

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2022

Reporting from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

**INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THIS PIR**

1. *Instructions in blue are directed to Task Managers / Administrative Officers*
2. *Instructions in red are directed to Project Managers and Executing Agencies*
3. When filling up the respective cells, use the Normal style from the template. The text will look like this.

**1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION**

**1.1. Project details**

*This entire table is to be prepared by Task Managers*

Identification Table		GEF ID.: 5703	Umoja no.: SB-006602
Project Title		Enhancing the resilience of communities living in climate change vulnerable areas of Sudan using Ecosystem Based approaches to Adaptation (EbA)	
Duration months	<i>Planned</i>	48 months	
	<i>Extension(s)</i>	24 months (up to 30/06/2023)	
Division(s) Implementing the project		Ecosystems Division; Freshwater, Land and Climate Branch; Climate Change Adaptation Unit	
Executing Agency(ies)		Higher Council on the Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR), Sudan	
Names of Other Project Partners		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Federal Ministries responsible for Environment &amp; Natural Resources; Water; Forestry; Agriculture and Animal Resources.</li> <li>- Range and Pasture Administration of the White Nile State</li> <li>- White Nile State Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Forests</li> <li>- National Forest Corporation of the White Nile State</li> <li>- Animal Wealth Administration of the White Nile State</li> <li>- Agricultural Research Corporation (ARC)</li> <li>- White Nile State Water Corporation</li> <li>- National Center for Research</li> <li>- Baher Abied Microfinance Institution</li> <li>- Universities (University of Bakhtalruda in Ed Dueim town, University of White Nile State)</li> </ul>	
Project Type		Full Size Project	
Project Scope		National and White Nile State	
Region		Africa	
Countries		Sudan	
Programme of Work		Climate Action	
GEF Focal Area(s)		Climate Change	
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages		<p>Sudan UNDAF (2018-2021) Focus area 2: Environment, Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Management.</p> <p>Outcome 2 - By 2021, people's resilience to consequences of climate change, environmental stresses and natural hazards</p>	

	is enhanced through strengthened institutions, policies, plans and programmes.  <i>Note: UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2022-2026) remains under development.</i>	
Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s)	SDG 13 : Climate Action Targets 13.3 and 13.b  Contributes to: SDGs 2 Zero Hunger & 6 Water & Sanitation target 2.4; 6.5, 6.6 and 6.b	
GEF financing amount	US\$ 4,284,000	
Co-financing amount	US\$ 7,915,200	
Date of CEO Endorsement	11 <sup>th</sup> August 2016	
Start of Implementation	19 <sup>th</sup> January 2017	
Date of first disbursement	5 <sup>th</sup> April 2017	
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2022	USD 3,376,899.96	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2022	USD 2,205,034.62	
Expected Mid-Term Review Date	Completed August 2022	
Completion Date	<i>Planned</i>	30 <sup>th</sup> June 2021
	<i>Revised</i>	30 June 2023
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	30 September 2023	
Expected Financial Closure Date	31 December 2023	

## 1.2. Project description

<p>This Sudan EbA project aims to increase the climate change resilience of livelihoods and integrated productive agricultural systems in the White Nile State through Ecosystem Based Adaptation approaches. The project is implemented at multiple levels aiming to mainstream EbA approaches into policies, planning and budgets and to develop capacities at national, state and local (community) levels on EbA. The project has three main components as outlined below:</p> <p>Component 1: Capacity Development for Ecosystems based Adaptation (EbA) and policy mainstreaming.</p> <p>Under this component, the project aims to improve and strengthen the technical capacity of local, state and national institutions to plan, implement and upscale EbA. This will be achieved through supporting the creation of policy frameworks, capacity and awareness on the benefits and practical possibilities for EbA at the national, state and community levels. Additionally, the project will facilitate policy dialogue processes (to investigate the potential for EbA as a strategy for climate change adaptation in Sudan) at both the national and White Nile State levels. Furthermore, the project will facilitate a review of existing policies for entry points of mainstreaming EbA into practical legislation and planning.</p>
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Component 2: Implementation of EbA measures to build adaptive capacities of vulnerable communities.  
 This component aims to reduce vulnerability of local communities to climate change impacts through implementation of EbA measures in the White Nile State. It applies alternative, proactive EbA approaches to increase the productivity of farmers and pastoralists such as rangeland regeneration, afforestation, riparian zone protection, rainwater harvesting and drought-tolerant agriculture. Based on the integration of present and future climate risks, the project supports implementation of concrete adaptation investments that integrate EbA for the agriculture, pastoral and water sectors in 43 targeted villages in 4 localities of White Nile State. To enhance coordination at the local level, the project supports the establishment of Village Development Committees (VDCs) and sub-committees such as Water User Associations (WUAs) responsible for spearheading implementation of the EbA measures in their respective villages.

Component 3: Knowledge management for appropriate EbA design.  
 This component aims to strengthen information base and knowledge on EbA and its cost-effectiveness to be readily available for various uses. Therefore, the project supports knowledge management for EbA based on the lessons learned through the implementation of project interventions in Component 2. The project will also generate evidence on cost-effectiveness of EbA measures through evaluating the cost-benefits of such measures in order to promote upscaling and replication across Sudan.

The Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) is the executing agency of Sudan EbA project. The project is implemented in partnership and collaboration with: Federal ministries/agencies responsible for Agriculture and Animal Resources; Water; Forestry; Finance and National Center for Research. At White Nile State level, the project is implemented in partnership with: Range and Pasture Administration of Ministry of Production and Economic Resources; Ministry of Agriculture (Horticultural Department, Rain-fed Agriculture, Technology Transfer Department, Veterinary Extension Department); Forest National Corporation; Agricultural Research Corporation (ARC); White Nile State Water Corporation; Rural Women Development Department; Universities; and private sector service providers.

### 1.3. History of project revisions

*To be completed by Task Managers*

Version	Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Rev 1: Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA)	23 June 2021	No cost time extension of 24 months until 30 June 2023
RevN (latest version at the time of this PIF)		

## 2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

*To be completed by UNEP Task Manager*

### 2.1. UNEP Subprogramme(s)

Insert the Subprogramme(s) and biennia of the PoW to which the project contributes	<p><b>Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) &amp; Indicator(s)</b>                  Insert the Subprogramme’s Expected Accomplishment(s) and Indicator(s) to which the project contributes</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 1: “Climate stability”.</b></p>
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	<p><b>PoW 2022-2023 Indicators:</b></p> <p>(i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support</p> <p>(ii) Amounts provided and mobilized in \$ per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025 with UNEP support</p> <p>(iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action</p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 2: “Living in harmony with nature”.</b></p> <p><b>PoW 2022-2023</b></p> <p>(i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity</p> <p>(iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas</p>
<p><i>Describe any progress made towards delivering the stated PoW Expected Accomplishments and Indicators. State key changes since previous reporting period. (maximum one paragraph)</i></p> <p>During the reporting period, the Sudan EbA project has continued to demonstrate ecosystem-based adaptation interventions in 43 communities in White Nile State and initiate engagement with national level policy and planning processes to support the wider replication of EbA. So far, adoption of EbA measures which improve access to climate change resilient food / water sources and improved ecosystem services has reached 8,389 in the 43 targeted villages (of which 43% are women/women headed households. Some of the EbA measures implemented during the reporting period include: establishment of integrated pasture farms; setting up of six demo farms to showcase climate resilient crop production techniques of sesame, millet and sorghum through application of the ‘agricultural package’; establishment of shelterbelts around farmers’ fields; reforestation; riparian zone restoration; construction/ rehabilitation of water harvesting infrastructure/wells and alternative livelihood activities based on indigenous practices such as provision of small ruminants (improved goats) etc. This is contributing towards improved agricultural productivity thus strengthening the resilience of rain-fed farmers to climate change hazards especially droughts and floods in the White Nile State.</p> <p>The re-generation of critical ecosystem services to improve resilience of rain fed agriculture and pastoralism under increasing drought conditions and dry seasons have been initiated through implementation of EbA measures. The area of rangeland rehabilitated is now approx. 2,043.1 Ha (representing 128% of the target)</p> <p>Training sessions on the concept of EbA and application of the template protocols have also been facilitated targeting Federal and White Nile State Stakeholders. Additionally, established community level governance structures (Village Development Committees (VDCs) and sub-committees - with atleast 30% female) in 43 targeted villages has empowered local communities to plan, implement, manage, monitor and evaluate community-based EbA measures. The VDCs have also been registered with Humanitarian Aids Commission (HAC) to give them legal recognition to continue supporting development initiatives beyond the Sudan EbA Project.</p>	

Policy dialogues are being facilitated on EbA between a broad range of stakeholders, including Federal and White Nile State decision- and policy makers, technical support staff and beneficiary communities and their leaders. These dialogue sessions are providing an important platform that sets the stage for discussions on EbA mainstreaming in order to ensure coherent EbA governance and its synchronisation with legal frameworks at the Federal and White Nile State levels. Furthermore, the dialogue sessions are promoting multi-sectoral approaches in adaptation planning and implementation of EbA interventions across various sectors e.g. agriculture, livestock, water, forestry, food security and energy.

The progress with the State Water Corporation in improving water resources storage and supply is contributing to implementing water resource initiatives based on appropriate and locally adapted technology. This includes construction of three rainwater harvesting reservoirs/earth dams (haffir) with a capacity of 30,000m<sup>3</sup> as well as an underground tank. Similarly, 3 surface wells and 2 boreholes have been rehabilitated including installation of solar powered pumping systems. As a result, 6,500 households drawn from more than 25 villages are now benefiting from access to water for domestic and livestock feeding all the year round. Moreover, 6 rainwater harvesting ponds have also been excavated to support micro-irrigation systems for crops during dry periods or seasons with depressed rainfall.

The mobilization of co-financing is demonstrating increased investments for climate change adaptation. This project supports the implementation of Sudan's National Adaptation Plan (2016) in White Nile State (WNS) and can inform the next iteration of the NAP currently under development by HCENR.

[Section to be shared with relevant Regional and Global SubProgramme Coordinators]

**2.2. GEF Core Indicators (for all GEF 6 and later projects):**

GEF Core Indicators	Indicative expected Results	
<i>Discuss GEF core indicators targeted by the project, as well as expected results. (maximum one paragraph)</i>		
<p>The project has made good progress during the reporting period towards achieving its targets and contributing to the GEF-7 Climate Change Adaptation Strategy objectives and targets. To date, the project has supported access to climate change resilient food / water sources and improved ecosystem services in the 43 targeted villages and reached 8,389 (of which 43% are women/women headed households). This translates to 123% of the initial target that was set to be achieved by the end of the project. Similar advances have been achieved with regard to area of land managed for climate resilience. The project results have been assessed and validated through a Results Verification Exercise which was undertaken in February and March 2022 by an independent national consultant. The results informed the External Mid-Term Review (MTR) which was conducted in April 2022:</p>		
Indicator – GEF 7 CCA Strategy	Expected values at End-of-project	Realized values at mid-term
Total number of direct beneficiaries (male and female)	6,800 households (head of HH disaggregated by gender)	8,389 households (43% women/women headed households)
Area of land managed for climate resilience	42,500ha of agricultural land; 1,500ha reforested with climate change resilient species; 6,600ha of rangeland regenerated with climate change resilient species; 1,486ha of riparian zones rehabilitated;	42,500ha of agricultural land; 814ha afforested with climate change resilient species; 1,492ha of rangeland regenerated with climate change resilient species;

	Shelterbelts established on 10% of cultivated areas (mapping is being done to establish the equivalent of 10% of cultivated area in terms of Ha or kilometres)	1,486ha of riparian zones restored with with flood tolerant acacia species; 59 km of shelter belt have been broadcasted with Acacia Nilotica and Acacia Seyal (mapping of cultivated area is on-going and will be complete by November 2022)
Total number of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	At least one national development framework and one state Five Year Sector Plan	A stocktaking exercise to identify entry points for mainstreaming gender sensitive EbA into national and White Nile State development and policy frameworks has been initiated.
Total number of people trained (male and female)	50% of local authorities and 8,389 community households, (30% of those trained must be women) (number of target local authorities officials to be confirmed	69 local authorities representatives (39% women) and 8,389 community households (43% women/women headed) trained on application of EbA;

### 2.3. Implementation status and risk

*[complete the fiscal year and select: 1st PIR; 2nd PIR; .... Final PIR; select HS; S; MS; MU; U; HU; unknown; not rated to rate the progress towards outcomes and outputs in third and fourth lines; select H; S; M; L; to rate risks for the fiscal year you are reporting in the fifth line. Add more columns if needed]*

	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
PIR #	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>
Rating towards <b>outcomes</b> (section 3.1)	MU	MS	S	S	MS
Rating towards <b>outputs</b> (section 3.2)	MU	MS	S	S	MS
<b>Risk</b> rating (section 3.3)	M	M	M	M	M

The implementation of the Sudan EbA project interventions has continued during the reporting period albeit with varied progress being achieved across the three project outcomes.

The project's Mid-Term Review (MTR) mission was conducted in April 2022 and concluded that overall project performance was rated as Marginally Satisfactory. The MTR was informed from the results of an External Results Verification exercise conducted by an external consultant to confirm that all the results reported by the project were found to be accurate. The MTR main findings indicate that the project faced a number of obstacles which impacted the delivery of the key outputs. Many of these obstacles were external factors such as the 2019 revolution, inflation and the global Covid 19 pandemic, which led to national lockdown measures and restriction of gatherings to contain the virus. Despite the challenges, some progress was made. For example, outputs related to improved technical and institutional capacity to implement EbA measure is lagging behind such as the policy briefs. The stocktaking exercise and the economic cost-benefit assessment are not completed. Outputs related to outcome 2 on reduced vulnerabilities of local communities have been mostly achieved, for example rangeland rehabilitation has been

completed and so is the distribution of improved stoves. Majority of the outputs under outcome 3 have not been delivered.

The project is also well aligned with the national and local priorities, needs and development plans. The communities in the WNS are very vulnerable to climate change and have little to no capacity to deal with climate change impacts. Therefore, the project is well aligned with the community needs and priorities too. The main weakness of the project lie in the lack of coordination and synergies with other relevant initiatives and this might affect the sustainability of the project

At 'mid-term', the achievement of two of the three outcomes is lagging behind, while outcome 2 is on track, requiring the project to prioritize some key outputs to deliver such as the application of the EbA protocol template and the cost effectiveness study of EbA.

Specific MTR recommendations include:

Recommendation 1. Strengthen the day-to-day monitoring of project activities, achievements and project capacity

Recommendation 2. Strengthen partnerships and engagement with existing initiatives as part of sustainability

Recommendation 3. Institutionalize Village Development Committees

Recommendation 4. Develop an exit strategy

Recommendation 5. Streamline the procurement processes

Recommendation 6. Speed up implementation of some activities while strengthening community engagement for remaining activities

Challenges: During the reporting period the project has been affected by several challenges. Notably, the current political crisis affecting Sudan has resulted to frequent changes in senior government officials and this is sometimes affecting effectiveness of stakeholder engagement since new officials require extensive briefings to ensure political buy-in. The scheduling of the MTR was originally set for October 2021 but had to be delayed owing to a combination of political crisis in Sudan and the travel restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, COVID-19 global pandemic remained a challenge to stakeholder engagement during the reporting period. This is due to social distancing measures such as a ban on physical meetings that has affected the frequency of face-to-face stakeholder engagements. However, to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic, the Sudan EbA project team has put in place adaptive management to ensure business continuity. For instance, the project team is utilizing virtual platforms to hold meetings, training sessions and stakeholder consultations. The project team is also holding face-to-face meetings with stakeholders while adhering to the Ministry of Health guidelines. Another major challenge affecting execution of Sudan EbA interventions relates to lengthy and bureaucratic procurement processes that have caused delays in the purchase of inputs required for the implementation of project interventions. To mitigate the procurement related challenges, the executing agency has set up a special procurement committee headed by a senior management official that is specifically focusing on supporting the procurement processes of Sudan EbA project. The project has also provided financial support to strengthen the procurement systems of the executing agency through training to boost the technical expertise of the procurement unit personnel.

The rating towards **Outcomes** is Marginally Satisfactory. Under Outcome one (strengthened institutional capacity), some progress has been recorded in facilitation of policy dialogues on EbA between a broad range of stakeholders, including Federal and White Nile State decision- and policy makers, technical support staff and beneficiary communities and their leaders. These dialogue sessions are providing an important platform that sets the stage for discussions on EbA mainstreaming in order to ensure coherent EbA governance and its synchronisation with legal frameworks at the Federal and White Nile State levels. Furthermore, the dialogue sessions are promoting multi-sectoral approaches in adaptation planning and implementation of EbA interventions across various sectors e.g. agriculture, livestock, water, forestry, food security and

energy. Through the policy dialogues, programmatic synergies and cross-sectoral partnerships are also promoted across relevant government institutions, local communities, civil society and private sector players in WNS. This has resulted in enhanced collaborations including provision of co-financing contributions by partner institutions. However, due to political turmoil affecting Sudan, there has been a slow progress in completion of the stocktaking of existing national and White Nile State Policies to identify entry points for mainstreaming EbA in national and subnational policies, strategies, budgets and development frameworks. Completion of the policy stocktaking exercise is deemed necessary so that policy briefs and technical guidelines, and general knowledge management contributions of the project, can be produced to guide the integration of climate change adaptation interventions – including EbA – into cross-sectoral plans at White Nile State and National levels.

For Outcome 2 (reduced community vulnerability), the project has continued to use demonstration effect through 'learning-by-doing approach' to showcase innovative EbA technologies and practices. So far, adoption of EbA measures which improve access to climate change resilient food / water sources and improved ecosystem services in the 43 targeted villages has reached 8,389 (of which 43% are women/women headed households). Some of the EbA measures implemented during the reporting period include: establishment of integrated pasture farms; setting up of six demo farms to showcase climate resilient crop production techniques of sesame, millet and sorghum through application of the 'agricultural package'; establishment of shelterbelts around farmers' fields; reforestation; riparian zone restoration and alternative livelihood activities based on indigenous practices such as provision of small ruminants (improved goats). Restoration of ecosystem services in particular water supply is being promoted through construction/rehabilitation of water harvesting infrastructure/wells. This includes construction of three rainwater harvesting reservoirs/earth dams (haffir) with a capacity of 30,000m<sup>3</sup> as well as an underground tank. Similarly, 3 surface wells and 2 boreholes have been rehabilitated including installation of solar powered pumping systems. As a result, 6,500 households drawn from more than 25 villages are now benefiting from access to water for domestic and livestock feeding all the year round. Moreover, 6 rainwater harvesting ponds have also been excavated to support micro-irrigation systems for crops during dry periods or seasons with depressed rainfall. This is contributing towards improved agricultural productivity thus strengthening the resilience of rain-fed farmers to climate change hazards especially droughts and floods in the White Nile State. On the other hand, institutional capacity and coordination in the implementation of EbA measures continue to be strengthened through development of template protocols that outline the standard procedure and guidelines to identify/verify sites to carry out specific EbA interventions as well as community-based EbA intervention management and monitoring plans. Training sessions on the concept of EbA and application of the template protocols have also been facilitated targeting Federal and White Nile State Stakeholders. Additionally, established community level governance structures (Village Development Committees (VDCs) and sub-committees - with atleast 30% female) in 43 targeted villages has empowered local communities to plan, implement, manage, monitor and evaluate community-based EbA measures. The VDCs have also been registered with Humanitarian Aids Commission (HAC) to give them legal recognition to continue supporting development initiatives beyond the Sudan EbA Project.

Under Outcome 3 (Strengthened knowledge base), Implementation of Sudan EbA project continue to be done in a manner that foster learning, knowledge generation and sharing as well as collection of feedback and lessons learnt regarding EbA. Field visits to project sites and cross visit to River Nile State were organized and attended by senior level officials from Federal and White Nile State ministries, State Technical Committee members and local communities. Additionally, Farmer Field Days in demo farms were organized and attended by project partners, key agricultural institutions in White Nile State and local communities. The field days offered an opportunity to disseminate EbA agricultural best practices/technologies and promote peer-to-peer learning among agropastoral communities in White Nile State. An economic cost-benefit assessment of EbA interventions in Sudan has been initiated. The outcome of the assessment is expected to demonstrate evidence of EbA as an effective adaptation strategy that generates livelihood benefits for local communities. Sudan EbA project team also had an opportunity to share their experiences



during the Gabeshona Global Conference that was held in March/April 2022 and also during the GEF Consultation with Civil Society virtual meeting that was held in the sideline of 60th GEF council meeting.

The rating towards **Outputs** is Marginally Satisfactory because whilst major progress continues to be attained towards achievement of project outputs across all the three components there is the need to strengthen sustainability and lesson learning of the project. Under component one, cross-cutting policy dialogue on EbA between HCENR, relevant ministries and other stakeholders were held at Federal and White Nile State levels through platforms such as Project Steering Committee, White Nile State technical Committee and Project Coordination Working Group. This culminated into strengthening the coordination during planning and implementation of EbA measures while at the same time promoting programmatic synergies of interlinked initiatives at the state level. Additionally, a stocktaking exercise to identify entry points for mainstreaming EbA into relevant Federal, White Nile State and locality level policies, development frameworks and sectoral budgets has also been initiated. Capacity building initiatives on EbA have also been undertaken through National and State level training sessions on application of EbA and facilitated by the International EbA expert.

Under component 2, established Village Development Committees (VDCs) and sub-committees (with atleast 30% female) in the 43 targeted communities have been central to the planning, implementation and monitoring of community-based EbA measures. These VDCs and sub-committees have provided communities with local structures and platforms to participate in defining cost effective strategies for rangeland regeneration, increasing water infiltration and improving agricultural and pastoral yields using EbA in their respective villages. To guide implementation of EbA, template protocols that outline the standard procedure and guidelines to carry out EbA interventions as well as management and monitoring have been developed and are now being applied. Furthermore, efforts to support regeneration of critical ecosystem services to improve resilience of rain fed agriculture and pastoralism under increasing drought conditions and dry seasons have been initiated through implementation of EbA measures. The area of rangeland rehabilitated is now approx. 2,043.1 Ha (representing 128% of the target) following the establishment of four integrated pasture demo farms (47.2 ha) in Aslaam and Tendalti localities. These rangelands have been rehabilitated with nine different varieties of early maturing, high nutritive value and drought tolerant rangeland seeds. A total of 934ha been afforested with a mixture of Acacia Senegal and Acacia Tortilis that are drought tolerant while 1,486 ha of riparian zones have also been replanted with flood tolerant acacia species and 59 km of shelter belt have been broadcasted with Acacia Nilotica and Acacia Seyal in Al Rawat village. Planted Acacia trees are multipurpose since they provide both environmental benefits (e.g. control soil erosion, nitrogen fixation in the soil, habitat for birds, and fodder for livestock etc) and social economic benefits through supply of gum Arabic, fuel wood and timber. These tree seedlings are natives of Sudan and Northern Sahara which are highly tolerant to drought conditions (rainfall and temperature variations).

Notably, it is important to note that the MTR report has recommended the undertaking of suitability analysis during selection of tree species to be planted with inputs from relevant technical institutions (Forest National Corporation) particularly for rehabilitation and for establishing wind shelter beds, in the context of current and future climate change scenarios.. This will help to address a situation where a tree such as Damas Saudi was selected because of its ability to serve as a wind breaker and reduce evaporation from the open surface of Hafir. However, stakeholders raised concern that the tree is not appropriate since it is deep rooted, water thirsty and can cause considerable damage to pipelines and infrastructure especially in urban set-up.

Additionally, 1,288 (22% women headed) households cultivating 42,500 ha have benefited from the introduction of climate-resilient 'agricultural package' which includes: improved seeds (early maturing, drought and pest tolerant); training on agronomic practices and post-harvest handling; in-situ rainwater harvesting in farms; application of appropriate fertilizers; mixed cropping;

application of appropriate agricultural implements e.g. chisel plough (locally known as Kharbash) and light implements in sandy and clay soils respectively as a way of conserving soil structure and enhancing in-situ rainwater harvesting. Alternative livelihood interventions have also been piloted through introduction of poultry farming, home garden farming, and small ruminant, strategic feeding as well as alternative energy use strategies to enhance community resilience to current and predicted climate change impacts.

Under component 3, field visits and Farmer Field Days in demo farms have been held in an effort to promote learning, knowledge sharing as well as collection of feedback and lessons learnt on EbA practices. The outcomes of these visits have been fundamental in informing ongoing/planned project activities as well as future programmes. A methodology and data collection protocols for conducting an economic cost-benefit assessment for EbA measures in Sudan have also been developed. The aim of the assessment is to generate evidence of EbA as an effective adaptation strategy that generates livelihood benefits for local communities. The methodology also outlines the procedure for the development of an upscaling strategy of EbA across Sudan based on the cost-benefit assessment.

The overall project **risk rating** remains Medium during the reporting period though the trend in the significance of the risks is downwards due to proactive risk management. All identified risks were continuously analyzed and monitored which enabled the project team to implement timely risk management and mitigation measures in order to minimize or avert the likelihood of the risks significantly impacting the smooth and successful implementation of project activities. As a result, the rating of the risks has either been lowered, maintained or raised depending on the likelihood of occurrence, the degree of impacts to the project schedule, scope, cost and quality of the outputs. Of the 14 identified risks one has been rated High; four risks have been rated Medium while nine risks have been rated Low. Comparison of 2022 and 2021 risk rating indicate that the following risks have maintained their rating; eight risks a rating of Low, one risk a rating of High and one risk a rating of medium. Similarly, the rating of one risk has been reduced from Significant to Low while rating of another one risk has been reduced from Significant to Medium.

Nine risks are rated Low. For the four risks with Medium rating, two of them are outside the control of the project i.e. national financial instability and high turnover of government officers. Inflation is having a significant impact on the purchasing power of the project. However, through partnerships and collaboration, the project is leveraging on co-finance that is being provided by partner institutions to meet budget shortfalls. Though there is high turnover of government officers, senior government officials from key ministries e.g. Ministry of Finance and National Economy, Ministry of Agriculture among others have continued to be part of the Project Steering Committee and the White Nile State Technical Committee thus providing strategic guidance on planning and budgeting of Sudan EbA project interventions. Two risks with a medium rating (i.e. lengthy and bureaucratic procurement processes and delays in the finalization of signing of memorandum of understanding between HCENR and partner institutions) are under the control of the executing entity. For instance, all MoUs have now been signed while HCENR (executing) agency has set up a special procurement committee headed by a senior management official that is specifically focussing on supporting the procurement processes of Sudan EbA project. For the risk with a rating of High (rising inflation) the project team is constantly monitoring the prices of required goods/services in order to ensure a pragmatic approach is applied during planning and budgeting of project activities to avoid cost overruns.

#### 2.4. Co-financing

<p><b>Planned Co-finance Total:</b>  <b>US\$ 7,915,200</b></p>	<p>As of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022, the total co-finance that had materialized is estimated to be US\$2,734,484 which is 35% of the total co-financing commitment.</p>
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<p><b>Actual to date:</b></p> <p><b>US\$ 2,734,484</b></p> <p><i>(35% as of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022)</i></p>	<p>The source of the materialized co-finance is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ADAPT! Project managed by UNEP (US\$ 1,401,943)</li> <li>• Ministry of Finance and National Economy, grant contribution of (US\$16,346)</li> <li>• Higher Council for Environment and National Resources (US\$325,164);</li> <li>• White Nile State Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Forests (US\$557,680);</li> <li>• Animal Wealth Administration of the White Nile State (US\$65,700);</li> <li>• Forest National Corporation (FNC) of the White Nile State (US\$76,880);</li> <li>• Range and Pasture administration of the White Nile State (US\$81,794);</li> <li>• White Nile State’s Water Corporation (190,677);</li> <li>• Humanitarian Aid Commission (US\$8,800);</li> <li>• Agricultural Research Corporation (US\$9,500).</li> </ul> <p>These co-financing contributions can be distributed as follows: component 1, 33% (US\$902,380); component 2, 32% (US\$880,378); and component 3, 39% (US\$951,726).</p> <p>Notably, White Nile State government institutions have been struggling to provide their co-finance commitments due to underfunding from national government occasioned by the current political turmoil and runaway inflation affecting Sudan.</p>
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## 2.5. Stakeholder engagement

<p><b>Stakeholder engagement</b></p>	<p>Proactive engagement of stakeholders continues to be a critical element of building and maintaining collaboration and partnerships during implementation of Sudan EbA project. As a result, the network of partners supporting implementation of Sudan EbA project continues to expand. For instance, during the reporting period, Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) was signed between the executing entity (HCENR) and National Center for Research and with Agricultural Research Corporation. Following the signing of the MoUs, the National Center for Research will now spearhead implementation of innovative technologies related to alternative building materials that are more resilient to floods and that reduce dependency to wood. On the other hand, the Agricultural Research Center will support the implementation of Integrated Pest Management as part of enhancing agricultural productivity in the face of a changing climate that has resulted to increased prevalence of pests. The establishment of these partnerships in addition to those that were formed in the previous reporting periods is helping to promote a sense of shared ownership of project interventions between various stakeholders.</p> <p>Notably, the current political crisis affecting Sudan has resulted to frequent changes in senior government officials and this is sometimes affecting effectiveness of stakeholder engagement since new officials require extensive briefings to ensure political buy-in. Additionally, COVID-19 global pandemic remained a challenge to stakeholder engagement during the reporting period. This is due to social distancing measures such as a ban on physical meetings that has affected the</p>
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	<p>frequency of face-to-face stakeholder engagements. However, to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic, the Sudan EbA project team has put in place adaptive management to ensure business continuity. For instance the project team is utilizing virtual platforms to hold meetings, training sessions and stakeholder consultations. The project team is also holding face-to-face meetings with stakeholders while adhering to the Ministry of Health guidelines.</p>
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## 2.6. Gender

<p><b>Gender mainstreaming</b></p>	<p>Although Sudan EbA project doesn't have a gender action plan, implementation of EbA interventions adheres to the provisions of the Environmental and Social Safeguards that requires all project interventions to be developed in accordance with internationally proclaimed human rights, in conformity with UN guidelines. In addition, all project interventions are designed and implemented through a participatory and transparent process that guarantees active participation of all stakeholders including women while ensuring that no rights or laws are infringed. At the same time, the project is supporting implementation of gender-specific adaptation technologies and livelihood diversification initiatives with a strong emphasis on addressing systemic climate related vulnerabilities and low adaptive capacities of women, youth and elderly. To ensure compliance, the project has designated the White Nile State Coordinator to be responsible for ensuring gender mainstreaming that guarantee active participation of women in all decision-making structures and processes during design and implementation of project interventions.</p> <p>In view of the foregoing, promoting gender equality and empowerment of the most vulnerable among project beneficiaries has therefore been the cornerstone of the design and implementation of EbA interventions. Screening of project interventions has always been done through a gender lens in order to ensure that the project is gender responsive. Coupled with integration of affirmative action strategies the number of women/women headed households that have adopted EbA measures (e.g. climate resilient land management practices) continues to increase and now stands at 45%. In terms of participation in capacity building initiatives, there has been an average of 39% to 53% women representation during training sessions as well as learning and knowledge exchange programmes. Similarly, women are also actively involved in the local community governance structures (Village Development Committees) where they constitute atleast 30% of membership. Notably, the largest Village Development Committee that was established with the support of Sudan EbA project is chaired by a woman since early 2021 and this is considered a key milestone in empowering women in a patriarchal society. At the same time, the project is supporting implementation of gender-specific adaptation technologies and livelihood diversification initiatives with a strong emphasis on addressing systemic climate related vulnerabilities and low adaptive capacities of women, youth and elderly. Some of these technologies targeting women headed households that have been implemented in all the 43 targeted villages include: distribution of 43 poultry cages to 43 selected women (one in each targeted village) to pilot modern poultry rearing; distribution of improved cookstoves to 8,389 households; establishment of backyard gardens for vegetable and fruit production. Moreover, small ruminant 'shami' (improved) goats that were distributed</p>
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	<p>to 20 female headed households in Um Naam village have so far given birth to more than 550 young ones that have been subsequently been distributed to other vulnerable families. Additionally, the construction/rehabilitation of water harvesting facilities in Um Naam, Al Rawat (a cluster of 33 villages) and Um Zureiba villages is currently supplying water for both domestic and animal consumption all year round. This has benefited women and young children by reducing the time spent in water collection to less than one hour from more than 6 hours which they used to walk a distance of between 5 to 23 kilometers in search of water during dry seasons.</p> <p>Despite the significant progress towards achieving gender equity, gender mainstreaming remains a key challenge in some communities (e.g. in Adweim locality) due to cultural barriers that restrict women participation in decision-making processes/structures. As a strategy to overcome this challenge, the project team has been holding sensitization workshops with village elders to raise awareness on the need for ensuring gender inclusion in development processes. In particular, women’s participation in capacity building and decision-making processes is strongly emphasized. Additionally, the project team underscores the need to ensure that either gender constitute atleast 30% of membership to village development committees and sub-committees that are spearheading the implementation of EbA interventions in various localities. Measures have also been put in place to ensure that all training modules are gender-sensitive and that gender consideration is taken into account to allow 50% representation of either gender in all capacity building initiatives.</p>
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## 2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

<p><b>Environmental and social safeguards management</b></p>	<p>At CEO Endorsement (2017), the Environmental and Social Safeguards assessment (PRODOC Annex 9) highlighted the need to ensure that women and vulnerable groups’ rights are addressed in the project implementation, and in compliance with Sudan’s legal and policy frameworks. The HCENR, UNEP and White Nile State Technical Committee have monitored compliance with environmental and social safeguards through review of project reporting, visits to project sites and ensuring than any disputes raised are resolved through a consultative process. The Mid-Term Review (2022), concluded during the reporting period, stated that in all the annual reports that there are no major grievances reported from the implementation of the project, It also noted positively the participatory planning and implementation arrangements involving all project stakeholders, including women.</p> <p>The senior management of HCENR and White Nile State Administration has maintained direct communications channels with stakeholders including communities through which any emerging grievance can be raised. The project team is also in the process of finalizing a grievances redress mechanism that will be approved by all stakeholders at the September 2022 Project Steering Committee in line with GEF and UNEP environmental and social safeguards as well as relevant Sudan legal and policy frameworks.</p> <p>During the reporting period, implementation of EbA interventions in White Nile State continued to comply with relevant Sudan legal and policy frameworks as well as UNEP and GEF environmental and social safeguards as outlined during the project design. All EbA interventions</p>
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were approved by relevant Federal and White Nile State authorities through Project Steering Committee and White Nile State Technical Committee respectively. These EbA interventions are expected to enhance the resilience of local communities and natural systems from the impacts of flood and drought episodes that frequently happen in the project sites. . For instance, through implementation of EbA technologies in farmlands, beneficiary communities have reported threefold and fourfold increase in agricultural productivity as a result of the application of 'agricultural package' that include: provision of improved seeds (early maturing, drought and pest tolerant); training on agronomic practices and post-harvest handling; in-situ rainwater harvesting in farms; application of appropriate fertilizers; application of appropriate agricultural implements e.g. chisel plough (locally known as Kharbash) and light implements in sandy and clay soils respectively as a way of conserving soil structure.

The following safeguard areas are actively being managed:

SS 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

SS 4: Community Health, Safety and Security

SS 7: Indigenous Peoples

Regarding SS1 and SS2, the MTR did raise the following concerns: 1) suitability of the tree Damas Saudi (conocarpus lancifoliu) for establishment of wind shelter belts owing to its root system affecting underground water and sanitation pipes and building foundations in urban environments. The MTR recommended that the National Forest Corporation and HCENR/Project team further explore the suitability of the particular tree in a rangelands context in White Nile State project areas; and 2) need for securing fencing around hafir water dams following a reported drowning of a child. Local communities have expressed the danger of drowning of young children and animals in the unfenced water harvesting reservoirs (haffirs) that have so far been constructed. To mitigate such risks, all reservoirs constructed under the Sudan EbA project have been fenced.

Solar powered pumping systems and elevated water tanks have also been installed in order and provide safe water collection points. The Water Users Associations (with atleast 30% women) that have been established have also been mandated to manage the water infrastructure and ensure safety of water users and animals. Additionally, the project is collaborating with the Department of Drinking Water department of the Ministry of Water, for the latter to provide training to Water User Associations members on water-borne diseases and proper hygiene including provision of medical kits with prophylactics.

Regarding cookstoves, all beneficiaries have received training on how to operate the cookstoves in order to avoid injuries. Testimonies from beneficiary households indicate that the improved cook stove is highly fuel efficient and produces less smoke and therefore better indoor air quality, which has health benefits to women and girls who are mainly responsible for food preparation.

SS 7: Indigenous Peoples

	<p>So far measures have also been put in place to mitigate conflicts between farmers and pastoralists such as uncontrolled nomadic settlements and crop farming in open rangelands. To address this issue, land use planning (identification/mapping of sites for piloting specific EbA interventions) is done in liaison with communities through Village Development Committees as well as local leaders (village elders, religious leader and respective government agencies representatives). Piloted EbA measures are also aimed at reducing climate change vulnerabilities that affect both rain-fed farmers and pastoralists.</p>
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## 2.8. Knowledge management

<p><b>Knowledge activities and products</b></p>	<p>As part of knowledge management, template protocols as tools that outlines the standard procedure and guidelines for the implementation, maintenance, coordination and monitoring of EbA and climate resilient land/water management interventions in Sudan. The template protocols provides a well-structured intervention management and monitoring framework as a basic tool for ensuring successful implementation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) initiatives with the aim of enhancing the adaptive capacity/resilience of targeted beneficiaries, their livelihoods and natural ecosystems. In a nutshell, the protocols provides simple steps and guidelines to help communities and EbA Practitioners to know what is to be done, when, by whom, what for, what resources are needed to achieve specific results/objectives.</p> <p>The protocols also outline key elements to take into account when formulating monitoring plans to assist EbA Practitioners and communities to measure progress during implementation of EbA initiatives. This is instrumental part of EbA interventions that aim to enhance climate resilience of human and natural systems since it helps to correct the course of the EbA interventions (if needed) and to avoid maladaptation, Development of template protocols is therefore an important knowledge management element for promoting and sustaining uptake of EbA concept through documentation of workable EbA solutions as well as collection and dissemination of lessons learned.</p> <p>Currently, a stocktaking of existing national and White Nile State Policies is ongoing as part of the efforts to identify entry points for mainstreaming EbA in national and subnational policies, strategies, budgets and development frameworks. Upon completion of the stocktaking exercise, policy briefs and technical guidelines will be produced to guide the integration of climate change adaptation interventions – including EbA – into cross-sectoral plans.</p> <p>UNEP has also contracted a documentation specialist (photojournalist) that is expected to produce a series of stories, videos and high quality photos highlighting the human stories of the impacts of project interventions.</p>
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## 2.9. Stories to be shared

<p><b>Stories to be shared</b></p>	<p>As part of restoration of critical ecosystem services, Sudan EbA project is supporting rehabilitation of degraded rangelands in White Nile State through various techniques such as broadcasting of different species of pasture varieties and shrubs, establishment of pasture enclosures and installation of in-situ water harvesting</p>
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	<p>infrastructures for moisture conservation and enhanced productivity. Follow up assessments conducted by range and pasture administration of White Nile State has recorded notable impacts with respect to pasture productivity especially in the established enclosures. For instance, productivity of pasture in a 42.5ha enclosure that was established in Um Zureiba village in 2019 has increased from 6 tonnes in 2019 to 200 tonnes by the year 2021. Additionally, native pasture species have reappeared and non-palatable invasive species that were dominant in the area are slowly disappearing inside the enclosure. Trees have also started growing in the enclosure and in-situ water harvesting infrastructures inside the enclosures are helping to conserve moisture and pasture productivity for a longer period as compared to the surrounding pasture land. Another notable impact of EbA intervention implemented so far is the high productivity of meat and milk from the 20 improved goat (Damascus 'shami' goat) breed that were distributed in Um Naam village in 2019. As of December 2021, more than 550 cross breed offspring of the improved breed had been recorded while the breed has also spread to more than 8 neighboring villages. Testimony from one of the local goat breeder indicates that the price of a cross breed of the improved goat is three times that of the local breeds. This is because the improved breed weighs almost thrice and has meat of high quality as compared to the local breeds. The improved breed is also hardy and can survive very harsh and severe climatic conditions. The goat breeder testifies that proceeds from the sale of offsprings of the improved goat breed have enabled him to gain financially and he has managed to buy land and increase his annual production of sorghum by 500 sacks. Furthermore, he has been able to send his son to the university and has bought a donkey cart that helps him to fetch water.</p>
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### 3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager**<sup>1</sup> will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:

- (i) Progress towards achieving the project Results(s)- see section 3.1
- (ii) Implementation progress – see section 3.2

Section 3.3 on Risk should be first completed by the Project Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will subsequently enter his/her own ratings in the appropriate column.

#### 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

*[copy and paste the CEO Endorsement (or latest formal Revision) approved Results Framework, adding/deleting outcome rows, as appropriate]*

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
<b>Objective:</b> Increase the climate change resilience of livelihoods and integrated productive agricultural systems in the White Nile State through Ecosystem Based Adaptation approaches	Percentage of targeted HHs (head of HH disaggregated by gender) that have adopted EbA measures which improve access to climate change resilient food / water sources for improved agricultural productivity	0% of the targeted HHs have adopted EbA measures to improve their access to food and water.		100% of all targeted 6,800 HHs (head of HH disaggregated by gender) have access to climate change resilient food / water sources for improved agricultural productivity	Cumulatively, a total of 8,389 households (43% women/women headed households) in 43 targeted villages have adopted climate resilient technologies/practices for improved agricultural productivity and access to water in White Nile State. The high rate of adoption can mainly be attributed to catalytic effect of the EbA interventions that were piloted resulting to significant increase in agricultural production and restoration of ecosystem services e.g. water and pasture. The provision of evidence that demonstrates the effectiveness of EbA technologies/practices as an effective strategy to reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience has triggered autonomous adaptation by local communities. For instance, non-beneficiaries of the project are now procuring improved seeds (early maturing, drought and pest tolerant) as well as installing in-situ rainwater harvesting technologies/practices in farms through application of appropriate agricultural implements e.g. chisel plough (locally known as Kharbash) in clay soils and light implements in sandy soils as a way of conserving soil structure, water conservation and reduced soil erosion. This is contributing towards improved agricultural productivity and access to water thus strengthening the resilience of rain-fed farmers and pastoralists to climate change hazards especially droughts and floods in the White Nile State. The EbA measures that have so far been adopted include: investment in climate resilient agricultural land management practices; diversification of livelihoods; energy efficiency technologies; and restoration of critical ecosystem services provided by rangelands, forest and water resources.	S

<sup>1</sup> For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

<sup>2</sup> Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Improved and strengthened technical capacity of local, state and national institutions to plan, implement and upscale EbA</p>	<p>Number of national and state development frameworks that have integrated EbA planning and budgeting for implementation and upscaling</p>	<p>All activities of the White Nile State's most recent Five Year Sector Plan (2012 – 2016) for the agriculture and water sector, within which the Action Plan for Agricultural Revival (2008) has been integrated, relate indirectly to the maintenance of ecosystem services. Total annual financing for both sectors is limited and on the order of USD 800,000 only.</p>		<p>At least 1 national development framework and 1 state Five Year Sector Plan are updated with a budget of at least USD 30,000 to implement and upscale gender-sensitive EbA measures</p>	<p>Currently, a stocktaking of existing national and White Nile State Policies is ongoing as part of the efforts to identify entry points for mainstreaming EbA in national and subnational policies, strategies, budgets and development frameworks.</p> <p>Policy dialogue sessions between a broad range of stakeholders, including Federal and White Nile State policy makers, local authorities, White Nile State technical Committee and Project Coordination Working Group members and local communities continue to be undertaken with the aim of promoting mainstreaming of EbA into National, White Nile State and localities' level development plans, programmes and budgets. These dialogues are providing important platform that sets the stage for discussions on policy and normative frameworks in order to ensure coherent EbA governance and its synchronisation with important legal frameworks at the Federal and White Nile State levels. Furthermore, the dialogue sessions are promoting multi-sectoral approaches in adaptation planning and implementation of EbA interventions across various sectors e.g. agriculture, livestock, water, forestry, food security and energy. Through the policy dialogues, programmatic synergies and cross-sectoral partnerships are also promoted across relevant government institutions, local communities, civil society, private sector players and public universities in WNS. This has resulted to enhanced collaborations including provision of co-financing contributions by partner institutions.</p> <p>To feed into the policy dialogue sessions, field visits to project sites as well as to River Nile State were held by senior level officials from Federal and White Nile State ministries as well as State Technical Committee members with the objective of gathering practical evidence and lessons learnt from EbA interventions towards enhancing adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change.</p> <p>Upon completion of the stocktaking exercise, policy briefs and technical guidelines will be produced to guide the integration of climate change adaptation interventions – including EbA – into cross-sectoral plans.</p>	<p>MS</p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Reduced vulnerability of local communities to climate change impacts in the White Nile State</p>	<p>Percentage of targeted HHs (head of HH disaggregated by gender) that have adopted EbA measures which improve access to climate change resilient food / water sources and improved ecosystem services (e.g., via reforestation and rangeland regeneration)</p>	<p>0% of the targeted HHs have adopted EbA measures to improve their access to food, water and ecosystem services. Farmers and pastoralists are unable to mobilize water with physical infrastructure for use during the dry season (e.g., using rainwater harvesting, boreholes, etc). Also, ecosystem services are poor due to forest and rangeland destruction and unsustainable land use practices. Farmers and pastoralists do not have technical and applied knowledge on soil and water conservation methods and other sustainable practices to ensure that they can continually make use of productive ecosystem services.</p>		<p>100% of all targeted 6,800 HHs (head of HH disaggregated by gender) have access to climate change resilient food / water sources and improved ecosystem services relative to the baseline</p>	<p>Since EbA is a new concept in Sudan, the Sudan EbA project is using the 'learning-by-doing approach' to demonstrate innovative EbA techniques and technologies with the aim of strengthening the resilience of rain-fed farming and pastoral communities. So far, adoption of EbA measures which improve access to climate change resilient food / water sources and improved ecosystem services in the 43 targeted villages has reached 8,389 (of which 43% are women/women headed households).</p> <p>To strengthen institutional capacity and coordination in the implementation of EbA, template protocols that outline the standard procedure and guidelines to identify/verify sites to carry out specific EbA interventions as well as community-based EbA intervention management and monitoring plans. Training sessions on the concept of EbA and application of the template protocols have also been facilitated targeting Federal and White Nile State Stakeholders.</p> <p>Through established community level governance structures (Village Development Committees (VDCs) and sub-committees - with atleast 30% female) in 43 targeted villages, communities have been empowered to plan, implement, manage, monitor and evaluate community-based EbA measures. As a result, communities now have local structures and platforms to participate in defining cost effective strategies for rangeland regeneration, increasing water infiltration and improving agricultural and pastoral yields using EbA in their localities. The VDCs have also been registered with Humanitarian Aids Commission (HAC) to give them legal recognition to continue supporting development initiatives beyond the Sudan EbA Project.</p> <p>Food security and livelihood support system for vulnerable communities continue to be improved through broadcasting of 2,600kgs of different varieties of pasture; establishment of shelterbelts through broadcasting of Clitoria &amp; Phaseolus pasture varieties around the farmers' fields; construction of half-moon contour bunds to promote in-situ rainwater harvesting in the two established pasture enclosures; provision of a grass cutter (feed chopper) machine to the local community in Tugy village to assist them in the preparation of silage as animal feedstock during dry seasons; replanting of trees along 1,486ha of riparian zones; establishment of 3 demo farms; construction/ rehabilitation of water harvesting infrastructure/wells and alternative livelihood activities based on indigenous practices such as provision of small ruminants (improved goats) etc.</p>	<p>S</p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Strengthened information base and knowledge on EbA and climate change are readily available for various uses</p>	<p>Number of lessons learned, demonstrations of intervention cost effectiveness and upscaling strategies on EbA integrated into the existing Cloud database</p>	<p>An existing cloud database contains climate data and forecasts, together with information on climate adaptation technologies. It is currently managed by ARC and HCENR under the CRFP project. However, the database does not detail information on sustainable agropastoral best practices in Sudan and there is no information specifically on EbA activities.</p>		<p>At least 10 lessons learned, 10 demonstrations of intervention cost effectiveness and 1 upscaling strategy on EbA integrated into the existing Cloud database</p>	<p>Implementation of Sudan EbA project continue to be done in a manner that foster learning, knowledge generation and sharing as well as collection of feedback and lessons learnt on EbA interventions. As a result, field visits to project sites as well as River Nile State were organized and attended by senior level officials from Federal and White Nile State ministries, State Technical Committee members and local communities. Additionally, a one week Farmer Field Days was organized and attended by project partners, key agricultural institutions in White Nile State and local communities. The field days offered an opportunity to disseminate EbA agricultural best practices/technologies and promote peer-to-peer learning among agropastoral communities in White Nile State. During the field visits and the farmer field days, participants gathered practical evidence and lessons learnt from EbA interventions and this has been fundamental ingredient to planning and execution of the remaining project interventions.</p> <p>A total of 10 demo farms have been established as part of the initiative to demonstrate implementation of EbA technologies/ techniques in agropastoral ecosystems in White Nile State. These include, four integrated pasture demo farms (47.2 ha) that have been established in Aslaam and Tendalti localities. Similarly, 6 demonstration farms have been established to pilot climate resilient crop production techniques of Sorghum, millet and sesame. In the demonstration farms, the 'agricultural package' that was successfully piloted in the previous reporting periods is being deployed as well as Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques. These demo farms will now form part of the data collection sites during the cost-benefit assessment of EbA interventions that is scheduled to take place towards the end of 2022 and early 2023. This cost-benefit assessment is expected to demonstrate evidence of EbA as an effective adaptation strategy that generates livelihood benefits for local communities. Proving the cost effectiveness of these measures will be essential towards the development of an upscaling strategy for EbA. As well as mainstreaming of evidence-based EbA into policies, strategies and budgets.</p> <p>As part of knowledge dissemination to the wider international community, Sudan EbA project team also had an opportunity to share their experiences during the Gabeshona Global Conference that was held in March/April 2022 and also during the GEF Consultation with Civil Society virtual meeting that was held in the sideline of 60<sup>th</sup> GEF council meeting.</p>	<p><i>MU</i></p>

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<b>COMPONENT 1: Capacity Development for Ecosystems based Adaptation (EbA) and policy mainstreaming</b>					
<b>Output 1.1:</b> A multi-disciplinary White Nile State Technical Committee established and strengthening of HCENR in order to facilitate cross cutting dialogue at the state and national levels of climate change adaptation and EbA and coordination of EbA measure planning in vulnerable sectors	June, 2023	80%	90%	<p>The cross-sectoral White Nile State Technical Committee composed of 36 members (33% women) held cross-cutting policy dialogue meetings on semi-annual basis (latest meeting was held on 18<sup>th</sup> January 2022) in order to provide strategic guidance and technical backstopping to the coordination, planning and execution of EbA measures in White Nile State. In addition, the committee is supporting climate-informed adaptation planning and mainstreaming of EbA through engaging high level representatives from HCENR, relevant ministries, local communities and other stakeholders at Federal and White Nile State levels.</p> <p>The cross cutting dialogues facilitated by State Technical Committee have further promoted programmatic synergies of interlinked initiatives at the White Nile State level. For instance, through stakeholder engagement and collaboration, FAO provided improved variety of sorghum seeds that were distributed to beneficiary communities in 33 villages in Aslaam locality and 3 villages in Gulli locality where each household received 10kgs. Furthermore, the Forest and National Corporation has also provided seeds and seedlings of acacia varieties that are currently being broadcasted/planted in community forests and shelterbelts establishment to address sand movement.</p>	HS

<sup>3</sup> Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.

<sup>4</sup> The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

<sup>5</sup> As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g. access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc.

<sup>6</sup> To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<p><b>Output 1.2:</b> A stocktaking exercise undertaken and revisions of existing national and White Nile State policies and strategies identifying entry points for EbA and cost-effective up-scaling strategies for climate-risk informed EbA planning and budgeting.</p>	<p>March, 2023</p>	<p>35%</p>	<p>40%</p>	<p>A stocktaking exercise to identify entry points for mainstreaming EbA into relevant Federal, White Nile State and locality level policies, development frameworks and sectoral budgets was initiated in the previous reporting period and a draft report produced by the international Adaptation and Policy Expert. However, the report is yet to be finalized since it requires the inputs of the National Economic and Policy Expert. Completion of the recruitment of the National Economic and Policy Expert took very long (more than one year) due to the delays occasioned by the requirement for the contract to be cleared and endorsed by the Ministry of Justice before the selected candidate signed it. The procurement process has now been completed and the National Economic and Policy Expert is currently reviewing and providing inputs to the draft stocktake report. Upon completion of the stocktake exercise, policy briefs and technical guidelines will then be produced to support mainstreaming of EbA in legal and development frameworks.</p> <p>Notably, the current political instability affecting Sudan is leading to very high turnover of policy- and decision-makers at the Federal and White Nile State level thus affecting the progress towards timely completion of the stocktaking exercise as well as development of technical guidelines and policy briefs to guide EbA mainstreaming across multiple sectors.</p>	<p><i>MU</i></p>
<p><b>Output 1.3:</b> Policy briefs and technical guidelines developed and distributed for policy – and decision makers on increasing the resilience of local community livelihoods to current and future climate change risks using appropriate ecosystem based adaptation and knowledge gained from demonstration activities.</p>	<p>March, 2023</p>	<p>30%</p>	<p>50%</p>	<p>Technical guidelines in form of template protocols that outline the standard procedure and guidelines to identify/verify sites to carry out specific EbA interventions as well as community-based EbA intervention management and monitoring plans were developed in 2021 <a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/19nfQvBThSkO92zeydRVJlchZILvR7ZSm?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/19nfQvBThSkO92zeydRVJlchZILvR7ZSm?usp=sharing</a>. National and subnational virtual training sessions on the application of the template protocols were also conducted in October 2021 targeting stakeholders from Federal level (79 (43%women)) and White Nile State level (65 (45% women)). A Policy brief is now currently being developed based on the practical demonstration of EbA measures that have been implemented.</p> <p>Additional a policy brief will also be produced in early 2023 based on generated evidence of cost-effectiveness of EbA measures once the economic cost-benefit assessment (CBA) is completed. These policy briefs will then be distributed to policy- and decision makers to guide the integration of climate change adaptation interventions – including EbA – into cross-sectoral plans as well as Federal, White Nile State and Locality level policies, strategies, programmes and budgets.</p>	<p><i>MS</i></p>

Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<p><b>Output 1.4:</b> Targeted CC adaptation and EbA planning/implementation training programmes for stakeholders completed, including field visits to learn from successful adaptation implementation.</p>	<p>December, 2022</p>	<p>50%</p>	<p>70%</p>	<p>In addition to virtual training sessions conducted in 2021, National and White Nile State level training sessions on the concept and protocols to guide application and monitoring of EbA were facilitated in June 2022 by the International EbA expert. The national training sessions were attended a total of 79 (43%women) policymakers and technical staff representatives of Federal institutions supporting implementation of EbA project and the Project Steering Committee members. The White Nile State level training was attended by 65 (45% women) participants drawn from State Technical Committee, Project Coordination Working Group and representatives of beneficiary communities. These training are contributing towards enhancing the technical functioning of the Federal and White Nile State institutions, State Technical Committee, HCENR and other relevant ministries on implementing EbA and CC adaptation.</p> <p>Field visits to project sites and to River Nile State were also conducted in March and April 2022 by members of State Technical Committee, Project Coordination Working Group and representatives of beneficiary communities with the objective of learning from successful adaptation implementation. Due to the emergency of COVID-19, international field visit to EbA demonstration sites couldn't be held and have been postponed to a later date when the situation allows.</p>	<p>MS</p>
<p><b>Output 1.5:</b> Facilitation of a local policy dialogue (based on vulnerability assessments and practical experiences from pilot implementation of EbA in component 2) on mainstreaming of adaptation into state and locality development plans.</p>	<p>September, 2022</p>	<p>55%</p>	<p>65%</p>	<p>During the current reporting period, awareness raising campaigns and training sessions targeting White Nile State authorities and local representatives on how to integrate EbA into state and locality development plans were carried out. For instance, in January 2022 a State Technical Committee meeting was held with the objective of promoting cross-sectoral planning and selection of appropriate EbA measures that are currently being implemented. Training sessions on the application of EbA protocols was also conducted and attended by 65 (45% women) representatives of local communities, State Technical Committee members, technical experts and project partners in White Nile State on 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> June 2022. This awareness raising campaigns and training sessions are providing important platforms for promoting local policy dialogues on mainstreaming of adaptation. Furthermore, they are contributing towards enhancing the knowledge of stakeholders as well as local communities on: i) the current and predicted effects of climate change on agro-pastoralists; ii) potential adaptation interventions to manage these effects; and iii) the benefits of EbA for increasing the resilience of communities to climate change.</p> <p>In addition, the economic cost-benefit assessment (CBA) of EbA measures that has also been initiated and is scheduled to be completed in early 2023 is expected to generate evidence of EbA as an effective adaptation strategy. Discussions and validation of the results of the CBA and the development of upscaling strategy is expected to be carried out during policy dialogue sessions as part of efforts to support mainstreaming of adaptation into state and locality development plans.</p>	<p>MS</p>

Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<b>COMPONENT 2: Implementation of EbA measures to build adaptive capacities of vulnerable communities</b>					
<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> Current and future climate change vulnerability and risks for the selected vulnerable sites are identified to guide EbA interventions in pilot sites in the White Nile State.</p>	<p>December, 2021</p>	<p>85%</p>	<p>95%</p>	<p>The gender sensitive and participatory V&amp;A assessment that was completed in 2019 has been fundamental in providing a comprehensive overview of specific climate change vulnerabilities (both existing and predicted) as well as adaptation options for each of the target localities. Similarly, the formation Village Development Committees (VDCs) and sub-committees (with at least 30% female) in the 43 targeted communities has been central to the planning, implementation and monitoring of community-based EbA measures. Established VDCs and sub-committees have provided communities with local structures and platforms to participate in defining cost effective strategies for rangeland regeneration, increasing water infiltration and improving agricultural and pastoral yields using EbA in their respective villages.</p> <p>During the 2021/2022 reporting period, all the VDCs have been registered with Humanitarian Aids Commission (HAC) in order to give them legal recognition to continue supporting development initiatives beyond the Sudan EbA Project. Between November 2021 and April 2022, the VDCs were also trained on the design, establishment and operationalization of Revolving Funds in 43 targeted villages. The fund will now be established as a performance-based scheme which will provide concessional loans to local communities to finance appropriate EbA-focused technologies and practices such as farming and husbandry inputs and implements that improve the productivity and resilience of human and natural systems. These include: drought-tolerant seeds; farm implements; solar pumps for shallow wells; animal feed supplements like seed cakes and saltlick; improved stoves; poultry units; alternative building materials; veterinarian care etc.</p> <p>To strengthen institutional capacity and coordination in the implementation of EbA, template protocols that outline the standard procedure and guidelines to identify/verify sites to carry out specific EbA interventions as well as community-based EbA intervention management and monitoring plans were produced in July 2021. As a follow up, virtual training sessions on the concept of EbA and application of the template protocols were conducted on 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> August 2021 targeting Federal and White Nile State Stakeholders including local communities. During the national level training, a total of 79 (43%women) senior officials drawn from federal ministries and HCENR participated in the training. For the State level training, 65 (45% women) representatives of White Nile State Technical Committee, Project Coordination Working Group and local communities attended the virtual training sessions conducted in September 2021.</p>	<p>S</p>



Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<p><b>Output 2.2:</b> Regeneration of critical ecosystem services to restore degraded rangelands, increase water infiltration and improve resilience of rain fed agriculture and pastoralism under increasing drought conditions and dry seasons.</p>	<p>December, 2022</p>	<p>80%</p>	<p>88%</p>	<p>During the reporting period 2021-2022, four integrated pasture demo farms (47.2 ha) were established in Aslaam and Tendalti localities where 260kgs of pasture seedlings that were provided by Range and Pasture Administration as part of co-financing was broadcasted. As a result, the total area of rehabilitated rangeland since project inception is now approx. 2,043.1 ha (representing 128% of the target). Additionally, 200 ha have been cultivated with animal feeds (Clitoria &amp; Phaseolus) around the farmers' fields in Alsalam locality villages.</p> <p>Notably, monitoring of the productivity of the 42.5 ha pasture enclosure of that was established in 2019/2020 in Um-zureiba has continued. Results indicate that production in the 42.5 ha has increased from 6 tonnes in 2019 to 200 tonnes in 2021. Additionally, non-palatable invasive species that are dominant in the area have almost disappeared inside the enclosure. Trees have also started growing and in-situ water harvesting infrastructures are helping to conserve moisture and productivity for a longer period as compared to the surrounding pasture land. To promote pasture conservation, a grass cutter (feed chopper) machine has been provided to the local community in Tugy village to assist them in the preparation of feedstock before storage for use during dry seasons to feed the animals.</p> <p>Additionally, during the reporting period 120 ha of community forests and farmlands was afforested through broadcasting of a mixture of A. Senegal, A. Nilotica and A. Tortilis seeds. Similarly, 1,650 seedlings of Acacia Senegal have been planted across 20ha to promote agroforestry and also to act as windbreak and shelterbelts. In addition to the forest rehabilitation done in previous reporting periods, the total afforested area now stands at 934ha (70% of the target).</p> <p>During the reporting period, riparian zone restoration activities were not undertaken. However, based on previous reporting period interventions, a total of 1,486 ha of riparian zones have so far been replanted with flood tolerant acacia species while 59 km (of two meters width) of shelter belt have been broadcasted with Acacia Nilotica and Acacia Seyal in Al Rawat village. Notably, it is important to note that the MTR report has recommended the undertaking of suitability analysis during selection of tree species to be planted with inputs from relevant technical institutions (Forest National Corporation) particularly for rehabilitation and for establishing wind shelter beds, in the context of current and future climate change scenarios. This will help to address a situation where a tree such as Damas Saudi was selected because of its ability to serve as a wind breaker and reduce evaporation from the open surface of Haffir. However, stakeholders raised concern that the tree is not appropriate since it is deep rooted, water thirsty and can cause considerable damage to pipelines and infrastructure especially in urban set-up.</p> <p>Currently, mapping of the land use and soil quality using community involvement with endorsement by the State legislation Council is on-going and is expected to be completed by December 2022.</p>	<p>S</p>

Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<p><b>Output 2.3:</b> A number of EbA support measures are piloted and integrated into existing local community livelihood activities, including in situ rainwater harvesting and drought/flood resilient eco-agriculture.</p>	<p>December, 2022</p>	<p>78%</p>	<p>88%</p>	<p>During the reporting period, 6 demonstration farms were established to pilot climate resilient crop production techniques of Sorghum, millet and sesame. In the demonstration farm the 'agricultural package' that was successfully piloted in the previous reporting periods is being deployed as well as Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques are also being deployed with the support of Agricultural Research Corporation and Ministry of Agriculture.</p> <p>So far, EbA support measures that have been implemented include: climate-resilient land management practices across 42,500 ha; establishment of 18 demonstration farms; design and construction of three rainwater harvesting reservoirs with a capacity of 30,000m<sup>3</sup> each; rehabilitation of 3 surface wells and 2 borehole as well as construction of 6 ponds to support micro-irrigation in farms.</p> <p>To date therefore, Sudan EbA project has supported piloting and integration of climate resilient land management practices/technologies through introduction of an 'agricultural package' in 42,500 ha of community farms and 18 demonstration farms. The 'agricultural package' include: provision of improved seeds (early maturing, drought and pest tolerant); training on agronomic practices and post-harvest handling; in-situ rainwater harvesting in farms; application of appropriate fertilizers; application of appropriate agricultural implements e.g. chisel plough (locally known as Kharbash) and light implements in sandy and clay soils respectively as a way of conserving soil structure. The agricultural package is expected to enhance crop production under increased variability of rainfall, drought and desertification.</p> <p>During the reporting period, design and rehabilitation of water harvesting infrastructure including provision of water hand pumps and introduction of solar pumps for surface wells as well as training of members of 43 WUAs (30% women) between February and June 2022 after HCENR signed an MoU with White Nile State Water Corporation valued at USD 750,000. In addition to one borehole and three water ponds that were constructed in 2019/2020, three surface wells have been rehabilitated, one underground tank constructed and all are installed with solar powered pumping system thus providing water to an additional 2,300 households. Furthermore, the three rainwater harvesting reservoirs with a capacity of 30,000m<sup>3</sup> each that were constructed in 2019/2020 have also been fenced and installed with inlet and outlet infrastructure. .</p> <p>Plans are also at an advanced stage for the White Nile State Ministry of Water to undertake training sessions targeting Water User Associations (WUAs) on water-borne diseases and proper hygiene including provision of medical kits with prophylactics after the current rainy season in November 2022.</p>	<p>S</p>

<p><b>Output 2.4:</b> Pilot implementation of alternative livelihood activities based on indigenous practices, including, <i>inter alia</i>, poultry breeding, home garden farming, and small ruminant strategic feeding as well as alternative energy use strategies to enhance community resilience to current and predicted climate change impacts.</p>	<p>December 2022</p>	<p>73%</p>	<p>85%</p>	<p>By December 2021, 20 small ruminants (Damascus ‘shami’ goats) that were distributed in 2019 to female headed households in Um Naam village had reproduced 550 crossbreed offspring. The crossbreed offspring are hardy and more resilient to droughts and diseases and are therefore able to survive in difficult environment which is an important adaptation element as the effects of climate change continue to be severe in White Nile State. Testimony from one of the local goat breeder indicates that the price of a cross breed of the improved goat is three times that of the local breeds. This is because the improved breed weighs almost thrice and has meat of high quality as compared to the local breeds.</p> <p>To promote modern poultry breeding, 43 poultry cages were procured and distributed to 43 selected women households during the current reporting period 2021/2022. Poultry breeding is expected to provide livelihood diversification especially for women and is a viable option to reduce overreliance on intensive land use.</p> <p>So far, the following alternative livelihood activities based on indigenous practices have been implemented: distribution of 20 small ruminant (Damascus ‘shami’ goats) to the most vulnerable households (elderly and women-headed) in Um-Naam village had reproduced 550 crossbreed offspring by December 2021; distribution of 43 poultry cages to 43 selected women; establishment of home gardens with vegetables in 1,111 households; and distribution of 8,389 improved cookstoves.</p> <p>Cumulatively, the total number of women/women headed households that have been supported by Sudan EbA project to establish backyard gardens for vegetable production has now increased to 1,111 household (69% of the project target).</p> <p>So far, improved cookstoves have been distributed to 8,389 households (123% of the project target). Testimonies from beneficiary households indicate that the improved cook stove is highly fuel efficient and produces less smoke and therefore better indoor air quality, which has health benefits to women and girls who are responsible for food preparation.</p> <p>To enhance the capacity of communities to implement community-based EbA activities, officials of the 43 VDCs were trained on the design, establishment and operationalization of revolving funds as one of the mechanisms for local communities to access concessional loans to finance implementation of EbA measures such as purchase of animal drawn ploughs, drought-resistant seeds, animal feed supplements, solar pumps for wells, veterinarian kits for CAWH and improved cookstoves.</p> <p>Notably, National Center for Research signed a memorandum of understanding with HCENR and currently field assessment is being undertaken in preparation for the implementation of activities related to promotion of alternative building materials to reduce dependencies on trees as biomass fuel.</p>	<p>S</p>
<p><b>Output 2.5:</b> Local authorities, communities, committees and user groups trained on adapting community</p>	<p>December 2022</p>	<p>50%</p>	<p>60%</p>	<p>During the reporting period, template protocols that outline the standard procedure and guidelines to carry out specific ecosystem-based adaptation interventions and monitoring have been translated into Arabic. Training sessions on the application of these protocols were also conducted and attended by 65 (45% women)</p>	<p>MS</p>

Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<p>livelihoods to climate change through the use of EbA and on monitoring of EbA measures.</p>				<p>representatives of local communities, State Technical Committee members, technical experts and project partners in White Nile State on 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> June 2022. These training sessions were facilitated by the International EbA Expert as part of strengthening the institutional capacity for the coordination in the implementation and monitoring of EbA interventions.</p> <p>Community level governance structures (Village Development Committees (VDCs) and sub-committees - with atleast 30% female) have also been established in all the 43 targeted villages in White Nile State. These VDCs have also been trained on adapting community livelihoods to climate change through the use of EbA and on monitoring of EbA measures. Additionally, the VDCs have been provided with capacity building training on the design, establishment and operationalization of Revolving Funds as one of the mechanisms for local communities to access concessional loans to finance implementation of EbA measures.</p> <p>However, due to the emergency of COVID-19, the following training activities were postponed and rescheduled to 2022/2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of communities on the establishment and management of farmer and pastoralist production groups;</li> <li>• Training of local communities at each project intervention site on the implementation and maintenance of EbA interventions and climate-resilient land management techniques;</li> <li>• Hosting of four experience-sharing events where people from nearby communities are brought to the demonstration plots and trained on climate-resilient land management techniques;</li> <li>• Design and implementation of a nationally-based monitoring strategy designed in Activity 2.5.1 to assess the impacts of EbA to provide lessons learned and best practices for upscaling EbA for use in Component 3.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>COMPONENT 3: Knowledge management for appropriate EbA design</b></p>					

Outputs/Activities <sup>3</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>4</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>5</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>6</sup>
<p><b>Output 3.1:</b> Information, lessons learnt from project interventions and knowledge on climate change adaptation and resilient livelihoods using EbA are captured, stored and widely disseminated among stakeholders at all levels.</p>	<p>March, 2023</p>	<p>35%</p>	<p>50%</p>	<p>During the current reporting period, field visits to project sites as well as a knowledge exchange visit to VDCs that have successfully operationalized revolving funds in River Nile State were organized and attended by senior level officials from Federal and White Nile State ministries, State Technical Committee members and local communities. Additionally, a one week Farmer Field Days was organized in the 6 demo farms in November 2021 and attended by project partners, key agricultural institutions in White Nile State and local communities. The field days offered an opportunity to disseminate EbA agricultural best practices/technologies and promote peer-to-peer learning among agropastoral communities in White Nile State. During the field visits and the farmer field days, participants gathered practical evidence and lessons learnt from EbA interventions and this has been fundamental ingredient to planning and execution of the remaining project interventions.</p> <p>As part of knowledge dissemination to the wider international community, Sudan EbA project team also had an opportunity to share their experiences during the Gabeshona Global Conference that was held on 27<sup>th</sup> March to 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022 and also during the GEF Consultation with Civil Society virtual meeting that was held in the sideline of 60<sup>th</sup> GEF council meeting.</p> <p>Elaboration of a monitoring and reporting strategy to supplement the project M&amp;E framework has now been completed. The strategy is now being implemented with the aim of creating a system that provide guidance to the process of data collection and analysis (monitoring) and assessment of the effectiveness and efficiency of implementation of Sudan EbA project interventions on quarterly basis of every year. <a href="https://docs.google.com/document/d/1o91pfPKXj7WiiYUt6T_PdKsB95jgFZ7k/edit?usp=sharing&amp;oid=113803844809393011775&amp;rtpof=true&amp;sd=true">https://docs.google.com/document/d/1o91pfPKXj7WiiYUt6T_PdKsB95jgFZ7k/edit?usp=sharing&amp;oid=113803844809393011775&amp;rtpof=true&amp;sd=true</a></p>	<p>MS</p>
<p><b>Output 3.2:</b> A central information base of data on EbA lessons learned and cost-effectiveness of interventions established within the existing Cloud operated jointly by HCENR and the ARC.</p>	<p>March, 2023</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>This activity has been delayed and will now be implemented towards the end of 2022 and early 2023. Emerging lessons learned from the EbA field activities and the EbA process are now available and require documentation. The cost-effectiveness study of EbA interventions will contribute to inform the both Output 3.1 and this output.</p>	<p>MU</p>
<p><b>Output 3.3:</b> An upscaling strategy for EbA across Sudan by both the public and private sectors is developed based on an economic cost-benefits assessment.</p>	<p>March, 2023</p>	<p>20%</p>	<p>35%</p>	<p>To assess and demonstrate the cost-effectiveness of EbA interventions in Sudan, a cost-benefit assessment has been initiated and so far a methodology and data collection protocols have been developed and validated. Selection of enumerators to support in data collection has also been completed. Data collection is expected to start after the end of the rainy season in November 2022. The cost-benefit assessment report is expected to demonstrate evidence of EbA as an effective adaptation strategy that generates livelihood benefits for local communities. Proving the cost effectiveness of these measures is essential to making the case for EbA to stakeholders, ranging from local communities and planners to national level decision-makers and donors.</p>	<p>MS</p>

3.3. Risk Rating

**Table A. Risk-log**

*Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.*

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating								Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	MTR	PIR 5 (this PIR)	PIR 5	Δ	Justification
Lack of institutional capacity and coordination on EbA could lead to inappropriate or deficient implementation of EbA measures and policy frameworks.  (CEO Endorsement/PRODOC)	All outcomes & outputs	M	M	M	M	L		L		=	<p>To enhance institutional capacity and coordination on EbA, template protocols that outline the standard procedure and guidelines to identify/verify sites to carry out specific EbA interventions as well as community-based EbA intervention management and monitoring plans. Capacity building initiatives continue to be implemented through training sessions on the concept of EbA and application of the template protocols facilitated by the International EbA Expert targeting Federal and White Nile State Stakeholders including local communities</p> <p>Multi-level collaborative governance has also been promoted through cross-sectoral dialogues that were held with various Federal and White Nile State senior officials, White Nile State Technical Committee, Project Coordination Working Group, local communities and other stakeholders. These dialogue sessions have provided platforms for enhancing coordination, institutional linkages, planning and integration of EbA across sectors (agriculture, livestock, water, forestry, food security and energy).</p> <p>A stocktaking exercise of existing national and White Nile State Policies has also been initiated in order to identify entry points for mainstreaming EbA in national and subnational policies, strategies, budgets and development frameworks. This will be complemented by the economic-cost benefit assessment that aims to generate evidence of EbA as an effective adaptation strategy that generates livelihood benefits for local communities.</p>
Volatile political situation in Sudan could lead to government shifts or disruption of project activities.  (CEO Endorsement/PRODOC)	All outcomes & outputs	M	L	H	M	L		L		=	<p>The White Nile State has continued to enjoy political stability and remains calm and peaceful without any major disruptions in service delivery in both public and private sector. Stakeholders including government agencies and staff have also remained committed and supportive towards implementation of the project.</p>
National financial instability undermining investments in adaptation.  (CEO Endorsement/PRODOC)	All outcomes & outputs	H	M	H	H	M		M		=	<p>Due to political instability and the impacts of COVID-19 rocking Sudan, there has been mounting economic turbulence leading to national financial instability. This is undermining investments in adaptation since partner institutions are unable to meet their co-financing commitments due to budget cuts. Additionally, the political instability in Sudan has resulted to high turnover of senior</p>

										government officials thus causing disruptions in the functioning of government institutions. This has negatively affected mainstreaming of EBA into national development policy frameworks and budgets. Potentially, this has significant negative impacts on the sustainability of EbA interventions once the Sudan EbA project ends.
Trained, qualified engineers/ technicians leave for more lucrative positions (“brain drain”) resulting in limited sustainability of requisite human resources and technical/operational capacities.  (CEO Endorsement/PRODOC)	All outcomes & outputs	M	L	L	M	S		M	↓	During the reporting period, the trend in the high rate of staff turnover in White Nile State ministries that was initially experienced after the formation of transition government that led to appointment of new senior officials at the federal and State level administrations has now reduced. The low turnover of senior management and technical staff is helping to mitigate the potential risk of disruption of project operations and support provided by White Nile State ministries that we are partnering with to implement Sudan EbA Project.
Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events prevent implementation of planned activities.  (CEO Endorsement/PRODOC)	Outcome 2	M	S	M	M	L		M	↑	Extreme weather events (floods and droughts) and seasonal variability of rainfall occurring in White Nile State continue to affect the scheduling and execution of project interventions. For instance, the recent floods in 2020 that affected the project sites in Alrawat cluster of villages resulted to halting of the implementation of project interventions as communities mainly focussed on saving lives and properties as well as reconstruction of destroyed infrastructure and farmlands. Similar events related to delays in the onset of rainy seasons or early cessation of rainfall has affected implementation of EbA interventions thus posing the risk of delays in the implementation of project activities.
Communities do not support interventions and do not adopt ecosystem management activities for adaptation during or after the LDCF3 project because of limited immediate benefits of EbA.  (CEO Endorsement/PRODOC)	Outcome 2	M	-	L	L	L		L	=	Extensive consultations with beneficiary communities continue to be held through VDCs and sub-committees (with atleast 30% women participation) as well as local leaders (village elders including women, religious and government representatives) during planning and implementation of community-based EbA intervention measures. Community adaptation needs and aspirations are also considered during the process of setting priority EbA measures that are implemented in their localities through community representation at the White Nile State Committee. This includes activities that aim to enhance local livelihoods while restoring, conserving and ensuring sustainable supply of ecosystem services as well as other co-benefits in their localities.  Community mobilization, awareness raising and training of local communities at each project intervention site on the implementation, management, maintenance, monitoring and evaluation of community-based EbA interventions and climate-resilient land management techniques is on-going.





										These VDCs will be responsible for ensuring that revolving funds are utilized for the intended goal of providing soft loans to local communities to implement EbA interventions such as drought-resistant seeds, animal feed supplements, implements to support climate resilient farming e.g. solar pumps for wells, purchase animal drawn ploughs, agrochemicals for animals and crops, improved cookstoves etc.
Health and safety risks due to water mobilization care for animals, cookstove use.  (CEO Endorsement/PRODOC)	Outcome 2	L	L	L	L	L		L	=	<p>Local communities have expressed the danger of drowning of young children and animals in the unfenced water reservoirs (haffirs) that have so far been constructed. To mitigate such risks, all reservoirs constructed with the support of Sudan EbA project have been fenced. Solar powered pumping systems and elevated water tanks have also been installed in order and provide safe water collection points and mitigate the risks such as drowning of children and animals in the dams. The Water Users Associations (with atleast 30% women) that have been established have also been mandated to manage the water infrastructure and ensure safety of water users and animals.</p> <p>In collaboration with the Department of Drinking Water department of the Ministry of Water, Water User Associations (WUAs) members are scheduled to be trained on water-borne diseases and proper hygiene including provision of medical kits with prophylactics.</p> <p>In collaboration with ARC, piloting of Integrated Pest Management is being done on agro-pastoral ecosystems. The use of Integrated Pest Management techniques is expected to pose no risks to the local communities and the environment.</p> <p>Regarding cookstoves, all beneficiaries have received training on how to operate the cookstoves in order to avoid injuries. Testimonies from beneficiary households indicate that the improved cook stove is highly fuel efficient and produces less smoke and therefore better indoor air quality, which has health benefits to women and girls who are responsible for food preparation.</p>
Delays to signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) between HCENR and other relevant institutions supporting implementation of Sudan EbA project interventions.  (PIR 2019)	All outputs of Outcome 2	NEW	N/A	S	S	S		M	↓	All MoUs between executing agency (HCENR) and other relevant institutions supporting implementation of Sudan EbA project have been signed. These include MoU between HCENR and the following institutions: White Nile State Water Corporation, Agricultural Research Corporation and National Center for Research that were signed during the current reporting period. For collaboration with ministries of White Nile State and HCENR, already partnership and working modalities had been agreed upon in the previous reporting periods.

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											However, execution of project interventions by the partner institutions that have signed the MoUs is still being affected by the bureaucratic procurement process and high turnover of senior officials in government institutions, political instability affecting Sudan as well as runaway inflation that is leading to skyrocketing prices of goods and services. As a result, a lot of time is spent on engagement forums between the project team and partner institutions in an effort to find solutions to aforementioned challenges. This is stifling efforts to fast track implementation of project interventions.
Lengthy and bureaucratic procurement process leading to delays in the recruitment of national consultants to undertake specific project tasks.  (PIR 2019)	Outcomes 1 and 3	NEW	N/A	S	M	M		M	=		<p>Sudan EbA project operations and procurement processes adhere to the formal procurement system and guidelines of the Government of Sudan as circulated by the Ministry of Finance and National Economy (MOFNE). These guidelines specify the processes to be followed including the approval ceiling by the various authorities (e.g. Undersecretary, General Secretary, Director General and Directors.). Notably, most of the Sudan EbA project procurement needs including services provided by partner institutions are beyond the ceiling of the Secretary General of HCENR. As a result, these procurement processes therefore require clearance by the Ministry of Finance and National Economy as well as Ministry of Justice. This approval process is lengthy and leads to a lot of delays thus affecting the implementation schedule of the project interventions.</p> <p>The aforementioned situation is further compounded by the inadequate capacity of (in terms of personnel and expertise) in the procurement unit of the Sudan EbA project executing entity (HCENR). This has resulted to delays in the procurement of goods and services therefore affecting the overall performance of the Sudan EbA project.</p>
Rising inflation rates in Sudan increasing cost of goods and services as compared with the project budget.  (PIR 2019)	All outcomes & outputs	NEW	N/A	M	S	H		H	=		<p>Sudan has continued to face record inflation rates, amid a sharp devaluation of the Sudanese pound against the US dollar. According to Worldbank data, Sudan inflation rate rose by 382% between 2019 to Dec 2021. This has caused a significant increase in the cost of goods and services thus leading to cost overruns in certain project budgets. As a result, budget revisions have had to be made on yearly basis in order to accommodate the rising costs of goods and services. Notably, the continued rise in inflation rate has the potential to lower the purchasing power of the project thus requiring downscaling of some project interventions and this may threaten the achievement of the project outputs and consequently the outcome and objective.</p>
COVID-19 Pandemic and associated restrictions on travel and gatherings affecting the		NEW	N/A	N/A	S	S		L	↓		<p>With the rate of COVID-19 infections slowing down, Sudan has eased the restrictions and lifted a ban on mass gathering while normalcy has also resumed in the local and international travels.</p>

project to undertake project activities and achieve project outputs and outcomes within original project timelines. (PIR 2020)	All outcomes & outputs											Implementation of field activities has now resumed as well as trainings/meetings requiring individual attendance are now being held while adhering to the laid down ministry of health protocols/advisories in Sudan.
Consolidated project risk			M	M	M	M			M	=		Consolidated project risk rating remains <b>Medium</b> . Of the 14 identified risks one has been rated High; four risks have been rated Medium while nine risks have been rated Low. Comparison of 2022 and 2021 risk rating indicate that the following risks have maintained their rating; eight risks a rating of Low, one risk a rating of High and one risk a rating of medium. Similarly, the rating of one risk has been reduced from Significant to Low while rating of another one risk has been reduced from Significant to Medium.

**Table B. Outstanding medium & high risks**

*List here only risks from Table A above that have a risk rating of M or worse in the current PIR*

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR <sub>t-1</sub> , MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
National financial instability undermining investments in adaptation	So far, efforts to strengthen advocacy efforts on long- and medium-term economic benefits on integration of adaptation options into national budgets among policymakers are on-going. For instance, senior government officials from key ministries e.g. Ministry of Finance and National Economy, Ministry of Agriculture among others have been included as part of the Project Steering Committee and the White Nile State Technical Committee. The senior government officials have also been attending strategic project related meetings during which the concept of ecosystem-based adaptation and the need to support the mainstreaming of adaptation options into national and White Nile State planning and budgetary processes have been discussed.  The project team has undertaken necessary strategies to address the high inflation caused by pressures from the wider economy in Sudan and global markets. Some of the strategy include:	HCENR senior management and the project team has continued to hold high level engagements with senior government officials from key ministries e.g. Ministry of Finance and National Economy, Ministry of Agriculture among others in order to achieve high level political support from the variety of government agencies that are playing a critical role during the implementation of the project. During these meetings, the concept of ecosystem based adaptation as well as opportunities for collaboration; networking and partnership building including co-financing elements are deliberated.  Additionally, senior government officials from key ministries e.g. Ministry of Finance and National Economy, Ministry of Agriculture among others have continued to be part of the Project Steering Committee and the White Nile State Technical Committee thus providing strategic guidance on planning and budgeting of Sudan EbA project interventions.	Strengthen advocacy and awareness-raising among the decision-makers on long- and medium-term economic benefits on integration of adaptation options into national budgets and communicate these to policymakers throughout.  Continuation of high level engagement with senior government officials with senior government officials from key ministries in order to achieve high level political support.  The International and National Adaptation Intervention and Policy Experts are expected to complete the stocktaking of existing national and White Nile State Policies to identify entry points for mainstreaming EbA in national and subnational policies, strategies, budgets and development frameworks. Upon completion of the stocktaking exercise, policy briefs and	Continuous  June, 2023	Government Coordinator and HCENR SG  International and National Adaptation Intervention and Policy Experts as well as Project Team

	<p>procuring items in bulk and leveraging co-finance from partners to meet budget shortfalls.</p> <p>In collaboration with relevant government institutions, the project is also engaging private sector players in implementation of EbA interventions thus providing an opportunity to tap into private sector resources.</p>	<p>In collaboration with relevant government institutions, the project is also engaging private sector players in implementation of project activities e.g. supply of tree seedlings and improved seeds; and preparation of demonstration farms. This has helped to actively engage the private sector players in exploring economic opportunities that can be tapped during implementation of EbA approaches.</p>	<p>technical guidelines will be produced to guide the integration of climate change adaptation interventions – including EbA – into cross-sectoral plans.</p> <p>The project team will also continue to undertake necessary strategies to address the high inflation caused by pressures from the wider economy in Sudan and global markets. Some of the strategy include: procuring items in bulk and leveraging co-finance from partners to meet budget shortfalls.</p>		
<p>Trained, qualified engineers/technicians leave for more lucrative positions (“brain drain”) resulting in limited sustainability of requisite human resources and technical/operational capacities.</p>	<p>Capacity building initiatives including trainings have targeted staff of the government agencies/ministries (especially those with long term contracts and that will stay in their respective institutions for more than 2 years as per Sudanese law), civil society, private sector and local communities that are custodians of the EbA measures. This will reinforce their technical capabilities in mainstreaming and supporting implementation of EbA measures thus strengthening motivation and career development and contributing to sustainability.</p> <p>Collaboration and partnerships between HCENR and relevant government agencies have allowed government officials that possess necessary skills and knowledge to provide technical support during implementation of project activities. Providing opportunities to officials to apply their skills and knowledge contributes to ensuring motivation and interest in their jobs and prospects for career development in Sudan.</p>	<p>The project team has been holding strategic meetings and providing regular updates to the newly appointed officials on the progress of project implementation while inviting them to participate in field visits and White Nile State Technical Committee meetings. This has significantly contributed to political buy-in and ensured high level political support in the implementation of Sudan EbA project.</p> <p>Signing of Memorandum of understanding (MoUs) between HCENR and relevant government agencies has also been finalized thus formalizing collaboration and partnerships. This has allowed the project to tap into existing capacities and skills of government institutions and staff during implementation of project activities.</p>	<p>Ensure senior officials and technical staffs from all line ministries and agencies are included in the trainings provided under Sudan EbA project. This will enhance the capacity of the institutions supporting implementation of Sudan EbA project.</p>	<p>April, 2023</p>	<p>National Project Manager</p>
<p>Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events</p>	<p>Intervention sites have been mapped to establish the extent to which they are vulnerable to specific</p>	<p>The project team and White Nile State Technical Committee has continued to proactively review the specific climate</p>	<p>The project team and White Nile State Technical Committee will continue to proactively review the</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>Project team and White Nile State</p>

<p>prevent implementation of planned activities.</p>	<p>natural hazards. The vulnerability assessment that was carried in 2019/2020 helped to identify vulnerable sites that are at risk of being affected by extreme weather events e.g. floods. The report therefore recommended adaptation and EbA interventions that are suitable for each of the project site based on current and project climate change and variability.</p>	<p>change vulnerabilities and risks (both existing and predicted) in each of the target communities in order to enhance planning and implementation of project interventions in the face of climatic uncertainty. For instance, guided by the recently conducted Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment, appropriate project interventions for specific project sites were reviewed and approved by the State Technical Committee. Furthermore, the project team is also sourcing improved crop seeds certified by Agricultural Research Corporation (ARC) and that are more tolerant to drought and fast maturing. With support of Forest National Corporation, flood and drought tolerant tree varieties are also being planted in flood zones. Demonstration sites affected by flooding have also been relocated to areas that are less likely to be affected by floods.</p>	<p>specific climate change vulnerabilities and risks (both existing and predicted) in each of the target communities in order to enhance planning and implementation of project interventions in the face of climatic uncertainty.</p> <p>Procurement of inputs e.g. improved crop seeds and tree seedlings will continue to be procured from certified sources.</p>		<p>Technical Committee</p>
<p>Delays to signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) between HCENR and other relevant institutions supporting implementation of Sudan EbA project interventions in WNS</p>	<p>The newly appointed HCENR Secretary General has committed to fast-track the signing of MoUs between executing agency (HCENR) and other relevant institutions supporting implementation of Sudan EbA project interventions. The Secretary General has instructed HCENR legal team to guide the process of finalizing the MoUs in readiness for signing without further delay.</p>	<p>All MoUs between executing agency (HCENR) and other relevant institutions supporting implementation of Sudan EbA project have been signed. These include MoU between HCENR and the following institutions: White Nile State Water Corporation, Agricultural Research Corporation and National Center for Research that were signed during the current reporting period. For collaboration with ministries of White Nile State and HCENR, already partnership and working modalities had been agreed upon in the previous reporting periods.</p>	<p>Ensure close follow up with partner institutions that have signed MoUs with HCENR in order to ensure quality and timely implementation of Sudan EbA interventions.</p>	<p>June, 2023</p>	<p>National Project Manager, Government Coordinator and HCENR SG</p>
<p>Lengthy and bureaucratic procurement process leading to delays in the recruitment of national consultants to undertake specific project tasks</p>	<p>The newly appointed HCENR Secretary General has reviewed the procurement process of the national consultant and has initiated negotiations with the successful candidate to allow the signing of the contract without further delay.</p> <p>The project has also provided financial support to strengthen the procurement</p>	<p>The project team is actively engaging White Nile State officials of relevant ministries in order to ensure timely procurement of required goods/services for the implementation of project interventions.</p> <p>The executing agency has also set up a special procurement committee headed by a senior management official that is</p>	<p>The project team to continue actively engaging White Nile State officials of relevant ministries in order to ensure timely procurement of required goods/services for the implementation of project interventions.</p>	<p>Continuous</p>	<p>National Project Manager</p>

	systems of the executing agency through training to boost the technical expertise of the procurement unit personnel.	specifically focussing on supporting the procurement processes of Sudan EbA project.	Follow up with the special procurement committee to ensure that procurement of goods and services required by Sudan EbA project are finalized in a timely manner as indicated the procurement plan.		
Rising inflation rates in Sudan increasing cost of goods and services as compared with the project budget.	Regular monitoring of the price of required goods/services in order to ensure a pragmatic approach is applied during planning and budgeting of project activities to avoid cost overruns.	The project team continues to monitor market trends of the required goods and services in order to ensure a pragmatic approach is applied during planning and budgeting to avoid cost overruns and align with UNEP/GEF financial guidelines.  Government ministries/ agencies partnering with Sudan EbA project have also continued to provide co-financing during implementation of Sudan EbA project thus easing the pressure of the high inflation rate that was being experienced in Sudan.	Constantly monitoring of market trends of the required goods and services in order to ensure a pragmatic approach is applied during planning and budgeting to avoid cost overruns.  Continue lobbying government ministries/ agencies that are partners in the implementation of Sudan EbA project to meet their part of co-financing commitment.	Continuous	Government Coordinator, National Project Manager, Finance Assistant and WNS Coordination Consultant

**High Risk (H):** There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.  
**Significant Risk (S):** There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.  
**Medium Risk (M):** There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.  
**Low Risk (L):** There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

**Project Minor Amendments**

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.

Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate.

- Results framework
- Components and cost
- Institutional and implementation arrangements
- Financial management
- Implementation schedule

- Executing Entity
- Executing Entity Category
- Minor project objective change
- Safeguards
- Risk analysis
- Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%
- Co-financing
- Location of project activity
- Other

[\[Annex document linked to reported minor amendment\]](#)

<b>Minor amendments</b>	The planned project completion date was initially supposed to be 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2021. However, implementation schedule of project intervention lagged behind due to prolonged inception phase, political turmoil in Sudan during the project implementation period, procurement related challenges and unanticipated impacts of COVID-19 pandemic and associated sanitary and travel restrictions. As a result, a no-cost extension of 24 months was requested and granted by HCENR and UNEP and the Project Steering Committee meeting in order to allow for completion of all planned project activities and achieve all outputs. The revised project completion date is now 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2023.
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**GEO Location Information:**

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#)

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field <u>if</u> the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
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**PIR FY 2022 – 5703 Sudan EbA Project**

Um Zureiba village (Tandelti Locality)	13.35567	32.077805		Two Farmer Field School demo farms (4 hectares)	Demo farm to showcase climate resilient crop production techniques of sesame through application of the 'agricultural package'.
Agaidat el tair (El Dweim Locality)	31.69920	14.12866		One Farmer Field School demo farm (4 hectares)	Demo farm to showcase climate resilient crop production techniques of sesame and millet through application of the 'agricultural package'.
Nafal village (Alsalam Locality)	12.35134	32.22186		One Farmer Field School demo farm (4 hectares)	Demo farm to showcase climate resilient crop production techniques of sorghum through application of the 'agricultural package'.
Wad Elkut village (Alsalam Locality)	12.28502	32.37484		Integrated pastoral farm (15 ha)	Integrated pastoral demo farm to showcase EbA technologies/practices for rehabilitation and restoration of rangelands in order to repair ecological processes, enhance regeneration of vegetation, increased forage quality and quantity and increase water availability to safeguard livestock productivity.
Um-Zureiba village (Tandelti Locality)	13.348641	32.085918		Integrated pastoral farm (4.2 ha)	Integrated pastoral demo farm to showcase EbA technologies/practices for rehabilitation and restoration of rangelands in order to repair ecological processes, enhance regeneration of vegetation, increased forage quality and quantity and increase water availability to safeguard livestock productivity.
Um-Naam village (Tandelti Locality)	12.99062	31.99976		Integrated pastoral farm (4.2 ha)	Integrated pastoral demo farm to showcase EbA technologies/practices for rehabilitation and restoration of rangelands in order to repair ecological processes, enhance regeneration of vegetation, increased forage quality and quantity and increase water availability to safeguard livestock productivity.
Um-Zureiba village (Tandelti Locality)	13.40631	32.06416		Community forest (41.68 hectares)	Afforestation of community forest using <i>Acacia Nilotica</i> and <i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i>
Tugy village (Alsalam Locality)	12.36461	32.25741		Community forest (50 hectares)	Afforestation of community forest using <i>Acacia Nilotica</i> , <i>Acacia Senegal</i> and <i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i>
Nafal Village (Alsalam Locality)	12.35052	32.22004		Community forest (10.42 hectares)	Afforestation of community forest using <i>Acacia Nilotica</i> and <i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i>
Nafal Village (Alsalam Locality)	12.35119	32.22588		Forest restoration in farms (5 hectares)	Afforestation in farms using <i>Acacia Nilotica</i> and <i>Acacia Senegal</i> .
Abareeg Shen (Gulli Locality)	13.33440	32.35099		Forest restoration in farms (12.5 hectares)	Afforestation in farms using <i>Acacia Nilotica</i> and <i>Acacia Senegal</i> .
Nafal Village (Alsalam Locality)	12.35134	32.22186		Agroforestry demo farm (4.17 hectares)	Agroforestry demonstration to address soil erosion, nutrient restoration and water conservation among other environmental benefits
Abareeg Shen (Gulli Locality)	13.33440	32.35099		Agroforestry demo farm (6.25 hectares)	Agroforestry demonstration to address soil erosion, nutrient restoration and water conservation among other environmental benefits
Um-Zureiba village (Tandelti Locality)	13.35567	32.077805		Agroforestry demo farm (4.17 hectares)	Agroforestry demonstration to address soil erosion, nutrient restoration and water conservation among other environmental benefits



**PIR FY 2022 – 5703 Sudan EbA Project**

Agaidat el tair village (El Dweim Locality)	14.12866	31.69920		Agroforestry demo farm (4.17 hectares)	Agroforestry demonstration to address soil erosion, nutrient restoration and water conservation among other environmental benefits
Agaidat el tair village (El Dweim Locality)	14.12313	31.70430		Underground water tank (55m <sup>3</sup> )	Installation of rainwater harvesting system through underground water tank for supply of water for domestic purposes and livestock feeding
Elhalba village (El Dweim locality)	14.26498	31.68456		surface wells rehabilitation (3)	Rehabilitation of 3 surface well and installation of solar powered pumping system for supply of water for domestic purposes and livestock feeding
Wad ElBelabli village (Tandelti Locality)	12.89901	31.83294		Borehole rehabilitation (1)	Rehabilitation of 1 borehole and installation of solar powered pumping system for supply of water for domestic purposes and livestock feeding
Salima village (Tandelti Locality)	12.99402	32.05051		Fencing of earth dam 'haffir' (30,000m <sup>3</sup> )	Fencing of earth dam 'haffir' (30,000m <sup>3</sup> ) for supply of water for domestic purposes and livestock feeding
Um naam village (Tandelti Locality)	12.96932	31.97236		Construction and fencing of earth dam 'haffir' (30,000m <sup>3</sup> )	Construction and fencing of fencing of earth dam 'haffir' (30,000m <sup>3</sup> ) for supply of water for domestic purposes and livestock feeding
Tegy village (Alsalam locality )	12.37733	32.24886		Construction and fencing of earth dam 'haffir' (30,000m <sup>3</sup> )	Construction and fencing of fencing of earth dam 'haffir' (30,000m <sup>3</sup> ) for supply of water for domestic purposes and livestock feeding
Tegy village (Alsalam locality )	12.37733	32.24886		Riparian land restoration	Rehabilitation of riparian land through broadcasting of acacia seeds

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions are taking place as appropriate. \*

[\[Annex any linked geospatial file\]](#)

Additional geo-referenced information including a map of the project intervention sites will be provided in the next reporting period.