

**Sudan Multi-Partner Trust Fund  
Project Document Template**



**Fund** Sudan Financing Platform MPTF  
**Project Title** Early warning and response for farmer-pastoralist conflict in South Kordofan

**MPTFO Project ID** Automatically assigned by MPTFO

	Contact Type	Name	e-mail	Position	Telephone
<b>Contacts</b>	Project Manager	Kyle Jacques	kjacques@iom.int	Project Coordinator	

**Window**  Enabler  
 Peacebuilding and Stabilization

**Pillar** **SRF Programmatic Approach**  
 Pillar II: support Peace Processes and implementation of future peace agreements

**Programmatic Approach 1.3: Promote availability and equitable access to natural resources, including land and water, to support food security and livelihoods, including through environmental protection initiatives**

**Programmatic Approach 1.4: Spatial planning at local level and development of essential community infrastructure; restoring, preserving and improving access to basic services, including essential primary health care, education, nutrition, water and sanitation, and digital communications, as well as shelter and housing for IDP/refugee returnees**

**Programmatic Approach 1.5: Support to livelihoods and income via emergency employment programmes, micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSME) development, Vocational Education and Training (VET), climate-resilient agriculture productivity, value chains and market access, including social protection measures for the most vulnerable**

Universal Markers	Gender Equality Marker	Risk	Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes:
Please consult <a href="#">UNCT Gender Equality Marker guidance note</a>	<input type="checkbox"/> GEM 0 <input type="checkbox"/> GEM 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GEM 2 <input type="checkbox"/> GEM 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<p>SDG 5: Gender Equality</p> <p>SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p> <p>SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> <p>Target 5.5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.</p> <p>Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p> <p>Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p> <p>Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p> <p>Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p>

Geographical Scope	Geographical Scope	Name of the Region	Country
	South Kordofan	Africa	Sudan

Tentative target localities:

- 1) Abu Kershola
- 2) Abu Jubayhah
- 3) Ghadeer

Final target location(s) along the central migratory routes in South Kordofan will be confirmed by participatory consultations in the project inception phase and output 1.1 and taking into account the prevailing security and access situation at the time of project inception.

**Participating Organizations (Lead in brackets)      Implementing Partners**

**Participating Organizations and Implementing Partners** (IOM) and FAO

All implementing partners that will be brought on to support the project will be determined by a standard competitive selection process to ensure sufficient capacities.

Possible implementing partners that will be considered include Darfur Development and Reconstruction Agency (DDRA), Al Massar Charity Organization, Vet-Care Organization, SoS Sahel Sudan and CBOs formed by SoS Sahel.

Programme Cost	Budget requested per agency	Agency	Amount	Comments
Please include the breakdown per Agency		IOM	2,250,000	
		FAO	1,750,000	
	<b>Total:</b>		<b><u>USD 4,000,000</u></b>	

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):

Programme Duration	Anticipated start date	10 November 2024
	Duration (In months)	18 months
	Anticipated end date	9 May 2026

**If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:**

**Extension of duration:**  Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):

**Programmatic review:**  Change of outcome/ output/ target area

**Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:**

**Additional MPTF budget:**  Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX

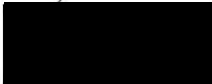
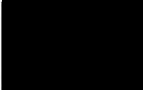
**Brief justification for amendment:**


*Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are*

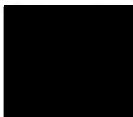
Type of submission:

- New project
- Project amendment

*not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.*



<p><b>Agreed by:</b></p> <p><b>Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC)</b></p> <p>Name: Clementine Nkweta-Salami</p> <p>Date and seal 21 October 2024</p> <p>Signature </p>	<p><b>Agreed by:</b></p> <p><b>Participating UN Organisation (PUNO) – lead agency</b></p> <p><b>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</b></p> <p>Name: Mohamed Refaat Chief of Mission</p> <p>Date </p> <p>Signature <i>03/10/2024</i></p> 
<p><b>Agreed by:</b></p> <p><b>Participating UN Organisation (PUNO)</b></p> <p><b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</b></p> <p>Name: Hongjie Yang FAO Representative in Sudan</p> <p>Date and seal </p> <p>Signature <i>06/10/2024</i></p> 	<p><b>Agreed by:</b></p> <p><b>Participating UN Organisation (PUNO)</b></p> <p>Name</p> <p>Date and seal</p> <p>Signature</p>



## Project narrative

**Title of the Project** Early warning and response for farmer-pastoralist conflict in South Kordofan

**Project Summary** *Describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs (max 500 words)*

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the reduction of conflict along migratory routes in South Kordofan, Sudan by 1) improving the availability of data pertaining to transhumance flows and conflicts related to livestock mobility, 2) leveraging this information in partnership with local-level structures to make informed decisions about interventions that could alleviate tensions and conflicts, and 3) implementing quick impact projects (QIPs) in strategic locations along transhumance routes to prevent and respond to conflicts.

In a context that has historically been heavily affected by conflict, relations between farmers and pastoralists continue to drive localized violence in South Kordofan, with a serious risk of further exacerbation by ongoing national-level conflict dynamics. Numerous migratory routes cross this border state. In many instances, pastoralist herds may traverse onto farmers land and graze or damage crops, or farmers may expand their agricultural land in a way that blocks traditional livestock routes, leading to conflict between these two groups, with potential escalation to military groups in the affected zones.

These dynamics are exacerbated by climate change-related factors, whereby environmental changes lead to evolution of the routes taken by herders for their migration, as well as the agricultural calendar of farming communities. Without properly functioning mechanisms at the local level to help mediate these movements, interactions between these groups often escalate into violence. Since the outbreak of conflict in April 2023, these existing tensions have been further exacerbated as the degrading economic and security situation has put further pressure on natural resources and community livelihoods.

The project seeks to address these drivers of conflict by piloting in South Kordofan a "Transhumance Tracking Tool" (TTT), which is an IOM tool that has been rolled out with evidence of peacebuilding impacts in other contexts. The TTT maps formal and informal transhumant corridors, monitors transhumance flows and captures real-time information on events and conflicts related to livestock mobility. This data, which is disaggregated by gender and age where possible, is combined with a localized alert system that uses networks of key informants to exchange information related to transhumance events (e.g., conflicts over water resources or grazing lands, or unusual pastoralist movements). In the current context in South Kordofan, this tool would also assess changes and deviations in migratory routes that have occurred as a result of ongoing fighting. Along with FAO's mobility mapping calendar that determines resting points of herders over the year, these components would be brought together to create an effective early warning system (EWS).

With this information and a better understanding of the dynamics and needs along livestock mobility routes of transhumant pastoralists, the project will support the establishment and/or strengthening of local conflict resolution mechanisms to effectively mediate these disputes and to use this information to make informed decisions about interventions that would alleviate tensions along migratory routes. In partnership with these mechanisms, IOM and FAO will intervene in strategic locations along transhumance routes to implement QIPs to address identified conflict risk points. The QIPs will be prioritized and designed based on the outcomes of a participatory community-based planning (CBP) process and monitored by project committees to be established at the community level, both to ensure their effectiveness as well as to monitor ongoing conflict sensitivity and do-no-harm considerations. QIPs may include the rehabilitation or establishment of water sources on or near migratory routes, the provision of environmentally sustainable livelihoods support, demarcation and restoration of migratory routes, and provision of animal health support.

**Consultation with stakeholders and communities, including government, UN system, civil society, marginalized groups**

*Describe with whom and in which geographic areas consultations were held (max 250 words)*

Given the limited data or memory of past hotspots and conflict zones, the project design has been informed by consultations conducted as part of ongoing projects led by IOM and FAO in South Kordofan since 2020, taking into account the historical and seasonal nature of conflicts. This will complement real-time data and strengthen early warning systems, enabling more targeted predictions in those areas. The feedback from these consultations has confirmed the overall project approach and theory of change, while also providing further insights into key factors for implementation, such as known nomadic resting areas, current displacement patterns, and accessibility challenges within the target localities.

These consultations have also helped to identify local authorities who will be key partners during the implementation of the project, including relevant native administration bodies who bear responsibility for matters related to land tenure rights and the resolution of disputes between farmers and pastoralists, including over unregulated grazing lands, sensitive agricultural areas, water shortages, lack of veterinary services and markets.

Discussions with women's associations also highlighted significant challenges due to discriminatory cultural norms, which limit their community representation although women play a key role in the process of cultivation and distribution of food within households. Agricultural associations were also identified who operate under conflict conditions, with fear of retaliation hindering engagement in peace negotiations. Despite this, it was noted that

some CBOs and CSOs still actively participate in conflict resolution activities.

The first planned activity under output 1.1 will be a comprehensive conflict analysis and transhumance mapping process, looking at historical and current patterns, which will also entail a series of participatory and representative consultations within the target localities facilitated by the project team, to further elaborate and refine these initial findings.

**Situation/ needs analysis**

*A brief summary of conflict analysis findings as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age- sensitive. (max 1200 words)*

The root causes of conflict in South Kordofan are diverse and grounded in a complex history of political and economic marginalisation, disputes over the governance and ownership of land, and grievances along ethnic lines.

South Kordofan is a region rich in ethnic and cultural diversity. The Nuba represent the largest ethnic group, but they are not homogenous: rather, they comprise numerous distinct communities, each with unique characteristics.

The second largest group in the state is the Baggara, primarily cattle herders who have historically migrated seasonally through South Kordofan. Recently, many Baggara have begun to settle and adopt agro-pastoralist lifestyles. Other ethnic groups in the region include the camel-herding Shanabia tribe, as well as the Fellata and Hausa. This rich tapestry of communities highlights the importance of specificity and careful consideration when addressing the diverse needs of South Kordofan's population.

The relationships between these different ethnic groups in South Kordofan have been significantly shaped by the history of marginalization of non-Arab ethnic groups in Sudan starting from pre-independence times when Turks and Egyptians were controlling Sudan. Arab tribes were empowered to exercise superiority over non-Arab tribes that shaped the social, political and economic dynamics of Sudan after its independence from British colonial powers.

Later, during the Anglo-Egyptian condominium, colonial authorities administered the Nuba Mountains under the "Closed District" policy, which sought to cut off the southern parts of Sudan from the influences of what the British considered a more "Arabized" culture of the north. However, this policy significantly deprived the Nuba of educational and livelihood opportunities and contributed to South Kordofan's continuing economic marginalization. It also created a greater collective political and cultural identity for the Nuba tribes that historically resisted assimilation attempts.

Such dynamics continued under successive governments following Sudan's independence, as regional disparities in economic development compared to other states continued to grow. Until today, South Kordofan remains one of the poorest states in Sudan, with key human development indicators falling well below the national average and impacting both broader groupings.

Over time, these dynamics were a key driver of mobilization of the Nuba communities to resist the state's attempts at assimilation and align to political and armed movements against the central government. South Kordofan was thus a frontline state during the Second Sudanese Civil War from 1983 to 2005. Arming of communities by the state and the SPLA, sparked by various incidents in the 1980s, also led to recruitment of community members into paramilitary and state military.

Many Nuba were displaced as a result of the conflict, and the Bashir regime encouraged the settlement of pro-government Arab tribes on arable land from which the Nuba had left. The Bashir regime also dispossessed many Nuba of their communal land by a land distribution and registration scheme for small farmers that favoured those politically linked to the government. Over the years, these policies significantly contributed to inter-communal distrust and grievances along ethnic lines.

In 2002 the Government and SPLM signed the Burgenstock Agreement enabling an internationally monitored cessation of hostilities, humanitarian access and crossline development and peacebuilding programmes under the Nuba Mountains Programme for Advancing Conflict Transformation (NMPACT). The Second Civil War officially ended with the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). However, many Nuba were disappointed that the CPA did not give South Kordofan the right of self-determination as had been granted to the South. Instead, the agreement loosely proposed mechanisms for consultations on the status of South Kordofan and Blue Nile (the "Two Areas") which never took place.

Discontent grew over time as key provisions of the CPA were never implemented. In 2011, these tensions boiled over into renewed conflict between the Government of Sudan and Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North, which had remained north of the new border between Sudan and South Sudan following the latter's secession. The conflict lasted from 2011 to 2016 and was characterized by government's alleged indiscriminate aerial bombing in the Nuba Mountains and denial of humanitarian access. The war ended with both sides declaring a unilateral cessation of hostilities in June 2016, following negotiations in Addis Ababa.

In 2017, internal divisions within the SPLM-N led to a split of the group into two factions: one following Malik Agar, the SPLM Chair, and the other Abdel Aziz Al-Hilu, the Deputy Chair. The split led to further violent clashes between those communities loyal to Agar and those loyal to Al-Hilu. In October 2020, the SPLM-N Malik Agar faction signed the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA), officially ending hostilities with the government. Al-Hilu refused to sign the

JPA and remained deeply critical of the transitional government and wider peace process. In September 2020, Al-Hilu signed a Declaration of Principles with Prime Minister Hamdok and another with General Burhan in March 2021, but negotiations stalled in June 2021 and have not resumed.

While conflict both between the government and armed movements, as within the armed movements themselves gradually decreased, South Kordofan remained deeply affected by conflicts and recurring cycles of violence. A 2023 UN inter-agency peacebuilding assessment found that relations between pastoralists and farmers were the primary cause of recent conflict in the state, as numerous migratory routes cross the state, and in many instances pastoralist herds traverse onto farmers land and graze or damage crops as they move in seasonal migrations. At the same time, farmers have gradually expanded their agricultural land in an attempt to maintain production levels amidst declining yields, often blocking these traditional routes.

The situation is further complicated by a lack of clear demarcation of migratory routes, as well as limited availability of water points and basic services along such routes, often incentivizing pastoralists to take alternate paths and increasing the likelihood of transgressing farmers' lands. While there had previously been traditional mechanisms between farmers and pastoralists to manage the timing of these movements and collectively agree to peaceful passage, over time these mechanisms fell into disuse, including due to the deterioration in relations between ethnic groups and outbreaks of violence between government and armed groups outlined above.

Like other parts of Sudan, South Kordofan is also significantly affected by desertification, soil degradation, changing seasonal rainfall patterns and other effects of climate change, which impacts the routes taken by herders for their migration as well as the agricultural calendar of farming communities they are in contact with. As early as the 1970s, North Kordofan has been severely affected by droughts, leading pastoralists to migrate southwards with their cattle earlier than usual, arriving frequently before the harvest was over.

These conflict factors also have distinctly gendered dynamics, as women in South Kordofan remain significantly marginalized due to cultural norms and socio-economic barriers. For example, many women in South Kordofan play a prominent role in subsistence farming, yet with significant obstacles to land ownership due to legal and cultural practices that favor men, and often putting them at greater risk of exclusion and disputes over agricultural lands. While women are integral to household level decision-making in many Nuba communities, they are also traditionally excluded from local-level governance and decision-making processes, without opportunities to influence mediation or conflict resolution processes. Moreover, youth are not often key actors in the process due to cultural dynamics, which value inputs of elders over younger voices.

Since the outbreak of conflict in April 2023, these existing sources of conflict have only been further exacerbated as the degrading economic and security situation has put further pressure on natural resources and community livelihoods. Latest analyses indicate that Sudan is facing the worst levels of acute food insecurity ever recorded in the country, with approximately half of the state of South Kordofan facing "crisis" or worse conditions (IPC phase 3 or above). The ongoing conflict has also further affected the shifting patterns of migratory routes, as active fighting makes previously used routes inaccessible.

**Alignment with existing frameworks and projects**

*A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks, and how it ensures national ownership (max 300 words)*

The project aligns with all three critical priority areas identified in the *UN in Sudan Common Approach and Priorities 2024* document: 1) basic services, stabilization, and resilience; 2) protection of civilians, human rights and rule of law, and 3) conflict prevention, social cohesion, and peacebuilding. Specifically, it addresses the critical gaps identified under priority area 2 that seek to "enhance data and information management for prevention including through improved early warning and human rights and protection incident monitoring and analysis."

The project also aligns with Outcome 1 of the Sudan MPTF-PBF Strategic Results Framework (SRF), and specifically those proposed programmatic approaches that relate to promoting the availability and equitable access to natural resources, basic services and sustainable livelihoods.

The project also supports Sudan's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP) by focusing on enhancing climate resilience through sustainable agriculture, improved water resource management and community-based adaptation strategies.

The project will ensure local ownership by collaborating closely with communities and local institutions (formal and informal) responsible for conflict management, land administration and community development. Importantly, this collaboration will not only take place during the initial consultation phase, but also throughout all stages of the project lifecycle to ensure community members and their representatives have influence and ownership over the planning, design and monitoring of the project activities. This will further ensure that the project's activities are embedded within the local and national context, enhancing sustainability and effectiveness in addressing farmer-pastoralist conflicts.

*A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, Sudan MPTF-funded or otherwise (max 300 words)*

The project fills a significant current strategic gap in the international response to the Sudan conflict by proposing an approach that spans the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus in a funding landscape that is otherwise strongly focused on the humanitarian response. Specifically, it

looks to anticipate possible future conflict through a data-driven and evidence-based approach and attempt to prevent such conflict by using targeted interventions that build on this knowledge to reduce tensions.

The project complements other relevant interventions, including those funded by the Sudan Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), such as the *Strengthening security and social cohesion in conflict hotspots along migratory routes in Blue Nile*, which IOM and FAO are also implementing with an approach that seeks to address tensions along migratory routes through community-driven prioritization of local needs.

The project will also build off the existing ongoing collaboration between IOM and FAO in the *Strengthening the Security-Climate Nexus* project in Gedaref, Sudan, in which the agencies are also implementing a community-based planning process to prioritize interventions meant to address environmental drivers of conflict. The project will also draw on lessons learned from the European Commission funded, FAO project on *Strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro Pastoral Communities in Darfur region and South Kordofan state* to strengthen the capacity of local institutions in conflict management and mediation.

#### **Project focus and approach**

*A brief description of the project focus and approach: describe the project's main objective, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in situation/ needs analysis. This section must be gender- and age- responsive. (max 400 words)*

The project aims to mitigate tensions and promote peaceful coexistence between farmer and pastoralist communities through proactive conflict prevention measures and inclusive community engagement.

**Main Objective:** The project's primary objective is to establish effective early warning systems and enhance community-based conflict resolution mechanisms in South Kordofan. It seeks to improve the capacity of local communities and CSOs, in partnership with relevant authorities, to anticipate and respond to conflict triggers swiftly and effectively.

**Implementation Strategy:** The project will adopt a multi-faceted approach:

1. **Early Warning Systems:** Develop and implement localized early warning systems that integrate traditional knowledge and modern technology to monitor conflict indicators such as resource scarcity, seasonal pastoralists' mobility patterns, climatic conditions, and inter-community tensions.
2. **Community Dialogue and Mediation:** Facilitate inclusive dialogue platforms that involve men, women and youth from both farmer and pastoralist communities. These platforms will promote mutual understanding, address grievances and strengthen social cohesion through culturally sensitive conflict resolution processes.
3. **Capacity Building:** Build the capacity of local leaders, peace committees, and women and youth groups in conflict analysis, mediation skills and peacebuilding techniques. Empower women and

youth to actively participate in decision-making processes related to conflict prevention and resolution.

4. **Livelihood Support:** Implement livelihood diversification programs that reduce dependency on finite natural resources. Provide training and resources for alternative income-generating activities, particularly targeting women and youth who are disproportionately affected by conflict.

The project addresses the root causes of farmer-pastoralist conflicts identified in the needs analysis:

- **Land and Resource Management:** Promotes sustainable land-use practices and equitable access to water and grazing areas, reducing competition and potential triggers for conflict.
- **Governance and Institutional Strengthening:** Enhances the capacity of local institutions to enforce land-use regulations and mediate disputes fairly. Promotes inclusive governance that considers gender and age dynamics, ensuring equitable representation and decision-making.
- **Social Cohesion and Gender Inclusivity:** Fosters inclusive community engagement that acknowledges and addresses gender-specific vulnerabilities and roles in conflict dynamics. Empower women and youth as agents of peace and resilience in their communities.

The project will integrate gender- and age-responsive approaches throughout its activities and ensure interventions are tailored to meet the specific needs and vulnerabilities of different demographic groups. This holistic approach not only aims to prevent conflicts but also to build sustainable peace and resilience in South Kordofan state.

#### Project-level Theory of Change

*Outline the Theory of Change and explain the assumptions about why you expect the project interventions to lead to changes in the conflict factors identified in the conflict analysis. Note, this is not a summary statement of your project's outcomes. (max 500 words)*

The project is grounded in three fundamental assumptions, each which seek to explain the intended change pathway from the proposed project approach to the overall intended outcome.

Under output 1, the project focuses on improving the availability of data pertaining to transhumance flows and conflicts related to livestock mobility. This is based on the assumption that a key factor driving continued conflict in South Kordofan is the *scarcity* of reliable and up-to-date information related to transhumant flows, and their impact on community level social cohesion and dynamics, reducing the possibility of effective early warning.

Under output 2, the project focuses on enhancing the capacity of local-level structures to make evidence-based decisions about interventions that could alleviate tensions, disputes and conflicts. This is based on an assumption that these bodies do not already possess sufficient capacity to manage or mitigate conflicts, and that they do not already have sufficient information to function as effective early warning mechanisms.

Under output 3, the project focuses on implementing quick impact projects in strategic locations along transhumance routes to alleviate tensions, including rehabilitation of community infrastructure, and provision of agricultural and livestock inputs. This is based on the assumption that it is both the absence as well as the *inequitable distribution* of basic services and livelihoods that is driving tensions in communities along migratory routes.

A summary of the project's theory of change would therefore be as follows:

IF the availability and reliability of data pertaining to transhumance flows and livestock mobility is increased, and

IF this information can be effectively used by local stakeholders to provide early warning of possible conflicts and potential mitigation measures, and

IF both the availability and equitable distribution of livelihoods and basic services is improved along migratory routes,

THEN levels of conflict along migratory routes in South Kordofan should decrease.

The theory of change has been in part previously validated by final evaluations of former projects implementing the Transhumance Tracking Matrix in other contexts, which demonstrated that these approaches combined can have a positive impact on reducing levels of violence in target areas. This project will seek to test these assumptions within the context of South Kordofan, including by measuring key assumptions along the theory of change pathway through the monitoring and evaluation framework.

*Provide a narrative description of key project components (outcomes and outputs), ensuring sufficient attention to gender, age and other key differences that should influence the project approach. In describing the project elements, be sure to indicate important considerations related to sequencing of activities (max 1000 words)*

## Project components

***Outcome 1: Communities along migratory routes in South Kordofan experience decreased levels of conflict.***

**Output 1.1: Data and information enabling peaceful management of transhumant flows is collected, analysed, and used by relevant stakeholders.**

Under output 1.1, IOM and FAO will establish and support a network of local enumerators, building on IOM's existing displacement tracking matrix (DTM) capacities, to collect data on and map formal and informal transhumant corridors. This will provide real-time information on transhumance flows as well as events and conflicts related to livestock mobility. For this, the project will leverage networks of local key informants to exchange information related to transhumance events (e.g., conflicts over water resources or grazing lands, unusual pastoralist movements). The project will make use of various solutions to ensure that data can be collected and disseminated even in situations of unreliable network access (ex. Kobo data collection tools that do not require internet connectivity.)

This output will commence with a comprehensive conflict analysis and mapping of transhumance routes in the intervention areas, including extensive consultations with communities to refine the project team's understanding of key areas of tension along the routes, and confirm the final project locations. The conflict analysis will also form the basis of a conflict sensitivity monitoring and planning tool to be developed by the project team, so as to ensure do-no-harm on a continuous basis.

The primary focus of the output will then be on the establishment of the data collection mechanisms and scaling up of the transhumance tracking tool to generate a regular flow of data. Once the primary TTT mechanisms have been established and initial data is available, the project team will work in partnership with local stakeholders to support the dissemination and use of the data, adhering to data protection principles, including through the production of regular reports on key mobility and transhumance trends. This will include leveraging low-tech solutions, such as mobile phone based messaging, to ensure that information can be shared even in instances of low internet connectivity.

To avoid any protection risks, no raw data will be shared outside of IOM. Some key stakeholders such as UN agencies and the donor have access to summary findings of the data collected to inform our collective interventions and monitor this project's progress.

*List of activities under output 1.1:*

Activity 1.1.1: Comprehensive conflict analysis and mapping of transhumance routes, including mobility planning using a transhumance calendar (IOM and FAO)

Activity 1.1.2: Establish data collection mechanism and roll out Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) in target locations (IOM)

Activity 1.1.3: Facilitate uptake and use of TTT data and analysis within communities, including producing regular reports and working with local partners to disseminate information in target locations (IOM)

**Output 1.2: Local-level structures responsible for early warning and managing community conflicts linked to transhumance are supported and strengthened.**

With a better understanding of the dynamics and needs along livestock mobility routes of transhumant pastoralists generated from output 1.1, the project will support the establishment, if not already in place, and strengthening of local conflict resolution mechanisms to effectively use this information to make informed decisions about interventions that would alleviate tensions along migratory routes. These mechanisms would be

involved at each stage of the interventions, including their design, targeting, and implementation, as well as ongoing community-based monitoring and evaluation to provide updates about the project's effects and ensure conflict sensitivity.

This output will commence with a comprehensive, gender-sensitive mapping of existing conflict resolution and natural resource management structures at the community level. Based on this mapping and a nuanced understanding of existing capacities and entry points, the project will provide targeted support to strengthen these bodies where they exist, or establish new mechanisms where they do not, including through the provision of trainings on transhumance monitoring and natural resource management, underscoring the key principle of local ownership at every level.

To ensure that the project's interventions are fully context-specific and tailored to the specific needs of communities, the project will also support the organization of community dialogues between farmers and pastoralists, including women and young people, to collectively identify key points of tension along migratory routes. IOM's flagship community-based planning process (CBP) will then be rolled out to identify quick impact projects most likely to resolve tensions that will be implemented under output 3. CBP is an IOM approach that puts communities at the centre of peace and recovery activities, empowering them to identify their own priorities and solutions, and accompanying them to translate these priorities into clear community action plans and context-specific interventions. As part of this, the project will ensure to target all relevant stakeholders, including pastoralists, farmers and IDPs, and to ensure representation of all relevant ethnic backgrounds. This will also entail the establishment and empowerment of community committees, who in addition to ensuring that the interventions are sustainable and owned by communities themselves, will also function as community-based monitoring focal points to provide feedback on the continued effectiveness of interventions, and ensure ongoing do no harm.

A strong emphasis will be placed on ensuring the meaningful participation of women and young people in these forums by integrating an analysis of obstacles to women's and youth's participation under output 1.1 activities and, where possible, leveraging existing influential roles of women and youth (ex. in natural resource management) as a programmatic entry point.

*List of activities under output 1.2:*

Activity 1.2.1: Conduct a comprehensive, gender-sensitive mapping of existing conflict resolution and natural resource management structures at the community level (ex. crop protection committees, farmer-herder forums) (IOM & FAO)

Activity 1.2.2: Facilitate the revival of local conflict prevention and resolution structures and enhance the capacity of community-based conflict resolution mechanisms in South Kordofan (IOM & FAO)

Activity 1.2.3: Conduct community awareness raising and training campaigns on conflict resolution, with a specific focus on women and youth groups (IOM & FAO)

Activity 1.2.4: Facilitate inclusive dialogue peace platforms between farmers and pastoralists and with the participation of women and young people (IOM)

Activity 1.2.5: Conduct the community-based planning (CBP) process to identify interventions along migratory routes most likely to resolve tensions (IOM)

**Output 1.3: Community-level quick impact projects are delivered along migratory routes based on evidence and analysis.**

Based on the data generated under output 1.1, and in partnership with the mechanisms re-established and/or strengthened under output 1.2, IOM and FAO will intervene in strategic locations along transhumance routes to implement quick impact projects (QIPs) to address identified conflict risk points. The specific QIPs to be implemented will depend on the consensus reached under outputs 1.1 and 1.2 but are expected to include: the rehabilitation of basic community infrastructure, including water sources and veterinary posts, provision of agricultural inputs and rangeland management tools, and facilitating the exchange of goods between communities.

*List of activities under output 1.3:*

Activity 1.3.1: Rehabilitation/construction of basic community infrastructure (ex. water sources, veterinary posts, markets) (IOM & FAO)

Activity 1.3.2: Provision of agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, and fertilizers) to improve crop production and resilience (FAO)

Activity 1.3.3: Provision of rangeland management tools and livestock inputs (FAO)

Activity 1.3.4: Training on processing and value addition for agricultural and livestock products, empowering communities to increase the value of their produce (FAO).

Activity 1.3.5: Facilitate the exchange of goods between communities to encourage economic interaction and mutual benefit. (IOM & FAO)

**Geographic and beneficiary targeting, including selection criteria and strategy.**

*Provide a justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of stakeholders/beneficiaries (must be disaggregated by sex and age). Indicate whether stakeholders have been consulted in the design of this proposal. Do not repeat all outputs and activities from the Results Framework (max 250 words)*

South Kordofan has been selected as a target state owing to its alignment with several selection criteria, including: a) the presence of migratory routes

and significant reported incidents of transhumance-related conflict, including those related to climate-change and environmental degradation, b) sufficient security and access conditions to reasonably ensure implementation can proceed, and c) existing capacity of IOM, FAO and implementing partners, including previous instances of successfully-implemented projects.

The specific targeted geographic areas within South Kordofan are based on those localities through which the central migratory routes pass, as well as historical and recent data on incidence of intercommunal conflicts and rates of displacement. These localities have also been target locations for previously implemented projects, which has allowed for more precise confirmation of accessibility considerations as well as tentative implementing partners with capacities in the area. As indicated above, the specific locations within these localities in which the project will be implemented will be determined by the comprehensive consultations and conflict analysis planned to take place under output 1.1. Considering the current conflict context, it may be necessary to adjust the targeted locations depending on the prevailing context dynamics at the time of the project's inception period.

The stakeholders and beneficiaries that will be targeted by the project will be determined by the CBP process planned under output 1.2. CBP is an inclusive and participatory gender and age sensitive process which empowers communities to define and prioritize their own needs. As part of this process, different groups within communities are brought together across political, ethnic and other divides to work toward common goals. As part of this, the project will ensure to target all relevant stakeholders, including pastoralists, farmers and IDPs, and to ensure representation of all relevant ethnic backgrounds. As this process will also determine the specific nature and scope of the interventions, it is not yet possible to provide an estimate on the specific number of expected beneficiaries.

**Gender considerations**

*Briefly explain through which intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment (max 250 words)*

This project is informed by the understanding that different conflict and socio-economic factors affect men, women, young men, and young women in unique ways, and that the project must be responsive to these dynamics to be effective.

Many women in South Kordofan often still face strict social norms that restrict their work outside the confines of home to economic zones close to their compounds. Working on the 'near' and 'far' farms for agriculture communities and close to the livestock, and the majority continue to work on small family farms. Thus, women will likely face barriers to participation in activities that concern community decision-making, though livelihoods opportunities could also be a gender-specific entry point for building confidence and addressing disempowerment in the long term.

In pastoralist communities, cultural norms often strongly discriminate against women's leadership roles in decision-making fora, and thus identifying entry points to ensure representation in community-based groups and peace negotiation platforms will also be a priority for the project.

This project will also look to target specific project components in ways that both acknowledge and respond to these diverse backgrounds. For example, considering women often must travel far distances to access markets, the project may explore options to diversify food options closer to home, such as through vegetable gardening and small animal husbandry.

A comprehensive, gender-sensitive conflict analysis will be conducted under output 1.1, including gender-disaggregated focus group discussions to ensure women's concerns and priorities are clearly articulated. The project will also specifically involve both women and youth as enumerators and key informants and increase their active participation in local conflict resolution mechanisms, provided it is judged safe for them to take part.

**Project  
Management and  
Coordination**

*List all direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Lead Organization that will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local knowledge and existing capacity (max 500 words)*

The recipient organizations will be IOM and FAO, with IOM functioning as lead agency.

IOM and FAO have established field presence in South Kordofan state, existing positive working relationships with local stakeholders including (I)NGOs, the authorities and native administration, and a deep understanding of the state's complex context.

IOM will build on its extensive history of managing the needs of mobile populations in South and West Kordofan, through community-based approaches aimed at reducing tensions and promoting social cohesion amongst communities. Notably, IOM was part of the UN Trust Fund for Human Security Programme in Sudan 2020-2023 'Recovering from Conflict: Integrated Support for Most Vulnerable Communities in South Kordofan' and now leads the 2023-2025 'Addressing Human Security through Integrated Support for the Most Vulnerable and Crisis-Affected Communities in South Kordofan' targeting Abu Kershola, Dalami, and Abu Jubaiha. IOM also has considerable experience in implementing emergency projects in South Kordofan, including through partnership with national NGOs. IOM's DTM provides partners with frequent early warning/flash and situation updates on incidents, sudden displacements, and population movements through remote and field visits by over 300 field-based enumerators and over 1,500 key informants across Sudan. This experience underscores IOM Sudan's capacity to collect and analyse data in real-time, as required for the success of this project.

FAO implements diverse projects in South Kordofan that facilitate social dialogue between pastoralists and farmers involved in conflict over natural resources, promoting equitable access to and sustainable management of these valuable assets. FAO has highly relevant experience in inclusive community-based demarcation of livestock mobility routes, development of livestock infrastructure and provision of veterinary health services rooted in a conflict-sensitive understanding of the context. Lessons learnt from such projects in Greater Kordofan inform the necessity of undertaking in-depth analysis to determine the needs of farmers and pastoralists in specific periods of the year, that in turn promotes trust among actors, strengthening social cohesion within the deconfliction area in which actors face competition over limited natural resources, and strengthening traditional/local institutions. These projects facilitated peaceful access to and use of natural resources affecting communities' livelihoods, such as water, grazing and farmland. Considering the protracted nature of the crisis and challenges, FAO temporarily reduced staff presence in South Kordofan state but considers this project essential and feasible, especially given the importance of livestock for the livelihoods of both communities and willingness of local and traditional institutions in supporting proposed initiatives.

All implementing partners that will be brought on to support the project will be determined by a standard competitive selection process to ensure sufficient capacities. IOM and FAO procurement standard will be adhered to, which includes a robust due diligence process. The use of implementing partners is in line with IOM's localization strategy targeted at improving access and sustainability. Possible implementing partners that will be considered include Darfur Development and Reconstruction Agency (DDRA), Al Massar Charity Organization, Vet-Care Organization, SoS Sahel Sudan and CBOs formed by SoS Sahel.

*Indicate the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with the MPTF-PBF Secretariat (max 500 words)*

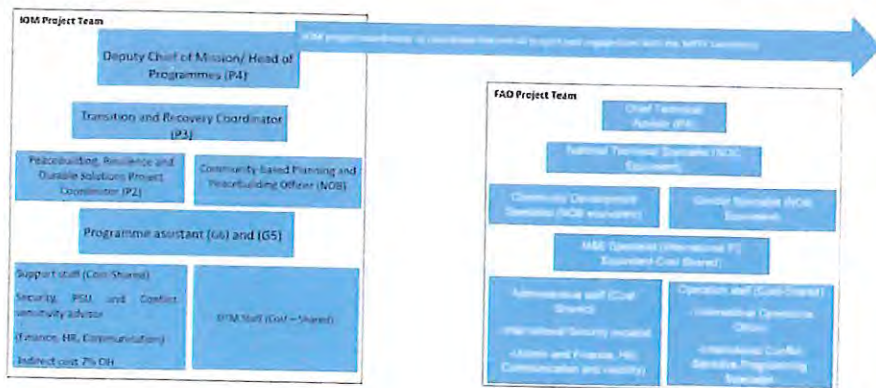
For IOM, the project will fall under the oversight of the Transition and Recovery (TRD) Coordinator, who will be based in Port Sudan, and will provide both strategic and operational support to the project activities, as well as ensure coordination with the wider TRD portfolio. A national Programme Assistant will oversee the day-to-day implementation of the project, to be based in either Kadugli or Port Sudan depending on security and access considerations at the time of project inception. A national Transition and Recovery Officer will also provide additional administrative and operational support from Port Sudan. Transhumance Tracking Matrix (TTT) activities under output 1.1 will be supported by the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team, including a DTM coordinator, reporting officer, data analysts, database assistants and field assistants. Unlike some other UN agencies, IOM is a projectized agency. Therefore, this project proposal includes all technical and support staff as well as office costs required to successfully implement as there is no available

core funding that has been paid by member states at a central level. Moreover, the specific programming components under this project require adequate technical expertise and strong staff components as we build the capacity of partners and key stakeholders to ensure the sustainability of IOM's efforts after project closure. Finally, office costs also cover operational expenses associated with implementation in Sudan, for example, logistics and to ensure staff safety and security. This allocation of resources reflects our commitment to ensuring the successful implementation of this initiative despite the challenging operational environment.

In FAO the project will be under the oversight of the Chief Technical Advisor with core project staff that include a national technical specialist, community development specialist and gender specialist. The national technical specialist will provide technical expertise and guidance in agriculture and livestock management and oversee the implementation of the project activities. The community development specialist will engage with local communities to identify their needs and priorities and facilitate community participation in project planning and implementation while the gender specialist will ensure gender considerations are integrated into all project activities.

A fraction of time of other staff members who will provide technical and operational support and secure the implementation environment will be cost-shared. These staff members include an international operations officer who will oversee project operations and ensure efficient implementation; an international security specialist that will develop and implement security protocols and procedures, conduct risk assessments and manage security risks; an international conflict sensitive programming specialist that integrates conflict sensitivity into project implementation, support conflict analysis and develop strategies to mitigate conflict-related risks; and others.

The project will ensure ongoing coordination with the PBF-MPTF Secretariat, and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office Peace and Development Advisor, including through monthly update meetings, as well as presentations to the MPTF Steering Committee on key project progress as relevant.



**Fund Management Arrangement** Funds will be channelled through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund office in New York, which is the administrative agent for this project.

**Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting** *Describe the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data. Include: a budget break-down for both monitoring and evaluation activities, including collection of baseline and end line data and an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. (max 250 words)*

The project will develop a comprehensive M&E plan based on the Sudan MPTF M&E planning template, clearly outlining proposed means of verification, frequency of data collection and relevant project focal points. Enumerators will operate under sub-national structures, specifically under IOM sub offices in the state with overall supervision by the DTM coordinator. Data will be protected in accordance with IOM Data Protection Principles.

For reporting on outcome level indicators, the project will rely on the data collected by the TTT, which will include quantitative measures on incidents of conflict, as well as perception measures on attitudes towards other communities and feelings of safety collected through the initial conflict analysis and mapping under output 1.1. Outcome level indicators will be in line with the PBF-MPTF SRF indicators, as well as those of the UN Common Approach results framework.

At the output level, the project will establish ongoing monitoring systems that will be jointly overseen by the project team, implementing partners and community stakeholders to assess the completion status of the interventions as well as statistics on use and satisfaction. This system is planned to entail robust remote monitoring systems, on which implementing partners and community stakeholders will be trained.

Dedicated indicators will also be developed following the conflict analysis to ensure the ongoing conflict sensitivity of the interventions, including to track the evolving conflict context and the project's interaction with key conflict factors.

As per MPTF reporting requirements, the project team will prepare narrative and financial reports on a bi-annual basis.

The project will contract an independent consultant or firm to conduct the final evaluation.

**Project exit strategy/ sustainability**

*Briefly explain the project's exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding, or end of activities which do not need further support (max 250 words)*

Community based planning is fostering community ownership and engagement by involving community members in the planning process. Community members develop a commitment that encourages ongoing support even after the project ends. This approach focuses on building local capacities through training, ensuring that communities have the skills and resources to manage initiatives independently. Tailoring interventions to local needs increases their relevance and acceptance, while partnerships with local stakeholders provide ongoing support. Additionally, incorporating feedback mechanisms and discussions about exit strategies from the outset ensures that projects remain responsive and sustainable. Ultimately, this approach promotes a long-term vision for development, empowering communities to thrive independently beyond the project's duration.

## **Annexes**

- Annex 1: Detailed budget (separate excel spreadsheet)
- Annex 2: Risk register
- Annex 3: Results Framework
- Annex 4: Annual workplan

## Annex 2: Risk-register

Event Description	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
<p><b>Risk #1: Security:</b> The security situation in South Kordofan deteriorates to the extent that access to target communities is impeded.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Political <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Operational</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Financial <input type="checkbox"/> Reputational	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>High</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Very High <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> Rare <input type="checkbox"/> Unlikely <input type="checkbox"/> Possible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Likely</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Very Likely <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> Insignificant <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Major</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable	<p>IOM, FAO, and their partners will continuously monitor the operating environment in South Kordofan, including with information generated by the TTT, and informed by ongoing consultations with partners in target locations. It is anticipated that implementation of project activities will be done largely in partnership with Sudanese organizations that will have greater access to target areas in the event that the security situation restricts movement. In case access to relevant areas is disrupted completely, the project team will inform the Sudan MPTF team immediately and temporarily suspend activities if necessary.</p>	IOM FAO project implementation team
<p><b>Risk #2: Political:</b> Uncertainty or frequent changes in government representatives or focal points within local authorities given the rapidly changing political-military environment results in delays to implementation, including in securing necessary travel permits to access implementation areas</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Political</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Operational <input type="checkbox"/> Financial <input type="checkbox"/> Reputational	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Medium</b> <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Very High <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> Rare <input type="checkbox"/> Unlikely <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Possible</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Likely <input type="checkbox"/> Very Likely <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> Insignificant <input type="checkbox"/> Minor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Moderate</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable	<p>From the outset, IOM and FAO project teams will prioritize establishing strong relationships with authorities at locality and village level to sensitize them to the project objectives and implementation workplan. In addition to realizing the project's commitment to national ownership, this will also help to facilitate the cooperation of authorities in providing any clearances or endorsement required for implementation. The teams will also seek to identify technical-level focal points with whom contact can be maintained even in the event of changes at higher levels of</p>	IOM FAO project implementation team

<p><b>Risk #3: Operational/Logistical:</b> Necessary supplies for project implementation (ex. Fuel, materials) are inaccessible due to conflict developments, movement restrictions, market fluctuations, or other supply chain issues</p>	<p>€ Political  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Operational</b>          € Financial          € Reputational</p>	<p>€ Low  <input type="checkbox"/> Medium  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>High</b>          € Very High          € Not applicable</p>	<p>€ Rare          € Unlikely  <input type="checkbox"/> Possible  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Likely</b>          € Very Likely          € Not applicable</p>	<p>€ Insignificant          € Minor  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Moderate</b>          € Major          € Extreme          € Not applicable</p>	<p>The project team will prepare procurement plans for all anticipated needs well in advance of planned activity implementation, to provide ample time for pursuing alternative strategies if necessary. The conflict analysis under output 1.1 will include an assessment of current market and socio-economic conditions, also to ensure that interventions prioritized under community-based planning are realistic and achievable.</p>	<p>IOM FAO project implementation team</p>	
<p><b>Risk #4: Conflict sensitivity:</b> The project interventions are perceived by communities to be exacerbating existing tensions, and risk violating do no harm principles.</p>	<p>€ Political          € Operational          € Financial  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Reputational</b></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Low  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Medium</b>          € High          € Very High          € Not applicable</p>	<p>€ Rare  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Unlikely</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Possible          € Likely          € Very Likely          € Not applicable</p>	<p>€ Insignificant          € Minor          € Moderate  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Major</b>          € Extreme          € Not applicable</p>	<p>The project will commence with a comprehensive conflict analysis to ensure a robust and up-to-date understanding of key conflict factors in target locations. This analysis will form the basis of a dedicated conflict sensitivity plan to be developed by the project team, whereby each conflict factor has a dedicated mitigation and monitoring plan to assess the project's interaction with the context and possible adaptation measures. This will include leveraging the community-based monitoring system that will be set up by the project to function as a community feedback mechanism to receive real-time information on possible unintended negative</p>	<p>IOM FAO project implementation team</p>	



### Annex 3: Results Framework (must include sex- and age- disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: Communities along migratory routes in South Kordofan experience decreased levels of conflict.</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 a</p> <p>Number of reported conflicts between pastoralists and farmers in target areas</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p>Ad hoc data collection and reported in quarterly basis</p>	<p>IOM Sudan DTM data, including from TTT</p> <p>Conflict tracking documents from local conflict resolution structures</p> <p>External sources, including Armed Conflict Location &amp; Event Data (ACLED), UNDP conflict risk dashboard</p> <p>Final evaluation</p>	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 b</p> <p>% of community members who report increased trust in members of communities of which they are not a member</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD (must be disaggregated by gender and age)</p>	<p>Baseline perception survey (aligned with conflict analysis under output 1.1) and endline household perception survey</p> <p>Ongoing reports from community-based monitoring systems</p> <p>Final evaluation</p>	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c</p> <p>% of community members who report adequate access to land, water, and basic services</p> <p>(Aligned with PBF-MPTF Strategic Results Framework Indicator 1d)</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p>	<p>Baseline household perception survey (aligned with conflict analysis under output 1.1) and endline household perception survey</p>	

	<p>Output 1.1</p> <p>Data and information enabling peaceful management of transhumant flows is collected, analyzed, and used by relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1: Comprehensive conflict analysis and mapping of transhumance routes, including mobility planning using a transhumance calendar (IOM and FAO)</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Establish data collection mechanism and roll out Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) in target locations (IOM)</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Facilitate uptake and use of TTT data and analysis within communities, including producing regular reports and working with local partners to disseminate information in target locations</p>	<p>Target: TBD (must be disaggregated by gender and age)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of comprehensive conflict analyses and mapping of transhumance routes</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 1 report prepared, covering 3 target localities</p>	<p>Ongoing reports from community-based monitoring systems</p> <p>Final evaluation</p>	
	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 Establishment of operational Transhumance Tracking Tool in target locations</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 1 TTT, covering 3 target localities</p>		<p>Ongoing project monitoring and reporting</p> <p>Regular TTT reports</p>		
	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3 Number of individuals in target locations who report being able to access and use information provided by TTT.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: TBD (pending findings of conflict analysis and community mapping)</p>		<p>Endline household perception survey</p> <p>Ongoing project monitoring and reporting</p> <p>Ongoing reports from community-based monitoring systems</p>		
	<p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Local-level structures responsible for early warning and managing community conflicts linked to transhumance are supported and strengthened.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1: Conduct a comprehensive, gender-sensitive</p>	<p>Target: TBD (must be disaggregated by gender and age)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number of mappings of conflict resolution and natural resource management structures at community-level</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 3 (1 per locality)</p>	<p>Ongoing project monitoring and reporting</p>	
	<p>Activity 1.2.2: Conduct a comprehensive, gender-sensitive</p>		<p>Output indicator 1.2.2 Number of conflict resolution and natural resource mechanisms established or strengthened</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Meeting minutes of conflict resolution mechanisms</p>	

<p>mapping of existing conflict resolution and natural resource management structures at the community level (ex. crop protection committees, farmer-herder forums) (IOM &amp; FAO)</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2: Facilitate the revival of local conflict prevention and resolution structures and enhance the capacity of community-based conflict resolution mechanisms in South Kordofan (IOM &amp; FAO)</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3: Conduct community awareness raising and training campaigns on conflict resolution, with a specific focus on women and youth groups (IOM &amp; FAO)</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4: Facilitate inclusive dialogue peace platforms between farmers and pastoralists and with the participation of women and young people (IOM)</p> <p>Activity 1.2.5: Conduct the community-based planning (CBP) process to identify interventions along migratory routes most likely to resolve tensions (IOM)</p>	<p>Target: At least 3 (1 per locality)</p>	<p>Ongoing project monitoring and reporting</p> <p>Ongoing reports from community-based monitoring systems</p>	
	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3 Number of participants in community awareness raising and training activities</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: TBD (minimum 50% women, 30% young people)</p>	<p>Attendance sheets</p> <p>Ongoing project monitoring and reporting</p>	
	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.4 Number of participants in community peace dialogue platforms</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: TBD (minimum 40% women, 30% young people)</p>	<p>Attendance sheets</p> <p>Meeting minutes of dialogues</p> <p>Ongoing project monitoring and reporting</p>	
	<p>Output indicator 1.2.5 Number of community action plans (CAPs) developed on basis of community-based planning (CBP) process</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3 (1 per locality)</p>	<p>Completed community action plans (CAPs)</p> <p>Ongoing project monitoring and reporting</p>	
	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 Number of community infrastructures constructed or rehabilitated</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3 (at least 1 per locality, pending results of community-based planning exercise)</p>	<p>Ongoing reports from community-based monitoring systems</p> <p>Ongoing project monitoring and reporting</p>	
<p>Output 1.3</p> <p>Community-level quick impact projects are delivered along migratory routes based on evidence and analysis.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1: Rehabilitation/construction of basic community infrastructure (ex. water sources, veterinary posts, markets) (IOM &amp; FAO)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2 Number of individuals receiving and using agricultural inputs</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: TBD (pending results of community-based planning exercise)</p>	<p>Beneficiary lists</p> <p>Ongoing reports from community-based monitoring systems</p>	

Outcome 2:  (Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)	Activity 1.3.2: Provision of agricultural inputs (seeds, tools and fertilizers) to improve crop production and resilience (FAO)  Activity 1.3.3: Provision of rangeland management tools and livestock inputs (FAO)  Activity 1.3.4: Training on processing and value addition for agricultural and livestock products, empowering communities to increase the value of their produce (FAO).  Activity 1.3.5: Facilitate the exchange of goods between communities to encourage economic interaction and mutual benefit. (IOM & FAO)	Output Indicator 1.3.3 Number of individuals receiving rangeland management tools and livestock inputs Baseline: 0 Target: TBD (pending results of community-based planning exercise)	Beneficiary lists  Ongoing reports from community-based monitoring systems	
		Output indicator 1.3.4 Number of participants in processing and value addition trainings Baseline: 0 Target: TBD (pending results of community-based planning exercise)	Attendance sheets  Ongoing project monitoring and reporting	
		Output indicator 1.3.5 Number of participants who report increased economic interactions with members of communities of which they are not a member Baseline: 0 Target: TBD (pending results of baseline survey and initial conflict analysis)	Baseline perception survey (aligned with conflict analysis under output 1.1) and endline household perception survey  Ongoing reports from community-based monitoring systems	
		Outcome Indicator 2 a Baseline: Target:		
		Outcome Indicator 2 b Baseline: Target:		
	Outcome Indicator 2 c Baseline: Target:			
	Output 2.1 Baseline: Target:	Output Indicator 2.1.1 Baseline: Target:		

<p>List of activities under this Output:</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:</p>		
	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:</p>		
	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:</p>		
	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:</p>		
	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.3</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:</p>		
	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.1</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:</p>		
	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.2</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:</p>		
	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.3</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:</p>		
	<p>Outcome Indicator 3 a</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:</p>		
	<p>Outcome Indicator 3 b</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:</p>		
<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p>			

<p>Output 3.1</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p>	Outcome Indicator 3 c	Baseline: Target:		
	Output Indicator 3.1.1	Baseline: Target:		
	Output Indicator 3.1.2	Baseline: Target:		
	Output Indicator 1.1.3	Baseline: Target:		
	Output Indicator 3.2.1	Baseline: Target:		
	Output Indicator 3.2.2	Baseline: Target:		
	Output Indicator 3.2.3	Baseline: Target:		
	Output Indicator 3.3.1	Baseline: Target:		
	Output Indicator 3.3.2	Baseline: Target:		
	Output Indicator 3.3.3	Baseline: Target:		
<p>Output 3.2</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p>				
<p>Output 3.3</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p>				

**Annex 4: Annual Workplan**  
Adapt duration for project period

OUTPUTS and ACTIVITIES	MONTHS																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Output 1:																		
Activity 1.1	x	x	x															
Activity 1.2				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.3						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Output 2:																		
Activity 2.1	x	x	x															
Activity 2.2			x	x	x	x	x	x										
Activity 2.3				x	x	x	x	x										
Activity 2.4								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 2.5								x	x									
Output 3																		
Activity 3.1									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.3									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.4									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.5									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

## Annex 5: 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	Once the project starts and consultations have taken place, IO and FAO will select partners that meet the needs identified by communities in accordance with each agency's due diligence measures.
2.	Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? If so, please attach to the submission.		X	TORs for project staff will be developed and circulated as part of project inception phase
3.	Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline?		X	Project sites will be determined following the consultations to be conducted under output.1.1.
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	Communities and relevant stakeholders will be consulted/sensitized on the project during the inception phase and as part of output 1.1
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	Beneficiary selection criteria will be determined as part of the community-based planning process under output Activity 1.2.5
7.	Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?		X	Relevant agreements with authorities regarding implementation sites and approaches will be undertaken after output 1.1 and as part of project inception phase.
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		

**Gender**

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	
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?	N/A	

