



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Naoko Ishii
CEO and Chairperson

May 18, 2018

Dear Council Member:

World Bank as the Implementing Agency for the project entitled: ***Sudan: Sudan Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project- Additional Financing***, has submitted the attached proposed project document for CEO endorsement prior to final approval of the project document in accordance with World Bank procedures.

The Secretariat has reviewed the project document. It is consistent with the proposal approved by Council in November 2017 and the proposed project remains consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures. The attached explanation prepared by World Bank satisfactorily details how Council's comments and those of the STAP have been addressed. I am, therefore, endorsing the project document.

We have today posted the proposed project document on the GEF website at www.TheGEF.org. If you do not have access to the Web, you may request the local field office of UNDP or the World Bank to download the document for you. Alternatively, you may request a copy of the document from the Secretariat. If you make such a request, please confirm for us your current mailing address.

Sincerely,

for Naoko Ishii
Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson

Attachment: GEFSEC Project Review Document
Copy to: Country Operational Focal Point, GEF Agencies, STAP, Trustee



GEF-6 WORLD BANK APPRAISAL STAGE: GEF DATA SHEET
REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT
PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

For more information about GEF, visit TheGEF.org

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Sudan Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project, Additional Financing			
Country(ies):	The Republic of Sudan	GEF Project ID: ¹	9575
GEF Agency(ies):	WB (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	P161304
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Physical Development (MoENRPD)	Submission Date:	2018-05-11
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multifocal Areas	Project Duration(Months)	36
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>		
Name of Parent Program		Agency Fee (\$):	522,936

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
LD-3 Program 4 (select) (select)	Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities	GEF TF	3,885,586	19,550,000
(select) CCM-2 Program 4 (select)	Policy, planning and regulatory frameworks foster accelerated low GHG development and emissions mitigation	GEF TF	747,000	5,300,000
(select) CCM-2 Program 4 (select)	Deployment of low GHG technologies and practices	GEF TF	872,000	2,650,000
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
Total project costs			5,504,586	27,500,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To increase adoption of sustainable land and water management practices in targeted landscapes						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Confirmed Cofinancing (\$)
1. Institutional and policy framework	TA/Inv	Effective Implementation and Management Plans incorporating SLWM measures	Support to key institutions involved in natural resources management (MoENRPD, FNC, RPA, WCGA) through staff trained in formulation, monitoring and	GEF TF	600,000	3,650,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#).

		<p>and practices to conserve and sustainable use of biodiversity are built.</p> <p>Institutional Capacity for formulation, monitoring, and enforcement of SLWM and biodiversity conservation policies is strengthened.</p> <p>Awareness is increased on climate change impacts, vulnerability, and adaption through improved access to information and knowledge on adoption of SLWM and biodiversity conservation practices.</p>	<p>implementation of policies for SLWM (expected to be 60 people)</p> <p>200 people trained for providing extension services regarding SLWM.</p> <p>Policy framework development through the assessment of the current regulations on SLWM and designing strategy for effective cooperation at center-state-local and community levels for the protection and conservation of the natural resource base.</p> <p>Information and knowledge management through supporting the Pressure State, Impact Response (PSIR) analysis of land degradation, including assessment of land management practices.</p> <p>Design and implement a communication plan for new States to benefit all stakeholders.</p>			
2.Community based sustainable management of rangelands and forests	Inv	<p>Strengthened ownership through community participation in planting and maintenance of planted sites and in the selection of tree species;</p> <p>Enhanced overall resilience of native species to climate induced natural hazards;</p> <p>Increased non forest incomes and reduced unsustainable dependence on</p>	<p>The adoption of SLWM practices over 60,000 ha.</p> <p>Reforestation and rehabilitation of 5,800 ha of forest areas, and 3,600 ha of forest areas gazetted.</p> <p>Rangeland management through the establishment of shelter belts for sand dune fixation, demarcation of animal migration routes and grazing land rotations, establishment of nurseries for rangeland rehabilitation, clearing and opening of fire lines to protect rangelands. 9,000 ha of rangelands are expected to be rehabilitated.</p>	GEF TF	4,163,586	21,200,000

		forests by supporting alternative livelihood activities while targeting vulnerable groups of population, and	Creating the capacity of local communities to conduct the selected rangeland activities.			
		Generated replicable lessons and new knowledge on forests and livelihoods resilience.				
3. Project Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	M&E system is functioning and providing accurate and on-time data .	<p>Providing support for running an M&E system tracking the expected project's results. GEF tracking tools on LD and CCM completed and tracked.</p> <p>Established M&E system working in coordination with the SAWAP Program to aggregate key indicators.</p> <p>Support for MoENRPD in day-to-day project implementation and management including procurement, financial management, environmental and social safeguards aspects, preparation of annual work plans and conduct of supervision missions.</p> <p>Continuing support of PIU composed of a project coordinator, M&E expert, procurement officer and finance officer complemented by the State PIUs.</p>	GEF TF	478,877	2,050,000
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Subtotal					5,242,463	26,900,000

Project management Cost (PMC) ³	GEF TF	262,123	600,000
Total GEF Project Financing		5504586	27500000

If Multi-Trust Fund project: PMC in this table should be the total and enter trust fund PMC breakdown here ()

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED COFINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)

Please include letters confirming [cofinancing](#) for the project with this form

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Cofinancing	Cofinancing Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Government of Sudan	In-kind	3,000,000
Donor Agency	IFAD Seed project	Loan	8,500,000
Donor Agency	IFAD Agriculture project	Loan	12,000,000
Others	JICA	Grant	4,000,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			27,500,000

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total (c)=a+b
WB	GEF TF	Sudan	Land Degradation	(select as applicable)	3,885,586	369,131	4,254,717
WB	GEF TF	Sudan	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	1,619,000	153805	1,772,805
(select)	(select)		(Select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(Select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(Select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(Select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(Select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(Select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(Select)	Cross-Cutting Capacity			0
(select)	(select)		(Select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total Grant Resources					5,504,586	522,936	6,027,522

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 Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#)


E. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? (Select)

(If [non-grant instruments](#) are used, provide in Annex B an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

³ PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below. PMC is embedded in Component 3 of the project and is reflected separately as per GEF template.

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁴

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>60,000 hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i> 
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>Metric tons*</i> <i>16,142,426</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>Metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>Metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of countries</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of countries</i>

* TOTAL LIFETIME DIRECT AND INDIRECT GHG EMISSIONS AVOIDED (TONS CO₂EQ)

⁴ Update the applicable indicators provided at PIF stage. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and/or SCCF.

ANNEX A: PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG) REPORTING⁵

PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: NOT APPLICABLE			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Total	0	0	0

ANNEX B: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

⁵ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities; and report to Trustee on the closing of PPG in the quarterly report to Trustee.

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENT/INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS
DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS) APPRAISAL STAGE**

APPRAISAL STAGE

Report No: tbd

Date Prepared/Updated: 10-May-2018

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Sudan	Project ID:	P161304
		Parent Project ID:	P129156
Project Name:	Additional Financing Sudan Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project		
Region	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	April 18, 2018	Estimated Board Date:	June 14, 2018
Practice Area (Lead): ENR	Environment & Natural Resources	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
GEF Focal Area	Land Degradation and Climate Change Adaptation		
Sector(s):	General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (60%), Forestry (40%)		
Theme(s):	Environmental Policies and Institutions (20%), Other Environmental and Natural Resources (30%), Land Administration and Management (30%); and Climate Change (20%)		
Recipient	The Republic of Sudan		
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Physical Development (MoENRPD)		
Financing (in USD Million)			
Financing Source			Amount
Recipient (cash)			0.00
Global Environment Facility (GEF)			5,504,586.00
Financing Gap			0.00
Total Project Cost			5,504,586.00
Environmental Category	B-Partial Assessment		
Decision Review Note:	Decision Review Note includes delegation of safeguards to PM		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Sudan is situated in north east Africa with a coastline bordering the Red sea. It is the third largest country in Africa with a population of 39 million, according to World Bank 2014 estimates. The government administrative structure is composed of a federal government, 18 states and 176 local government councils. The federal level has a national assembly and Council of States composed of two representatives of each state. Each state has its own constitution, and local governments are governed by the Local Government Act (LGA) enacted by the federal government. The federal and state constitutions as well as LGA stress the principle of autonomy at various levels of government and the need for mutual respect of this autonomy.

Sudan has been in conflict for most of its independent history. While the defining conflict between the north and south was largely resolved by the secession of the latter to form the Republic of South Sudan in July 2011, several other conflicts continue at various stages of intensity, stalemate, or resolution. Most of these conflicts involve competition over ownership and access to natural resources, and are between pastoralists, agropastoralists and settled farmers (including commercial farms). This contributes to a localized conflict-prone environment where violence easily erupts in the context of weak institutions.

The South's secession has had fundamental repercussions on Sudan as evidenced by significant stresses in the macro-fiscal situation and the structure of the economy. The most important and immediate impact was the loss of oil revenue, made all the more critical as the secession was preceded by several years of oil-export driven growth, extravagant public investments, and expanded public employment. The legacy of the civil war, limited infrastructure and the inequitable distribution of public goods and services, continues to present obstacles to strong and inclusive growth. Sudan's arrears to several bilateral and multilateral creditors, including International Development Association (IDA), severely limit the country's access to concessional development finance.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Sudan faces environmental challenges due to its geographic location within the fragile Sudano-Sahelian and sub-Saharan African zones. Short variable erratic rainy seasons, arid lands, and poor sparse vegetative cover contribute to the country's vulnerability. In addition, the soils are highly susceptible to wind and water erosion. The steady increase of both human and livestock populations puts pressure on natural resources, and has resulted in desertification, land degradation, water pollution, soil erosion and nutrient loss and deterioration of biodiversity across large tracts of the country. Occasional floods, such as the flood in August 2013 which affected more than 300,000 people, further exacerbate the precarious environment.

Like in other Sahelian countries, livelihoods in Sudan depend heavily on soil, water and vegetation resources. It is estimated that agriculture (crops, livestock and forestry) contributes 35-40% of GDP (with livestock accounting for 50% of the production) and employs more than 80% of the total population. Traditional farming accounts for 60-70% of the agricultural output and is largely subsistence production based on shifting cultivation and livestock rearing. The wildlife of Sudan presents a rich base of biodiversity of high value. The country is also rich in mineral resources. Oil discovery and oil export had fueled unprecedented growth in the last decade and fed massive public investment, although not in a sustainable way. Agriculture and livestock are thus essential to the country's growth and economic diversification and overall macroeconomic stability especially with the dwindling revenues from oil. Employing over 80% of the total workforce, investments in these two key sectors also provide space for creating jobs and improving livelihoods especially in rural areas, attracting potential private sector

investments in soil, land and water management, as well as in human development.

Unplanned, non-sustainable and poorly managed use of land and water along with natural climate variability and frequently occurring droughts, has exacerbated the problems. Rainfall in some areas of the country has been steadily decreasing over the last 40 years, and the Sahara Desert is advancing at a rate of about one mile a year, dwindling the availability of grazing land and water. Forest ecosystems throughout Sudan have been deforested and degraded due to fire, uncontrolled grazing, overcutting, and encroachment by agriculture.

Increasing pressure on land by the expansion of mechanized and rain-fed farming, as well as overgrazing, have restricted access to rangelands and increased vulnerability of farmers and pastoralists. In addition, the greatest damage to wildlife has been inflicted by habitat destruction and fragmentation from farming and deforestation. The degradation of the country's natural resources has caused serious negative impacts on agricultural productivity and the livelihoods of the poor, particularly those that depend on livestock and rain-fed agriculture. Additional challenges resulting from increasing vulnerability to climate change elevates the need for ensuring that sectoral planning and interventions in these sectors cater to strengthening adaptive capacity and resilience of both the sectors and the dependent rural communities to climate induced natural disasters.

Policy and investment responses are fragmented and inadequate. Federal, state and local governments and their constituencies are overwhelmed by the scale and complexity of the problems confronting production and conservation landscapes. Attempts within most tiers of government to address these problems have generally been ineffectual in the face of the following challenges: (a) lack of sufficient financial resources; (b) unclear and overlapping mandates of institutions responsible for various components of the rural landscape; (c) insufficient technical capacity in these institutions; (d) insufficient knowledge and updated data to address such complex issues; (e) absent or weak land-use planning; (f) limited research capacity; (g) weak regulatory compliance and enforcement; (h) weak community involvement in prevention and restoration activities; (i) insufficient attention to alternative livelihood issues; and (j) insufficient attention to transparent governance, corruption, and local participation. The different challenges are interwoven and require integrated solutions. The fragmentation of institutions, information, and incentives weakens the ability of government institutions and the communities that they serve to address the issues in a strategic and integrated manner.

C. Proposed Global Environment Objective(s)

Project Development Objective(s) of AF remains the same as of the original project:

“To increase the adoption of sustainable land and water management (SLWM) practices in targeted landscapes”.

Key Results

Key outputs of the Additional Financing will include: a) the reforestation and rehabilitation of 5,800 ha of forest areas; b) 3,600 ha of gazetted forest areas; c) the rehabilitation of 9,000 ha of rangeland areas; d) the development of 5 water management plans; e) providing training on formulation, monitoring and implementation of policies for SLWM to at least 60 personnel; f) providing training to 200 personnel on rendering extension services on SLWM; and g) design and implementation of communication strategy for the newly added States.

D. Project Description

The proposed Additional Financing would increase the adoption of sustainable land and water management practices in targeted landscapes in Sudan. It will finance the costs associated with scaling-up project activities to enhance the impact of the SSNRMP that forms part of the GEF-6 Sahel and West Africa Program (SAWAP) supporting the Great Green Wall Initiative. It will involve expanding the project pilot areas to three new additional states - the Northern, River Nile, and North Kordofan States which have similar climatic conditions to Kassala, Gezira and White Nile States, where the project is currently being implemented.

The AF grant will (i) scale up soil, land and water management (SLWM) interventions from the original target of 104,000 ha to add an estimated 60,000 ha in the three new States and to bring in total of 5,800 ha of reforested and rehabilitated forest areas which would result in a net carbon absorption of an estimated 16 million tons or 269 tonnes per ha of carbon dioxide over 20 years; (ii) promote community participation in rehabilitation of degraded lands and forests, including establishment of wind shelterbelts; (iii) support range and pasture development (in North Kordofan); and (iv) further identify and scale up priority community based interventions aimed at strengthening adaptive capacity to climate induced natural disasters including developing and disseminating knowledge and awareness on climate change; supporting climate resilient livelihoods alternatives; and strengthening implementation of national and state level climate adaptation policies and reforms. Over all, enrichment planting, natural regeneration, sand dune stabilization in the above mentioned new project areas would contribute to increasing the resilience of rural communities.

The AF will coordinate with the program Capacity Development Project for Irrigation Scheme Management in River Nile State funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and two projects financed by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Seed Development Project and Integrated Agriculture and Marketing Development Project with the total financing of US\$27.5 mln. The AF will identify and scale up priority community based interventions aimed at strengthening adaptive capacity to climate induced natural disasters including developing and disseminating knowledge and awareness on climate change, supporting climate resilient livelihoods alternatives; and strengthening implementation of national and state level climate adaptation policies and reforms.

The proposed project contributes to the Land Degradation (LD) Focal Areas, specifically to Strategic Objective 3, LD-3: Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape and will contribute to achieving outcome 3.2: Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities. The project will directly address land degradation challenges in the targeted areas by promoting community-based sustainable land and water management practices and building/supporting existent enabling environments for sustainable natural resources management. Addressing these activities following the landscape approach will help to reduce pressure on natural resources from competing land uses.

The project will also aim at promoting conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest, and other land use, and support climate smart agriculture (Focal Area objective CCM-2). The target for this focal area will be Outcome B: Policy, planning and regulatory frameworks foster accelerated low GHG development and emissions mitigation.

In addition, the project will aim at promoting conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest, and other land use, and support climate smart agriculture (Focal Area objective CCM-2). The target for this focal area will be Indicator 4: Deployment of low GHG technologies and practices.

The current project closing date of June 30, 2018 will be extended to June 30, 2019. The AF project is expected to start July 1, 2018, and to close on June 30, 2022, subject to Board approval in June 2018.

Project Components

Under the proposed AF, project components will remain the same as in the original project. Additional funds will enhance the adaptive capacity of project beneficiaries including generating and disseminating new knowledge on community and forest resilience to climate induced disasters.

Component 1: Institutional and Policy Framework (GEF: US\$600,000, Co-financing: US\$3,650,000)

The project will continue to support key institutions involved in natural resources management by strengthening their capacity to formulate, implement and monitor programs and projects geared towards the sustainable management of natural resources, based on a capacity enhancement plan. This support will be used to: (i) develop effective inter-agency collaboration mechanisms at the central and state level; (ii) assist communities in preparing and implementing investments under integrated land management plans; and (iii) manage, monitor, and maintain soil and water conservation structure in collaboration with Village Development Committees (VDCs). For this component, the AF will help address key barriers to information and knowledge access related to broader adoption of SLWM practices at the community levels within the newly selected three states; support mechanisms that promote inclusion and community participation in forest ecosystems and livelihoods resilience; promote social mobilization through group formation and economic empowerment; and promote social accountability.

Towards building adaptive capacity of project beneficiaries, additional funds will be vested in further identification and scaling up of priority community based interventions aimed at strengthening response to climate induced natural disasters. The AF will support developing and disseminating knowledge and awareness on climate change; supporting climate resilient livelihoods alternatives; and strengthening implementation of national and state level climate adaptation policies and reforms. It will also support studies and gap analysis of policies and capacity needs for value chain addition of target forest/agroforestry products. The AF will help deepen the work started in the three existing states and address key institutional and policy barriers, through active participation of stakeholders and knowledge generation, to a broader adoption of SLWM practices at the community levels within in all the six states.

Information and knowledge management: effective knowledge management is a lynchpin to achieving sustainable scale-up of integrated natural resources management approaches at community level. Lessons and experiences of implementation are being and will continue to be disseminated and shared through regular events (in country) and through South-South knowledge exchanges in the Horn of Africa Region; knowledge exchange happens through the IGAD Drought Resilience Initiative (IDDRSI) regional platform.

Component 2: Community-based Sustainable Management of Rangelands, Forests and Biodiversity (GEF: US\$4,163,586, Co-financing: US\$21,200,000)

This component will focus on soil and water activities through the gazettement of forest reserves; restoration of native vegetation by reforestation, enrichment planting, natural regeneration, sand dune stabilization, and effective implementation of sustainable forest and rangeland management plans. The AF will expand the parent project activities in the three new States. Specifically: (i) in Northern State it will support the preparation of integrated land management plans for rehabilitation of the shelterbelts in Al Seleim Basin, and establishment of village windbreaks in Al Afad Area; (ii) in the River Nile State, the AF would support the reforestation of River Atbara reserve forests and preparation of a management Plan in Jibal Al Hassania area; and (iii) in North Kordofan State, the AF will support the rehabilitation of Gum Arabic belt and rehabilitation of rangelands.

The Project will continue to support strengthening resilience of participating households - this will be achieved through: strengthening the asset base of rural farmers (including natural capital through improved soil fertility and financial capital through increased gains as a result of enhanced yields and value addition); increasing the diversity of smallholder farming systems (through the promotion of mixed cropping-livestock systems and diversification of crops); promoting equity and inclusion of vulnerable and marginal groups (especially women); enhancing local institutions (through support to VDC); and improving the availability of/and smallholder access to climate information (through awareness and training / demonstration activities and through knowledge exchanges).

Management planning and subsequent reforestation interventions will facilitate climate resilient outcomes including (i) strengthened ownership through community participation as local labor for planting and maintenance of planted sites; and in the selection of tree species; (ii) matching of native species to site conditions to improve survival and overall resilience to withstand climate induced natural hazards; (iii) supporting priority alternative livelihoods activities targeting vulnerable groups that increase incomes and reduce unsustainable dependence on forests, and (iv) generating replicable lessons and new knowledge on forests and livelihoods resilience. These plans will be implemented through forest ecosystem rehabilitation and restoration mainly under irrigation with some rainfed areas especially in North Kordofan State. Sustainable forest and rangeland management coupled with support to livelihoods improvement have intrinsic climate resilience and adaptation benefits.

Local communities will receive technical assistance to acquire the capacity to conduct the selected activities above, including training to support the organization of communities in associations (cooperatives) around specific NRM livelihood initiatives, awareness on climate adaptive¹ alternative livelihoods options. This component will also promote institutional mechanisms for scaling up adoption of efficient water harvesting, and irrigation technologies including enabling environment for private sector and other service providers to participate.

Project's approach to mainstreaming gender consideration is fully consistent with the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and the World Bank Group's renewed Gender strategy. The project puts emphasis on greater involvement of women in participation in the planning and decision-making structures (community watershed management teams) and implementation of sub-projects. The PDO indicator on direct project beneficiaries is disaggregated to indicate percentage of women out of all direct project beneficiaries; the same applies to two Intermediate Results indicators in the Project's Results Framework.

Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (GEF: US\$4,163,586, Co-financing: US\$21,200,000)

This component provides project management, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and coordination support encompassing procurement, financial management, environmental and social safeguards, annual work plans and organization of supervision missions. The project provides support for operating an M&E system for tracking the project results, including those registered in the GEF tracking tools for Biodiversity, Land Degradation and Sustainable Forest Management. The M&E system currently works in coordination with the SAWAP Program and will continue to receive complementary support from the BRICKS² project.

¹ Climate adaptive livelihoods would encompass diversifying household income generating activities including activities that reduce unsustainable dependence on forests resources, that reduce vulnerability to climate induced disasters, and contribute to improving forest quality; raising native trees sp nurseries; increasing access to water harvesting technologies, increasing access to hardy varieties of seeds and livestock.

² Building Resilience through Innovation, Communication and Knowledge Services

Under the AF, the project will provide additional resources for this component strengthening the M&E and coordination across the various states in close collaboration with the BRICKS project and also include the Climate Change tracking tool monitoring.

Incremental Reasoning

The GEF increment ensures that funds from GEF focal areas incorporate integrated ecosystem management planning, appropriate management and sustainable technologies, and community and Government capacity building. The GEF funds are deployed strategically in select States and zones based on ecological needs and priorities. The Government and the Project have identified target zones for projects' activities including: a) Atbara locality and a proposed protected area Jebel Hassania in River Nile State, b) East Bara locality and five communities in Northern Kordofan State, c) Dongola and Seleim localities with two communities each. Without the GEF support, these communities and sites would continue facing the prospects of deteriorating desertification, sand dune movement, land and rangeland degradation, deforestation and increasingly devastating floods. Vulnerable communities and IDPs would continue to exploit natural resources without due care of environmental sustainability.

GEF resources add value to the baseline activities to achieve global environmental benefits. The project facilitates a variety of sustainable land and water management practices such as soil conservation techniques, crop and rangeland management, agroforestry practices, water harvesting and improved livestock management activities.

The AF will be co-financed by a US\$3.0 million equivalent in-kind contribution from the Government of Sudan and coordinated with baseline projects, including a program Capacity Development Project for Irrigation Scheme Management in River Nile State funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in the amount of US\$4.0 million, two projects financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Marketing/Storage/Processing: Seed Development Project and Integrated Agriculture and Marketing Development Project (US\$12 million and US\$8.5 million respectively) for a total project cofinancing in the amount of US\$27.5 million

Theory of Change

The project is designed to bring about a broad positive landscape management change by targeting the following outcomes:

- (i) Integrated landscape management practices adopted by target communities achieved through:
 - strengthened ownership resulting from community participation in planting and maintenance of planted sites and in the selection of tree species;
 - generated replicable lessons and new knowledge on forests and livelihoods resilience.
- (ii) sustained flow of environmental services in agroecosystems achieved through:
 - increased non-forest incomes and reduced unsustainable dependence on forests;
 - training programs for extension service providers of the implementing agencies based on their training needs;
- (iii) improved implementation of environmental policies and regulations in support of SLWM best practices by realizing following activities:
 - Formation and training of locality level planning teams for the AF in the new states and targeted localities;
 - Technical Assistance to CSOs/NGOs to support micro-landscape planning and for project implementation by community level structures;
 - Establishment and maintenance of demonstrations fields;

- Provision of logistics and equipment to strengthen implementing agencies for coordination, capacity building and extension services;
- (iv) enhanced carbon stocks and co-benefits from forests and non-forest lands resulting from:
 - Reforestation and rehabilitation of 5,800 ha of forest areas;
 - 9,000 ha rehabilitated rangeland areas;
 - 60,000 ha of land under adopted SLWM practices.

E. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The existing project locations are East Gazira forest reserves, including the already gazetted *Wad Bugul* reserve in the *Butana* area in the *Rufaa* locality of Gezira State, the *Telkuk* Forest Reserve in Kassala State, and the rangelands in *Aum Rimta* locality of White Nile State. The new States that will be included as part of the AF are Northern, River Nile, and North Kordofan States. Fluctuation in rainfalls, land degradation, decline in productivity, deforestation and desertification, accompanied by socio-economic problems are challenges that all the six project locations share. One of the defining characteristics of the rangelands and forest reserves in these locations is the severe degradation mainly caused by encroachment of forest resources for agricultural production and over grazing.

F. Recipient's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

The country capacity to implement World Bank safeguard policies is weak. As a result, the ongoing project hired a safeguards consultant for ensuring environmental and social sustainability of the project. It is envisaged that the safeguard consultant will provide support to the proposed project. Further, regular training on safeguards will be provided to project implementers at the national and local level. Regular support by Bank's safeguards specialists will also be used to contribute to strengthen recipient's safeguards compliance and capacity.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Tamene Tirunch – Environmental Safeguards

Samuel Lule Demsash – Social Development and Safeguards

II. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The institutional and implementation arrangements remain unchanged (no implication for the safeguards implementation), as the original project's implementation is fully mainstreamed into Government system. The project is managed and implemented by the existing Government structures coordinated by the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Physical Development (MoENRPD). Under the AF, further devolution of implementation responsibilities to the lower level, i.e. state and locality levels, will be capacitated and supported, since Project implementation modalities have now been well established and would be strengthened to ensure management of implementation of different project inputs and activities.

III. Safeguards policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment	Yes	The SSNRMP is a category B project. Rangeland and

OP/BP 4.01		forest rehabilitation activities will have positive environmental and social impacts. However, this policy is triggered because the Project will finance establishment of nurseries, and small-scale irrigation, among others, that would have some adverse environmental and social impacts. The ESMF is prepared to ensure that negative impacts are avoided or reduced with appropriate mitigation measures. Further, the framework suggests some recommendations to ensure sustainability of rangeland and forest rehabilitation activities.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	Sub-projects in SSNRMP may have minor adverse impacts on protected areas, conservation sites, and critical ecosystems. Sub-projects will be screened based on the ESMF and appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented if any negative impacts are anticipated.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	Project will not finance any activities that could result in the clearance of forests of any nature. However, there will be sub-projects, particularly livelihood related activities, which will be implemented in the forest reserves. Hence, it is necessary to reflect this OP/BP in the ESMF and ensure that these sub-projects are screened against this OP/BP and that appropriate preventive or mitigation measures are formulated and executed.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	This policy is triggered by the SSNRMP, particularly for those activities targeted to improve the livelihood of communities by investing on small-scale irrigation and nurseries. Such investments can encourage the use of agrochemicals (e.g. insecticides and herbicides). The project will promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and safe utilization of pesticides among the targeted communities. Generic IPM procedural guideline is provided in the ESMF. However, the project will not finance the procurement of any agrochemicals.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	Since the project will mainly implement activities to rehabilitate rangeland and forests, impacts on physical cultural resources are not anticipated.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The ESMF provided the baseline context and confirms that there are no indigenous peoples. However, the stakeholders' consultation at different levels including with the vulnerable and marginalized groups as part of the SSNRMP AF ESMF and PF update has informed project design. The project paper has integrated the views, concerns and recommendations of vulnerable and marginalized

		groups including women and pastoralists.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Under SSNRMP, activities related to rehabilitation and reforestation sub-projects will not involve involuntary land acquisition and displacement of people since they will be implemented in communal rangelands and forest reserves. However, such activities trigger this policy during enclosure of areas for rehabilitation and natural regeneration since it may restrict access and use of natural resources to humans and livestock. If a sub-project is found to cause such restriction to access and use of natural resources, it would be addressed by the guiding principles and mitigation measures described in the updated PF.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	Yes	The project will support the construction of Haffirs (small ponds) which will help to capture and store water, particularly for irrigation. The construction of haffirs and their management requires skill and institutional arrangements. Haffirs may be approved subject to a qualified engineer being responsible for the design and supervision of construction, and the construction being carried out by a qualified contractor, following the guidelines set out in the ESMF. As haffirs do not involve construction of big dams, their potential impacts will be managed by the generic safety Guidelines for small dams provided in the ESMF.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	None of the project activities will adversely change the quality or quantity of water flows to the White and Blue Nile and their tributaries. In addition, since the small investments under the Project are unlikely to affect the overall hydrological balance of any of the international waterways or tributaries, this policy is not triggered under the SSNRM.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The policy is not triggered, as the project will not be implemented in disputed area.

IV. Key safeguards policy issues and their management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts.
<p>Environmental Impacts. Activities under component 2 are expected to have positive environmental by rehabilitating and restoring degraded rangelands and forest ecosystems. The project activities will bring several direct benefits to an estimated 35,000 people living in the three states by improving the sustainability of land and water management practices, introducing agroforestry systems, restoring and rehabilitating rangelands and forest reserves. Benefits are derived from improved ecosystems and overall better managed habitats. Casual labor and other livelihood opportunities will be created to benefit local communities.</p> <p><i>Potential negative environmental impacts:</i> Activities under Component 1 and 3 will not have any negative environmental impacts. Activities under component 2 such as reforestation and enrichment plantings, legal gazetting of reserves, developing a management plan, legally gazetting rangeland, stabilize sand dunes with appropriate grass species, establish and manage nursery for rehabilitating the rangeland, and develop rangeland management plans will have positive impacts on the environment by rehabilitating degraded environment. Some activities under component 2 aimed at improving livelihood, however, can cause some negative impacts. These adverse impacts will be addressed by environmental and social management plans (ESMP) to be produced based on the guidance provided by ESMF. Training and capacity building to local government staff on the preparation of simplified ESMP and supervision of its implementation would be provided.</p> <p><i>Potential negative social impacts</i> Sub-project activities including afforestation/reforestation, legal gazetting of reserves, and legally gazetting rangeland may temporarily restrict access for people using the land for grazing animals or for extracting non-timber forest products, such as honey. On the other hand, none of the sub-projects will result in the displacement of people.</p> <p>Mitigation measures for potential negative social impacts have been addressed in the PF which outlined key principles to manage access and use restriction to natural resources, which will be used along with the ESMF.</p>
Describe any potential indirect and/or long-term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area.
No long term adverse impacts were identified in the prepared safeguards instruments.
Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse Impacts.
Not applicable
Describe measures taken by the recipient to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of recipient's capacity to plan and implement the measures described.
<p>The Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Physical Development has already conducted consultations, to update the SNNRMP ESMF and PF to address potential adverse environmental and social impacts. The Project Implementation Unit has a Safeguards Consultant who provides support in the application of the Safeguards instruments in the proposed project states. Going forward, the Ministry should recruit a fulltime Environmental and Social Safeguard specialist to ensure the effective implementation of the requirements of the ESMF and PF. At local level, Community Facilitators, employed by the respective State Project Coordination Unit, are responsible for the application of the safeguards instruments including first line screening of sub project activities. Under the parent project, training on the ESMF and PF was provided to the Community Facilitators, and there was a marked improvement in the application of the ESMF and the PF. Sub-projects were vetted for their environmental and social impacts, and the ESMF screening forms were completed and documented. The hiring of the Safeguards Consultant and Community</p>

Facilitators has contributed significantly to the improved application of the agreed safeguards instruments over the last year.

Capacity building training on the updated ESMF and PF should be organized to Project Implementation Unit at the state level. Awareness creation on environmental and social impacts of project activities should be organized for participating communities.

The ESMF and the PF recommended mitigating measures aimed at ensuring sub-projects are executed in an environmentally and socially sound manner. Mitigation measures suggested in the ESMF are geared towards addressing potential environmental and social impacts arising from project activities such as small-scale irrigation and nurseries establishment. The checklist of impact and mitigation measures for typical sub-projects, in the ESMF, will serve as a guide to develop location-specific mitigation measures during sub-project design. With respect to pest management, the operational policy for pest management will be followed and the use of integrated pest management (IPM) encouraged.

Aiming to continue developing capacity for safeguards implementation, training to locality and line ministry staff at the state level (in the new three project states), and other stakeholders on issues of environmental and social safeguards will be continued. The training will largely focus on the processes and procedures of the ESMF and the PF. Topics covered included screening of sub-projects for environmental and social impacts, preparation of environmental and social management plans, community engagement techniques and monitoring and evaluation.

During the parent project, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) showed a very slow progress in implementation. The work to develop and launch this mechanism is underway. Once it is finalized and launched, GRM will be implemented in all six states.

Also, E&S annual audit was included in the parent project, but has not been implemented. This will be one of the areas emphasized in the discussions with the Recipient to ensure that this activity is duly delivered.

Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

Stakeholder consultations at all levels from the Federal, three new States and local levels were carried out during designing of project activities as well as updating of the ESMF and Process Framework for the SNNRMP AF exercise with the aim of explaining the objectives and scope of the project as well as to identify, discuss and respond to project issues of concern to different stakeholders. The consultation was conducted in all the three new states and localities with the participation of community leaders and community members from the potential project areas. Safeguards relevant Governmental and non-Governmental organizations at the national and state level were consulted, their views, concerns and recommendations are integrated to the project design.

B. Disclosure Requirements Date	
Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other:	
Was the document disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	
Date of "in-country" disclosure	April 24, 2018
Date of submission to World Bank's External Website	April 24, 2018
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	N/A
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process:	
Was the document disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	
Date of "in-country" disclosure	April 24, 2018
Date of submission to World Bank's External Website	April 24, 2018
Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework:	

Was the document disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	N/A
Date of receipt by the Bank	N/A
Date of "in-country" disclosure	N/A
Date of submission to World Bank's External Website	N/A
Pest Management Plan:	
Was the document disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	N/A
Date of receipt by the Bank	N/A
Date of "in-country" disclosure	N/A
Date of submission to World Bank's External Website	N/A
* If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

OP/BP 4.01 - Environment Assessment			
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [X]	No []	N/A []
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Sector Manager (SM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes		
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes		
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats			
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [X]	No []	N/A []
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes		
OP 4.09 - Pest Management			
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes [X]	No []	N/A []
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes []	No [X]	N/A []
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or Sector Manager? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	N/A		
OP/BP 4.11 – Physical Cultural Resources			
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes []	No []	N/A [X]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on physical cultural resources?			
OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples			
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected Indigenous Peoples?	Yes []	No [X]	N/A []

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Sector Manager review the plan?	N/A
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit?	N/A
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [X] No [] N/A []
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Sector Manager review and approve the plan/policy framework/process framework?	Yes
OP/BP 4.36 – Forests	
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [Y] No [] N/A []
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	No
OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams	
Have dam safety plans been prepared?	Yes [] No [X] N/A []
Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?	No, small dams only
Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?	No, small dams only
OP/BP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways	
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes [] No [] N/A [X]
If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?	N/A
What are the reasons for the exception? Please explain:	N/A
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	N/A
OP/BP 7.60 - Projects in Disputed Areas	
Has the memo conveying all pertinent information on the international aspects of the project, including the procedures to be followed, and the recommendations for dealing with the issue, been prepared	Yes [] No [] N/A [X]
Does the PAD/MOP include the standard disclaimer referred to in the OP?	N/A
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's External Website?	Yes [X] No [] N/A []
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes
All Safeguard Policies	

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [X] No [] N/A []
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes

V. Contact point

World Bank

Contact: Tracy Hart

Title: Senior Environmental Specialist

Contact: Dora Nsuwa Cudjoe

Title: Senior Environmental Specialist

Contact: Gayatri Kanungo

Title: Senior Environmental Specialist, Global Practices GEF Coordinator

Recipient

Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Physical Development (MoENRPD)

Implementing Agencies

Ongoing implementation arrangements in the current project states will be adopted for the three new states – North Kordofan, Northern and River Nile States respectively.

The MoENRPD will continue to have overall responsibility for the project's implementation. Through Memoranda of Understanding (MoU), certain specialized functions will be provided by partner organizations in coordination with MoENRPD. Partner organizations comprise Range and Pasture Administration, Wildlife Conservation General Administration, and Forestry National Corporation.

Implementation at Federal Level: The **Project Implementation Unit (PIU)**, based in the MoENRPD, will be responsible for carrying out the daily activities and overall supervision and coordination of the project implementation at all levels, including procurement and financial management. It will report to the PNSC and will be supported by relevant staff from the existing government agencies, hired consultants and others.

Implementation at State and Community Level: The **State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU)** will work closely with all the stakeholders at the State, local and community levels during the project

implementation. The SPIU report directly to the PIU based at MoENRPD. The composition of this unit will be tailored for each of the selected States.

VI. For more information contact:

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 458-4500
Fax: (202) 522-1500
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/infoshop>

VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Tracy Hart, Dora Nsuwa Cudjoe		
<i>Approved By:</i>			
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Nathalie S. Munzberg	Date:	
Practice Manager:	Name: Magda Lovei	Date:	
Country Director:	Name: Carolyn Turk	Date:	