



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Livestock and Rangeland Resilience Program		
Country(ies):	Sudan	GEF Project ID: ¹	5651
GEF Agency(ies):	IFAD	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):		Submission Date:	December 2013 (Resubmission February 2014)
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	60 months
Name of parent program (if applicable):		Project Agency Fee (\$):	809,970

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CCA-1 (select)	LDCF	5,126,000	15,880,000
CCA-2 (select)	LDCF	2,250,000	4,952,000
CCA-3 (select)	LDCF	1,150,000	4,168,000
(select) (select)	LDCF		
(select) (select)	LDCF		
(select) (select)	LDCF		
Total Project Cost		8,526,000	25,000,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Improved livelihoods and enhanced climate resilience of pasture and agriculture communities through adaptive rangeland, agriculture and forest management						
Project Component	Grant Type ³	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
1. Adaptive Landscape Management Planning	TA	1.1 Resource User Committees empowered to undertake their community-development planning 1.2 Natural resource base planning is sustainable and contributes to vulnerability reduction	1.1.1 Technical Support Team set up to build the capacity of users and provide TA for the planning and implementation process 1.1.2 Users Committee organised and strengthened in each pilot area 1.1.3 Users Committees and beneficiaries assisted to develop coping strategies and resource management plans	LDCF	1,350,000	4,219,530

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework](#) when completing Table A.

³ TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

			<p>1.2.1 Baseline assessments including vulnerability and state of the natural resources completed in each target area</p> <p>1.2.2 Nature resource-based management plans developed by the committees</p> <p>1.2.3 Priorities for investment in vulnerability reduction set</p>			
2. Vulnerability Reduction Investments	Inv	2.1 Diversified livelihoods and more productive and climate resilient rangelands	<p>2.1.1 Rangelands and forests in each target area rehabilitated through ecosystem restoration approaches</p> <p>2.1.2 Network of transhumance routes restored and rehabilitated</p> <p>2.1.3 Water and soil conservation improved through targeted investments</p> <p>2.1.4 Additional income-generating activities supported to enhance risk-coping mechanisms</p>	LDCF	5,620,000	16,350,000
3. Disaster-risk Reduction and Policy Dialogue	TA	3.1 Enhanced preparedness to climate risk at field level and through national plans and policies	<p>3.1.1 Analysis of gaps, barriers and opportunities to mainstream CC adaptation into livestock and pasture sectoral policy carried out</p> <p>3.1.2 Livestock emergency response plan prepared</p> <p>3.1.3 Users Committees and other users in the states</p>	LDCF	1,150,000	3,240,000

			benefiting from a functional early warning system for extreme climate events and hazards (droughts, heat waves, floods...)			
Subtotal					8,120,000	23,809,530
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴				LDCF	406,000	1,190,470
Total Project Cost					8,526,000	25,000,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	IFAD	Soft Loan	25,000,000
Total Co-financing			25,000,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES (\$) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (\$ (a))	Agency Fee (\$ (b) ²)	Total (\$) c=a+b
Total Grant Resources						

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

² Indicate fees related to this project.

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁵

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant:

Amount Requested (\$) Agency Fee for PPG (\$)⁶

- (upto)\$200k for projects up to & including \$10 million 73,059 6,941

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES) FOR MFA AND/OR MTF PROJECT ONLY

Trust Fund	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	(in \$)		
				PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
Total PPG Amount						

MFA: Multi-focal area projects; MTF: Multi-Trust Fund projects.

⁴ To be calculated as percent of subtotal.

⁵ On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁶ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the GEF Project Grant amount requested.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1. Sudan is a large country within the range of four climate zones - arid in the north, semi-arid in upper middle part, subtropical in lower middle and south, and tropical at the South Sudan border. Sudan has just emerged from a long civil war, which brought to the secession of South Sudan in 2011. Two decades of unrest have had a devastating effect on rural livelihoods through destruction of assets (livestock, roads, markets, and water points), restrictions on access to farmland, and the critical degradation of environmental resources in many areas. Deforestation and rangeland degradation have been particularly significant: UNEP estimates that two-thirds of the forests in Sudan disappeared during 1972–2001, while total loss is expected within the next 10 years in high-pressure areas, under the current trend.

The IPCC Fourth Assessment characterized Sudan as a “Hotspot of key future climate impacts and vulnerabilities in Africa”. According to a preliminary assessment carried out by IFAD, in 2050 mean annual temperatures could increase by 2.7°C, while future range of precipitation changes would vary from reduction by 9% to an increase by 9%, with a generalised, sharp increase of evapotranspiration. The combined effect of increasing temperature and reduction of precipitation and water retention will put extra stress on the environmental resources and increase environmental degradation. These changes will increase the magnitude and frequency of extreme events, mainly droughts or floods. Droughts would result in loss of crops and livestock, displacement, and wildfire, while extreme floods would lead to loss of life, crops, livestock, insects and plant diseases, and damage to infrastructure and settlement areas.

Pastoralists are on the frontline of climate change. Livestock production contributes about 20% to the total GDP of Sudan and in 2012 it accounted for 56% of agricultural exports in terms of value. Livestock as a system is actually intermingled within the three categories of Sudan’s farming systems (irrigated, mechanised, and traditional rain-fed), but is predominantly spread within the traditional rain fed agriculture in the form of pastoral grazing with an overriding transhumance mode. Social unrest and environmental degradation have seriously disrupted the traditional balance between livestock herders and rain-fed farmers in many parts of Sudan, and the severe impact of climate change is threatening the survival of the system. Conflicts between pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and crop farmers are widespread and rooted in disputes over ownership and use of the dwindling natural resources. The customary practice of allowing nomads to graze crop residues after the harvest has mostly disappeared and herders are often expected to pay lease-holding tenants for grazing and access to water. An additional problem is the degradation of the animal routes, which have narrowed (100/150 m in width) and are bare with very few rest places. The conflict has been made more acute by policies that favour agricultural production at the expense of traditional livestock systems. While yield-enhancing inputs and technologies have been fairly applied in Sudan’s irrigated agriculture, production in the vast rain fed sector has mainly depended on the natural base of available land and natural water sources from rainfall and seasonal rivers and streams.

The baseline for the LDCF intervention is IFAD’s new Livestock Marketing and Resilience Programme (LMRP), which shall indicatively start at the end of 2014 for a period of 7 years. The programme’s objective is increased livestock productivity, value addition and marketing. Key outcomes will include: improved animal health and access to animal health services; and increased marketing of primary and secondary livestock products. LMRP will operate in selected Localities in five contiguous States: West Kordofan, North Kordofan, White Nile, Sennar and Blue Nile. The targeted areas extend over large distances with varying semi-arid to arid agro-ecological conditions that are already demonstrating the adverse effects of climate change. The programme will invest in the transformation of national livestock business and the enabling of rural economic growth. The direct beneficiary population of at least 120,000 households (720,000 people) is anticipated. A larger number are expected to benefit indirectly from business expansion and the multiplier effect of increased local spending. Although LMRP is focusing on the livestock sector, its activities will cover rangeland, agriculture and forest landscapes, as pastoralism in Sudan is across these landscapes and not only confined to rangelands. For that reason, and for the programme to have sustained impact on the target groups, a real need emerges for complementing its activities

with actions that enhance the resilience of these communities to climate change, reducing their risk and rehabilitating the natural resource base upon which they depend. Actions in that respect should be undertaken across the 3 landscapes.

The LMRP will be designed around 3 main components, which are: (i) Livestock business development; (ii) Rural enterprise & social development; and (iii) Project management. The initial cost of LMRP is estimated at USD 25 million. The SCCF project will be mainstreamed through the LMRP and its activities will be blended within these components, as well as develop an additional component related to Community-led NRM and enhanced adaptive capacities.

The GEF's LDCF funding represents an opportunity to increase the scope of the rural development objectives pursued through the LMRP in light of the expected negative impact of climate change on the already fragile livestock and rain fed agriculture sector in Sudan. Without the LDCF funding, the baseline intervention could turn out to be a "business-as-usual" livestock support development project, and not tackle the root of the most important constraints facing rural development in Sudan. The LDCF intervention will complement IFAD's baseline programme by introducing an innovative participatory planning process involving smallholder farmers, pastoralists and other natural resource users in mixed rangeland, forest and rain-fed agriculture landscapes, through the development of adaptive management plans aimed at strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerability, increasing productivity and conserving or restoring the natural resource base. This will be followed by the implementation of investment plans for adaptation and vulnerability reduction, based on the priority measures identified by the communities through the planning exercise. The design and implementation of the plans will be coupled with enhanced preparedness to climate risk, thanks to the capacity building effort and the setting up of an early warning system for natural hazards and extreme events, that will be made available to the Users Committee and other rural actors in the project area. Moreover, the LDCF intervention will enable IFAD to engage in a policy dialogue at both federal and state level for mainstreaming CC adaptation and NRM into policies and workplans at the different layers of the administration, and contribute to the implementation of the NAP, a draft of which has already been produced for Sudan.

The LDCF intervention will have three main components: (1) Adaptive Landscape Management Planning; (2) Vulnerability Reduction Investments; and (3) Disaster-risk Reduction and Policy Dialogue. The expected outcomes are the following: (i) Resource User Committees empowered to undertake their own development; (ii) Natural resource base planning is sustainable and contributes to vulnerability reduction; (iii) Diversified livelihoods and more productive and climate resilient rangelands; and (iv) Enhanced preparedness to climate risk at field level and through national plans and policies.

The LDCF contribution will cover the incremental cost related to the production of the adaptive and participatory plans, the capacity building work needed for their development and implementation, the field investments for adaptation and vulnerability reduction, and the enhanced preparedness to climate risk, both at field level (early warning system) and through national plans and policy dialogue at the Federal and States level (West Kordofan, North Kordofan, White Nile, Sennar and Blue Nile). IFAD's baseline contribution will focus on increased livestock productivity, value addition and marketing, including outcomes such as improved animal health and access to animal health services, and increased marketing of primary and secondary livestock products. The baseline contribution will also make sure that the lessons learned and innovative approach promoted by the LDCF are mainstreamed at the federal level and replicated in other states and parts of the country where IFAD is active.

The LDCF intervention will address the most important roots causes of environmental and socio-economic degradation in the target areas by promoting dialogue and conflict resolution between resource users and supporting highly innovative adaptation and vulnerability reduction plans that will increase the resilience of target mixed rangeland, forest and agriculture landscapes, while decreasing the vulnerability, enhancing risk preparedness, and bringing tangible economic benefits to the target rural communities. The best practices and lessons learned produced through the LDCF intervention will be mainstreamed into the wider IFAD country

programme and will inform the policy dialogue. The proposed intervention has enormous potential for scaling up and replication through possible future contribution of the IFAD ASAP programme, as well as adaptation projects being funded by other partners.

The creation of Users Groups including livestock herders, rain-fed farmers and forest users and the development and implementation of integrated landscape management plans for adaptation and vulnerability reduction is a highly innovative action with no precedent in the Sudan, where conflict between grass root resource users is widespread and deeply rooted in most regions. Another innovative measure of the LDCF intervention is the empowerment of rural communities to better deal with extreme climate events and hazards, thanks to the set-up of a user-friendly early warning system (EWS). IFAD is working on EWS for rural communities in several countries, and lessons learned will be mainstreamed into the project. The participative approach and the empowerment of grassroots beneficiaries is also a guarantee for the long-term sustainability of the intervention. The adoption of new plans and policies at the Federal and State level, together with the increased attention of the Sudanese authorities to the agriculture/rural sector after the secession of South Sudan, and the long-term commitment of IFAD in the country, are all elements in favour of the sustainability of the proposed intervention.

The LDCF project will not be able to meet all the adaptation needs of Sudan, however, the involvement in policy dialogue, contribution to the NAP process and its implementation, as well as working on Livestock Emergency Response Plans will ensure delivery on the Government's adaptation priorities and liaise with partners and donors for scaling-up the innovative aspects of the LDCF project.

A.2. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and others as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project preparation:

The geographic target of the LDCF intervention will be the States of West Kordofan, North Kordofan, White Nile, Sennar and Blue Nile, which have been identified as priority areas of intervention through IFAD's preliminary climate change assessment. The target groups within these areas will include: (i) small crop producers and subsistence farmers; (ii) pastoralists and small agro-pastoralists; (iii) rural women, particularly in female-headed households; and (iv) youth. The main project partners will be: Federal Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Rangelands, Environment and Physical Development, Irrigation and Water Resources, Social Security (gender issues); local governments; and community organizations. IFAD has a solid ongoing partnership with the Sudanese Government, which will be extended to all relevant federal and state agencies during project preparation. Grassroots level users will be involved in project preparation with the help of existing community organisations and NGOs.

A.3 Risk. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):

It is evident in Sudan that the negative effects of excessive pressure on finite natural resources is being exacerbated by the negative impact of climate change both on weather patterns and on productive potential with prevailing low input-low output sectoral technologies. The evidence for climate change is incontrovertible in Sudan, with the desert margin advancing year-by-year, increasingly erratic rainfall patterns and more extreme weather events. Even small changes in the predictability of animal feed and water supplies can take marginal producers out of business.

In addition for the livestock sector, the 2011 separation of South Sudan has disrupted important traditional transhumance arrangements and reduced significantly the capacity of pastoralists to cope with seasonal and other variations in rainfall. Cross-border animal movements have not stopped completely, however, and it is likely that commercial imperatives will determine the eventual readjustment to the new reality.

Crop producers undertake coping strategies and measures reflected in choice of suitable adaptable crops, change in livestock mix going for more dryland tolerant animal species to mitigate the expected effects of the more variable weather patterns, which makes planting decisions more problematic and can reduce

yield. Agricultural yields are expected to fluctuate more widely over time and to converge to a significantly lower longer-term average. Uncontrolled fires destroy grazing land and cause further damage. Pastoralists are on the frontline of climate change. Livestock as a system is actually intermingled within the three categories of Sudan’s farming systems (irrigated, mechanized, and traditional rainfed), but is predominantly spread within the traditional rainfed agriculture in the form of pastoral grazing with an overriding transhumance mode. While yield-enhancing inputs and technologies have been fairly applied in Sudan’s irrigated agriculture, production in the vast rainfed sector has mainly depended on the natural base of available land and natural water sources from rainfall and seasonal rivers and streams. These being under threat and badly managed pose a very high risk to the livelihoods of the smallholders and the rural poor.

Risk	Proposed Measures
Policy and institutional risks: coordination among Federal and State agencies is often problematic and their capacities are limited.	The intervention will contribute to addressing these issues through a sustained capacity building and engagement effort. Policy dialogue will give priority to emphasising the criticality of increased commitment to transhumant livestock raising, rain-fed agriculture and community forestry to decrease climate change vulnerability, increase productivity, generate government revenues, and contribute to food security.
Conflict and natural disasters: the project areas are vulnerable to conflict and natural disasters such as floods and droughts, which have the potential to delay and disrupt implementation and erode progress made towards the LDCF objectives	This risk will be mitigated by supporting inclusive governance, emphasizing participation, gender neutrality, decentralization, transparency and accountability, and by targeted investments. Natural disasters and climate threats will be addressed by: (i) providing support for development of policy, local knowledge, capacity, and awareness raising on climate issues; (ii) investing on adaptation and resilience measures; and (iii) building disaster preparedness and response into the design and implementation of the landscape management plans.
Complexity of the chosen approach: the participatory development approach that drives the intervention is highly dependent on the quality of the staff deployed in the field teams, the provision of adequate incentives and the participation of women in the process. Cultural traditions may prejudice the project’s attempts to give women a greater voice, while landowners may resist engaging in a dialogue with livestock herders.	The intervention will build on effective and efficient project management units established during the previous IFAD projects. The trust and relationships built with communities in the target would increase the likelihood of success in achieving the project’ objectives. The approach of seeking win-win situations with investments that can clearly benefit all concerned users will be an incentive for dialogue and conflict resolution among different segments of the rural communities.

A.4. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives:

IFAD will coordinate with UN agencies wherever possible. Partnerships with regional donors including the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and Arab Funds are being nurtured and will benefit from IFAD’s framework for cooperation with IsDB for project financing. Partnerships with bilateral donors have been hampered by the fact that many bilateral donors are now refocusing on South Sudan and winding down operations in Sudan, although the EU will make small sources of funding that are targeting specific regions available to Sudan. DFID has indicated a willingness to consider a partnership following the recommendations of a country appraisal and programming mission and a partnership is currently being developed with the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA). Discussions are currently underway with China Africa Agriculture Investment Company (CCAIC) to develop synergies and explore co-financing opportunities in both livestock and the seed thematic areas with a

public-private partnership model in mind. Similar discussions have been started with the Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development (AAID). Finally, the LDCF intervention will complement other relevant GEF-financed initiatives in Sudan, namely the project “Climate Risk Finance for Sustainable and Climate Resilient Rainfed Farming and Pastoral Systems” initiated by UNDP in 2012, the project “Integrated Carbon Sequestration” implemented by IFAD, the regional project “GGW Sahel and West Africa Programme in support of the Great Green Wall Initiative”, the project on “Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience in the Agricultural and Water Sectors” implemented by UNDP and the project on “Sudan Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project (SSNRMP)” implemented by the World Bank.

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.:

The proposed intervention builds on the findings, and is closely aligned with recommendations of the NAPA prepared in 2007 by the Ministry of Environment and Physical Development. It integrates key recommendations for adaptation activities in agriculture and water resource management and is fully relevant with the priority projects identified by the NAPA, and mainly: Community-based rangeland management and rehabilitation; Drought early warning systems for disaster preparedness and; water and soil conservation measures. The intervention is also aligned with the FNC to UNFCCC (2003), and it is based priorities and recommendations of Sudan’s Long-Term Strategy 2007-2031 and its second Five-Year Development Plan (2012-2016), the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the Agriculture Revival Programme (ARP), and the Interim-PRSP approved by the Parliament in 2012, which provides the basis for the full PRSP that is currently under preparation. The project also perfectly responds to the priorities identified in the Draft NAP that is already developed in Sudan, which is being planned based on State vulnerability and adaptation assessments and hotspot maps, and calls for the development of early warning systems and suitable technology that can build on the vulnerability assessments carried out within the NAP exercise to forecast the impact of future climate change on rangelands and natural resources, and inform the elaboration of livestock emergency response plans.

B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:

This project has been developed in conformity with the LDCF eligibility criteria. The project proposal respects the principle of country ownership having been developed in consultation with national stakeholders, as well as by taking into account all the latest and relevant studies and reports available on climate change adaptation requirements in Sudan. Also, the project has been designed to fully address the priority activities identified by the Government of Sudan in the NAPA and it has been developed with the aim of ensuring sustainability and replicability beyond project completion.

The project design criteria have been respected by including a list and description of the project components as well as by describing the added value of the GEF intervention (additionality). The GEF component will build directly on three ongoing IFAD investment project and will complement activities and achievements in light of the expected impact of climate change. Co-financing requirements are satisfied and cost-effectiveness aspects have been carefully considered. The project will be mainly investment-oriented and aims at encouraging replication and scaling-up at national level.

B.3. The GEF Agency’s comparative advantage for implementing this project:


IFAD is the largest financier of rural and agricultural development in Sudan, with three decades of experience in supporting community-driven development in fragile and conflict-affected environments. Its comparative advantage is based on: (i) its long-term partnership with the government; (ii) its ability to identify and focus on diversified and systemic development challenges across the country; (iii) its ability to engage stakeholders at local State and Federal level; (iv) a well-developed framework of supervision and implementation support. The IFAD country programme consists of six on-going projects and programmes representing US\$ 143.5m in loans and grants of which US\$ 89.9m is provided by IFAD and US\$ 53.6m by domestic and external co-financiers. These activities are spread across the country and include integrated community development, rural infrastructure, improved crop productivity and pro-poor export commodities. The total outreach is estimated at 1.4 million. IFAD is increasingly involved in CC adaptation, vulnerability reduction, and NRM work in Africa and at the global level, and its knowledge management framework enables and effective and prompt application of lessons learned and best practices to new interventions.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Dr. Babiker Abdalla Ibrahim	GEF Operational Focal Point Under Secretary	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Physical Development	24 NOVEMBER 2013

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Elwyn Grainger-Jones Director, Environment and Climate Division IFAD		FEB/25/2014	Rami Abu Salman, Regional Climate and Environment Specialist	+39 06 5459 2291	r.salman@ifad.org