**PROJECT DOCUMENT**

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

# Climate security risks and natural resources management to safeguard human mobility and peaceful co-existence in Central Mali

# Summary

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## I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Mali continues to face significant challenges since the 2012 political and security crisis, which has resulted in increasing fragility as the country faces multiple and mutually compounding challenges related to security, governance, multi-dimensional poverty and access to basic services. This fragility has structural causes such as the weak presence of the state and its services in remote areas and regions, notably those affected by insecurity and armed violence, strong demographic pressures, and the impact of climate shocks and gradual degradation of ecosystems, which generate resilience deficits in communities and result in disruptions to livelihood systems and traditional patterns of human mobility. This context is severely marked by an upsurge in conflicts, particularly due to the presence of numerous non-state armed groups on Malian territory and increased competition between populations over the control and use of natural resources. Insecurity, inter-communal conflicts and climate shocks continue to be major factors in population displacement. In December 2022, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) stood at 412,387 which is higher than in May 2013 at the height of the crisis[1].

In this context, the effects of climate change contribute to aggravate existing fragilities, tensions and conflicts that, in turn, can have political and security repercussions. While climate change is not always a direct cause of conflict, in many circumstances it exacerbates many of its latent consequences such as immobility or forced migration, erosion of traditional livelihoods, and an increasingly depleted natural resource base. Indeed, several recent studies indicate that communities living in conflict-affected zones are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change as these conflicts have already eroded the resilience of local populations, with unproportional consequences for certain population groups, such as women and youth[2]. Competition and weak governance over increasingly scarce and depleted natural resources is a major cause of intra- and inter-community tensions and conflicts in central and northern Mali. The struggle for access to resources is accelerated by the negative impacts of climate change, such as desertification, droughts, irregular rainfall patterns, and floods, as well as unsustainable uses and demographic pressures. where a rapidly growing population has to share the same spaces and resources. Combined, these factors reduce the availability of key resources that sustain the livelihoods of households and communities such as water, pasture, and cultivable land and have a direct impact on their well-being and health. Further, climate variability disrupts agricultural calendars and transhumance routes causing conflict between communities and user groups. In this fragile setting, non-state armed groups (NSAGs) including violent extremist organisations (VEO) do not hesitate to instrumentalize resource-based tensions and conflict for their own agendas.

The combined impacts of conflict and climate shocks have direct consequences on human mobility and human safely and well-being. Indeed, when communities have no other viable options, displacement is most often considered the best option for adapting to a context of crisis and insecurity. In December 2022, Malian regions hosted a total of 412,387 displaced people, including 92,112 in Bandiagara and 84,581 in Mopti[3]. At the same time, conflicts and climate shocks are also disrupting the mobility patterns that are central to the livelihood strategies of many communities in northern and central Mali, such as pastoral, fishing, and transhumant communities. According to the *Cadre Harmonisé* (November 2022) an estimated 1.25 million Malians will face food insecurity crises during the upcoming 2023 lean season. Further, agropastoral communities represent 68% of the population and are increasingly faced with degradation of agricultural land, shrinking transhumance routes and pastoral areas, and a limited presence of institutions and jurisdictions responsible for managing conflicts over natural resources. From this perspective, insecurity and environmental dynamics can lead populations into to forced immobility, violating their right to move freely and impacting their capacity to adapt to climate change.

Thus, the adverse effects of climate change and conflict are already felt by households and communities in Mali, notably in the centre of the country. For instance, in 2022, 23 957 persons were forced to move internally due to climate change impacts. In the region of Bandiagara, floods and droughts have affected 14,172 persons while 7,659 persons were affected in Douentza[4]. When such natural hazards occur, insecurity does not only increase vulnerability of populations, but also limits adaption capacity of communities and increase exposure to shocks. The threats posed to human security and livelihoods are, however, only expected to become more acute as the direct effects of climate changes materialize

[1] DNDS, IOM (December 2022): Mali - Displacement Tracking Matrix.

[2] SIDA. 2018. The relationship between climate change and violent conflict. Working Paper; Sonnsjö, H., van Baalen, S., Dellmuth, L., Bremberg, L., Mobjörk, M., Gustafsson, M-T. 2016. Climate-related security risks. Towards an integrated approach. SIPRI; Harris, K., Keen, D. & Mitchell, T. 2013. When disasters and conflict collide. Improving links between disaster resilience and conflict prevention. ODI ; DCAF. 2022. La voix des femmes – Leur expérience du lien entre le climat, le genre et la sécurité ; Smith, E. 2022. Gender dimensions of climate insecurity. SIPRI.

[3] DNDS, IOM (December 2022): Mali - Displacement Tracking Matrix.

[4] DNDS, IOM (December 2022): Mali - Displacement Tracking Matrix. D

more frequently and expose populations to additional risks. In the centre of the country Koro is one of the districts (cercles) having borne the brunt of conflict and displacement. The Sudanese and Sahelian savannas of Koro are mostly used for cultivation of millet and sorghum, in a space shared with herding communities. Armed conflict and the presence of non-state armed groups (NSAGs) have, however, drastically limited the movements, forcing villages, and farming communities to abandon their croplands. According to analysis of satellite imagery, Koro is the district having witnessed the most significant and sudden reduction in agricultural lands due to conflict, drastically and severely affecting the livelihoods and food security of populations[5]. At the same time, the district has witnessed significant forced displacement putting further strain on already extremely vulnerable communities, and the district hosts the sixth-largest number of IDPs in Mali with 26,278 IDPs as of April 2022. Koro is located in a zone with extreme variability in precipitation, which has a direct impact on livelihoods and food security, with between 200 and 700 mm/year. Under a Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 6.0 scenario[6], precipitations are projected to reduce by 100mm/year by 2050, drastically changing the productive landscapes. into arid zones. In the same scenario temperatures are expected to soar by around 2°C by 2050 increasing evapotranspiration further reducing already scarce water resources.

Further north in the region of Douentza[7] is dominated by steppes and semi-desertic landscapes where cultivation of millet and cattle herding makes up the most important livelihoods, combined with rice cultivation and fishing around the banks of the Niger River. Douentza has also seen significant armed violence and inter-community conflict that has displaced over 12,265 persons. The seasonal rains are unevenly distributed and cause significant floodings. Precipitation levels are projected to decline by over 100mm in Douentza under RCP 6.0. As in Koro, temperatures are expected to increase by around 2°C in 2050 under a high emission scenario but will rise by only 0.7°C under RCP 2.6.

Mali ranks 170 among countries in the ND-GAIN climate adaption index (2020), meaning that the country is extremely vulnerable to climate changes, yet with little capacity and readiness for climate adaption[8]. Significant barriers exist to adaptation in Mali. Notably the institutional instability, lack of control with corruption, and low level of education constitute important barriers to climate adaption. The protracted conflict and political instability facing Mali also reduce the capacity and resources of central and local authorities to prevent and respond to disasters and to conceive and implement climate change adaptation measures. In many parts of the country state presence and control is severely limited and state authorities and technical services are only present in regional capitals and district headquarters. Even where present, the capacities of local authorities as well as many of the actors involved in climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction (DRR), natural resource management, and the prevention and management of intra- and inter-community conflicts remain limited. Due to the fragile context in these areas, state services face numerous challenges in developing and implementing strategies for the restoration and sustainable and equitable use of natural ecosystems, which is essential to prevent a chain of related effects, including the proliferation of violent conflicts over access to resources. Due to the insufficient economic and infrastructure investment in these areas, local populations are marked by economic vulnerability, particularly among youth and women. At the same time, the lack of inclusive governance in development planning and regulation, access to basic infrastructure, social services and social protection systems reduces the resilience and capacity of communities to prevent and manage climate shocks while limiting their options for adaptation to climate change and contributions to environmental conservation. In addition, the limited of knowledge of local climate change adaptation strategies, such as the variability of population movement patterns based on traditional livelihoods, limits state and civil society actors in developing and implementing effective responses to climate security challenges.

Given the important linkage between access to natural resources and localized conflict, effective natural resource management (NRM) is paramount in countering the impact of climate changes and environmental destruction on local inter-community dynamics. At the local level, land tenure commissions (*commissions foncières* or CoFos) and local water committees (*comités locaux d'eau* or CLEs) are currently responsible and part of the institutional framework for managing these conflicts. However, several challenges persist, such as the non-existence or lack of capacity of these structures as well as the presence of non-state armed groups that are actively involved in the management of resources. In addition to these challenges, there are gaps in the capacity and legitimacy of both formal and traditional conflict management mechanisms that depend on community and religious leaders, particularly because of their lack of inclusiveness for marginalized groups such as women and youth. In addition, certain dynamics resulting in inter-community tensions and conflicts are currently not sufficiently addressed by local authorities due to their insufficient

[5] WFP (2020): Satellite imagery in conflict-affected areas.

[6] A Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) is a greenhouse gas concentration (not emissions) trajectory adopted by the IPCC. The RCP 6.0 scenario uses a high greenhouse gas emission rate and is a stabilization scenario where total radiative forcing is stabilized after 2100.

[7] Formerly a cercle of Mopti region, Douentza was elevated to the level of region in the recent administrative reorganization.

[8] https://gain-new.crc.nd.edu/country/mali

means to address and respond to these conflicts, particularly the management of conflicts related to transhumance as well as those related to the increased presence of displaced persons in conflict-affected areas. Youth and women are particularly affected by the lack of inclusiveness in resource management and their potential contributions to conflict resolution and prevention processes remain largely untapped. This fuels feelings of frustration and exclusion among young people who have difficulties to access to economic opportunities and women who face cultural burdens to benefit from equal rights and opportunities as men. Furthermore, they represent the majority of the population affected by the effects of climate changes and limited of socio-economic opportunities relying on access to natural resources.

Response to some of the key stressors and climate vulnerabilities in Mali must be underpinned by data-driven solutions and analysis to identify the most appropriate interventions and inform investments and augment available resources. Yet, availability of local climate data and predictive analysis that can inform programmatic strategies and support the development of approaches tailored to local contexts are limited and constitute a significant gap. There is a lack of institutional capacity and, knowledge for data collection and analysis on multi-risk environment required to develop impactful solutions to assess, reduce and better manage climate risks and related crisis in the region. Data and monitoring capacity exists at several levels, but it is scattered between actors and there has been little coordination. While climate vulnerability mapping has recently featured in some donor-funded projects. However, there is no long-term or standardized system for regular assessment and mapping, or for ongoing analysis of the links between security and climate change risks. The creation of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Mali (PNRRC) by presidential decree in 2016 that unites all concerned government technical services and require them to share data under a system lodged with the D*irection Générale de la Protection Civile* represents a systemic response, though capacities remain insufficient, and the platform is yet to be fully operationalized. Further, analysis that links and combine data on climate, transhumance, and conflict risk into early warning systems remain limited. Taking into account climate change and its impacts as indirect and direct factors of conflict and mobility would allow for a more integrated response to the challenges of stability and peace brought about by the security crisis in Mali.

Finally, while an important number of actors are already investing in and implementing climate action programmes across Mali, interventions are often not well coordinated and miss out on potential synergies. In order to provide solutions that address the magnitude of challenges, there is a need to strengthen coherence and complementarities across humanitarian, development and peace communities and promote area-based approaches (see partnerships under section III).

## II. STRATEGY

The assumption on which this project is grounded is that in a context where state presence and capacity is limited, as in parts of the Centre of Mali, climate change are more likely to exacerbate conflict and mobility dynamics and directly affect the livelihood strategies of populations, thereby eroding communities' resilience capacities in the face of shocks. In this perspective, understanding the impacts of climate change effects on livelihoods, conflict and human mobility, whether migration, forced displacement or immobility, and return to localities of origin, is critical to tailor local development interventions and strengthen governance. The evidence -base and academic interest for climate-related security risk is growing, yet information is still sparse, and analysis and exploitation of existing data is done outside national and local policy-making fora. To enable regional, national and local decision-makers to take climate security issues into account in public policies and local development, it is important to ensure the structural availability and government ownership over data related to climate risks and their incidence on peacebuilding and human mobility. The project approach is therefore based on increasing the capacities of institutions participating in the PNRRC and other platforms to ensure data availability and strengthen analytical work on climate risks as well as those mandated to monitor and respond to populations movements, such as the *Direction Nationale du Développement Social* (DNDS). The project will also capitalize on existing tools, accessible to the government as well as all technical and financial partners, to expand their scope so as to include climate risks, stability factors and population flows tracking (for instance, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, including the Stability Index and the Transhumance Tracking Tool). The early warning components of these tools will also be strengthened to ensure that data produced can be used for conflicts prevention and preparedness to natural hazards so as, ultimately reducing forced displacement and immobility.

The intervention likewise assumes that local authorities and communities, especially women and youth, are agents of change who can influence social cohesion if they are better represented and included in decision-making processes. As livelihoods essentially depend on eco-systems and the natural resources they offer, involving women and youth in natural resources management mechanisms is essential to ensure a more inclusive and transparent management of these resources as well as more equitable access to socio-economic opportunities. Moreover, the Centre of Mali are characterized by the presence of multiple socio-ethnic groups and livelihoods groups (farmers, herders, fishers, hunters, etc.). Each group and community has specific mobility patterns that allow them to access the resources needed to pursue their livelihoods as well as to transport and commercialize their products. Yet, current instability in these regions coupled with climate shocks have disrupted traditional flows and movements of population. This results in ancient livelihood patterns being distorted and communities being less and less able to maintain traditional livelihoods because of lack to access to and competition over the natural resources as well as the shrinking quality of these (especially farmland, rangelands, running water). Eventually, some communities have to totally abandon their livelihoods because of forced displacement following insecurity, disaster and hardship or face forced immobility (which happens when nomadic groups are prevented from conducting their traditional livelihoods based on the periodic and mobile uses of resources). From a gender perspective, women are often important decision-makers within their households and therefore also play an important role in the decision made by a family on whether to move or stay to cope with conflicts or climate shocks. In December 2022, the regions of Bandiagara and Mopti counted the largest number of IDPs, 176,693 persons, whereas Gao region is marked by the presence of 61,435 IDPs and Tombouctou region counted 52,153 IDPs[9]. Given the protracted nature of the crisis in Mali and the role that inequalities and conflict over access to resources play in sustaining violent conflict, the project will promote the inclusion of all population categories in the local development of host communities in order to consolidate social cohesion and prevent the escalation of violence because of competition and tensions over access to resources, infrastructures, and services.

The economy in rural areas in the Centre of Mali is mostly based on agricultural, livestock, and fishing production and therefore highly reliant on natural resources. Given their exposure to natural hazards, such as drought, flooding, and wildfire, climate change effects, and conflict communities in the regions of Gao, Mopti, and Tombouctou have to frequently cope with loss of lives, injury, destruction of dwellings and infrastructure, and loss of productive assets and income at household-level, especially when income sources are not diversified. The project will thus support on the one hand local authorities and communities to develop and implement preparedness plans and on the other hand communities to strengthen existing local mechanisms to facilitate the anticipation and mitigation of natural hazards and conflict. Finally, to enshrine prevention and anticipatory action in a middle to long-term perspective, the project will support the efforts made by the Government, local administration, and technical services as well as populations towards climate change adaptation to ensure that progresses is sustained, even if the situation in the targeted areas remains fragile.

[9] DNDS, IOM (December 2022): Mali - Displacement Tracking Matrix.

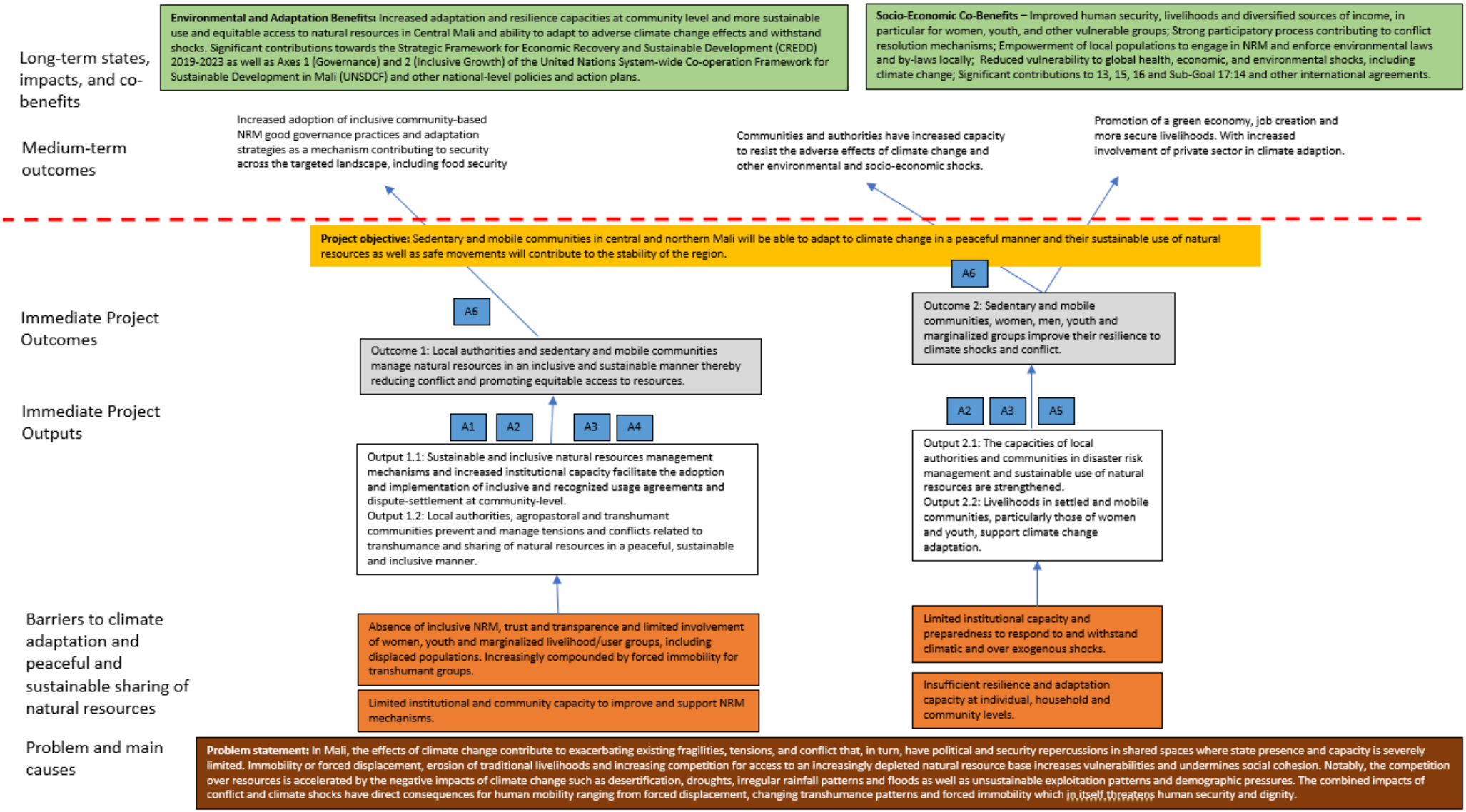
Importantly, considering the vulnerability and exposure of populations in central Mali, the two agencies will adopt a "Do no harm" approach in planning and implementation in order not to create or exacerbate conflicts and tensions in the target zones. Evidence from Mali has highlighted that the promotion of natural resource management and livelihoods diversification require context specific analysis in order to prevent negative repercussions on social cohesion between different ethnic and livelihoods groups. The interventions of the project will therefore be preceded by community-level consultations and be grounded on gender- and conflict-sensitive approaches. The two agencies will adopt a conflict sensitivity approach based on the "Do no harm" principle in planning and implementation in order to understand conflict dynamics in order not to create or exacerbate conflicts and tensions and to identify opportunities to contribute to positive change in the target zones. To this end, UNDP, IOM, and partners will carry out a context/conflict analysis and environmental and social impact assessments at the outset of the project considering social, political, economic, cross-border, intergenerational, and gender dynamics and identify specific risks and appropriate and adequate mitigating measures and safeguards in line with UNDP's corporate Social and Environmental Standards (SES). Assessments will be updated regularly, or in case of any significant developments during the implementation, adaption measures will be undertaken as required to ensure that the project does not negatively affect the fragile context in central Mali. These assessments will be undertaken in coordination with other humanitarian, development and peace actors intervening in the project areas. In addition, the collaboration with existing partners of UNDP and IOM working on conflict prevention and management such as the Malian Institute for Research and Action on Peace (IMRAP), International Alert and the *Ecole de Maintien de la Paix-Alioune Blondin Beye* (EMP-ABB) will be pursued to promote conflict sensitivity mainstreaming and further explore modalities for measuring the project's contribution to enhancing social cohesion and peaceful sharing of resources. In addition, the approach proposed for the intervention is to improve the capacities of local authorities and communities to prevent climate shocks and conflicts in order to minimize the risk of events disrupting livelihoods and traditional mobility patterns.

Through actions addressing vulnerabilities to climate related security risks from multiple angles and a several levels the project aims to ensure that populations in central Mali will be more resilient to shocks and better prepared for an uncertain future. According to the project logic, a more equitable and sustainable use of natural resources will likewise strengthen social cohesion, reduce the risk of conflict, and contribute to over-all stabilization efforts.
This joint intervention accordingly relies on the following theory of change:

**If** the relationship between climate variability, sharing of natural resources as well as conflicts and mobility dynamics are better understood and data available on climate-related risks;
**If** natural resources management mechanisms are more inclusive of women, youth, displaced, and returnees and if these actors along with local authorities participate in the prevention and resolution of conflicts related to natural resources; and
**If** the livelihood strategies of sedentary and mobile populations are gender-sensitive and more resilient to climate shocks and conflicts;
**Then** sedentary and mobile communities in central Mali will be able to adapt to climate change in a peaceful manner and their sustainable use of natural resources and safe movements will contribute to the stability of the region and reduce gender inequalities.

In addition to the above interventions logic the theory of change relies on the following premises and assumptions in order to ensure the achievements of objectives:
A1 – Land-based conflicts can be mitigated through the participatory approach taken by the project, and other project activities are able to proceed.
A2 – Communities are willing and able to partake in the project activities.
A3 – Adaptation efforts are not undermined by local conflicts or climate change impacts and are supported by significant local buy-in from all local actors through the community-based approach.
A4 – Capacity-building at the local level leads to increased uptake of adaptation strategies.
A5 – Women are able to, and willing, to take part in new adaptation and business initiatives.
A6 – Conflict sensitive approaches ensure that interventions do not negatively affect the fragile context and inter/intra-community dynamics.
A7 – Structural information tools providing evidence on climate security risks and impact are used by policy-makers and financial and technical partners.

**Figure 1: Theory of Change**



If the project outcome-level assumptions are met, then delivery of the three project components will result in further gains along the pathway to climate resilience in central Mali represented by medium-term outcomes. These changes will notably manifest themselves in better informed and more impactful development, peace, and climate adaptation interventions; increased adoption of inclusive community-based NRM and good governance practices and adaptation strategies as a mechanism contributing to security across the targeted landscape, including food security; Increased capacity among communities to resist the adverse effects of climate change and other environmental and socio-economic shock; and the promotion of a green economy, job creation, and more secure livelihoods, with increased involvement of private sector in climate adaption.

In doing so the joint project will contribute towards the objectives enshrined in the *Cadre Stratégique pour la Relance Économique et le Développement Durable* (CREDD) 2019-2023 as well as the implementation of the recommendations from the *Assises nationales de la refondation de l'État* (ANR) at the end of 2021[10]. Furthermore, the project is anchored in the National Environmental Protection Policy (1998) and its action plan, the agricultural Land Policy of Mali (2014) that addresses weak land governance while recognizing customary land rights and steps to improve women's access to agricultural land, the National Forestry Policy (2017) that aims to ensure integrated and sustainable management of forest and wildlife resources, the national biodiversity strategy and action plan and the Law on Agricultural Orientation (2005) that guides Mali's agricultural development policy and aims to promote sustainable farming and agricultural enterprise that protect the environment and promote investments in sustainable land management and agro-ecological diversification.

The project contributes directly towards achieving mitigation and adaptation targets of Mali's revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) adopted in August 2021 and adaptation priorities for 2020-2030.In terms of adaptation, Mali's vision is to make the green economy and climate change resilience a priority. The NDC's orientations for adaptation include climate-smart agriculture and pastoralism, improved watershed management, renewable energy, forestry and ecosystem projects and reforestation, research on adaptation to climate change, mobilization of local governments, vulnerable communities and women's groups to improve their resilience to climate change. Further, by supporting more peaceful and inclusive haring and management of natural resources, notably in the cercle of Koro, the project contributes to the Government's Strategy for the Stabilization of the Centre of Mali (2022). Finally, the project contributes directly to Axes 1 (Governance) and 2 (Inclusive Growth) of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in Mali (UNSDCF).

Overall, the project will contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 13 (Climate Action), 15 (Life on Land), and 16 (Peace, justice, and strong institutions) as well as Sub-Goal 17:14 (Policy coherence for Sustainable Development). It will also contribute to the efforts undertaken by the Government of Mali in the framework of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). With the focus on anticipating risks and protecting lives, livelihoods and social and environmental assets of populations the project contributes to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Further, it will contribute to the realization of the Government of Mali's commitments related to the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration, which implies taking into account the impact of climate change in a transversal manner across the 23 objectives of the Compact and particularly to addressing the factors of irregular migration (Objective 2). As such, the project is fully in line with the implementation of the United Nations' Strategy for Sustainable Solutions on population displacement and the United Nations Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement as it will contribute to finding solutions to internal displacement while preventing future displacement crises. Finally, project is aligned and can be considered as a concrete response to the call to action formulated by countries in West Africa and the Sahel and participants in the Regional Conference on Climate Change, Peace and Security in West Africa and the Sahel in April 2022[11].

In alignment with the multiple converging international policies frameworks and strategies opportunities UNDP and IOM have already put in place a programmatic climate, peace and security platform in central Mali. At the same time there is a growing recognition of the need to address climate-related security risks and build resilience among the most

[10] No less than 61 recommendations were made on the theme of environment and sustainable development, including policy, regulatory and institutional aspects of environmental governance; pollution and nuisance control; promotion of sustainable resource management; and promotion of environmental information, education and communication.

[11] Organized jointly by the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS), Ireland, the Republic of Ghana and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), in collaboration with ECOWAS member States and the United Nations System in Dakar, Senegal, from 6 to 7 April 2022.

vulnerable communities, including in conflict affected settings. This constitutes an opportunity to attract additional climate-funding for some of the most exposed and vulnerable populations, which have long been disadvantaged and received less support than more stable settings[12]. Donors are now stepping forward to invest in more fragile settings, UNDP has for instance mobilized funding from the Global Environment Facility to launch programmes in central Mali and this joint project will build on and leverage such investments. At the same time, Malian authorities have shown commitment to accelerate efforts to restore and protect ecosystems in the face of anthropogenic pressures and climate change and prioritize prevention.

The project also provides the opportunity to further enlarge the green economy in Mali, particularly the renewable energy sector. Recent studies have highlighted the positive contribution that the green economy can have to enhance sustainable development and community resilience in Mali[13]. As wood and biomass are the main energy sources for 78% of households, the Malian Government is supporting a transition towards renewable energies, given the tremendous effect that wood-energy has on desertification. Currently 3% of conventional electricity is produced by renewable energy sources. This represent an important potential that should be explored to increase the sustainability of the energy sector in Mali.

**Intervention zones in central Mali**

Based on an analysis of available data on climate-related security risks, mapping of ongoing and planned interventions by UNDP, IOM, and other development partners and in consultation with the Embassy of Sweden, technical services and in alignment with various planning frameworks the two agencies have carried out a preliminary targeting of intervention zones. Accordingly, the joint project will target nine communes in the cercles of Douentza and Koro districts located in the Liptako-Gourma zone of central Mali. More specifically, the project will be implemented in the communes of Douentza, Koubel Koundi, and Dianwaly in Douentza and Dougoutènè I, Koporo Pen, and Koro in Koro cercle[14].

However, the specific geographical targeting will be subject to further analysis during the inception phase, in consultation with and approval by the project Steering Committee. The selection of intervention zones will be data-driven and build on a number of key criteria to ensure that the identified zones speak to the intervention logic during this initial phase of the project, namely:

**Acceptable security and stable access for UNDP, IOM and/or partners:** The central regions of Mali are witnessing increasing levels of violence and access for international and local development actors is under pressure in several parts of the country with direct and indirect security threats to beneficiaries and UNDP, IOM, or partners' staff and assets. It is critical that UNDP, IOM, and their respective implementing partners can deploy the required expertise to activity sites and that access can be sustained throughout the intervention period to ensure implementation and monitoring of activities with a low risk of interruption of activities due to the security situation.

**Presence of mobile communities:** Given the impact of conflict and climate shocks on population mobility or immobility patterns, the project will target areas that are characterized by the presence of internally displaced persons, returnees, or people in transit, as well as communities whose traditional livelihoods are based on mobility, such as transhumant herders and nomadic fishermen.

**Presence of State authorities:** While spiralling violence in recent years has meant that local authorities and technical services are no longer present in some locations, this project will mainly target communes where authorities still maintain a minimal presence. In order to deliver on several key activities and in order to ensure the sustainability of results, leadership by local authorities and active involvement of the competent technical services is required. This means that the project will need to identify and prioritize locations where authorities are still present or where stabilization efforts have allowed their return. Where specific state technical services are not present, the project will seek develop modalities to ensure their implication at cercle and/or regional level.

**Exposure to and vulnerabilities to climate changes:** The joint project will target communes that are facing the greatest exposure to climate changes and where eco-systems and livelihoods are under pressure. The selection process has, and will, considered data on precipitation, water runoff, water availability, heat exposure, crop yield, forest cover and other climate and environmental indicators and projections where these exist. Notably, the analysis can draw on a

12 UNDP (2021): Climate finance for sustaining peace – Making Climate Finance Work for Conflict-Affected and Fragile Contexts.

13 IOM (2022): Opportunités dans l'économie verte : comment améliorer la résilience des migrants de retour et des communautés de départs.

14 The administrative units cited follow the previous divisions and not those adopted on 20 February 2023.

forthcoming UNDP-UNEP integrated environmental assessment that analyses local-level exposure and vulnerability to climate changes. Beyond exposure, the vulnerability of populations will be taken into account and factors such as food security levels, malnutrition, gender inequalities and vulnerability to gender-based violence, and presence of displaced populations, etc., will be considered.

**Natural resource-based conflicts:** Given that tension and violent conflict over access to natural resources have been identified as a key climate-related security risk in Mali, UNDP and IOM will identify and target locations where resource-related conflict is observed, notably between different user/livelihoods groups, or where there is an elevated risk of tensions and conflict.

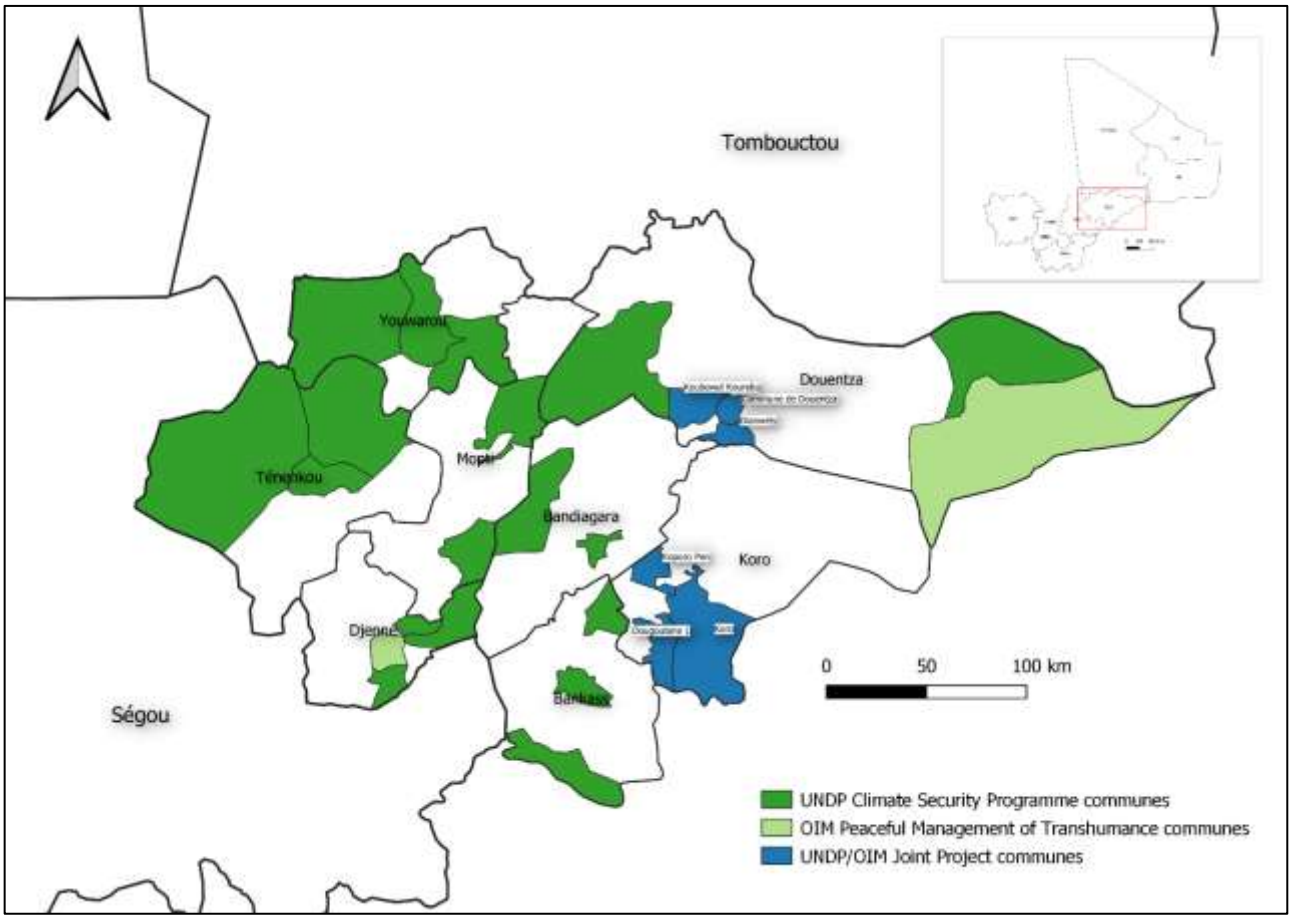
**Complementarity with other actions:** As further elaborated in section below, complementarity and coherence with other interventions by UNDP, IOM, and other actors working across the climate-security nexus is and will be considered in the selection of intervention zones.

**Avoiding spreading resources too thin:** A limited number of intervention communes, indicatively six, will be identified. Comprehensive activity packages that address climate-related security risks from different angles are required to achieve the objectives of the project. While complementarity with other interventions will be sought and leveraged, it is imperative that the action has a critical mass of investments to achieve sustainable results within the time horizon of the project.

**Implementation flexibility to adapt the program to insecurity and instability**

Since the beginning of the crisis in 2012, Mali has been subject to significant political instability, which has increased recently with the start of the political transition process in August 2020, and increasing insecurity and armed violence, notably in the Centre of the country. In order to address instability, the project plans to develop implementation modalities that are that can be flexible and respond to changing security and political dynamics. On an annual basis, detailed activity workplans will be developed, taking into account the overall context, nationally and in intervention zones. The specific geographic targeting will also be continually reviewed and UNDP and IOM, on the advice of the project Steering Committee, might decide to relocate activities to other locations.

**Figure 2: Map of targeted communes and complementary UNDP and IOM actions.**



## III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

### *Expected Results*

**Outcome 1: Local authorities and sedentary and mobile communities manage natural resources in an inclusive and sustainable manner thereby reducing conflict and promoting equitable access to resources.**

Living in a peaceful environment is one of the prerequisites for human dignity and wellbeing. The context in the Centre of Mali is characterized by protracted crises and complex conflicts involving different stakeholders. The presence of non-state armed groups in these areas have revived intercommunal tensions that have transformed in conflicts between different livelihoods groups. At the same time, climate change effects have accelerated the shrinking of the natural resource base and its quality, thereby increasing competition over natural resources. For instance, tensions have escalated in relations with transhumance where competing and simultaneous usages of land and water resources have degraded into violent conflict between farmers and pastoralists. Yet, communities living in those areas are not only at the forefront of conflicts and climate shocks but are also frontline peace actors that can make key contributions to restore stability. Further, in February 2023 the National Transition Council approved legislation that lays out new administrative divisions across the Malian territory and reorganized previous regions, districts and communes. A number of new administrative entities will be created, including in central Mali and in the intervention zones of this project. If institutional capacities for peaceful natural resource management are often insufficient in existing administrative units, it can be expected to be even weaker in the newly created regions and districts.

To facilitate progresses towards peace and social cohesion in central Mali, bottom-up actions are essential to restore trust and collaboration at local level and to strengthen formal and informal conflict prevention and mitigation mechanisms. UNDP and IOM will therefore engage local authorities, sedentary and mobile communities, and different livelihoods groups to reinforce local governance and peaceful, inclusive and sustainable management of natural resources. Concretely, this involves engaging with traditional or informal conflict resolution mechanisms as well as formal structures such as land tenure commissions (CoFos) and local water committees (CLE) and identify concrete actions to improve the effectiveness, transparency, and inclusiveness of NRM is each locality. In this perspective, UNDP and IOM will also deploy significant efforts to establish early warning mechanisms, specially to prevent the escalation of tensions related to transhumance.

In parallel, UNDP and IOM will support technical services and communities to rehabilitate or build infrastructures as well as to adopt nature-based solutions that facilitate the peaceful and sustainable use of natural resources, such as pastoral corridors, water points, etc. These actions will contribute to revitalizing conflict prevention and management mechanisms at local level and empower women, youth, and other community members to restore peaceful co-existence in their areas. They will also contribute to protect, facilitate the sustainable management, and restore ecosystems to directly address community challenges while generating positive co-benefits of biodiversity. The project will prioritize rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and additional installations will only be considered if UNDP and IOM are successful in mobilizing additional funding.

The project will support the operationalization of new administrative districts in Bandiagara and Douentza regions through institutional support for natural resource governance thereby supporting overall decentralisation efforts.

The intervention will also contribute to reduce competition over natural resources by enabling different livelihoods groups, relying on multiple types of mobility patterns, to peacefully share access over these resources while using them in a way that does not further degrade the environment and is adapted to the effects of climate change. Further, in addition to a more peaceful and inclusive management of natural resources the project will contribute towards Global Environmental Benefits by bringing more land areas and ecosystems under sustainable management and support restoration of degraded lands and ecosystems where possible.

**Output 1.1: Sustainable and inclusive natural resources management mechanisms and increased institutional capacity facilitate the adoption and implementation of inclusive and recognized usage agreements and dispute-settlement at community-level.**

Under this output the joint project will strengthen local-level governance of natural resources to prevent tension and conflict between user groups and communities. Traditionally, communities would resort to traditional conflict resolution mechanisms that would regulate access to land, water, forests, and other resources and arbitrate in case of conflict. Such structures now exist in parallel with the judicial system and relatively recent (semi-)formal structures, partly building on traditional authority, such as CoFos and CLEs, though rarely fully implemented or functioning.

The activities under this output will be informed by assessments and mappings of the presence and gaps in existing NRM architecture and other available assessments and aim at reconciling the prevailing legal dualism and strengthen the presence and capacities of NRM mechanisms and local authorities and technical services, notably ensuring their inclusiveness and involvement of women, youth, and other groups marginalized in decision-making.

Where local governance mechanisms exist, UNDP, IOM, and partners will work to dynamize and strengthen these based on documented needs and capacity gaps. At village-level and where no formal NRM governance structures exist, the project will support the establishment of new mechanisms, drawing on UNDP's already extensive work with land tenure committees in the Centre of Mali. Interventions will be coordinated with other actors supporting NRM, notably support to CoFos, through the coordination mechanisms established by the *Secrétariat Permanent de la Loi d'Orientation Agricole* (SP-LOA) and Mercy Corps.

Conscient of how climate risks and conflict adversely affect women, youth, and migrant groups with limited usage rights (whether formal or traditional) and access to natural resources, this project aims to ensure increased inclusiveness and equity in NRM related decision-making. This take place through existing platforms of inter/intra-community dialogue to discuss and identify concrete initiatives to support and render mechanisms related to NRM and dispute-resolution more transparent and inclusive participatory community-led dialogues this might include small-scale community initiatives and livelihoods activities, for instance to implement nature-based solutions when possible, to foster dialogue and trust across groups and provide capacity building for women and youth associations based on identified needs.

The promotion of more sustainable, peaceful and inclusive resource governance at community-level will be underpinned by small-scale initiatives to support NRM in communities based on identified conflict flash points and based on the outcome of inclusive participatory community-led dialogues. This will involve rehabilitation of basic infrastructure to facilitate efficient NRM, e.g., pastoral corridors and water points, led by local governance structures and based on specific needs identified in community action plans following throughout screening by project partners. Such activities and small-scale community initiatives will aim to foster dialogue and trust across groups. The full and active implication of the community, notably different user groups, in the planning and execution of works will therefore pivotal and contribute to strengthening social cohesion and collaboration.

The project will support local authorities at regional, district and commune level and assess institutional capacities for sustainable and natural resource management. Especially newly created administrative units might have insufficient capacity and experience in facilitating land and water governance and dispute resolution at community-level. UNDP will assess existing capacities and identify the most critical gaps where limited investments in training and equipment will have an impact and support peaceful sharing and management of resources by various user groups. As this activity will also take place at regional and district-levels it will cover locations beyond the communes targeted for other activities.

All works will be preceded by conflict sensitive assessments to ensure infrastructure or works will not inadvertently alter existing access to water, land, and other resources and potentially result in grievances and deepen tensions, and conflict risk, between groups. Further, local technical services such as the DRA, *Directions Régionales de la Pêche (*DRP), and *Directions Régionales de l'Elevage et de la Production Animale* (DRPIA) will be consulted at an early stage and involved in activity planning and implementation. This will also imply close liaison and collaboration with local authorities with the aim of integrating responses to climate-related security risk and NRM in local development plans to enhance ownership and sustainability of actions. UNDP and IOM will seek to identify possibly synergies with other actions in the same intervention zones. For instance, cash for work activities envisioned under the Stabilization Facility might contribute toward the creation or rehabilitation of community-level infrastructure.

**Activity 1.1.1:** Creation or revitalization of natural resource management mechanisms at the communal and village levels, according to documented needs, including equipment and training, through inclusive processes.

**Activity 1.1.2:** Rehabilitation and establishment of community infrastructures and promotion of nature-based solutions to facilitate the peaceful and sustainable management of natural resources.

**Activity 1.1.3** Institutional support at district and commune-level for peaceful natural resource management through training and provision of equipment

**Activity 1.1.4**: Integration of risks related to climate change and peaceful management of natural resources into community development plans (PDSEC) through participatory processes.

**Output 1.2: Local authorities, agropastoral and transhumant communities prevent and manage tensions and conflicts related to transhumance and sharing of natural resources in a peaceful, sustainable and inclusive manner.**

Under this output, the project will empower local authorities as well as communities relying on different livelihoods and mobility patterns to enhance peaceful co-existence by preventing and managing conflicts related to transhumance. To deliver this result, the project will also facilitate the common use of natural resources by these communities through technical and material support. In the Centre of Mali, famers and herders are already affected by the following impacts of climate change: i) decreasing access to water points because of droughts and irregular precipitations; ii) disruption of the agricultural calendar due to erratic rainfalls; iii) reduced rangeland surfaces induced by land degradation and desertification.

The Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) developed by IOM will be used to map pastoral mobility patterns as well as to document disruptions of these patterns and the drivers that have induced such modification (climate event, bushfires, cultivated areas, animal diseases, etc.). The information made available through the TTT will be made available to mixed committees to inform them of irregular movements of herds so that they can prevent and mitigate potential tensions or conflicts. Such analysis will be conducted once per year and will be undertaken in partnership with the *Réseau Billital Maroobè* (RBM), a regional pastoralist network established in the Sahel, and the NGO *Tassaght,* that is the counterpart of RBM in Mali. In each region targeted by the project, these partners will work in close collaboration with the *Directions Régionales de l'Elevage et de la Production Animale* (DRPIA) and the *Directions Régionales du Développement Social et de l'Economie Solidaire* (DRSES) to contribute to the establishment of early warning systems as members of local peace committees dedicated to the management of incidents related to transhumance. These local peace committees will also be at the forefront to provide anticipatory action for the prevention and management of conflicts related to transhumance movements. The early warning system will be based on the presence of sentinels in each critical point identified through the TTT mapping who are then able to alert formal and informal local conflicts management mechanisms that include relevant authorities. On average, 20 sentinels will be deployed in each district targeted by the project during its entire duration. To ensure good coordination of the system, one focal point will be designated in each region of the project to oversee the flow of communication between the different stakeholders and facilitate the liaison with peace and reconciliation actors. Indeed, the sentinels will be capacitated to trigger early action and refer incidents to local peace committees that can prevent and resolve intercommunal conflicts and tensions related to transhumance and shared access to natural resources. These activities will build on related actions already taken by IOM in the districts of Douentza, Koro, and Djenné since 2020.

In parallel, the efficiency of the early warning system and the related anticipatory action mechanism will also be based on technical support that will be provided to local authorities, traditional leaders, pastoral organizations, youth associations, and women organizations. Each year of the project, trainings will be organized on the functioning of the alert system, on the referencing and treatment of alerts as well as on conflict prevention and mitigation approaches and tools. This will contribute to strengthening the capacities of farmer and herder representatives as well as traditional leaders, women, and youth representatives who will become agents of change and promote peaceful co-existence between transhumant and sedentary groups in their localities.

To accompany these efforts and provide concrete peace dividends and further enhance social cohesion, the community-based planning approach will be used to enable sedentary and mobile communities to jointly define the landscape elements that should be restored as well as community-level infrastructures that should be created or rehabilitated. These actions will decrease intercommunity tensions by improving social cohesion and reduce competition over natural resources and shared infrastructures. It will also set the basis for anticipatory action on natural resources management that can be triggered by local peace committees following the warnings raised by the sentinels.

**Activity 1.2.1:** Monitoring of transhumance flows and mapping of their disruptions due to conflicts or climate events through the Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT).

**Activity 1.2.2:** On the basis of the information provided by the TTT, creation of an early warning system and an anticipatory action mechanism to prevent conflicts and events disrupting pastoral mobility based on a participatory mapping of high-risk areas.

**Activity 1.2.3:** Trainings of actors involved in natural resource management mechanisms created/supported under activity 1.1.1 on the use of the early warning system and anticipatory action to prevent and manage conflicts related to transhumance and forced immobility.

**Activity 1.2.4:** Integrate information on the incidences of climate shocks on local peace and stability in the data collection process and reports of the Stability Index analyses produced by IOM at least once per year.

**Activity 1.2.5:** Restoration of degraded natural rangelands and rehabilitation of pastoral infrastructures through community-based planning (CBP) and the implementation of nature-based solutions to facilitate pastoral mobility and peaceful cohabitation between agropastoral and transhumant communities.

**Outcome 2: Sedentary and mobile communities, women, men, youth and marginalized groups improve their resilience to climate shocks and conflict.**

To prepare communities in the Centre of Mali to emerging climate-related risks, it is critical that populations have the means to prevent and cope with different types of shocks. In a context characterized by limited state presence and protracted conflict, the main factors that are contributing to households' vulnerability are the lack of access to basic infrastructures and services, the reliance on limited livelihoods sources to ensure households' income, and the destruction of infrastructures and loss of livelihoods and unraveling of social cohesion because of armed conflict. At the same time, climate shocks exacerbate households' vulnerability and further erode their capacities to meet their basic needs.

This situation also has a direct impact on mobility as the lack of resilience might lead individuals into forced displacement (giving up their livelihoods to find relief in another area) or forced immobility (giving up their traditional livelihoods patterns to ensure the security of the community). When these vulnerability drivers do not have direct consequences on human mobility, they may also push populations to adopt adverse coping strategies, which are particularly damaging for women and girls such as early marriages, dropping out from education, selling of key households' assets, etc.

Limited state presence and capacity in the project areas also imply that local authorities have limited means to prepare for and prevent the risks of natural hazards. While in some cases preparedness plans to address climate events have been designed by authorities, they often lack the resources to implement such plans.

In this perspective, UNDP and IOM will work at two different levels to improve community resilience and reduce their exposure to vulnerability drivers. First, UNDP and IOM will work jointly with technical services and communities to strengthen the functioning of preparedness and anticipatory action tools at regional, district and community levels. This will involve both technical and material support to strengthen existing systems. At municipal level, efforts will be dedicated to enhancing local planning, for instance through the inclusion of disaster risk reduction within the Social, Economic and Cultural Development Plans (PDSEC) and to create early action mechanisms that can be activated directly by communities. For instance, the toolbox developed by IOM in Burkina Faso to mainstream migration, environment, and climate change in local planning will guide these activities[15].This will imply that populations have a clear understanding of the different natural hazards to which they are exposed, know the risks and the solutions to mitigate and respond the consequences of climate shocks and are capacitated to doing so. Second, UNDP and IOM will deploy efforts to increase community capacities to adapt the effects of climate changes and withstand events disrupting their livelihoods such as conflicts and climate events. The intervention will facilitate the adoption of positive coping strategies as well as adaptation measures to climate change by population living in remote and conflict-affected areas.

Concretely, the project will support host, displaced, and resettled communities to diversify their livelihoods sources in a conflict-sensitive manner while creating sustainable job opportunities in promising sectors and sustainable value chains. It will also promote access to renewable energies to unlock the potential for livelihood diversification and socio-economic development and also support capacities to adopt sustainable agro-pastoral practices in order to limit the further degradation of the environment. Taken together, this will on a medium term contribute to shifting from managing and mitigating the impact of disaster and shock to prevent and reduce likelihood of adverse climate change effects on ecosystems and communities and contribute towards the objectives enshrined in the Great Green Wall initiative.

Not all activities under this outcome will be implemented in all districts and communes targeted by the project. Investments will be focused where they have most likely to have a sustainable impact and where UNDP, IOM and partners have relatively stable access and where competent technical services are present.

[15] IOM. 2022. Boîte à Outils - Appui à l'intégration du lien entre Migration, Environnement et Changement climatique dans la planification locale au Burkina Faso. https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/resources/migration-environnement-et-gouvernance-locale-publication-de-la-boite-outils-appui-lintegration-du-lien-entre-migration-environnement-et-changement-climatique-dans-la-planification-locale-au-burkina-faso

**Output 2.1: The capacities of local authorities and communities in disaster risk management and sustainable use of natural resources are strengthened.**

Under this output, the project aims at climate-proofing communities through strengthened preparedness, anticipatory action and risk management, but equally important prevention and mitigation of the impact of climate changes and shocks. Such actions will not only strengthen community resilience but also contribute to decrease humanitarian needs in areas where they have been protracted. UNDP has already supported the integration of national disaster risk policies into regional plans and is supporting the National DRR Policy review under the auspices of DGPC. As a follow-up and complementing ongoing efforts, this project's local approach will facilitate the concrete operationalization of policies and plans at local level by developing local action plans and provide training and equipment for implementation. Training will target both relevant authorities at regional, district, and commune levels and community stakeholders. UNDP is currently supporting the review of the national DDR policy and a number of regional workshops are envisioned in order to bring together government and civil society stakeholders and identify preparedness gaps and priority actions. The activities under this output will be informed directly by the outcome of these regional dialogues.

Where inexistent, the project will establish watch committees at commune and/or cercle level that will work directly with the Prefects, sub-prefects, and mayors and the *Directions Régionale des Eaux et Fôrets* (DREF) and the *Directions Régionales de la Protection Civile* (DRPC) and the cantonments des *Eaux et Fôrets,* where present, in case of disasters or alerts. Committee members will also receive training on disaster risk management and prevention as well as early action organized with the DREF and the DRPC. Departing in analysis of climate-related risks and other available data and in collaboration with other humanitarian and development partners, the DRPC and municipal authorities' local level contingency plans will be updated and/or developed and integrated into PDSEC. Particular attention will be paid to involving and empowering women and youth in risk management including through the creation/strengthening of community-level mechanisms for anticipation of shocks that will feed into early-warning systems. This will include awareness raising and training of women and youth groups and associations to contribute to the integration of climate risks into local plans.

The project will also operationalize a data collection system in targeted locations where locally collected data will be centralized at regional level by the DRPC and fed into the national system under the PNRRC in Bamako. Community-level agricultural cooperatives and women and youth associations will be trained, in collaboration with Mali Météo, and equipped to collect and transmit meteorological data using various equipment and smartphones. Cooperatives will also be able to share alerts in case of floodings, wildfires, conflict, animal diseases or other calamities in their locations. This will notably be an opportunity to explore modalities to use national-level climate and conflict forecasting mechanisms and risk communication in support of local-level preparedness and early action. UNDP will organize regular meetings at cercle level including all stakeholders to review the functionality of the system with stakeholders as well as a regional or national level review to examine perspectives to expanding to other localities in a sustainable manner. UNDP and IOM will engage in discussions with the International Commission of the Red Cross that is supporting Mali Météo on climate data handling and analysis and dissemination.

Where possible, small-scale community initiatives to reduce risks and strengthen shock preparedness, such as clearing of firebreaks to prevent wildfires, digging/clearing of drainage systems, construction/rehabilitation of dikes, etc. will be supported using local community labor. Selected initiatives to promote a more sustainable use of natural resources will be promoted, such as introduction of sustainable agricultural practices and reforestation, will also be organized.

**Activity 2.1.1:** Strengthening of the capacities of the DRPC, DREF, and DRDSES for preparedness, anticipatory action and mitigation of climate risks through training and technical and material support.

**Activity 2.1.2:** Creation and training of local watch committees at district/commune levels including women and youth representatives.

**Activity 2.1.3:** Development of local action plans for disaster risk reduction and early action within the Social, Economic and Cultural Development Plans (PDSEC) of targeted communes.

**Activity 2.1.4:** Support for community-level mechanisms, inclusive of women and youth, for data collection, dedicated to anticipating and responding to climate shocks, including to prevent forced mobility and immobility.

**Activity 2.1.5:** Community initiatives to reduce risks strengthen shock preparedness.

**Output 2.2: Livelihoods in settled and mobile communities, particularly those of women and youth, support climate change adaptation.**

Under this output, the project will support communities living in conflict-affected areas to adapt to climate change effects and better cope with climate shocks. Studies show that the negative repercussions of violence on vulnerability to climate change is significantly higher than the impact of climate shocks on the risk of conflict[16]. This means that host, displaced and resettled population living in unstable areas are always vulnerable to climate-induced events. Thus, actions that contribute to enhance people's livelihoods and facilitate their adaptation to climate shocks also contribute to decrease humanitarian needs, notably as they can play a role in preventing forced displacement or alleviating the consequences linked with it.

To address this challenge, UNDP and IOM will undertake mappings of local nature-based solutions (local knowledge and know-how), notably directed towards youth and women, that will contribute to improving, not only the intervention approach, but also the knowledge base available to local and international actors. These efforts will take stock of similar initiatives already undertaken by both agencies in other regions of Mali. For instance, IOM has conducted research on local options for climate change adaptation that includes nature-based solutions in Kayes region. Identified solutions should be appropriate (i.e., sensitive to gender, youth, people with disabilities, as well as IDPs and indigenous people and local communities) and feasible (at technical, knowledge, capacity, financial, institutional levels) and include structural and non-structural measures to improving resilience of livelihoods, where possible through nature-based solutions. This will also include feasibility studies and assessments of market demand and supply in various value chains.

To foster community resilience, UNDP and IOM, in collaboration with the *Agence Nationale de la Grande Muraille Verte* (ANGMV), DRA, DRP, DRPIA, and DREF as well as local NGOs, such as Stop Sahel, will support host, displaced, and resettled communities to diversify their livelihoods sources in a conflict-sensitive manner. To deliver such action, priorities will be given to create economic opportunities along profitable and sustainable value chains, not only at the production level but also at the transformation, storage, and commercialization stages.

The project will seek to operationalize dissemination of meteorological data and early warning messages to farmers and other livelihood groups with specific seasonal information tailored to locations and the predominant livelihoods and crops. Dissemination would rely on community level cooperatives (see output 2.1) and be developed in collaboration with the *Direction National de l'Agriculture* (DNA), the *Direction Nationale de la Pêche* (DNP) and Mali Météo with which UNDP will sign memoranda of understanding.

UNDP and IOM will particularly focus on strengthening entrepreneurship within the green economy sector. These activities will be informed by participatory socio-economic assessments that include analysis on the opportunities that are most promising and attractive for youth and women. In livelihood diversification and the creation of green jobs, a special emphasis will be put on developing energy efficiency and improve access to renewable energies, which is expected to offer significant diversification opportunities and socio-economic co-benefits across intervention communities. Where possible, these actions will be conducted in partnership with the private sector and serve to develop the emergent green energy sector in Mali.

In the middle term, these actions will contribute to increase the capacities of host, displaced and resettled communities to adopt positive coping strategies when facing climate shocks in order to decrease their vulnerability. In the longer term, this will contribute to alleviate poverty and foster climate change adaptation in particularly exposed areas.

**Activity 2.2.1**: Support to host, displaced and resettled communities for the adoption of sustainable agro-pastoral practices based on nature, with specific consideration of promising sectors for women and youth

**Activity 2.2.2:** Operationalize system to disseminate meteorological information and alerts tailored to specific zones and livelihoods in collaboration with communities and relevant technical services

**Activity 2.2.3:** Diversification of the livelihoods of host and displaced communities through the creation of green jobs and increased access to services, particularly through access to renewable energy

[16] SIDA. 2018. The relationship between climate change and violent conflict. Working Paper.

***Beneficiaries and community stakeholder engagement***

The nine communes tentatively targeted by this project had a total population of around 144,003 people (2009 census), not counting internally displaced persons. The joint project will directly benefit 34,000 persons who will be involved in or benefit from project activities under outcome 2 and 3 that will strengthen their household's and community's resilience capacities. Some activities will indirectly benefit the entire population of the intervention communes, in some cases co-benefits of the project will extend into neighbouring communities and districts.

At community level, an inclusive and participatory process will be conducted to ensure involvement of all relevant stakeholders (local authorities, traditional leaders, and civil societies representatives) and population groups (such as women, youth, elderly, persons with disability, and LGTB+ individuals). For each activity, beneficiary selection will be done in collaboration with local administration and leaders, and it will also include village assemblies to ensure transparency and community ownership over the project activities and results. As this project has a specific focus on contributing to social cohesion, trust, and collaboration within and between groups and communities, UNDP and IOM will ensure that women, youth, and other marginalized groups are included in the decision-making processes related to the selection of beneficiary and design of community-based activities. For instance, the project will contribute to improving the inclusivity of formal and informal conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms. In addition, the activities dedicated to the rehabilitation and creation of community infrastructures will empower community members who will identify common priorities and decide the equipment and material support they need. The committees that will be created to guide such processes will include representatives from local authorities, traditional leaders, youth associations, women organizations, and other civil society actors.

At household level, specific beneficiary selection criteria will be defined for each output and project activities. Nevertheless, the following main criteria will be used and refined:

- Ability to participate in project activities
- Households affected by floods or drought in the last 12 months
- Households with at least one member who has been forcibly displaced
- Households hosting at least one internally displaced person
- Households with at least one member impeded to conduct his/her regular livelihoods because of forced immobility
- Households headed by women
- Women-headed households

The individual beneficiaries who will be targeted by the project will have different profiles. Women and youth will be a priority target as the intervention will seek to involve 30% women and 25% youth, the specific ratio will be determined for each activity in the inception phase. Other individuals who will be targeted by the project are traditional leaders as well as farmers, herders, and fisherfolks. In addition, about 15% of the projects direct beneficiaries will be internally displaced individuals, 5% will be made up by persons facing forced immobility, and approximately 10% of beneficiaries will be resettled individuals. Specific attention will be made to include people with disability among the beneficiaries of the project and to adapt the activities to their needs and capacities.

UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES) require that the Project undertakes meaningful, effective and informed consultation. This will involve undertaking differentiated approaches to engaging with certain groups and communities to ensure inclusion of marginalized and disadvantaged groups as well as to protect their safety and security if they are subject to forms of discrimination in the project areas. The joint project will conduct gender responsive stakeholder consultations. The SES also require special measures to ensure appropriate accommodation and facilitation for effective participation of project-affected persons with disabilities. The SES further specify that affected communities must be provided periodic progress reports on implementation of project management plans and mitigation measures and on issues of concern to stakeholders. Any material changes, incident, accident, corrective actions or additions to the mitigation measures or action plans also need to be communicated through the periodic reports, the frequency of which should be proportionate to the level of stakeholder concerns, but not less than annually. At project inception UNDP and IOM will develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, detailing the consultations to be undertaken during project implementation by stakeholder type. The Project will conduct meaningful consultations with local communities, following Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) approach.

***Partnerships and coordination***

UNDP and IOM are working in close collaboration with the Malian Government and the various line ministries, such as the Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Reconciliation, Peace and National Cohesion, the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, notably through the permanent secretariat of the national executive committee of the High Council of Agriculture and the National Observatory of Agricultural Land (ONAFA). At the regional level, the agencies will work closely with relevant technical services for the planning and execution of activities, notably the DRA, DRP, DRPC, DRPIA, DREF, DRSES along with regional and district authorities. At the national level, the two agencies will work closely with the *Agence de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable* (AEDD), DGPC, and Mali Météo for the provision of training and implementation of activities, as well as for the provision of geographical, meteorological, and climate information essential for adaptation planning. The project will further work with the National Border Directorate on any trans-boundary mobility aspects. This joint project will leverage existing and longstanding institutional partnerships of UNDP and IOM while it also provides opportunities to explore new innovative partnerships, e.g., with academic institutions, etc. UNDP has recently signed an MoU with the EMP-ABB for collaboration in climate security actions and will seek to leverage the institution's expertise in tailored trainings and capacity building, notably in the fields of crisis management and disaster risk reduction under output 3.1. As part of output 3.2, the project will also contribute to building strong business partnerships between beneficiary cooperative businesses and private sector actors, and address some of the key barriers to local engagement in green businesses such as lack of financial resources. Finally, IOM and UNDP will continue their collaboration with civil society organizations, particularly women's organizations, such as the *Coordination des Associations et ONG Féminines du Mali* (CAFO), and youth organizations, as well as pastoral organizations such as the Reseau Billital Maroobé and Tassaght.

The two agencies will ensure continual dialogue with other interventions targeting central Mali to maximize complementarity and coherence of actors working across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus addressing fragilities from different angles. The programmatic lens that underlies climate security is by its nature focused on complementary action aimed at prevention and risk management and will contribute to common humanitarian, development and peace outcomes. The complementary programmatic components aim at reducing vulnerability and exposure and building resilience thereby contributing to reduce needs for humanitarian action in the face of crisis, whether responding to the effects of conflict, disaster or displacement. Climate security action, and the activities planned under this joint project, likewise contribute directly to more stable and peaceful relations between communities and user groups while also addressing some of the deeper-lying drivers of conflict and fragility, such as lack livelihoods, weak governance, horizontal inequalities, and marginalization. Through its direct and medium-term outcomes and the additional social and economic co-benefits the climate security project contributes to overall development efforts to build a more prosperous, stable, and harmonious society that is ready to face the challenges and stressors that will only increase as the full impact of climate change continues to materialize. This calls for joined-up and increased complementarity across all actors to address risks and vulnerabilities, strengthen prevention efforts and reduce needs as enshrined in the OEACD DAC Recommendations on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus. Efforts to achieve synergies and enhanced complementarity and coherence will, for instance, be relayed at the UN Regional Working Group on Climate Change, Environment, Security and Development (UN-CCESD) was established in June 2021 as a UN coordination platform in support of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Notably, important synergies exist with already existing programming by both agencies, but also with other development and peace actors. With the financial support of Sweden and other donors, UNDP's Stabilization through the strengthening of Rule of Law Programme (PROSMED) supports the establishment of conflict prevention and management mechanisms that are more effective, inclusive and accessible, for instance through the support for natural resource management. A second phase of the PROSMED programme is now starting in the Centre of Mali, and a significant potential for synergies with climate security interventions exists. Also, UNDP has launched the Liptako-Gourma Stabilization Facility with the objective to reduce the risk of violence, thus enabling the delivery of longer-term recovery and development programmes. The Stabilization Facility is provisionally planning to intervene in all three cercles targeted by the joint climate security project from 2023 and forward. Important synergies will therefore present themselves for complementarity and more impactful programming. Finally, financed by Sweden, the 3-year project "Strengthening capacities for disaster risk reduction and adaptation for Resilience in the Sahel Region: fostering risk-informed solutions for sustainable development" is currently implemented in seven countries of the Sahel including Mali under the leadership of ECOWAS and in close partnership with AU, the CILSS, and UNWomen. The joint UNDP/IOM project will build on and leverage the results of this project, notably through activities under output 1.1 and 3.1.

Further, the joint project will work closely with regional experts deployed by the Climate Security Mechanism (CSM)[17] with Sweden's global support to UNDP Crisis Bureau and the global Climate Security Community of Practice. UNDP's Climate Security Specialist in Mali is part of the CSM global network of Climate Security Advisors and as such working closely with both the Advisor at UNOWAS and the one at UNDP Regional Office in Dakar. Further, a new CSM advisor have recently assumed functions in the Liptako-Gourma Authority, As is the case for other ongoing programmes, this joint project will benefit from cross-country and organizational learning.

The joint project will seek to work collaboratively with other ongoing initiatives. Below is a list of projects with which the project will seek to coordinate during implementation, to support the achievement of project objectives while avoiding a duplication of efforts.

**Table 1: Projects with which UNDP and IOM will coordinate**

| Project title | Project objectives/Outcomes | Relevance to this project |
|---|---|---|
| **Renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables affectés par l'insécurité alimentaire, la malnutrition et les effets du changement climatique** (WFP, FAO, Unicef; 2021-2025; USD 23 million). | The overall objective of the programme is to strengthen food security and community resilience in the regions of Ségou and Sikasso. To achieve this objective, the intervention is grounded on increasing sustainable agriculture, rehabilitating community infrastructures to improve livelihoods and access to health and sanitation facilities. | The programme seeks to improve community livelihoods through sustainable agriculture and climate change adaptation practices. Iterative learnings from the programme will inform the implementation of the proposed project. |
| **Programme de Gestion Décentralisée des Forêts Phase III (GEDEFOR III) /Promotion des Chaines de valeurs Agricoles** (Sweden, DNEF; SEK 198 millions) | The overall objective of GEDEFOR III is to "contribute to the strengthening of governance, the transfer of skills in the management of forest resources and the increase of incomes of disadvantaged rural populations (men and women) through the promotion of the cashew nut industry, the development of non-timber forest products, the implementation of measures to adapt to climate change, land tenure security and capacity building. | The programme covers Mopti region, and the joint project will seek to learn from lessons on non-timber forest product and climate change adaption. |
| **Liptako-Gourma Stabilization Facility** (UNDP; 2021-2024; USD 335 million) | The objective of the facility is to reduce the risk of violence in target areas, thereby enabling longer-term peacebuilding, recovery and development programs. | The Stabilization Facility will intervene in the same districts as the joint project and there are potential synergies, e.g., in joint work plans for cash for work activities that reinforces community resilience and reduces climate risks. |
| **Stabilization through the support of Rule of Law (PROSMED)** (Governments of Sweden, Denmark, PBF; USD 33 million) | The programme implemented by UNDP, UNWomen and MINUSMA supports the establishment of conflict prevention and management mechanisms that are more effective, inclusive, and accessible. | PROMED is supporting social cohesion through the training and support of CoFos and activities under this project output 2.2 will benefit from extensive learnings from PROSMED. |
| **Climate security and sustainable management of natural resources in the regions in the centre of Mali for peacebuilding** (GEF, UNDP, 2022-2028; USD 9 million) | Through this project UNDP and GEF are investing in peaceful resource management and in reaching Mali's land degradation neutrality targets. The project has a duration of 6 years and targets 15 communes in cercles of the Centre of Mali. | The GEF-funded project implemented by AEDD is in locations neighbouring districts part of UNDP's climate security programme and this joint project will coordinate closely with and seek synergies and learning from the programme that also contains components on NRM and climate change adaptation. |
| **Climate Security in West Sahel** (Government of Denmark; 2022-2025; USD 5.5 million) | This regional programme addresses the challenges through four distinct pathways, namely (I) Effective decision making for early action through enhanced monitoring and information management over climate-related security risks; (II) Integrated regional policy and collaboration across the climate – security nexus; (III) Strengthened local governance systems for climate-related security risks and natural resources management; and (IV) Improved community resilience | The project is part of UNDP's climate security programme, and this joint project will scale-up some of the approaches under this project that targets neighbouring districts. |

[17] Established in 2018 as a joint initiative between the UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA), the UNDP and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), then joined by the UN Department of Peace Operations (DPO), the CSM seeks to help the UN system address climate-related security risks more systematically.

| Project title | Project objectives/Outcomes | Relevance to this project |
|---|---|---|
| | through sustainable and diversified livelihoods systems. | |
| **Peaceful Management of Transhumance in the Liptako-Gourma** (PBF, IOM, FAO; 2020-2024; USD 6 millions) | This cross-border project implemented in Mali, Burkina Faso and the Niger seeks to prevent and manage conflicts induced by transhumance. The objective is be achieved by improving availability of information on transhumance movements, strengthening the capacities of local authorities and community actors to address these conflicts. | Direct complementarity will be insured between this project and the activities of the joint project related to transhumance. The joint project will capitalize on the conflicts prevention and management tools developed by the project. The communes of Koro and Tessit are also targeted by this project. |
| **Securing Labbezanga-Kongo Kiré Corridor through improved border management and cross border cooperation** (Government of Germany, IOM) | This project aims to enhance institutional and operational capacities to secure and stabilize the border between Mali and Niger. This will be achieved by developing stronger community engagement and more coherent approaches to border management in Gao (Mali) and Tillaberi (Niger) regions. | The joint project will capitalize on the actions taken by this project to ensure safe population movements, including community engagement to contribute to stability of border areas. |
| **Mali: Strengthening climate resilience in the Kayes region** (IOM Development Fund; USD 100,000) | This project seeks to better understand the interrelations between migration, environment, and climate change in the Kayes region. It also focuses on the development of gender-sensitive action plans to address the challenges of migration and climate change impacts. | Data produced by the project, such as feasibility analysis of nature-based solutions will be capitalized upon and adapted to the context of the areas targeted by the joint project. |
| **Food Security and Community Resilience to Climate and Social Crises in the Mopti Region Support Programme "PASARC-II CCC"** (Embassy of The Netherlands in Mali; 2022-2026; USD 16.8 million) | Implemented by the Far East Foundation, this program aims to improve food security and resilience of rural populations in the Mopti Region in the face of climate change and other social crises. | UNDP is already collaborating closely with the PASARC II-CC programme that constitutes part of the co-financing to its climate security programme. |
| **Phase II: Agricultural Value Chains for the Food Security Reinforcement Programme (PRCA-SA) "Jege ni Jaba"**[18] (Government of Netherlands; 2020-2024; USD 12,9 million) | The project is implemented by ICCO Cooperation in Bamako, Koulikoro, Mopti, Ségou and Tombouctou, and aims to improve food security in Mali, without increasing the pressure on the environment, especially water resources, while contributing to the promotion of sensitive sectors - women and young people. | Targeting two of the same regions the PRCA-SA complements the actions under the joint project, notably activities under output 3.2. |
| **FP092: Programme for Integrated Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Niger Basin (PIDACC/NB)**[19] (GCF, AfDB; 2019-2024; USD 67,8 million) | The project Components are: i) improving the resilience of ecosystems and natural resources management by: strengthening SLM and shared management of natural resources; ii) to develop population resilience by implementing climate resilient growth infrastructure and promoting income generating activities; and iii) to ensure the coordination, monitoring evaluation and communication through the dissemination of good adaptation practices and climate information. | Learning on good adaptation practices and management of shared natural resources will inform the joint project. |
| **Implementing regional and national adaptation priorities in Central and West Africa (PACO)** (GIZ; 2020-2025; EUR 20 million) | The project aims to strengthen climate resilience through effective NAP/NDC implementation. The project seeks results in climate resilient food systems; EbA; climate-resilient management of (transboundary) water resources; forests and land resources; improvement of the access of people and production systems to climate resilient infrastructure; enhanced use of climate information. | Best practices identified through the programme related to climate resilience as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation will inform the joint project. |
| **Agriculture and Rural Financing in Mali (FARM)**[20] | The project assists selected viable financial institutions in acquiring the expertise and capacity in agricultural | The mechanisms created through the programme to diversify the livelihoods of rural |

[18] Dutch Development results Mali

[19] GCF, Funding proposal, 28 November 2018. https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/funding-proposal-fp092-afdb-multiple-countries.pdf

[20] Project profile https://w05.international.gc.ca/projectbrowser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/A034767001

| Project title | Project objectives/Outcomes | Relevance to this project |
|---|---|---|
| (Government of Canada, FAO; 2020-2024; CAD 18,9 million) | financing to address unmet agricultural producer demand for medium to long-term financial services in southern regions of Mali, namely Ségou, Koulikoro, Bamako and Sikasso. | communities and their access to finance services will inspire the livelihoods diversification activities planned under the joint project. |
| **Strengthening the nutritional Resilience and Food Security of the Most Vulnerable in Mali**[21] (Government of Canada, FAO, UNICEF, UN WFP; 2021-2024; CAD 20 million) | The project objective is to strengthen resilience central Mali by improving the food, nutritional and health security and increasing agricultural productivity and incomes, while addressing the effects of climate change on food security in their communities. | The learnings of the project related to livelihoods resilience and climate change adaptation practices will inform the joint project. |
| **Inclusive Financing of the Agricultural Sector (INCLUSIVE)**[22] (Goverment of Canada; 2021-2024; CAD 16 million) | The project aims to improve the financial inclusion of Malian rural populations, organizations and enterprises (particularly women) excluded from the traditional financial system in order to improve their resilience to climate, social and economic shocks. | The joint project will capitalize on the mechanisms established to improve the access of rural populations to credits and investments in order to diversify their livelihoods. |
| **Strengthening resilience in the face of climate change in the Mopti Region through support for women's initiatives**[23] (Government of Monaco, FAO; 2020-2023; EUR 300,000) | This project aims to strengthen the resilience and food and nutritional security of households by promoting market gardening, fattening of small livestock, processing of agricultural products, access to credit and nutritional education for women's empowerment. | The learnings of the project related to sustainable livelihoods practices will inform the joint project. |
| **Three Borders Project**[24] (G5 Sahel; 2019-2024; EUR 55,5 million) | The "Three Borders" project objectives are to: (i) respond to the most urgent needs expressed by the communities; (ii) support the recovery of economic activity; (iii) promote the restoration of the states' legitimacy and strengthen the rule of law in the border area. | The actions of this project will be consolidated and strengthened through this joint programme, especially those dedicated to improving stability through local governance and livelihoods diversification. |
| **Community-Based Recovery and Stabilization Project for the Sahel**[25] (World Bank; 2021-2026; USD 352.5 million) | The objective of the project is to contribute to the recovery and resilience of communities in target areas of the Liptako-Gourma Region through a regional approach supporting integrated socio-economic services and infrastructure, livelihoods and territorial development, and regional data and coordination. | The iterative learnings from actions dedicated to livelihoods resilience will inform the joint project. |
| **Women's participation in the peace, security and recovery process in Mali** [26](Swiss Cooperation; 2023-2031; CHF 6.25 million) | The objective of this project is to strengthen the participation of women as actors and beneficiaries of the peace, security and recovery processes in Mali. | The strategies developed under this project will be capitalized upon to facilitate women inclusion in the activities of the joint project. |
| **Promotion of agricultural finance for agri-based enterprises in rural areas**[27] (GIZ; 2016-2025) | The project aims at improving the provision of financial services to agricultural and agri-based enterprises in rural areas. The project also supports the expansion of financial institutions into the agricultural sector and provides trainings to enterprises in that sector. | The learnings from the project on climate-smart agricultural practices will be capitalized upon in the joint project. |

[21] https://w05.international.gc.ca/projectbrowser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/D004927001
[22] https://w05.international.gc.ca/projectbrowser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/P006682001
[23]https://cooperation-monaco.gouv.mc/fr/Projets/Les-projets-de-la-Cooperation-monegasque/Afrique-de-l-Ouest-et-Sahelienne/Mali/FAO-Renforcement-de-la-resilience-face-aux-changements-climatiques-dans-la-region-de-Mopti-a-travers-l-appui-aux-initiatives-feminines
[24] https://www.alliance-sahel.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Factsheet_REG_AFD_Trois-Frontieres_EN.pdf
[25]Burkina-Faso-Niger-Mali-and-the-States-of-Liptako-Gourma-Integrated-Development-Authority-Community-Based-Recovery-and-Stabilization-Project.pdf
[26] https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/fr/home/pays/mali.html/content/dezaprojects/SDC/en/2018/7F10143/phase99
[27] https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/42696.html

***Risks and Assumptions***

UNDP and IOM will apply their Enterprise Risk Management systems and corporate tools for risk assessment and entry into risk registers to ensure the project identifies, evaluates, and manages risks at the regional and country levels in order to make more informed and timely decisions. The assessment and management of programmatic risks will notably be addressed as part of assessments under UNDP's corporate policy on social and environmental standards and the commitment to 'leaving no one behind'.

**Table 2: Risk management matrix**

| Description | Type | **Likelihood:**<br>Almost certain - 5<br>Likely - 4<br>Possible - 3<br>Unlikely - 2<br>Rare – 1<br>**Impact:**<br>Extreme - 5<br>Major – 4<br>Moderate - 3<br>Minor - 2<br>Insignificant – 1 | Risk Response |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lack of security (armed violence, terrorism, civil unrest, criminality, etc.) limit intervention capacities in some locations and exposes beneficiaries, staff and assets to threats. | Contextual | L:4<br>I:4 | Both UNDP and IOM strictly follow security advisory of UNDSS and national and local authorities and further seek the advice of local partners, local NGOs and stakeholders to ensure that activities do not expose beneficiaries, staff or implementing partners to unacceptable residual risks. Full compliance to UN security operational procedures is required for all activities and programmes.<br>UNDP and IOM already have a significant operational footprint in central regions and will closely monitor the security situation and apply security and contingency plans. Risk prevention, management and resolution strategies will be jointly identified, monitored and evaluated regularly by the agencies' security units in close collaboration with UNDSS.<br>Further, the project will ensure that approaches are inclusive, contextually appropriate, and give a central place to influential institutions such as traditional and religious leaders that will advise the two agencies and their partners on the security situation on specific project locations. Should above measures be insufficient, the project may consider delocalization of activities to more secure/stable locations. |
| Political instability (change in governments) affects ownership of the project by local authorities and activities effectiveness | Contextual | L:4<br>I:2 | The project will involve mainly senior technical level expertise in national government and regional organizations, and the authorities at local level, who are less subject to the impact of political instability. In addition, continuous learning and knowledge exchange at regional, national and local levels will contribute to mitigate potential instability. Furthermore, regional/international collaboration will help in building up political support. The UNDP and IOM country offices will play an advisory role in this process.<br>The project will be implemented directly by UNDP, IOM and partners will privilege technical services at regional |

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| | | | and local level to mitigate effects of continued political instability at national level. |
| Climate related disasters | Contextual | L:4<br>I:2 | A special attention will be brought to the monitoring and forecasting of regional weather for early action and to prevent escalation of disasters into humanitarian crisis. The project will interact closely with the humanitarian actors and civil protection authorities to better anticipate and mitigate such risks. |
| Risk of exacerbating conflict and/or insecurity due to strengthening and/or introduction of more inclusive natural resources management mechanisms. | Programmatic | L:3<br>I:4 | One of the objectives of the project is to make local mechanisms for resources management more inclusive and based on intercommunity dialogue, which makes this risk unlikely to happen. However, to make sure that it does not happen, an analysis of existing local resources management systems will be conducted and inform accordingly the action in order to be as inclusive and as culturally sensitive as possible, with an LNOB and do no harm approach. |
| Risk of creating or exacerbating conflict among communities or between herders and farmers.<br>The objectives of the project regarding land management might create conflict or exacerbate tensions among communities or herders and farmers. | Programmatic | L:3<br>I:4 | The project will conduct an assessment to analyze the dynamics existing between the various local communities in different value chains to avoid misunderstandings and lack of information sharing regarding the objectives of the projects and the ways to preserve peace regarding land management matters. |
| Risk of feelings of exclusion by the wider population due to the project's targeted focus on enabling groups like women, youth, and IDPs.<br>Access to livelihood improvement and diversification generated by the project might create frustration and anger among the indirectly targeted population. | Programmatic | L:2<br>I:3 | The livelihood activities implemented by the project will target more specifically the youth, women, and the most vulnerable (including IDPs), which could be seen as unfair by the less directly targeted population. To mitigate the risks, any action related to livelihood will be discussed with the local authorities and representatives of civil society to make sure that the purpose of the action is well understood by the local people. |
| Risk of increase of gender inequalities and Gender-Based Violence.<br>The project's stakeholder engagement process risks excluding women as they are currently mostly left out of decision-making. | Programmatic | L:2<br>I:4 | The project will develop and implement an inclusive stakeholder engagement plan that includes all in decision-making. It will further ensure that it does not provoke new tensions among social dynamics in place.<br>Further UNDP and IOM will carry out awareness raising, advocacy with community leaders. Involvement of community leaders, religious leaders, and women's groups at all levels of project implementation will further mitigate risk related to GBV or exclusion of women. |
| Risk of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) | Institutional and Programmatic | L:2<br>I:4 | Both UNDP and IOM have zero tolerance policies on SEA and SH. All staff undergo mandatory trainings, various |

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| | | | reporting mechanisms are in place and institutional policies are discussed with implementing partners. |
| Risk of exclusion of women, youth, IDPs, Indigenous Peoples, and other vulnerable groups as they are under-represented in governance affairs and are often not involved in decision making. | Programmatic | L:2<br>I:4 | The project is guided by the overarching goal of leaving no one behind, and it will develop an inclusive stakeholder engagement plan that ensures vulnerable groups are informed and meaningfully participate and benefit from all the program's offers. |
| Risk of conflict exacerbation in an already conflict-sensitive region. Poorly informed or executed project activities could exacerbate existing cross-border conflicts and /or deep-seated issues of historical marginalization of groups. | Programmatic | L:3<br>I:4 | The project will conduct a conflict analysis to understand the conflict actors, causes, drivers, and the climate/conflict/security nexus and therefore tailor its activities and interventions in a manner that does not introduce new conflict or exacerbate existing conflict dynamics. |
| Lack of synergy between the various actors, resulting in insufficient coordination and an integrated approach | Programmatic | L:3<br>I:3 | UNDP and IOM will establish a framework for coordination and synergies of implementing partners at both the thematic and geographic levels. The criterion of synergies with other actors and programs will be included in the selection criteria for implementing partners. |
| Risk of corruption, financial mismanagement and diversion of resources | Institutional | L:2<br>I:4 | Strict adherence to UNDP and IOM's financial procedures will applied to mitigate risk of mismanagement. Where resources are confided to implementing partners, UNDP and IOM will carry out due diligence and spot checks as per its corporate procedures to ensure all resources are accounted for (see section VII). |
| Insufficient human resources engaged in other work sites or opportunities. | Institutional | L:2<br>I:2 | In addition to the staff recruited to directly supporting programme activities UNDP and IOM already have adequate advisory and implementation capacity at regional level and in Mali that will support this project.<br>UNDP and IOM will also conduct rigorous monitoring of implementing partners to ensure they have the require capacity to execute the project. |
| Procurement and contract attribution delays project implementation | Institutional | L:2<br>I:3 | UNDP and IOM's procurement functions will assure that all required input and expertise is sourced in a timely manner. Forward-looking planning to mitigate the risk of procurement or contracting bottlenecks. |
| Absence of useful data to inform climate change adaptation activities | Institutional | L:4<br>I:3 | The project will actively seek to strengthen the capacity of state institutions responsible for planning, monitoring, and data collection |
| Insufficient resources to achieve desired scale of intervention | Institutional | L:2<br>I:2 | This joint project complements already ongoing climate security interventions of the two agencies. UNDP and IOM are undertaking resource mobilization efforts at regional and national levels. At the same time, UNDP and IOM are exploring complementary with other actors working across the climate security nexus to enable a scaled-up response. |

***Sustainability and Scaling Up***

The financial support from Sweden will allow UNDP and IOM to launch and operationalize their joint approach for climate security action in Mali. As the two agencies roll out activity packages across target locations in the Centre in Mali, they are building a programmatic platform of catalytic solutions to climate and mobility-related security risks. The focus on the central regions of Mali and complementarity with other ongoing climate security actions means that the components launched today can be leveraged and further scaled with important synergies and lowering incremental cost. The Centre of Mali constitutes the intervention area of several complementary initiatives by UNDP as well as other partners with a significant operational and programmatic footprint (See Map in section II). Notably, UNDP's the Global Environment Facility (GEF) investing in sustainable management of natural resources and reaching land degradation neutrality targets recently approved and starting in October 2022 with a duration of 6 years. This USD 9 million programme, with a USD 65 million co-financing, will target 15 communes with the AEDD as implementing partner. Furthermore, UNDP has developed a regional climate security programme for Western Sahel with a total budget amounting to USD 65 million and covering the ten countries targeted by the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS). While the scope of the programme is regional, the first phase focuses on Mali's central regions that will serve as a catalytic testing ground where activities are first rolled out in three cercles of Mopti region with an initial contribution of DKK 40 million from Denmark.

UNDP and IOM will ensure maximal complementarity between their respective climate security actions, notably ensure that learning and best practices are leveraged and that a greater impact achieved. Partners that are interested in supporting climate security actions in Mali would complement Swedish funding and allow to expand activities in the Centre of Mali and share fixed operational and human resources cost, etc. While this project document is prepared based on a specific allocation from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), any of the different components can be scaled up to cover more communities in intervention zones and/or adding other regions facing climate and conflict risks and apply the learning and best practices from this initial phase.

The project aims to contribute to an institutional change in the inclusion of climate security risks, especially those related to human mobility, in natural resources management and local governance in Central Mali. The sustainability of the project is based on improving the policy and response capacities related to climate security risks of local authorities, civil society organizations, and communities. The proposed joint project will initiate longer-term dynamics among local authorities, women and youth associations, and communities to ensure the activities undertaken are capitalized upon, also after the lifespan of the project. The sustainability of the project will thus be underpinned by the partnerships developed to implement the activities, from the project design phase to the dissemination and capitalization on its results, allowing the gradual appropriation of the process by the partners. It is expected that the knowledge created, good practices documented, and capacities strengthened by the project will subsequently result in synergies with other existing or future projects in the regions of Gao, Mopti, and Tombouctou, as well as ongoing interventions implemented by UNDP and IOM Mali.

The "post-project" phase will be discussed and prepared on an ongoing basis with the local authorities, partners, and communities involved in the project implementation. In addition, in the last year of the project implementation, the sustainability of the actions will be discussed during the meeting of the Steering Committee that will make strategic recommendations on the exit strategy or the potential expansion of the project in a second phase, subject to available funding.

## IV. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

**Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF Programme Results and Resource Framework:**

**Focus Area 1: Effective and accountable governance for a peaceful, just and inclusive society**
Outcome 1: By 2024, people live under the rule of law, an environment of peace and accountability through strong public institutions, media and civil society exercising their roles and responsibilities for effective and inclusive governance.
Outcome 2: By 2024, populations are resilient to conflict, live in harmony and reconciliation in a peaceful and secure environment that respects human rights and positive cultural traditions
**Focus Area 2: Inclusive, resilient growth and environmental sustainability**
Outcome 1: By 2024, Malian populations, particularly the most vulnerable, participate in the economy and benefit from the fruits of strong, inclusive, resilient growth that creates decent jobs
Outcome 2: By 2024, communities manage natural resources and the environment sustainably and equitably and are more resilient to the adverse effects of climate change

**Outcome and output indicators as stated in the UNDP Country Programme:**

**Outcome 1: By 2024, the population is resilient to conflict, and lives in reconciliation and harmony, in an environment that is peaceful, secure and respectful of human rights and positive cultural traditions**
**Output 1.3: Strengthened national and local capacities for reintegration, reconciliation, peaceful conflict management and the prevention of violent extremism.**
Indicator 1.3.1: Percentage of functional community security and cross-border security cooperation mechanisms
Indicator 1.3.2: Number of community conflict management and countering violent extremism initiatives
**Outcome 3: By 2024, communities sustainably and equitably manage natural resources and the environment and are more resilient to the adverse effects of climate change**
Indicator 3.1: Percentage of renewable energy in the Energy portfolio
Indicator 3.2: Number of people per 100,000 covered by early warning information through local authorities or national dissemination mechanisms (disaggregated by gender)
**Output 3.1.1: National and local actors, including vulnerable communities, have strengthened their technical and operational capacities for risk prevention and adaptation to climate change**
Indicator 3.1.1: Number of households using climate information and early warning systems for agriculture and flood risk prevention
Indicator 3.1.2: Number of public and private partnerships and investments that promote adaptation and mitigation
Indicator 3.1.3: Number of producers using sustainable, innovative and resilient land and water management techniques
**Output 3.2: Number of public and private partnerships and investments that promote climate change adaptation and mitigation**
Indicator 3.2.1: Natural resources managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime
Indicator 3.2.2: Number of mechanisms and strategies in place at the community level for (a) climate and disaster risk management and (b) natural resource conflict prevention/management
**Output 3.3: Solutions adopted to ensure universal access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy and to generate income for women and youth through innovative technologies and financing**
Indicator 3.3.1: Number and proportion of households with access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy
Indicator 3.3.2: Number of jobs created in the renewable energy sector for women and youth

**Outcome and output indicators as stated in the IOM Country Programme:**

**Outcome 1.2: Mechanisms are reinforced to better address the drivers of migration crisis and build the resilience of communities**
**Output 1.2.1: Communities are reinforced to ensure social cohesion and peace preservation**
Indicator 1.2.1.1: Number of capacity building initiatives
Indicator 1.2.1.2: Number of warnings coming from early warning systems
**Output 1.2.2: Measures and durable solutions are put in place to ensure recovery and stabilization on communities**
Indicator 1.2.2.2: Number of IDP benefitting from livelihood support
Indicator 1.2.2.3: Number of infrastructures constructed in IDP camps
**Output 1.2.3: Conditions for resilience in communities are created/strengthened**
Indicator 1.2.3.2: Number of climate change adaptation mechanisms created supported
**Output 1.2.4: Measures are in place to prevent disasters and reduce the risks associated with natural hazards**
Indicator 1.2.4.1: Number of government members who have benefited from capacity building in natural disaster management
Indicator 1.2.4.2: Number of communities affected by natural disasters that received assistance
Indicator 1.2.4.3: Number of policies and strategies developed in order to prevent disaster and reduce risks linked to natural hazards
**Outcome 3.1: Migration governance and policy formulation are evidence-based**
**Output 3.1.1: The capacities of government actors are strengthened in the collection of migration data**
Indicator 3.1.1.1: Number of male and female agents participating in data collection
**Output 3.1.3: Systems for operational data collection, analysis and dissemination are reinforced**
Indicator 3.1.3.1: Number of information management systems implemented

| EXPECTED OUTPUTS | OUTPUT INDICATORS | BASELINE | | TARGETS | | | | DATA COLLECTION METHODS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Value | Year | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | FINAL | |
| **Outcome 1**<br>**Local authorities and sedentary and mobile communities manage natural resources in an inclusive and sustainable manner thereby reducing conflict and promoting equitable access to resources** | ***1.1 # on conflicts related to land and natural resource management resolved peacefully*** | *TBC* | *2023* | *TBC* | TBC | TBC | *TBC* | *Baseline and endline study* |
| | ***1.2 # ha of lands under sustainable management*** | *TBC* | *2023* | *TBC* | TBC | TBC | *TBC* | *Baseline and endline study* |
| **Output 1.1** *Sustainable and inclusive natural resources management mechanisms and increased institutional capacity facilitate the adoption and implementation of inclusive and recognized usage agreements and dispute-settlement at community-level.* | ***1.1.1** # of community-level mechanisms for prevention / management of conflict related to natural resources established / supported* | *0* | *2023* | *TBC* | TBC | TBC | *TBC* | *Reports* |
| | ***1.1.2** Number of trainings events delivered to strengthen local capacities in land tenure and governance* | *0* | *2023* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *Reports* |
| | ***1.1.3** Number of community conflict management initiatives* | *0* | *2023* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *Reports and survey* |
| **Output 1.2**<br>*Local authorities, agropastoral and transhumant communities prevent and manage tensions and conflicts related to transhumance and sharing of natural resources in a peaceful and inclusive manner.* | ***1.2.1** Number of Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) dashboards analyses produced* | *0* | *2023* | *1* | *1* | *1* | *3* | *Reports* |
| | ***1.2.2** Number of warnings received from TTT early warning systems*<br>***1.2.2bis** Number of conflicts prevented through the TTT early warning system* | *0*<br>*0* | *2023*<br>*2023* | *20*<br>*10* | *40*<br>*20* | *40*<br>*20* | *100*<br>*50* | *Reports* |
| | ***1.2.3** Number of women and men among local authorities and communities trained on the use and functioning of early warning systems preventing conflicts* | *0* | *2023* | *120* | *60* | *60* | *240 (30% women)* | *Reports* |
| **Outcome 2**<br>**Sedentary and mobile communities, women, men, youth and marginalized groups improve their resilience to climate shocks and conflict.** | ***2.1 # of beneficiaries who report using their newly acquired skills in disaster prevention (disaggregated by age, gender, vulnerability)*** | *0* | *2023* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *Endline* |
| | ***2.2 # household sources of earned income (disaggregated by gender and age)*** | *TBC* | *2023* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *Baseline and endline study* |

| EXPECTED OUTPUTS | OUTPUT INDICATORS | BASELINE | | TARGETS | | | | DATA COLLECTION METHODS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Value | Year | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | FINAL | |
| **Output 3.1**<br>*The capacities of local authorities and communities in disaster risk management and sustainable use of natural resources are strengthened.* | ***2.1.1*** *Number of government officials whose capacity has been strengthened to prevent the impacts of climate shocks* | *0* | *2023* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *Reports* |
| | ***2.1.2*** *Number of households using climate information and early warning systems for agriculture and flood risk prevention* | *TBC* | *2023* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *Endline* |
| | ***2.1.3*** *Number of community mechanisms for anticipating and responding to climate shocks created and/or supported* | *TBC* | *2023* | *0* | *9* | *9* | *9* | *Reports* |
| **Output 2.2**<br>*Livelihoods of settled and mobile communities, particularly those of women and youth, support adaptation to climate change.* | ***2.2.1*** *Number of people receiving livelihoods support (host communities/IDPs/returnees/frontier migrants)* | *0* | *2023* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *Reports* |
| | ***2.2.2*** *Number of people with improved livelihoods resulting from access to a renewable energy source, including women and youth* | *0* | *2023* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *Endline* |
| | ***2.2.3*** *Number of people who have developed an entrepreneurial activity in the green economy* | *0* | *2023* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *Endline* |
| | ***2.2.4*** *Number of people who have developed an entrepreneurial activity through savings and loan groups* | *0* | *2023* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *Endline* |
| | ***2.2.5*** *Number of producers using sustainable, innovative and resilient land and water management techniques* | *TBC* | *2023* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *Endline* |
| | ***2.2.6*** *Natural resources managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime* | *TBC* | *2023* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *TBC* | *Endline* |

## V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP and IOM's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

**Monitoring Plan**

| Monitoring Activity | Purpose | Frequency | Expected Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Track results progress** | Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs. | Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator. | Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management. |
| **Monitor and Manage Risk** | Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk. | Quarterly | Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken. |
| **Learn** | Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project. | At least annually | Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions. |
| **Annual Project Quality Assurance** | The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP and IOM's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project. | Annually | Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance. |
| **Review and Make Course Corrections** | Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making. | At least annually | Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections. |
| **Project Report** | A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period. | Annually, and at the end of the project (final report) | |
| **Project Review (Steering Committee)** | The project's governance mechanism (i.e., Steering Committee) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. | Biannually | Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified. |

**Evaluation Plan**

Where the results framework requires it, UNDP and IOM will carry out a baseline study to establish the reference values for certain indicators. The baseline study will take place during the inception phase of the project and the appropriateness of specific methodologies to measure and monitor climate resilience and social cohesion will be considered given then prevailing security context.

An ex-post evaluation will be carried out in accordance with the donor, UNDP and IOM evaluation guidelines in order to provide an independent and objective assessment of the overall performance of the project and capitalise on the results achieved to develop good practices and include them in other initiatives. The evaluation will be carried out between six to 12 months after the completion of the project to assess the implementation of the three action plans developed and the impacts of the trainings on nature-based livelihoods initiatives received by communities.

The purpose of the evaluation will be to assess the relevance of the project design, the coherence of the interventions with other interventions, the effectiveness of the project's performance, the efficiency of its management and implementation as well as its impact and sustainability. Gender and human rights issues will also be analysed guided by UNDP and IOM's Gender Marker, and interviews for the evaluation will be conducted with a balanced, representative sample of key stakeholders and gender groups.

Detailed Terms of Reference for the evaluation will be prepared, discussed and endorsed by the donor and key stakeholders before commencement of the ex-post evaluation. At the end of the ex-post evaluation, an evaluation report, a learning brief and a monitoring/response matrix will be developed and disseminated.

## VI. BUDGET AND WORKPLAN

***Multi-Year Work Plan***

| EXPECTED OUTPUTS | PLANNED ACTIVITIES | Planned Budget by Year | | | RESPONSIBLE PARTY | PLANNED BUDGET (USD) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Y1 | Y2 | Y3 | | UNDP | IOM | Total Amount |
| **Output 1.1: Sustainable and inclusive natural resources management mechanisms and increased institutional capacity facilitate the adoption and implementation of inclusive and recognized usage agreements and dispute-settlement at community-level.** | 1.1.1 Activity | 75 000 | 125 000 | 50 000 | UNDP | 250 000 | | 250 000 |
| | 1.1.2 Activity | | 150 000 | 50 000 | UNDP | 200 000 | | 200 000 |
| | 1.1.3 Activity | 50 000 | 125 000 | | UNDP | 175 000 | | 175 000 |
| | 1.1.4 Activity | | 60 000 | 60 000 | UNDP | 120 000 | | 120 000 |
| | **Sub-Total for Output 1.1** | | | | | | | **745 000** |
| **Output 1.2: Local authorities, agropastoral and transhumant communities prevent and manage tensions and conflicts related to transhumance and sharing of natural resources in a peaceful, sustainable and inclusive manner.** | 1.2.1 Activity | 30 000 | 30 000 | 30 000 | IOM | | 90 000 | 90 000 |
| | 1.2.2 Activity | 40 000 | 40 000 | 40 000 | IOM | | 120 000 | 120 000 |
| | 1.2.3 Activity | 25 000 | 25 000 | 25 000 | IOM | | 75 000 | 75 000 |
| | 1.2.4 Activity | 22 000 | 22 000 | 22 000 | IOM | | 66 000 | 66 000 |
| | 1.2.5 Activity | 52 923 | 102 923 | 52 923 | OIM | | 208 769 | |
| | **Sub-Total for Output 1.2** | | | | | | | **559 769** |
| **Output 2.1: The capacities of local authorities and communities in disaster risk management and sustainable use of natural resources are strengthened.** | 2.1.1 Activity | 35 000 | 75 000 | | UNDP | 110 000 | 50 660 | 160 660 |
| | | 15 660 | 35 000 | | IOM | | | |
| | 2.1.2 Activity | 50 000 | 50 000 | | UNDP | 100 000 | | 100 000 |
| | 2.1.3 Activity | | 100 000 | | UNDP | 100 000 | | 100 000 |
| | 2.1.4 Activity | 25 000 | 50 000 | 25 000 | UNDP | 100 000 | 60 000 | 160 000 |
| | | 15 000 | 30 000 | 15 000 | IOM | | | |
| | 2.1.5 Activity | | 100 000 | 100 000 | UNDP | 200 000 | | 200 000 |
| | **Sub-Total for Output 2.1** | | | | | | | **720 660** |
| | 2.2.1 Activity | 30 000 | 100 000 | | UNDP | 130 000 | 180 000 | 310 000 |

| EXPECTED OUTPUTS | PLANNED ACTIVITIES | Planned Budget by Year | | | RESPONSIBLE PARTY | PLANNED BUDGET (USD) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Y1 | Y2 | Y3 | | UNDP | IOM | Total Amount |
| **Output 2.2: Livelihoods in settled and mobile communities, particularly those of women and youth, support climate change adaptation.** | | 30 000 | 150 000 | | IOM | | | |
| | 2.2.2 Activity | 25 000 | 50 000 | | UNDP | 75 000 | | 75 000 |
| | 2.2.3 Activity | 37 500 | 185 000 | | UNDP | 222 500 | 193 000 | 415 500 |
| | | 68 000 | 125 000 | | IOM | | | |
| | **Sub-Total for Output 2.2** | | | | | | | **800 500** |
| **Total Activity Costs** | | | | | | | | **2 825 929** |
| **Monitoring and Evaluation** | Baseline | 25 000 | | | UNDP/ IOM | 51 300 | 43 700 | 95 000 |
| | Monitoring | 10 000 | 10 000 | 10 000 | UNDP/ IOM | | | |
| | Final evaluation | | | 40 000 | UNDP/ IOM | | | |
| | **M&E Total** | **35 000** | **10 000** | **50 000** | | **51 300** | **42 700** | **95 000** |
| **Visibility and communication** | | 65 000 | 35 000 | 35 000 | UNDP/ IOM | **67 500** | **67 500** | **135 000** |
| **Travel** | International travel | 1 500 | 1 500 | 1 500 | UNDP | 4500 | | 4 500 |
| | | 1 500 | 1 500 | 1 500 | IOM | | 4 500 | 4 500 |
| | Local travel | 3 000 | 3 000 | 3 000 | UNDP | 9 000 | | 9 000 |
| | | 2 700 | 2 700 | 2 700 | IOM | | 8 100 | 8 100 |
| | **Travel Total** | **8 700** | **8 700** | **8 700** | | **13 500** | **12 600** | **26 100** |
| **Project Staff** | Project Manager NPSA10 (50%) | 22 081 | 22 081 | 22 081 | UNDP | 66 243 | | 66 243 |
| | NRM Expert NPSA10 (50%) | 18 246 | 18 246 | 18 246 | UNDP | 54 739 | | 54 739 |
| | Programme Associate NPSA6 (50%) | 15 479 | 15 479 | 15 479 | UNDP | 46 437 | | 46 437 |
| | Admin/Finance Associate NPSA6 (25%) | 9 829 | 9 829 | 9 829 | UNDP | 29 486 | | 29 486 |
| | Youth UN Volunteer, Bamako (50%) | 9 601 | 9 601 | | UNDP | 19 202 | | 19 202 |

| EXPECTED OUTPUTS | PLANNED ACTIVITIES | Planned Budget by Year | | | RESPONSIBLE PARTY | PLANNED BUDGET (USD) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Y1 | Y2 | Y3 | | UNDP | IOM | Total Amount |
| | Driver NPSA2 (50%) | 5 245 | 5 245 | 5 245 | UNDP | 15 735 | | 15 735 |
| | Project Manager (90%) | 126 600 | 126 600 | | IOM | | 253 200 | 253 200 |
| | 2 Project Assistant G5 - Bamako (100%) | 14 400 | 14 400 | 14 400 | IOM | | 43 200 | 43 200 |
| | **Total Project Staff** | **221 481** | **221 481** | **85 280** | | **231 842** | **296 400** | **528 242** |
| **Support Staff** | UNDP (Procurement, HR, Field Security, Finance) | 60 000 | 60 000 | 60 000 | UNDP | 180 000 | | 180 000 |
| | IOM Chief of Mission (5%) | 10 800 | 10 800 | 10 800 | IOM | | 32 400 | 32 400 |
| | IOM Core National Support Staff (Finance, Logistics, Admin, HR, Driver, Communication, Programme Support Unit) 5% | 26 700 | 26 700 | 26 700 | IOM | | 80 100 | 80 100 |
| | IOM Core International Support Staff (Ressource Management Officer, Procurement Logistic Officer, Field Security Officer) 5% | 33 600 | 33 600 | 33 600 | IOM | | 100 800 | 100 800 |
| | Total Support Staff | **131 100** | **131 100** | **131 100** | | **180 000** | **213 000** | **393 300** |
| **Equipment** | Laptops, radios, telephones, office furniture | 33 442 | | | UNDP | 33 442 | | 33 442 |
| | | 10 162 | 10 162 | 10 162 | IOM | | 30 487 | 30 487 |
| **Office Running Cost** | Office rent, consumables, security, vehicle mantenance, etc. | 20 000 | 20 000 | 20 000 | UNDP | 60 000 | | 60 000 |
| | | 107 118 | 107 118 | 107 118 | IOM | | 321 353 | 321 353 |
| **Total Project Management Costs** | | **632 003** | **543 561** | **447 360** | | **637 584** | **985 340** | **1 622 924** |
| **Total Direct Costs** | | | | | | **2 420 084** | **2 028 769** | **4 448 853** |

| EXPECTED OUTPUTS | PLANNED ACTIVITIES | Planned Budget by Year | | | RESPONSIBLE PARTY | PLANNED BUDGET (USD) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Y1 | Y2 | Y3 | | UNDP | IOM | Total Amount |
| **Indirect Cost Recovery (UNDP 8%/IOM 7%)[28]** | | | | | | | | 335 621 |
| **Total Budget UNDP and IOM** | | | | | | | | **4 784 474** |
| **Coordination Levy[29]** | | | | | | | | 47 845 |
| **TOTAL (USD)** | | | | | | | | **4 832 319** |
| **TOTAL (SEK)** | | | | | | | | **50 000 000[30]** |

[28] Each agency recovers indirect cost at a percentage that is determined by respective executive boards and applied globally across all programmes.

[29] The UN Resident Coordinator System is funded through this levy that is applied across all programmes.

[30] As per UN Operational Rate of Exchange of 1 April 2023

## VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

### Funds Management Modality

This joint project between UNDP and IOM will be managed under a UN-UN funding transfer agreement through which UNDP transfer funds to IOM as per the payment schedule agreed with the donor. Each agency as participating organisation will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for funds disbursed. Furthermore, UNDP will coordinate and compile annual work plans and narrative reports, coordinate monitoring of annual targets, call and report on Steering Committee meetings, facilitate audits and evaluation, report back to the Steering Committee, and transmit narrative and financial reports to the donor (see section VI for reporting).

### Project Governance

The project will be overseen by a Steering Committee that will comprise of the *Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Assainissement et du Développement Durable* (MEADD), UNDP, IOM, beneficiary representatives and donor representatives. The Steering committee will have overall oversight with project progress and provide strategic guidance and will convene biannually. While the project governance structure is established for this joint project that launches the integrated climate security approach of the two agencies it will remain unchanged and also cover any additional scale-up of joint UNDP and IOM climate actions with funding from other sources. Should other donors make funding available for UNDP and IOM's joint climate security intervention these will also be represented in the Steering Committee.

### Project Management and Implementation

UNDP and IOM will directly be responsible with implementation of project activities as described in this document. Each agency will rely on its respective advisory and operational capacities in their respective country operations.

### UNDP

Activities will be coordinated and implemented by the Environment and Climate Change Unit at UNDP's country office in Bamako and the Sub-Office in Mopti. The project team is based in the Mopti region with quality assurance and advisory support from UNDP's country office in Bamako. Already existing positions, not funded by this project, will be responsible for quality assurance and implementation, notably:

- Climate Security Advisor (P4): Based in Bamako will support the development and implementation of UNDP's action on Climate Security in Mali, including the implementation of the programme, supporting coordination, knowledge exchange and joined-up programming development in the country.
- Energy Advisor (P4): This position will lead on developing UNDP's clean energy portfolio
- Conflict Prevention and Recovery Advisor (P5): Advisory for activities linked to peaceful management of natural resources and any aspect of the programme that relates to social cohesion and conflict prevention. This position is also coordinating the Liptako-Gourma Stabilization Facility and will ensure maximal complementarity between programmes and activities.
- Environment/Climate Change Team Leader (NOC): Oversees the UNDP Environment/Climate Change Cluster and liaises closely with national authorities and technical services.
- Social and Environmental Safeguard Expert (IUNV): Will support project team in applying UNDP's social and environmental standards and policies trough assessment and elaboration of management plans.
- Head of UNDP office in Mopti (P4): Will ensure day-to-day oversight with field-level activities and the performance of responsible parties implementing activities. The Head of Sub-office will further represent UNDP in inter-agency coordination fora.

Over the years, UNDP has strengthened its intervention capacities in the centre of Mali with the deployment of a substantial team at the Mopti Sub-Office to provide analytical, programmatic, and operational support for local development efforts, improve the delivery of basic public services and community stabilization, and develop partnerships and increased coordination with technical and financial partners at the local level. A number of existing positions under UNDP's climate security portfolio will be supporting implementation of this programme from the Mopti sub-office. Only part of the cost of these positions will be covered by this project.

- National expert with overall coordination and M&E responsibilities (NPSA10)
- National Expert on Natural Resource Management and Conflict Prevention (NPSA10)
- One Programme Associate (NPSA6)
- One Youth UN Volunteers (based in Bamako)
- Admin and Finance Associate (NPSA6 – based in Bamako)
- Driver (NPSA2)

**IOM**

Activities will be coordinated and implemented by IOM Mali Resilience Unit that manages projects on migration, environment and climate change programmes as well as community stabilization and peacebuilding interventions. The project team will be based in Mopti and Gao and IOM main office in Bamako will provide quality assurance and advisory support.

IOM is present in Mali since 1998 and has rapidly established sub-offices across the country. Currently, IOM sub-offices are located in Gao, Kayes, Ménaka, Mopti, Sikasso and Tombouctou. Each office has the operational capacities to implement project activities and work in close collaboration with regional and local authorities. Over the past 5 years, sub-offices in Gao and Mopti have acquired significant experience in internal and cross-border interventions related to transhumance as well as social cohesion strengthening and community planning.

A number of existing positions at IOM will be supporting implementation of this programme from the main office in Bamako as well as the Gao, Mopti and Tombouctou sub-offices. Only part of the cost of the following positions will be covered by this project:
- International Expert on human mobility in crisis affected areas
- National Expert on Transhumance and Conflict Prevention
- National Expert on Livelihoods and Human Mobility
- National Expert with overall coordination and M&E responsibilities
- Admin, Finance, Logistics and Security Associates
- Driver

**Third Parties**

Various service providers, including local and international NGOs and private sector entities, agribusiness and clean energy entrepreneurs will be engaged in this project to support activities. The execution of specific activities under each output will be awarded to Third Parties, or Responsible Parties, on the basis of transparent and competitive processes as per rules and regulations of each agency. As such, the specific NGO and private sector entities are not identified in this proposal, but UNDP and IOM already have long-standing partnerships with entities that might be engaged in the implementation of this project.

UNDP and IOM will evaluate the previous performance of responsible partners who have already been supporting implementation of other projects. A roster exists with a number of local NGO for which due diligence has already been carried out. Should other NGOs be selected UNDP will carry out micro-evaluations (Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers) and due diligence as per its programme and operations policies and procedures and risk-based management tools. Responsible parties will be required to satisfy UNDP and IOM's financial and narrative reporting requirements and will be subject to regular sport checks in addition to continual dialogue on implementation progress and any challenges. Conditions for transfers of resources to Third Parties, e.g., cash advances and reporting, direct payment or reimbursement will depend on the assessed financial management capacities of each entity.

Where specific project activities will be supported by service providers, including private sector entities such as agri- and clean energy businesses and consultancy firms UNDP and IOM's respective procurement policies and procedures will apply in order to ensure transparent and competitive processes.