, Geneina, Nyala, El Fasher, El Fula, Kadugli, Abyei, Kassala, Gedaref, including hubs in Ed Dein and Ed Damazine.	355 of which 10 in Gedaref	1 Humanitarian and Response Coordinator (Khartoum), 1 security and conflict expert (project manager) (Khartoum), 5 national staff with relevant experience in Gedaref and Khartoum; DRR team composed of 3 members (Khartoum and Gedaref) and 1 DRR expert.
<b>Recipient Organization: FAO</b> Implementing partners: TBD	20,606,400 USD	USAID CERF EU ADB Belgium Netherlands Canada	Khartoum HQ and field offices in: Darfur (5 states), Eastern Sudan (3 states), Blue Nile, White Nile, Sennar, and Kordofan (3 states)	120 of which 5 in Gedaref	4 Senior national technical staff at Khartoum. 3 Management staff. Field technical coordinators at state level in Gedaref.

- e) **Project management and coordination** Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex A.1** and attach key staff TORs.

This project will be under the overall coordination of IOM as lead agency. IOM and FAO will hire a Field Project Coordinator (international) specialized on peacebuilding and climate sensitivities/natural resource management (contracted by IOM but representing both UN agencies) to be based between Khartoum and Gedaref to oversee and coordinate the overall implementation of activities at the local level. Given the need for close coordination with both stakeholders at the state level and at the national level, including with the projects' management teams that are based in Khartoum for most agencies, it is advisable for the project coordinator to be based between Gedaref and Khartoum to be able to regularly engage with all partners at both duty stations. A specialized gender national expert will be hired to be based in Gedaref to contribute to the implementation of all activities and M&E focal points from both agencies will be responsible for regularly monitoring the progress of the work. Monthly meetings at the Gedaref level will take place to update on the status of the activities, report on challenges and the way forward for the next month. In Khartoum, the project will be under the overall supervision of the Transition and Recovery Coordinator and staff members based in Khartoum will provide technical knowledge and guidance to the team based in Gedaref. In Gedaref, a young, gender-balanced and dynamic team composed of national project officers (one peacebuilding project assistant, one climate project assistant, one engineer and two community mobilizers) will be supporting the implementation of the activities. Project supporting functions, including financial management, administrative staff as well as expert staff will be centralized in Khartoum and will

support operations. In FAO the project will be under the overall supervision of the FAO Representative (FAOR), Deputy FAOR and Assistant FAOR for Program. The project team in Gedaref responsible for the implementation of the activities at the local level will include Technical coordinator directly supported by land tenure/Natural Resource experts (international), community mobiliser and land use planning consultants (national and international). Additional assistance will be provided by the technical relevant experts from Khartoum, Regional office in Cairo and FAO HQ in Rome as the case may require. It is worth noting that given the duration of the project and the need for qualified and technically specialized staff allocated to the project full time, including a project coordinator, staff costs for the project exceed 20% of the budget.

A project inception meeting will kick off the first of a series of regular partner meetings that will be conducted in Khartoum to facilitate strong integration of the project components. The government counterpart for the project, the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources, will be co-chairing the coordination meetings providing technical guidance for the project. Weekly project meetings will take place in Gedaref and bi-monthly meetings will take place in Khartoum with the respective project focal points assigned by each agency. Implementing partners will be included in all coordination meetings as equal partners. These platforms will facilitate the review of the project implementation status planning of the next steps for the next implementation period. Even though each agency will be responsible for specific activities, coordination and information sharing will be essential as all activities are interrelated and build on the success of each. IOM and FAO will also regularly coordinate activities at the national and state level through the envisioned coordination mechanism to be established with UNICEF, UNDP and UNITAMS – this mechanism will allow for all agencies implanting activities in the East to streamline methodologies and processes whilst serving the dual purpose of information management and sharing. Key developments will be brought to the steering committee meetings regularly allowing for UNITAMS focal points (who can then share information internally within UNITAMS as relevant) to be updated on the progress of the work as well as update implementing agencies of any developments from the UNITAMS side. Both at the national and at the state level, the project will be coordinated with relevant government entities at the technical level including the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), the Commissioner of Refugees (COR) and the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR).

#### f) Risk management

<b>Project specific risk</b>	<b>Risk level</b>	<b>Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)</b>
The national security situation deteriorates in Sudan, with major violent outbreaks that impede access to target communities.	High	IOM, FAO and their partners will continue to closely monitor the operating environment in Gedaref State and will conduct periodical assessments of the operating environment, measuring the risk of the security situation on staff, beneficiaries and activities.. As a result of the assessment, any adjustments to programming and operations will be decided as needed. IOM, FAO and partners will ensure that when the security situation across the country deteriorates, implementing partners will continue to have strong presence in the localities (office, staff etc.), being well rooted within the communities, ensuring access to beneficiaries and target locations. In the case a major event were to occur, for which the staff has to be relocated or the activities have to be suspended, the donor and the DSRSG will be informed immediately and a way forward will be determined.
Increase of IDP caseload in the areas of intervention due to the deteriorating security environment along the border with Ethiopia	Medium-High	Along the Eastern border with Ethiopia, combatant and civilian lives have been claimed in recent violent clashes between Sudan and Ethiopia over. Although the project implementation activities are not in exactly the same area, there may be an influx of IDPs from the border areas into the areas of intervention – increasing the possibility of tensions in the area. IOM and FAO will continue to monitor the situation closely and will include the risk throughout the project’s planning and implementation to be able to quickly re-adapt the project as needed.



Limited or no access to the specific areas of intervention due to the security situation	Medium	IOM and FAO will continue the implementation of the activities to the extent possible, even through partners when possible and in line with the security measures adopted by UNDSS. In the case access to the areas of intervention were to be disrupted completely due to security issues, no major mitigation measures can be undertaken - the donor will be informed immediately, and activities will be temporarily suspended if needed.
Limited progress on land and resource centered peace projects	Low	The project is anticipated to be most effective in achieving peacebuilding goal alongside land- and-resource focused peacebuilding interventions (as are ongoing in Gedaref) to address different conflict factors in a community more holistically. However, even without these land- and-resource centered efforts, the overall improved management of resources, the contribution to improved representation at the local level and the opportunities for positive interaction and creation are anticipated to have stand-alone impacts on the resilience and social fabric.
Community members do not engage actively in the envisioned participatory activities due to limited interest	Low	From recent focus group discussions and assessments conducted, there has been no indication of the community's disinterest in these types of activities. IOM and FAO will engage the community and local authorities throughout all phases of the project and where a decrease in participation is observed, the activity will be evaluated/re-assessed and replanned accordingly.
Youth or Women's role in the project is restricted due to local traditions or opposition from local tribal leaders	Medium	There is a risk that youth and women's role in the project may be limited by local actors and traditions. From the start of the project, awareness activities and educational activities will be implemented to allow for all actors to come together and understand the project's activities and objectives and importance of everyone's role in the project – especially those of women and youth. Opportunities for their active engagement will be created throughout the project to ensure that their key roles will be secured even after the project's end.
Increase in COVID-19 cases and movement restrictions are implemented by the Government of Sudan.	Medium	No access issues are foreseen under this project, however, planned activities may be impacted by possible restrictions on movement issued by the Government of Sudan to mitigate the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in Sudan. Depending on scale and severity, UN agencies may re-introduce limitations impacting ability to gather in large groups. This can be mitigated by limiting group size, providing masks and sanitizers, keeping distance etc.
Sudden and frequent changes in government stakeholders and coordination mechanisms, including delays due to changes in government policies/requirements/approvals	High	Since the start of the transition and since the military takeover, post- 25 October 2021, there have been frequent changes in government structures and appointees. Recent changes can also dictate sudden changes on a procedural level: permits required, new chain of approvals, new requirements or access issues. The risk can be managed to some extent, IOM and FAO will ensure that whenever changes are announced, that meetings will be scheduled with the relevant stakeholders to ensure that the project can continue being implemented without too much delay. As it is not possible to predict the government structure to be in place throughout the three years of the project, IOM and FAO will also ensure that the local mechanisms established/strengthened will have the capacity to function independently and sustainably – links to state, regional and national structures can still be created and activated if and when the political situation permits.
Political relations between Sudan and Ethiopia deteriorate	Medium	Further border tensions or a deterioration in political relations between Sudan and Ethiopia could delay to temporarily halt the implementation of the project due to increased instability in the areas of intervention. Security assessments and risks analyses will be undertaken – any actions taken will be coordinated with UNDSS accordingly. If the security

		situation were to deteriorate immediately, then activities will be suspended until the overall security situation is improved. IOM and FAO will immediately inform the UNPBF in the case activities are to be suspended due to security concerns.
Lack of fuel or rise in fuel prices and high inflation of cost of items needed for project implementation delay delivering the materials to the project site and/or require revising the deliverables.	High	The risk is managed by budgeting according to expected rates of fluctuation to account for potential rise in prices. If further delays or price increase are encountered beyond the control of IOM and FAO, then the donor will be notified to discuss potential ways forward. The floating of the official exchange rate by the government in 2021 mitigates the risk further.
Water inundation due to seasonal floods delay planned implementation and access to targeted localities and communities	Low	During seasonal rains, part of Gadaref state becomes inaccessible due to floods that constrain movement of goods and people. IOM and FAO will ensure to account for and integrate the seasonal nature of Sudan into the project workplan. Further to this, regular consultation with the project beneficiaries, implementing partners and stakeholders will be carried out to re-plan and prioritize activities based on accessibility when and if needed.

### g) Monitoring and evaluation

A two-fold monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system is envisioned in the project – both systems will be running in parallel to one another as a means of accountability. The first is an overarching M&E system supported by an external partner who will be responsible for guiding: i) baseline assessment; ii) one mid-term evaluation to measure the progress of the project; iii) endline assessment; and possibly the iv) independent final evaluation. It is worth noting that the partner, 3ie, will provide technical support on the development of the comprehensive M&E system that will feed into an independent final evaluation in addition to supporting an impact evaluation. The impact evaluation would be part of the PeaceFIELD initiative, as described in Annex A. The independent final evaluation will be conducted by an independent consultant or firm to be identified. The second system will be part of the standard project management cycle, through which monitoring and evaluation activities will be undertaken throughout the implementation of the project and will be specific to each activity.

#### **Independent overarching M&E System (Please refer to Annex A for additional information)**

Through the external partnership with 3ie; a comprehensive M&E framework will be developed in the first four months of the project within the inception phase, and will be shared with the PBF Secretariat for inputs. This will include the review and validation of the logical framework. The monitoring system established will be guided by a research design and will systematically measure the progress of the outcomes, outputs and activities and will guide the project towards any adjustments that need to be taken to ensure the effectiveness of the activities. IOM and FAO, under the technical support of 3ie, will be responsible for M&E activities under the project and will be responsible for establishing a baseline and endline. The M&E methodology will be presented to the first inception partners coordination meeting and staff members for validation and consequently, a training for staff members will be conducted to ensure that all steps are understood and implemented.

#### **Standard Project Management M&E System**

All activities will be followed-up by the IOM and FAO field teams in Gedaref with support from technical and operational teams in Khartoum under the overall joint monitoring plan established. Overall responsibility for ensuring monitoring and evaluation of the project will lie with the Project Coordinator and M&E focal points for the project under the two respective agencies. Regular monitoring of the project will be undertaken by the project teams and periodical monitoring exercises to measure the progress of the works and whether any adjustments will need to be undertaken will be carried out and the respective project managers. The programme team, jointly, will monitor activities throughout the implementation of the project and will include pre- and

post-surveys where relevant, feedback mechanisms, monitoring missions, as well as other specific tools/methodologies developed for each of the planned activities. Recommendations emanating from project progress reports and field monitoring reports and any other monitoring activities including observation of implementation, etc. will serve to inform project management teams' decisions with regards to improvements needed, corrective measures or modification of plans where delays have been noted – those will be discussed regularly in the joint weekly and bi-weekly meetings planned. Monitoring activities will include routine collection of timely feedback from project target populations and interested stakeholders particularly during periodically planned monitoring visits to project implementation sites. Community feedback will feed into the project implementation cycle to ensure accountability to affected populations (in line with the AAP framework) and that the implementation strategies remain relevant for the realization of the project outcomes and objectives. The functionality of the peacebuilding and resource management mechanisms established will also be monitored and assessed regularly to evaluate whether additional support or capacity building activities are needed before the closure of the project. In addition to the M&E methodology to be developed and implemented under the project, an external evaluation will also be conducted by an independent actor to evaluate the overall success of the project and impact of activities.

#### **h) Project exit strategy/ sustainability**

To ensure the sustainability of the project, a project sustainability/exit strategy document will be developed at the inception phase of the project. Throughout the project implementation period, IOM and FAO will encourage and seek the active participation of beneficiaries and stakeholders. From previous experiences, community ownership and participation from the start of the project supports community-buy in and increases the sustainability of the activities. By involving the community throughout all stages of the project, starting from the mapping exercises, data collection, designing of mechanisms, and implementation of the activities, local knowledge, skills and interest are strengthened, creating the conditions for the sustainability of the action. Furthermore, the mechanisms established under Output 1.2 will be the foundation on which the rest of the project will be built, and by working with a wide variety of partners with specific expertise, knowledge will be transferred to the community – ensuring the durability and sustainability of the activities beyond the project duration. The project will in fact work on multiple levels, pairing research with knowledge management and with hard deliverables – ultimately contributing to creating an environment in which targeted community members have the tools, mechanisms and knowledge to manage the newly established resources and mechanisms established. As the project will rely on the active participation of the community and will aim to build local capacities, by the end of the project, the basis for an exit will have been established. For this purpose, a three-staged approach is envisioned for the project and some of its more specific activities – the first phase is defined as capacity building support, meaning that the project team will follow and oversee the functioning of the mechanism for an initial period. The second phase will consist of periodical monitoring visits and periodical refreshment trainings. The third phase will be a monitoring and evaluation period – periodical monitoring and evaluation of how the mechanism/activities function on their own before being fully handed-over. This process will allow for the implementation of adjustments as needed and incorporation of lessons learnt and feedback from the community. However, it is not excluded that further assistance and investment will be required, including opportunities to build on the work that will be implemented under this project – therefore, a second phase of the project could be considered.

#### **b) Project budget**

In order to promote cost efficiency and economies of scales, staff directly working on the project (both in Kharotum and Gedaref) will be physically placed in the existing offices in Kharotum and Gedaref and the charging of the actual direct office costs related to their functions (rental of premises, consumables, other office services, etc.), will be based on actual expenditures incurred during the period distributed in proportion to the amount of time spent by the staff on the activities directly linked to the project. Project costs related to the inception phase of the project, namely the development of M&E framework, establishment of baseline and end line, conflict sensitive training and M&E training have been included under the additional costs section of the budget and fall under contractual services. Other costs that also fall under contractual services include the partnership with Soil Watch, Berghof Foundation and contractors to be identified through a procurement process

to support with rehabilitation/construction and alternative energy solutions activities under Outcome 2 – therefore, contributing to a higher percentage of contractual services in the budget.

*Provide brief additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. Fill out **Annex A.2** on project value for money.*

*Please note that in nearly all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-based tranches. PBF's standard approach is to transfer project funds in two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients, releasing second and third tranches upon demonstration that performance benchmarks have been met. All projects include the following two standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. In addition to these standard benchmarks and depending on the risk rating or other context-specific factors, additional benchmarks may be indicated for the release of second and third tranches.*

*Please specify below any context-specific factors that may be relevant for the release of second and third tranches. These may include the successful conduct of elections, passage of key legislation, the standing up of key counterpart units or offices, or other performance indicators that are necessary before project implementation may advance. Within your response, please reflect how performance-based tranches affect project sequencing considerations.*

### Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
<b>Planning</b>			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline		X	Implementing partners to be selected during the project implementation phase.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission		X	To be finalized and shared with the PBF for approval
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?		X	To be consolidated during the inception phase of the project
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	
<b>Gender</b>			
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	X		A gender and conflict analysis is envisioned for the inception phase of the project
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		

## Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	X		
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	X		
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	X		
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	X		
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.	X		A market assessment will be conducted and all purchases, infrastructure will be done through a competitive bidding process to ensure value of money and to be in line with market prices
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		X	
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.	X		

## **Annex B.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations**

*(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)*

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

### **AA Functions**

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any cost extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations**

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
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Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

#### Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
<b>30 April</b>	Annual reporting – Report <b>Q4 expenses</b> (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
	<i><b>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</b></i>

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

<b>31 July</b>	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

#### Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

#### Public Disclosure



The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website ([www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund](http://www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund)) and the Administrative Agent’s website ([www.mptf.undp.org](http://www.mptf.undp.org)).

## **Annex B.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations**

*(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)*

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:**

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

### **Reporting:**

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.
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#### Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
<b>28 February</b>	Annual reporting – Report <b>Q4 expenses</b> (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<b>30 April</b>	Report <b>Q1 expenses</b> (January to March)
<b>31 July</b>	Report <b>Q2 expenses</b> (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Report <b>Q3 expenses</b> (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

#### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

#### **Public Disclosure**

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website ([www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund](http://www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund)) and the Administrative Agent website ([www.mptf.undp.org](http://www.mptf.undp.org)).

#### **Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects**

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

#### **Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism**

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated

by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

#### **Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:**

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- ☐ Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- ☐ Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- ☐ Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- ☐ Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- ☐ Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.<sup>33</sup>
- ☐ Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- ☐ Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

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<sup>33</sup> Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

**Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age-disaggregated targets)**

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: Existing and newly established local conflict resolution mechanisms effectively resolve or prevent the escalation of disputes related to natural resource management and exacerbated by environmental degradation</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b % of targeted community members who report improved prevention and reduction of violence in their community</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target:75% (35% women, 20% young women and 25% men and 20% young men)</p>	<p>Reports detailing the active engagement of the community in local activities. Baseline and end line data Stories/qualitative information taken from the community improvement committees. Committee members report and provide examples of enhanced cooperation. Surveys and community feedback</p>	TBD
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c % of targeted community members reporting the effectiveness and satisfaction with the conflict and resources management mechanism established</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 70%</p>	<p>Reports and surveys detailing community satisfaction with the mechanisms established. Stories/qualitative information taken from the community improvement committees. Committee members report and provide examples of enhanced cooperation. Community feedback</p>	TBD
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1d: % of conflicts successfully resolved through the conflict resolution and resource management mechanism established compared to number of conflicts in targeted areas of intervention</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 65%</p>	<p>Documentation of activities carried out by the mechanism and number of conflicts resolved since its establishment. Reports from OCHA and IOM DTM, reports from the field, baseline and endline data – observations from the field and reports from the community.</p>	TBD
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1e: % of women holding leadership positions within the mechanisms established</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 40%</p>	<p>Reports detailing the active engagement of women in local activities. Baseline and end line data Stories/qualitative information taken from the community improvement committees. Committee members report and provide examples of enhanced cooperation. Surveys and community feedback</p>	Increase in women representation

	Output 1.1. Local capacities and resources are mapped and identified to contribute to the establishment (or strengthening) of local conflict and resource management mechanisms	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of integrated conflict resolution mechanisms and natural resource management mechanisms established or strengthened</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 2 (one per each of the two targeted localities)</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.2: % of women and youth disaggregated by status engaged in the mappings/assessments</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 40% women (70% hosting community - 10% nomadic community, 10% refugees, 10% migrant) - and 30% youth - (70% hosting community - 10% nomadic community, 10% refugees, 10% migrant)</p>	Reports, monitoring missions and documents drafted	
	Activity 1.1.1. Mapping of local conflict resolution mechanisms through the participation of women and youth groups (IOM in coordination with FAO);	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3. Number of mapping exercises of conflict resolution mechanisms conducted</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 2 (one per target location)</p>	Reports, monitoring missions, maps and documents drafted	
	Activity 1.1.2. Mapping of youth committees and women's groups in target localities (IOM in coordination with FAO)	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.4. Number of mapping exercises of youth committees and youth groups conducted</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 2 (one per target location)</p>	Number of trainings conducted - reports detailing the active engagement of the community Stories/qualitative information taken from the community. Surveys and community feedback	
	Activity 1.1.3. Conduct and consolidate local hazard and risk assessments/mapping, including drivers of conflict and mapping of population movement in the area through a community-participatory process	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.5. Number of community vulnerability assessments conducted</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 2 (one per targeted location)</p>	Reports, monitoring missions, maps and documents drafted	
	Activity 1.1.4. Assess and identify local traditional early warning practices related to major hazards	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.6 Number of reports developed outlining and analyzing major hazards</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p>	Reports, monitoring missions, maps and documents drafted	

		Target: 2 (one per location)		
	Activity 1.1.5. Mapping of natural resources and completion of environmental analysis (IOM).	Output Indicator 1.1.7. Number of environmental analysis completed  Baseline: TBD Target: 1	Number of workshops conducted - reports detailing the active engagement of the community in the mapping exercises, . Surveys and community feedback, maps and reports completed	
	Output 1.2. Local conflict resolution mechanisms are strengthened through the integration of natural resource management mechanisms within those systems - with a particular focus on engagement of youth, women and civil society (IOM and FAO).	Output Indicator 1.2.1 % of target community members who indicate an improved level of knowledge of conflict resolution mechanisms and/or methods in their localities.  Baseline: TBD Target:75%  Output Indicator 1.2.2 % of youth and women reporting witnessing an overall improvement in representation in local conflict resolution mechanisms  Baseline: TBD Target: 65% women and 30% youth	Reports detailing the active engagement of the community in local activities. Stories/qualitative information taken from the community improvement committees. Community members report and provide examples of enhanced cooperation. Surveys and community feedback	
	Activity 1.2.1. Support peace negotiation platforms through youth-led civil society organizations (CSOs) management of communal natural resources, land restoration with reseeded for pastures, livestock corridors and cropping areas (IOM and FAO).	Output Indicator 1.2.3 % of targeted ad trained individuals who claim to have improved capacity to contribute to the resolution of conflicts related to the management of natural resources in their communities  Baseline: TBD Target: 65% of participants (40% women)	Reports detailing the active engagement of the community in local activities. Stories/qualitative information taken from the community improvement committees. Community members report and provide examples of enhanced cooperation. Surveys and community feedback	
	Activity 1.2.2. Organize dialogues between community leaders, including youth and women, to increase opportunities for their representation in conflict resolution mechanisms and resource management. (IOM)	Output Indicator 1.2.4: % of women reporting improved opportunities to share their views and participate in the decision-making process  Baseline:0 Target:65% (65% women and 35% young women)	Reports detailing the active engagement of the community in local activities. Stories/qualitative information taken from the community improvement committees. Community members report and provide examples of enhanced cooperation. Surveys and community feedback	

	Activity 1.2.3. Conduct youth and women leadership trainings based on identified needs to promote their direct involvement in conflict resolution (IOM and FAO)	Output Indicator 1.2.5 Number of leadership trainings conducted  Baseline:0 Target: 6  Output Indicator 1.2.6 % of trained youth reporting feeling more empowered to take decisions in conflict resolution  Baseline: 0 Target: 65% (50% women and 50% men)	Number of trainings conducted - reports detailing the active engagement of the community in the event/workshops. Surveys and community feedback	
	Activity 1.2.4 Develop Community Land Use Plans (CLUP) – (FAO and IOM)	Output Indicator 1.2.7 Number of community land use plans developed at locality level,  Baseline: TBD Target: 2	Number of detailed CLUPs reports with delineated land use types, profiles of legitimate land rights, customary and formal land governance roles, community rules on voluntary enforcement mechanism	
	Activity 1.2.5. Establish systems for resource management and early warning systems within existing or re-established conflict resolution mechanisms (IOM and FAO)	Output Indicator 1.2.8 Number of integrated functioning system (conflict resolution mechanisms integrated with natural resource management) established  Baseline:0 Target: 2 (one per targeted location)	Number of functioning systems established - reports detailing the active engagement of the community Surveys and community feedback	
	Activity 1.2.6: Establish links between local mechanisms strengthened/established and on-going national, regional and state level peacebuilding processes through conferences, workshops and missions (IOM and FAO)	Output Indicator 1.2.9. Number of workshops, conferences, events conducted establishing links between local mechanisms and national ones  Baseline: TBD Target: 5	Number of workshops conducted - reports detailing the active engagement of the community in the event/workshops. Surveys and community feedback	
Outcome 2: Joint natural resource management initiatives create entry points for inter-community collaboration and trust-building and for prevention/reduction of harmful environmental practices		Outcome Indicator 2a % of targeted household from host community who report an overall improvement in risk mitigation behavior and environmental consciousness within their communities  Baseline:0 Target:75%	Community interviews, feedback, monitoring missions and surveys.	Improved environmental conditions

		<p>Outcome Indicator 2b % of improvement in community trust in local integrated conflict resolution mechanisms in targeted communities</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 60% (improvement) (35% women, 25% men, 25% young women and 25% young men)</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2c % of community members who report improved inter-community collaboration and trust</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 65% (improvement) - (35% women, 25% men, 25% young women and 25% young men)</p>	<p>Reports detailing the active engagement of the community in local activities. Baseline and end line data – M&amp;E report. Stories/qualitative information taken from the community. Community members report and provide examples of enhanced cooperation. Surveys and community feedback</p>	TBD
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2d % of targeted community members feeling more confident (resilient) to manage and recover from future shocks</p> <p>Baseline : TBD Target: 60% (35% women, 25% men, 25% young women and 25% young men)</p>	<p>Baseline and end line data – M&amp;E report. Stories/qualitative information taken from the community. Community members report and provide examples of enhanced cooperation. Surveys and community feedback</p>	TBD
		<p>Output 2.1 Community members benefit from increased availability and affordability of alternative energy sources and sustainable use of natural resources (IOM And FAO)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 % Community members reporting to be satisfied with new energy solutions and technologies introduced</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target 65% (65% women and 65% male)</p>	<p>Community interviews, feedback, monitoring missions and surveys.</p>
	<p>Activity 2.1.1 Rehabilitate/establish new water sources to support livelihood activities and pastoralist movements (including livestock management livelihood (IOM and FAO)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2 # of targeted households (with increased access to water sources</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target:10,000 (65% women, 35% men)- (at least 2 water sources are rehabilitated/established)</p>	<p>Community interviews, feedback, monitoring missions and surveys, technical assessments,</p>	
	<p>Activity 2.1.2 Provide fuel-efficient stoves to reduce burden on biomass fuel (IOM)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3 # of targeted households (disaggregated by sex) with increased access to alternative energy solutions</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target:500 (60% female headed households, 40% male-headed households)</p>	<p>Community interviews, feedback, monitoring missions and surveys, technical assessments</p>	



	Activity 2.1.3 Provide diverse livelihood support services to men, women and youth in on- and off-farm IGS schemes plus others to build resilience that enables them to cope-with and recover from disasters (opportunities to create supply chains and links to the private sector). (IOM)	Output Indicator 2.1.4 # of targeted individuals, (disaggregated by sex and age) trained in livelihood activities and receiving start up support  Baseline:0 Target: 3,000 (45% women, 15% men, 25% young women and 15% young men)	Community interviews, feedback, monitoring missions and surveys, technical assessments	
	Output 2.2: Agro-forestry and collaborative forest management farming systems are established, inclusive of nomadic, refugee and mobile populations. (FAO and IOM)	Output indicator 2.2.1: % of targeted community members reporting improved knowledge of forest management farming systems  Baseline: TBD Target: 90% (90% women (40% of which are young women) and 90% men (40% of which are young men))	Community interviews, feedback, monitoring missions and surveys, technical assessments	
	Activity 2.2.1: Training of individuals on agro-forestry through newly developed training modules. (FAO)	Output Indicator 2.2.2 # individuals trained through the agro-forestry training modules  Baseline: TBD Target: 150	Community interviews, feedback, monitoring missions and surveys, technical assessments	
	Activity 2.2.2 Capacity development on agro-forestry to lead farmers (ToT) (FAO)	Output indicator 2.2.3: # of people trained on agro-forestry ToT Baseline TBD Target: 50 (30% women,30% men, 20% young women and 20% young men)	Community interviews, feedback, monitoring missions, technical assessments. Assessments of ToTs and post- training surveys.	
	Activity 2.2.3 Conduct tailor-made trainings for seedlings production, seeds collection and entrepreneurship for target lead farmers/pastoralists/migrants and refugees with focus on youth and women (FAO)	Output Indicator 2.2.4 # of tailor-made trainings for seedlings production, seeds collection and entrepreneurship focusing on youth and women conducted, no. of nurseries established and no. of seedlings produced.  Baseline:0 Target:10	Community interviews, feedback, monitoring missions and surveys, technical assessments. Post- training surveys.	
	Activity 2.2.4 Endorse community and home-based nurseries (for forest and rangeland) to restore natural resources (FAO)	Output Indicator 2.2.5: % viable seeds produced from community and home-based nurseries  Baseline:0 Target: 80% (45% women and 25% men, 20% young women, 20% young men)	Community interviews, feedback, monitoring missions and surveys, technical assessments	
	Activity 2.2.5 Construct seed storage facilities and procure small irrigation pumps, water canes, nursery shades and other	Output indicator 2.2.6: % of community members (within a locality) benefitting from seeds and tree seedling of fast growing wood seedlings plated	Community interviews, feedback, monitoring missions and surveys, technical assessments	

	accessories for production of fast growing trees/woods and cash crops to selected beneficiaries with focus on youth and women (FAO):	Baseline: 0 Target: 60% (45% women and 25% men, 20% young women, 20% young men))		
	Activity 2.2.6 Establish opportunities for natural resource driven economic interdependence between farmers and pastoralists (IOM)	Output Indicator 2.2.7 % of targeted farmers and pastoralists reporting improved collaboration and economic benefits  Baseline: 0 Target 60% (30% women, 20% young women, and 30% men and 20% young men)	Community interviews, feedback, monitoring missions and surveys, technical assessments	