



Intensification of Agriculture and Agroforestry Technologies (IAAT) for Climate Resilient Food and Nutrition Security: Tombouctou, Gao, Mopti, Koulikoro and Segou Regions of Mali

Annex 23: Conflict Analysis and Management Strategy

Accredited Entity: Save the Children Australia

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Background

Mali has been an epicenter of regional conflict and instability over the past decades and authorities are still struggling to improve security and socio-economic conditions, both of which have deteriorated in recent years. This situation created a fragile state, weakened local and national governance, economic inequalities, and increased insecurity so that many communities have organized themselves to defend their livelihoods, villages, and families. Conflict is present largely in the Gao and Tombouctou regions of the project and the crisis has had a major impact on the country including causing over 3,500 battle-related deaths across 2012-2020, over 412,000 internally displaced people as of December 2022, and an estimated 3.9 million people in need of protection assistance with many at risk of human rights violations, including sexual violence and gender-based violence.^{1,2,3} Secondary impacts of the conflict were broad and included the closure of public services such as health centres and schools; the destruction of homes and agricultural warehouses; the closure of local markets and transport connections; and the closure of financial institutions in some locations.⁴

There are complex dynamics behind the conflict in Mali and the conflict. As the *European Council on Foreign Relations* 2019 report “Mapping Armed Groups in Mali and the Sahel” highlights, there are multiple conflicts present in Mali, and many are overlapping.⁵ Several insurgent groups have been fighting and campaigning against the Malian Government for independence or greater autonomy in northern Mali. In addition, there was a large increase in inter- and intra-communal violence in the last few decades, particularly between livestock pastoralists and sedentary farmers⁶, which is gradually declining and limited only in some places due to the enforcement of property rights and the setting of community boundaries for natural resource uses.

The conflict is also linked to climate change, with increasing competition for scarce natural resources in some locations. As *Weathering Risk* reports “the combined impacts of conflict and climate change are changing livelihoods, often in ways that weaken social bonds”, ultimately feeding the cycle of conflict. In addition, by widening “existing inequalities” a vicious cycle is created particularly impacting disenfranchised groups such as women and youth.⁷ Simultaneously, the conflict and instability situation in Mali

¹ European Commission, (2023), Mali Fact Sheet, Available [here](#)

² Care International, (2021), Mali sees highest levels of displacement in its recent history due to a dangerous combination of conflict and climate change, Available [here](#)

³ World Bank, (1990-2020), Battle-related deaths (number of people) – Mali, Available [here](#)

⁴ Various sources including: European Commission, (2023), Mali Fact Sheet, Available [here](#); [BTI Transformation Index, \(2022\), Mali Country Report, Available here](#); Care International, (2021), Mali sees highest levels of displacement in its recent history due to a dangerous combination of conflict and climate change, Available [here](#); Norwegian Refugee Council, (2019), The world’s most neglected and conflict-ridden region, Available [here](#); UN SC, (2022), Progress towards Peace in Mali is Unfolding, Security Council Told, Despite Tough Security, Humanitarian and Human Rights Challenges, Available [here](#)

⁵ European Council on Foreign Relations, Mapping armed groups in Mali and the Sahel, Available [here](#)

⁶ Africa Center for Strategic Studies, (2021), The Growing Complexity of Farmer-Herder Conflict in West and Central Africa, Available [here](#)

⁷ Weathering Risk, (2022), Mali: How climate and environmental change compound conflict and inequality, Available [here](#)

has somewhat affected the allocation and deployment of resources and technologies in climate-sensitive locations leading to increased vulnerability to climate change.

This conflict situation is deepening poverty and amplifying the adverse effects of climate shocks on food security. Currently, more than 7 million people need humanitarian aid, approximately one million young children are at risk of acute malnutrition, and domestic food production has not been supporting food security. In many locations, rehabilitation and restoration of rapidly degrading natural resources such as grass and pasture lands, and water resources and returning them to effective and sustainable trees and livestock production systems can minimize the conflict among communities, agriculturists and pastoralist groups. In many locations of conflict-affected areas, humanitarian and other development organizations have been implementing agriculture, natural resource management, and climate adaptation-related interventions in collaboration with local communities including agriculturists and pastoralists. These supports contribute to minimizing the impact of conflict and climate change simultaneously on rural people.

Recent developments in Mali suggest a potential escalation in the country's conflict situation, despite the intensified counter-terrorism operations by Malian forces and increased security cooperation with Russia.⁸ Figure 1 presents the number of conflict events across Mali that target civilians. Notably, the UN voted on 30 June 2023 to withdraw its Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) by 31 December 2023 in response to the Malian government's request.⁹ MINUSMA, established in 2013, has played a pivotal role in supporting Mali's stabilization, facilitating the political transition, safeguarding civilians, upholding human rights, providing humanitarian aid, and promoting national and international justice.¹⁰ Its presence has been instrumental in restoring basic government services and rehabilitating critical infrastructure, particularly in the northern region.¹¹ However, the impending departure of MINUSMA raises concerns about a potential exacerbation of the security situation, with the likelihood of heightened conflicts and restricted access to certain areas within Mali. In 2022, Mali has drawn up a strategy to stabilize the central regions of the country, which geographically correspond to the regions of Mopti, Douentza, Bandiagara, Ségou, and San, for the period from 2022 to 2024. The strategy focuses on a) restoring peace, security, and social cohesion, b) improving governance and strengthening justice, c) managing humanitarian issues and economic recovery, and communication and coordination of interventions.

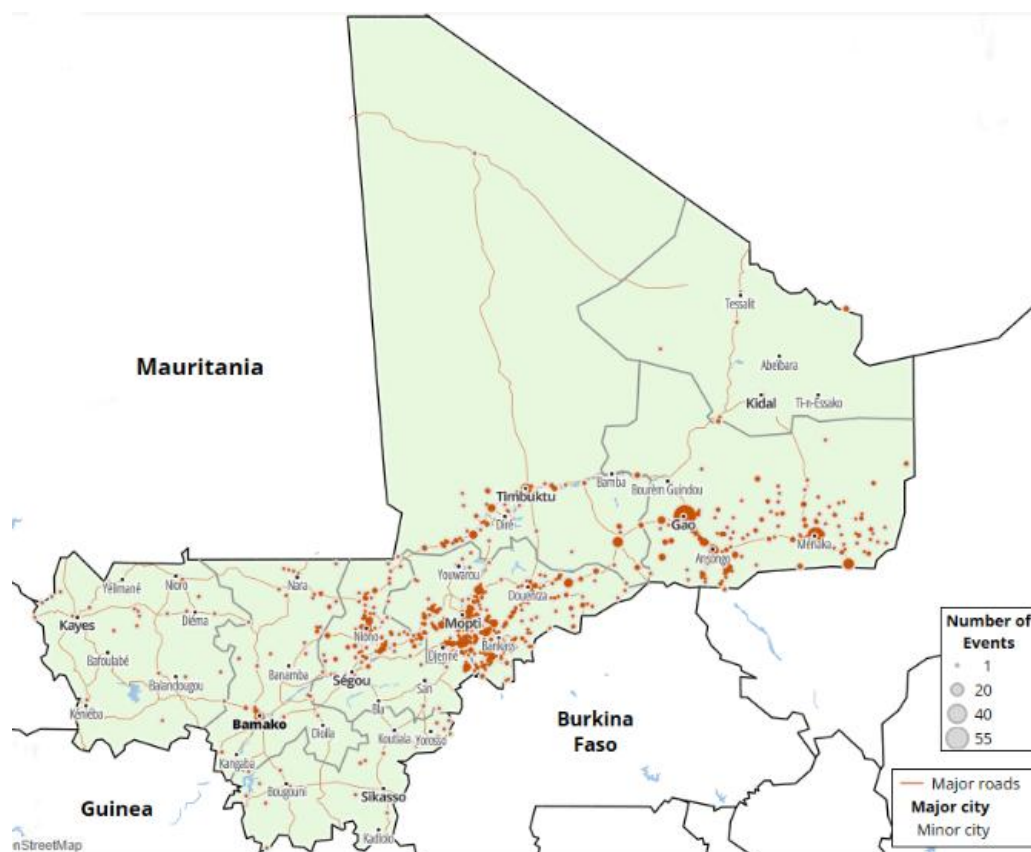
⁸ Security Council Report, June 2023 Monthly Forecast: Africa – Mali, [Link](#)

⁹ UK Parliament, (2023), Research Briefing: UN ends peacekeeping force in Mali, [Link](#)

¹⁰ UK Parliament, (2023), Research Briefing: UN ends peacekeeping force in Mali, [Link](#)

¹¹ UN Foundation, (2021), Back from the brink: How the UN is stabilizing, securing, and strengthening Mali, [Link](#)

Figure 1: Violence targeting civilians in Mali (January 2022- August 2023¹²)



Under Order n°2020-008/P-RM of 10 March 2020, Mali has a national centre for the Coordination of the Early Warning and Risk Response Mechanism (CNAP). This mechanism monitors security, humanitarian, and conflict alerts and incidents through a community watch mechanism connected at the national level. This enables Mali to prevent conflicts and respond to potential conflict zones to strengthen peace. There is also the Centre pour la Promotion de la "Paix et de l'Unité au Mali (CPU-Mali) and the Commission Nationale d'Intégration (CNI) attached to the Ministry of Reconciliation, Peace and National Cohesion. The actions and activities of Save the Children Mali integrate the 4 axes of the stabilisation of the regions of the center which is also integrated into the region outside the center of Mali.

Our conflict analysis shows:

- Armed groups are present in some parts of the regions, and they are competing for control of resources. Alliances and confrontations are made based on these resources.

¹² ACLED. 2023. Fact Sheet: Attacks on Civilians in Mali. [Link](#)

- Transhumance was a common occupation in some locations of the region but significantly declined in recent years due to risks in traveling, legal issues to the cross-country boundary to use natural resources, and declining natural resources to support their livelihoods. This transhumance is used to contribute significantly to livelihoods in the region as well as to the maintenance of ecosystems, at the heart of their practice, the sustainable valorization of vegetation, and the adaptive management of resources. This transhumance has declined and is limited in some places due to the enforcement of property rights and the demarcation of community boundaries for natural resource uses.
- In some locations, particularly in the northern part of Gao and Tombouctou rivalries between farmers and pastoralists over access to land, water, and pastures are some sources of community conflict and fragility. Added to this is the insufficiency or absence of specific infrastructure dedicated to pastoralism and the absence of an early warning mechanism going beyond local or national mechanisms to deal with factors and triggers of conflicts. However, declining of pastoralism is evident in many places due to the degradation of grasslands under climate change and improper management.
- In many circles and communes within the IAAT Project regions, low levels of armed conflict, and low/no tensions between farmers and pastoralists exist, and local communities are managing these situations harmoniously, preventing any detrimental impacts.

Save the Children International Mali (SCI Mali) works in fragile and volatile contexts in terms of security and conflict to anticipate and reduce the impact of contextual dynamics, particularly conflict, on projects and community participants. Save the Children conducted a systematic conflict analysis to consider the conflict perspective. Conflict analyses have been carried out in the project implementation regions. IAAT selected 12 circles that are already identified as low-conflict-risk. IAAT will select 48 communes within these 12 circles based on a further comprehensive conflict-risk assessment conducted in the project's initial phase. This approach will help exclude communes affected by conflict from implementing IAAT project activities.

SCI Mali has staff capable of conducting conflict analyses and has the necessary analytical tools. In addition to conflict-sensitive programming, SCI Mali will adopt a crisis-modification approach by identifying potential project implementation circles and/or communes if the project is not implemented in the initially selected locations. If conflicts arise once project activities are underway, the crisis modification approach leverages community-based conflict resolution, engaging local stakeholders in consultation. IAAT will prepare a contingency plan for early action, empowering field staff to proactively address potential crises. This crisis modification approach will bring conflict management experts to assess risks in the project locations, develop indicators and monitoring systems for early detection of rising tensions for timely intervention, engage with local leaders and community stakeholders to collaborate on conflict de-

escalation efforts, and regularly review the contingency plan's effectiveness, making necessary adjustments based on feedback from stakeholders and on-the-ground assessments.

Objectives of the Analysis

- Understand the main conflicts currently occurring in the IAAT regions,
- Identify the main actors and their interest in these conflicts in order to know how the project activities relate to their interests,
- Identify the connector elements and peace actors on which the IAAT can potentially rely to contribute to peace in its areas of intervention,
- Select the IAAT project locations (circles) where all forms of conflicts (political, transhumance, farmers, and pastoralists) are low and no risk to implement IAAT activities.
- Formulate a conflict management strategy for the IAAT in order to plan or adapt its activities to the dynamics of the context.

Methodology

This analysis uses a qualitative data collection approach through a literature review and interviews with key informants by telephone in the Mopti, Tombouctou, and Gao regions. These regions in the current Albarka region were selected for in-depth assessment of the conflict situation in the regions and substantial conflict analysis which has supported a successful conflict management strategy. A total of 32 people, 13 in the Mopti region, 10 in the Tombouctou region, and 9 in the Gao region, were interviewed. The interview included community leaders, religious leaders, young people, women leaders, farmers, and pastoralists. The review of the literature included research conducted on conflicts in the IAAT regions (Albarka intervention regions) that highlights the existence of conflicts around resource use (water and forest) and management of community organizations.

In addition to the interviews, IAAT has conducted separately intensive consultations with regional and communal councils, community beneficiaries (i.e. farming cooperatives and unions, community leaders, youth and women, community committees, and local farmers in the targeted circles of the IAAT project.

Conflict Analysis Tombouctou region

1. Types of conflicts

- Armed conflicts between groups of armed groups and the FAMA
- Land conflicts
- Conflicts between farmers and Pastoralists
- Intercommunity conflicts
- Conflicts around water points

Armed conflicts are at the forefront followed by land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists. This was overwhelmingly confirmed by the people interviewed. Land conflicts and conflicts between farmers and pastoralists are continuous because of the lack of control over land texts (legal codes) and laws. In addition, pastoralists and farmers are the majority in the area. The land conflicts date back several years but also because its management has generated other emerging conflicts. Some circles in the Tombouctou region are affected by armed conflicts, land conflicts, and conflicts between farmers and pastoralists. However, in many circles, conflict for land use, and between farmers and pastoralists are minimized and/or eliminated with clear property rights on lands and users' rights in common natural resources.

2. The Causes

- Bad governance is characterized by poor distribution of available resources, lack of access to basic social services including lack of employment and opportunity among young people, and injustice.
- The circulation of weapons in the area and the presence of armed groups
- Scarcity of resources (land and water)
- Lack of knowledge of texts and laws relating to the management of natural resources (pastoral code)

Conflict triggers

- The crisis of 2012
- The possession of weapons by a community that has long considered itself marginalized by other communities.
- The departure of French and UN forces

Discrimination, corruption, massive population displacement, and the increase in prices of basic foodstuffs (rice, millet, milk, sugar, meat, etc.) are internal factors that further aggravate conflicts. There is a greater fear of corruption in areas under the control of armed groups than in those under the control of government forces. "Corruption has decreased under the orders of armed groups. People are afraid of practicing corruption"¹³. Climate change with its corollaries (drought, erratic rainfall, floods, heat stress, pests and disease), the isolation of Mali, the threats from the Economic

¹³ KII community leader of Aglal village

Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the various United Nations reports on Mali are external factors that aggravate conflicts.

Connectors: Despite the persistence of these conflicts, people still meet and unite thanks to basic community institutions (markets, schools, mosques, soccer field), inter-community meetings, activities, and meetings within community structures (e.g. GSAN-Community nutrition support group), cultural and religious events such as traditional festivals, collective fasting breaks, baptisms, and weddings. Good governance, good management and distribution of natural resources considering the needs of young people and women as well as the equitable provision of social services were identified by those interviewed as the main factors that could contribute to peace in the Tombouctou region.

3. The actors

The main actors in these conflicts are

- The FAMAs (Forces Armées Maliennes – The Malian Armed Forces)

Armed groups including:

- Small armed groups
- Political leaders
- Community leaders
- Village chiefs
- The mayors
- Population
- The cadis (religious judges)

The interest of armed groups in these conflicts would be self-financing through kidnappings, thefts, and robberies. Relations between armed groups, authorities, and politicians are ambiguous and uncertain. They oscillate between trust, distrust, and confrontation at times. In some locations, the relations between farmers and pastoralists are good, relations between pastoralists and armed groups are not smooth, and relations between community and religious leaders are good.

It should also be noted that certain armed groups in a few locations are maintained by political leaders, and these same groups act on the orders of politicians who are for the most part traditional leaders. Often, relationships are influenced by the presence of radical groups who also have a relationship of authority with community groups or militias. These relationships very often vary depending on the interests, the context, and the state and non-state armed groups present. Civilians and FAMA collaborate. Radical armed groups have antagonistic relations with the FAMA and the populations. It should be noted that civilian informants and even those on the FAMA side allow the radicals to have information. Women leaders have been cited as actors who can potentially help mitigate conflicts because they are respected and listened to. Alongside them, the

people interviewed also cited the guardians of customs and morals as well as religious leaders.

Consequences: Because of these conflicts, the social fabric takes a hit in the circle of Tombouctou. Women in some communities no longer have access to other women and families are divided. Social cohesion is crumbling, radicalization and violent extremism are taking hold and several movements of displaced people have been recorded. On the other hand, with the presence of the FAMA, the situation seems to be improving. “Social cohesion and living together are gradually returning, fear and mistrust are spreading less among populations who have a certain confidence in the military¹⁴.” On the economic level, the limitation of movements for traders because of passable roads has caused scarcity and high cost of necessities such as sugar, oil, and rice. Some markets have been closed and others are controlled by armed groups.

4. Current dynamics

There is a certain calm on the security level with the presence of the FAMA. Communities are reconciled and mutually accepting thanks to the efforts of the State and its partners. However, all this needs to be sustained.

Mopti Region

1. Types of conflicts

Currently, the main conflicts in Mopti are:

- Armed conflicts (between armed groups themselves and between armed groups and the FAMA),
- Land conflicts
- Conflicts between pastoralists and farmers,
- Conflicts around natural resources (water points)

Armed conflicts are continuous because of the absence of the State in several places¹⁵. The poor management of conflicts as well as the lack of cultivable space explain the continual nature of intercommunity conflicts. In some locations, conflicts between farmers and pastoralists are old conflicts that resurface at any time and farmers and pastoralists are the majority in the region. Some parts of the Mopti region are affected by armed conflicts, land conflicts, and conflicts between farmers and pastoralists. However, armed conflicts between the FAMA and the Radical Armed Groups are experienced in many places. Intercommunity conflicts and conflicts between farmers and pastoralists are experienced in many communes. Recent government policies outline clear property rights on land and natural resource use that have a large impact on reducing conflicts between farmers and pastoralists.

¹⁴ KII female leader of Timbuktu

¹⁵ KII community leaders of Koro

2. The Causes

The main causes of these conflicts are:

- Bad governance characterized by opaque management of public affairs and broken promises,
- The scarcity of resources, particularly water points
- Non-application of texts and laws relating to the management of natural resources
- Unemployment

The attack on armed groups has often triggered or amplified a conflict. “As an example, in Tongorolégou: despite the existence of non-aggression agreements signed between the armed groups and the populations, the hunters ransacked hamlets belonging to the armed groups and caused killings without the populations of Tongorolegou intervening or saying a word. This silence and neutrality of the populations of Tongorolegou were interpreted by the armed groups as being a complicit silence of the populations of Tongorolegou with whom they (the armed groups) had agreements¹⁶.

The imposition of a new way of life such as the ban on music, football, going out with women, or even mixing men and women are internal factors that aggravate these conflicts. Other internal factors aggravating conflicts are youth unemployment, the impassability of certain roads, the occupation of transhumance trails by armed groups, and the illicit sale of motorcycles to armed groups. There are always communities that feel left out in terms of access to water, schools, and health¹⁷. Corruption also remains another important factor among those that aggravate conflicts. “Often for you to participate in a simple training activity organized in your locality, you have to be friends with the leaders, or you have to promise something in return to be aligned¹⁸” As for external factors, there is the porosity of the borders which facilitates the trafficking of arms, drugs, and goods for armed groups. There is also climate change which causes drought and water scarcity.

Connectors: Despite these conflicts in the circles, basic community institutions such as markets, schools, mosques, and soccer fields are in place that still unite communities. Events like traditional festivals, dialogues, awareness raising, and community activities are moments that unite and continue to unite communities.

Peacemakers: Good governance translated by the good management and distribution of resources and the creation of jobs, the involvement of all stakeholders in the process of developing peace agreements, the popularization and application of these agreements, and equitable provision of social services are factors that can bring peace in the conflict-affected areas.

¹⁶ KII at Koro

¹⁷ KII a Wheat

¹⁸ KII at Koro

3. The actors

The main actors in these conflicts are:

- The FAMAs
- Armed groups
- Political leaders,
- Community leaders
- Farmers
- Pastoralists
- Former members of self-defense groups

Relations between the armed groups and the FAMA are conflictual or confrontational. The radical armed groups (Macina and Serma) make alliances to gain better information and sometimes carry out attacks together against FAMA positions or civilians. Pastoralists and farmers, although they are in conflict at times, share a lot in common (same geographical space, same culture, and often have strong alliances and social ties).

Interests of the actors: The armed groups would not be interested in ending the conflict because they have won and controlled geographical areas over which they exercise a certain influence and which they would not like to lose. In addition, those who collaborate with those who sell them weapons would not want to lose their business or see their business stop. There is also the context where to be listened to, one must have weapons, so many armed actors think they can carry weight and be listened to only if they have weapons. FAMAs are seen as actors who can mitigate conflicts by securing all entities. Women, religious leaders, and Cadis because they are the most listened to and the most neutral.

Consequences: **On the community level**, crises and attacks have created a climate of distrust between communities and a lack of collaboration in activities. There is also a crisis of confidence between the population and the authorities on the one hand and between the population and the FAMA on the other. Communities have difficulty socializing. There is a large empty cultivable area in some communes, but this is not exploited because the populations are afraid of exploiting this area¹⁹.

On the economic and security level, the expansion of armed groups and inter-community conflicts have considerably reduced cultivable areas, which accentuates poverty and hunger. The activism of armed groups has also led to the cessation of income-generating activities and has limited the movements of populations and commercial activities due to the impassability of certain roads.

¹⁹ KII traditional leader of Douentza

4. Current dynamics

There is a sort of lull currently with the reduction of hostilities, but it could resume at any time. Certain roads are passable because of the presence of the army. On the other hand, between the communities themselves and between the communities and the armed groups, distrust is still present. The strengthening of the military system which is a means of dissuading the activism of armed groups, the consultations between the communities which have already begun, and the endogenous mediations initiated by the local communities give hope for the return of peace and social cohesion.

Gao Region

1. Types of conflicts

- Armed conflicts (between armed groups and between armed groups and FAMA)
- Conflicts between farmers and pastoralists
- Conflicts around water points
- Land conflicts
- Armed conflicts and conflicts between farmers and pastoralists continue because of competition over resources and land.
- Intercommunity conflicts are continual because they are not always well managed.

2. The Causes

- Competition for access and control of resources, particularly land and water
- Obstruction of pastoral trails
- Animal wanderings
- Lack of job opportunities, especially for young people

According to those interviewed, bad governance, corruption, poor distribution of justice, and discrimination are internal factors that aggravate conflicts. The porosity of borders which favors the circulation of weapons, climate change, and the presence of the Wagner Group²⁰ (Russian servicemen) are external factors that aggravate the various conflicts. Community dialogues and the application of the Algiers agreements²¹ were cited by those interviewed as factors that could promote peace in the Gao region.

3. The actors

The main actors in these conflicts are:

- The FAMAs
- Armed groups
- The Wagner Group
- Farmers

²⁰ The Wagner Group has been designated a Transnational Criminal Organisation by the USA administration as of January 2023.

²¹ A peace and reconciliation agreement signed by the Government of Mali in 2014 that provides a roadmap.

- Pastoralists
- Religious leaders

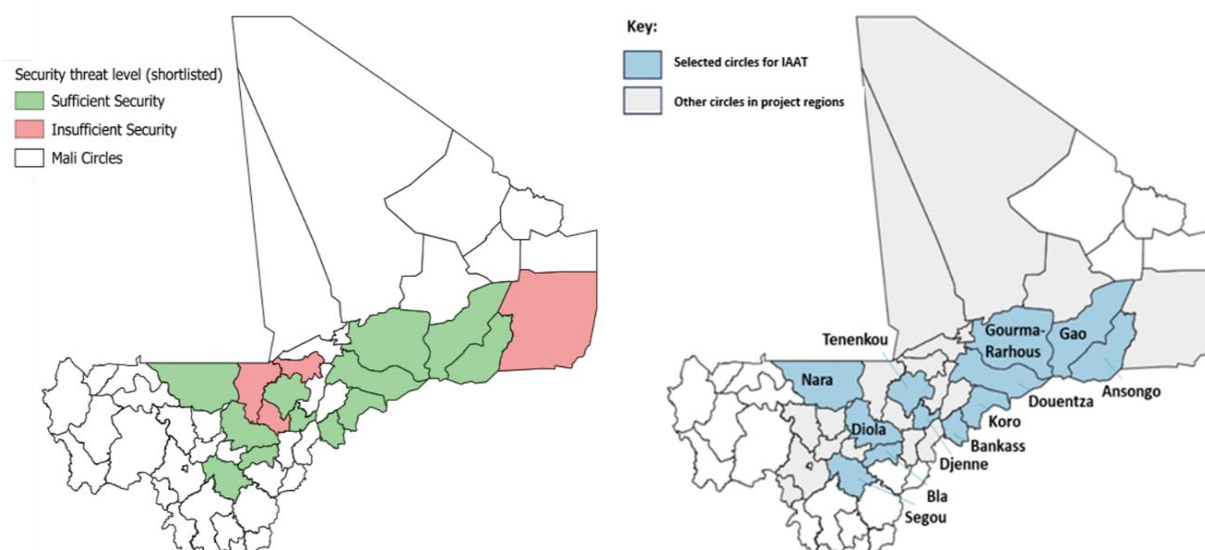
Religious leaders collaborate with each other, farmers, and pastoralists also, however, relations are conflictual between the different armed groups but also between the FAMA and the armed groups. Farmers, pastoralists, community leaders, and women leaders are considered by those interviewed to be actors who can help mitigate conflicts in the Gao region.

Consequences: In the Gao region, the conflicts have caused the displacement of populations and shaken families to the extent that in the same family, one can find a brother who is with the armed groups and another brother who is with the FAMA. Such a situation creates a divide within families. There is a breakdown in certain social relationships during events such as baptism, marriage, or death, people no longer see each other. On the economic level, several markets are no longer accessible, and roads are unused, which causes the scarcity of products and the rise in prices.

Selection of IAAT project locations

The feasibility of IAAT project implementation assessed climate change vulnerability based on exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity (Annex 02, Table 26: climate vulnerability indicator information). To assess vulnerability, based on these three components, this analysis used a series of filters to identify the circles that had the highest exposure or sensitivity, or the lowest adaptive capacity (detailed method is presented in Annex 02, section 8.1.4: assessment method). This presents a shortlist of 16 circles that are the most vulnerable within Mali. The analysis first filters based on exposure and then takes the top quartile from the sensitivity, and the bottom quartile from the adaptive capacity scores to give a list of the most vulnerable circles in Mali. This presents a shortlist of 16 circles that are the most vulnerable within Mali (Annex 16- Maps of Proposed Locations for Interventions).

Figure 2: Map of security status within circles selected by the climate vulnerability analysis (a), and selected circles for IAAT interventions excluding circles with high and medium risk of conflicts.



The selection of project locations also considered the number of recent violent incidences at circle levels to exclude circles with high and medium risk of conflict. Circles with high and medium levels of conflict have been excluded as it is not possible to operate the project activities. Due to the presence of active conflict which limits access, four of these circles have been removed as it is not possible to operate within these circles.²² Within the 12 circles, five circles overlap with the Albarka project which are indicated with an asterisk (Ansongo and Gao in the Gao region, Douentza and Koro in the Mopti region, and Gourma-Rharous in the Tombouctou region). This is beneficial in terms of conducting activities that have synergies with the IAAT project and enabling compounding benefits for end beneficiaries. This IAAT project will be implemented in 48 communes and the communes will be selected in the initial preparation phase of the

²² The security analysis was completed by the Save the Children Mali security expert. The analysis was completed at the circle level but will be continually assessed at the commune level for implementation.

IAAT project based on the consultation with the local authorities, community members, and interest groups such as organizations that represent Indigenous People, women, and youths. This selection of 48 communes will further consider conflict situations at the local level and exclude communes with high or medium risks.

IAAT implemented intensive consultations with regional and communal councils, community beneficiaries (i.e. farming cooperatives and unions, community leaders, youth and women, community committees, and local farmers in the targeted circles of the IAAT project (Annex 07: consultation and stakeholder engagement). Stakeholders mentioned that the *Tuareg* ethnic group, also considered Indigenous People in Mali, resides in the northern part of Gao, and Tombouctou regions. This *Tuareg* and other ethnic groups are not presented in the selected 12 IAAT project circles, however, other marginalized and highly vulnerable peoples (that may trigger GCF's broader category of IPs) reside in the 12 selected circles. The selected IAAT interventions (climate-smart agriculture, agroforestry, solar pump irrigation, biodigester included in the activities 1.2.1, 1.3.1, 1.3.2, and 2.3.1) are based on the consultation with the regional and communal councils, community beneficiaries i.e. farming cooperatives and unions, community leaders, youth and women, community committees, and local farmers (also include smallholder, marginal, and vulnerable populations). One of the objectives of the consultations was to draw learnings from their experience and knowledge and identify potential risks and mitigation strategies across the IAAT interventions

This consultation indicated that there is no limited or adverse conflict between the sedentary farmers and pastoralists in the selected 12 circles. The transhumance patterns exist in the western and southern parts of Mali (Kayes and Sikasso regions)²³ which do not fall under the IAAT project. Even in these regions, pastoral mobility has been significantly changed due to the lack of biomass/forage and administrative constraints to move transboundary pastoral practices²⁴. In addition, stakeholders mentioned that the *Tuareg* ethnic group, also considered Indigenous People in Mali, resides in the northern part of Gao, and Tombouctou regions. This *Tuareg* and other ethnic groups are not presented in the selected 12 circles for the IAAT project implementation.

IAAT (through executing entities) will conduct further consultations with the community members in all 12 circles during the initial planning phase of the project to integrate the interests and needs of both sedentary farmers and pastoralists if there is any conflict exists between them in the selected 48 communes. Based on the needs of the communities, IAAT will establish activity-specific grievance redress mechanisms and fully implement remedial actions to address the potential conflicts between sedentary farmers and pastoralists. IAAT also allocates resources for the integration of Indigenous and marginalized people's interests and needs including free, prior, and informed consent to implement IAAT activities.

²³ Umutoni and Ayantunde. 2018. [Perceived effects of transhumant practices on natural resource management in southern Mali](#).

²⁴ International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2023. [Pastoral Mobility in the Context of Climate Change in Mali](#). IOM, Geneva

Level of conflicts in IAAT project locations and risk mitigation

Table 1: IAAT project activities, potential conflict in 12 circles, risk monitoring and preventive/adaptive measures

The risk level presented in this table is based on the risk assessment in the 12 selected circles for the implementation of the IAAT project. IAAT selects 12 circles in 5 regions with high climate risks and low conflict situations.

At the commune level, IAAT will put resources for further consultations with the community members in all 12 circles during the initial planning phase of the project to integrate the interests and needs of the Indigenous People, marginal and smallholder farmers, pastoralists, and climatically highly vulnerable people during the selection of 48 communes that will ensure application of free, prior and informed consent through their community members and/or their representative institutions, will select 48 communities with no or low conflict situation (both armed conflict and conflict between farmers and pastoralists)

Activity	Sub Activity	Conflict Indicators	Risk level (Before adaptive Measures)	Preventive/adaptive measures (Please add SC Mali's additional experience) For example – crisis modifier	Risk level (After adaptive Measures)	Risk monitoring
1.1.1: Build technical capacity and reach extension services on CSA and agroforestry techniques.	1.1.1.1 Develop an updated curriculum for public and private extension services	Low or no possibility of conflict	Low	No Preventive/adaptive measures required	Low	
	1.1.1.2 Train extension agents on the new curriculum through a “train the trainer” approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff intimidation • Abductions • Restriction • Presence of armed groups 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate intervention methodology clearly and transparently. • Suspend activities in the area where kidnappings are taking place. • Organize awareness sessions on IAAT's objectives. • Strongly involve communities and community leaders in all phases of project execution to avoid frustration • Coordinate with existing women-led peace hubs • Include conflict management expert in the project team 	Low	<p>Monthly monitoring by the security division of SCI Mali which monitors security situations in the project locations, aware the project staff, and suggests mitigation interventions.</p> <p>Include security status in the quarterly reports</p>

						to the AE which are included in annual GCF reporting.
	1.1.1.3 Train extension services on the use of digital tools and educational platforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff intimidation • Abductions • Restriction • Presence of armed groups 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate intervention methodology clearly and transparently. • Suspend activities in the area where kidnappings are taking place. • Organize awareness sessions on IAAT's objectives. • Strongly involve communities and community leaders in all phases of project execution to avoid frustration • Coordinate with existing women-led peace hubs • Include conflict management expert in the project team 	Low	<p>Monthly monitoring by the security division of SCI Mali which monitor security situations in the project locations, aware the project staff, and suggests mitigation interventions.</p> <p>Include security status in the quarterly reports to the AE which are included in annual GCF reporting.</p>
1.2.1: Build awareness, capacity, community interest, and field-level adoption of CSA techniques and agroforestry	1.2.1.1 Deliver tailored local CSA and agroforestry training packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff intimidation • Abductions • Restriction • Presence of armed groups • Distrust and tension between communities • Population displacement 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate intervention methodology clearly and transparently. • Suspend activities in the area where kidnappings are taking place. • Organize awareness sessions on IAAT's objectives. • Include all communities in proportion to the number of beneficiary communities in the intervention area. 	Low	<p>Monthly monitoring by the security division of SCI Mali which monitor security situations in the project locations, aware the project staff, and suggests mitigation interventions.</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly involve communities and community leaders in all phases of project execution to avoid frustration. • Coordinate with existing women-led peace hubsInclude conflict management experts in the projet team 		Include security status in the quarterly reports to the AE which are included in annual GCF reporting.
		Conflict with indigenous, vulnerable, and marginal peoples.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IAAT will put resources for further consultations with the community members in all 12 circles during the initial planning phase of the project to integrate the interests and needs of the Indigenous People, marginal and smallholder farmers, pastoralists, and climatically highly vulnerable people during the selection of 48 communes that will ensure application of free, prior and informed consent through their community members and/or their representative institutions. This process will help to establish appropriate grievance and redress mechanisms complementary to the GCF's independent redress mechanisms. Based on the needs of the communities, IAAT will establish activity-specific grievance redress mechanisms and fully implement remedial actions 	Low	Quarterly reports on resource allocation and beneficiaries' profiles.

	1.2.1.2 Strengthen operational capacities of key local organizations to use the Early Warning Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff intimidation • Abductions • Restriction • Presence of armed groups • Distrust and tension between communities 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate intervention methodology clearly and transparently. • Recruitment of local labor • Suspend activities in the area where kidnappings are taking place • Organize awareness sessions on IAAT's objectives • Include local organizations based on community consultation • Strongly involve communities and community leaders in all phases of project execution to avoid frustration • Coordinate with existing women-led peace hubs • Include conflict management expert in the project team 	Low	<p>Monthly monitoring by the security division of SCI Mali which monitor security situations in the project locations, aware the project staff, and suggests mitigation interventions.</p> <p>Include security status in the quarterly reports to the AE which are included in annual GCF reporting.</p>
	1.2.1.3 Strengthen Community Action Cycles (CACs) for sustainability beyond project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff intimidation • Abductions • Restriction • Presence of armed groups • Distrust and tension between communities 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate intervention methodology clearly and transparently • Suspend activities in the area where kidnappings are taking place • Organize awareness sessions on IAAT's objectives • Include local organizations based on community consultation. • Strongly involve communities and community leaders in all phases of project execution to avoid frustration • Coordinate with existing women-led peace hubs • Include conflict management expert in the project team 	Low	<p>Monthly monitoring by the security division of SCI Mali which monitor security situations in the project locations, aware the project staff, and suggests mitigation interventions.</p> <p>Include security status in the quarterly reports to the AE which are included in</p>

						annual GCF reporting.
	1.2.1.4 Extend the Albarka CAC model in other communes in Gao, Mopti, and Tombouctou, and replicate it in Segou and Koulikoro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff intimidation • Abductions • Restriction • Presence of armed groups • Distrust and tension between communities 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate intervention methodology clearly and transparently • Suspend activities in the area where kidnappings are taking place • Organize awareness sessions on IAAT's objectives • Include local organizations based on community consultation. • Strongly involve communities and community leaders in all phases of project execution to avoid frustration • Coordinate with existing women-led peace hubs • Include conflict management expert in the project team 	Low	<p>Monthly monitoring by the security division of SCI Mali which monitor security situations in the project locations, aware the project staff, and suggests mitigation interventions.</p> <p>Include security status in the quarterly reports to the AE which are included in annual GCF reporting.</p>
1.3.1 Develop land-use mapping at the regional level	1.3.1.1 Create land-use maps to identify best-suited areas for agroforestry production and selection of areas for biodigesters and solar irrigation systems	Low or no possibility of conflict	Low	No Preventive/adaptive measures required	Low	
	1.3.1.2 Establish a project land use database	Low or no possibility of conflict	Low	No Preventive/adaptive measures required	Low	
1.3.2 Plant agroforestry trees	1.3.2.1 Support the production and distribution of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff intimidation • Abductions • Restriction 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate intervention methodology clearly and transparently 	Low	Monthly monitoring by the security division

on community and state-owned lands	agroforestry tree saplings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict between farmers and pastoralists • Lack of access to water • Distrust and tension between communities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of local labor • Suspend activities in the area where kidnappings are taking place • Organize awareness sessions on IAAT's objectives • Organize community consultations to listen to stakeholders' opinions on conflicts. • Train community leaders on water resource management and peaceful conflict resolution • Include all communities in proportion to the number of beneficiary communities in the intervention area • Coordinate with existing women-led peace hubs • Include conflict management expert in the project team 		<p>of SCI Mali which monitor security situations in the project locations, aware the project staff, and suggests mitigation interventions.</p> <p>Include security status in the quarterly reports to the AE which are included in annual GCF reporting.</p>
		Conflict between farmers and pastoralists to use public land resources	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate intervention methodology clearly and transparently • Organize awareness sessions on IAAT's objectives • Organize community consultations to listen to stakeholders' opinions on conflicts. • Train community leaders on natural resource management and peaceful conflict resolution • Include all communities in proportion to the number of 	Low	<p>Monthly monitoring by the security division of SCI Mali which monitor security situations in the project locations, aware the project staff, and suggests mitigation interventions.</p> <p>Include security status in the quarterly reports</p>

				<p>beneficiary communities in the intervention area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid transhumance corridors and locations where pastoralists use land for livestock grazing and other activities. • Include conflict management expert in the project team 		to the AE which are included in annual GCF reporting.
	1.3.2.2 Pilot agroforestry system to scale up agroforestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff intimidation • Abductions • Restriction • Conflict between farmers and pastoralists • Lack of access to water • Distrust and tension between communities 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate intervention methodology clearly and transparently • Recruitment of local labor • Suspend activities in the area where kidnappings are taking place • Organize awareness sessions on IAAT's objectives • Organize community consultations to listen to stakeholders' opinions on conflicts. • Train community leaders on water resource management and peaceful conflict resolution • Include all communities in proportion to the number of beneficiary communities in the intervention area • Coordinate with existing women-led peace hubs • Include conflict management expert in the project team 	Low	<p>Monthly monitoring by the security division of SCI Mali which monitor security situations in the project locations, aware the project staff, and suggests mitigation interventions.</p> <p>Include security status in the quarterly reports to the AE which are included in annual GCF reporting.</p>
		Conflict between farmers and pastoralists to use public land resources	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate intervention methodology clearly and transparently 	Low	Monthly monitoring by the security division

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize awareness sessions on IAAT's objectives • Organize community consultations to listen to stakeholders' opinions on conflicts. • Train community leaders on natural resource management and peaceful conflict resolution • Include all communities in proportion to the number of beneficiary communities in the intervention area • Avoid transhumance corridors and locations where pastoralists use land for livestock grazing and other activities. • Include conflict management expert in the project team • Include conflict management expert in the project team 		<p>of SCI Mali which monitor security situations in the project locations, aware the project staff, and suggests mitigation interventions.</p> <p>Include security status in the quarterly reports to the AE which are included in annual GCF reporting.</p>
	1.3.2.3 Develop plans to manage samplings and growing trees in crop, grass/pasture, and community lands in partnership with CACs	Low or no possibility of conflict	Low	No Preventive/adaptive measures required	Low	
2.1.1: Support the creation of inclusive private sector value chains for key CSA/agroforestry crops and technologies.	2.1.1.1 Increase linkages in CSA value chains by connecting service providers and processors with producer groups and cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abductions • Restriction • Presence of armed groups • Youth banditry • Population displacement 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate intervention methodology clearly and transparently • Suspend activities in the area where kidnappings are taking place • Organize awareness sessions on IAAT's objectives 	Low	Monthly monitoring by the security division of SCI Mali which monitor security situations in the project locations, aware the project

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distrust and tension between producer groups and cooperatives • Population displacement 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include local organizations based on community consultation. • Strengthen elements or initiatives identified as connectors in the community • Coordinate with existing women-led peace hubsInclude conflict management expert in the project team 		<p>staff, and suggests mitigation interventions.</p> <p>Include security status in the quarterly reports to the AE which are included in annual GCF reporting.</p>
	2.1.1.2 Deliver technical assistance to private sector businesses that are involved in CSA and agroforestry value chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abductions • Restriction • Presence of armed groups • Youth banditry • Population displacement • Distrust and tension between producer groups and cooperatives 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate intervention methodology clearly and transparently • Suspend activities in the area where kidnappings are taking place • Organize awareness sessions on IAAT's objectives • Include local organizations based on community consultation. • Strengthen elements or initiatives identified as connectors in the community • Coordinate with existing women-led peace hubs • Include conflict management expert in the project team 	Low	<p>Monthly monitoring by the security division of SCI Mali which monitor security situations in the project locations, aware the project staff, and suggests mitigation interventions.</p> <p>Include security status in the quarterly reports to the AE which are included in annual GCF reporting.</p>
	2.1.1.3 Develop technical guidance for private sector technology companies working in solar irrigation and	Low or no possibility of conflict	Low	No Preventive/adaptive measures required	Low	

	biogas systems on inclusive business growth					
	2.1.1.4 Implement trainings to producer associations to support them to deliver aggregation and value addition services to their members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff intimidation • Abductions • Restriction • Presence of armed groups 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate intervention methodology clearly and transparently • Suspend activities in the area where kidnappings are taking place • Organize awareness sessions on IAAT's objectives • Strongly involve communities and community leaders in all phases of project execution to avoid frustration • Coordinate with existing women-led peace hubs • Include conflict management expert in the project team 	Low	<p>Monthly monitoring by the security division of SCI Mali which monitor security situations in the project locations, aware the project staff, and suggests mitigation interventions.</p> <p>Include security status in the quarterly reports to the AE which are included in annual GCF reporting.</p>
2.2.1 Support local financial institutions to increase access to finance for smallholder farmers	2.2.1.1 Support the sustainability and capability of Albarka-established VSLAs by training VSLA facilitators and members on best management practices and income opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff intimidation • Abductions • Restriction • Presence of armed groups • Assault and rape of women 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate intervention methodology clearly and transparently • Suspend activities in the area where kidnappings are taking place • Organize awareness sessions on IAAT's objectives • Strongly involve communities and community leaders in all phases of project execution to avoid frustration • Raise awareness among male community and religious leaders about activities involving women so that they 	Low	<p>Monthly monitoring by the security division of SCI Mali which monitor security situations in the project locations, aware the project staff, and suggests mitigation interventions.</p> <p>Include security status in the quarterly reports</p>

				<p>can suggest the way they deem appropriate to do them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve only female staff in activities with women • Coordinate with existing women-led peace hubs • Include conflict management expert in the project team 		to the AE which are included in annual GCF reporting.
	2.2.1.2 Extend and replicate the Albarka VSLA model with a particular emphasis on youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff intimidation • Abductions • Restriction • Presence of armed groups • Assault and rape of women 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate intervention methodology clearly and transparently • Suspend activities in the area where kidnappings are taking place • Organize awareness sessions on IAAT's objectives • Strongly involve communities and community leaders in all phases of project execution to avoid frustration. • Raise awareness among male community and religious leaders about activities involving women so that they can suggest the way they deem appropriate to do them. • Involve only female staff in activities with women • Coordinate with existing women-led peace hubs • Include conflict management expert in the project team 	Low	<p>Monthly monitoring by the security division of SCI Mali which monitor security situations in the project locations, aware the project staff, and suggests mitigation interventions.</p> <p>Include security status in the quarterly reports to the AE which are included in annual GCF reporting.</p>
	2.2.1.3 Support extension of microfinance reach by developing investment guidelines that are inclusive of women and youth entrepreneurs	Low or no possibility of conflict	Low	No Preventive/adaptive measures required	Low	

2.2.2 Enhance capabilities and connectivity of youth and women CSA/agribusiness entrepreneurs.	2.2.2.1 Strengthen the business capacity of youth entrepreneurs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment of young people in armed groups Youth banditry Restrictive measures implemented by armed groups 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support income-generating activities initiated by young people. Include young people as beneficiaries in the project. Organize awareness sessions on IAAT's objectives. Coordinate with existing women-led peace hubsInclude conflict management expert in the project team 	Low	<p>Monthly monitoring by the security division of SCI Mali which monitor security situations in the project locations, aware the project staff, and suggests mitigation interventions.</p> <p>Include security status in the quarterly reports to the AE which are included in annual GCF reporting.</p>
	2.2.2.2 Strengthen the business capacity of women entrepreneurs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment of young people in armed groups Assault and rape of women Restrictive measures implemented by armed groups 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support income-generating activities initiated by young people. Include young people as beneficiaries in the project. Organize awareness sessions on IAAT's objectives. Raise awareness among male community and religious leaders about activities involving women so that they can suggest the way they deem appropriate to do them. Involve only female staff in activities with women. 	Low	<p>Monthly monitoring by the security division of SCI Mali which monitor security situations in the project locations, aware the project staff, and suggests mitigation interventions.</p> <p>Include security status in the quarterly reports to the AE which are included in</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with existing women-led peace hubsInclude conflict management expert in the project team 		annual GCF reporting.
	2.2.2.3 Connect youth and women entrepreneurs with local financial institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrictive measures implemented by armed groups. Bribe with financial institutions by armed groups 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize awareness sessions on IAAT's objectives. Communicate intervention methodology clearly and transparently Include conflict management expert in the project team 	Low	<p>Monthly monitoring by the security division of SCI Mali which monitor security situations in the project locations, aware the project staff, and suggests mitigation interventions.</p> <p>Include security status in the quarterly reports to the AE which are included in annual GCF reporting.</p>
2.3.1 Install and support the productive use of biogas systems and solar irrigation systems among smallholder farmers	2.3.1.1 Install solar irrigation systems for smallholder farmer groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robbery Attacks/destruction of project infrastructure by non-beneficiaries Stoppages of lucrative activities Staff intimidation Restrictive measures implemented by armed groups 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote community-based solar monitoring system Explain the selection criteria and why these criteria to the population of non-beneficiary Carry out an assessment of the purchasing power of the population Communicate intervention methodology clearly and transparently. 	Low	Monthly monitoring by the security division of SCI Mali which monitor security situations in the project locations, aware the project staff, and suggests mitigation interventions.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid locations where armed groups restrict to implementation of solar pumping system • Coordinate with existing women-led peace hubs • Include conflict management expert in the project team 		Include security status in the quarterly reports to the AE which are included in annual GCF reporting.
	2.3.1.2 Install biogas systems and improved stoves for smallholder livestock farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robbery • Attacks/destruction of project infrastructure by non-beneficiaries • Stoppages of lucrative activities • Staff intimidation • Restrictive measures implemented by armed groups 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote community-based solar monitoring system • Explain the selection criteria and why these criteria to the population of non-beneficiary • Carry out an assessment of the purchasing power of the population • Communicate intervention methodology clearly and transparently. • Avoid locations where armed groups restrict to implementation of solar pumping system • Coordinate with existing women-led peace hubs • Include conflict management expert in the project team 	Low	<p>Monthly monitoring by the security division of SCI Mali which monitor security situations in the project locations, aware the project staff, and suggests mitigation interventions.</p> <p>Include security status in the quarterly reports to the AE which are included in annual GCF reporting.</p>
	2.3.1.3 Deliver targeted training on the use of biodigester and solar irrigation systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff intimidation • Abductions • Restriction • Presence of armed groups 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate intervention methodology clearly and transparently • Recruitment of local labor • Suspend activities in the area where kidnappings are taking place • Organize awareness sessions on IAAT's objectives 	Low	Monthly monitoring by the security division of SCI Mali which monitor security situations in the project locations, aware the project staff, and suggests

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strongly involve communities and community leaders in all phases of project execution to avoid frustration Coordinate with existing women-led peace hubs Include conflict management expert in the project team 		<p>mitigation interventions.</p> <p>Include security status in the quarterly reports to the AE which are included in annual GCF reporting.</p>
	2.3.1.4 Generate technical guidance and deliver commune-level workshops on the installation of and O&M of solar and biodigester system	Low or no possibility of conflict	Low	No Preventive/adaptive measures required	Low	
3.1.1 Strengthen institutional capacity in localized climate change adaptation and mitigation planning	3.1.1.1 Organize regional workshops with stakeholders who participate in the development of the PDESC at the commune level to improve their understanding of CSA and adaptation planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff intimidation Abductions Restriction 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate intervention methodology clearly and transparently Suspend activities in the area where kidnappings are taking place including conflict management expert in the project team 	Low	<p>Monthly monitoring by the security division of SCI Mali which monitors security situations in the project locations, aware the project staff, and suggests mitigation interventions.</p> <p>Include security status in the quarterly reports to the AE which are included in annual GCF reporting.</p>

	3.1.1.2 Support new and existing Community Action Groups in the five regions to periodically review and update community action plans for the management of local resources and adaption planning	Low or no possibility of conflict	Low	No Preventive/adaptive measures required	Low	
3.1.2 Technical capacity building of national climate funding institutions for disbursements management	3.1.2.2 Enhance the capacity of national climate funding institutions	Low or no possibility of conflict	Low	No Preventive/adaptive measures required	Low	
3.2.1 Enhanced convening and contribution to national databases for CSA and Agroforestry	3.2.1.1 Attend national and regional conferences and organize regional stakeholder convenings to share lessons on project implementation and insights as they emerge for overall collaborative learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff intimidation • Abductions • Restriction 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspend activities in the area where kidnappings are taking place. Include conflict management expert in the project team 	Low	<p>Monthly monitoring by the security division of SCI Mali which monitor security situations in the project locations, aware the project staff, and suggests mitigation interventions.</p> <p>Include security status in the quarterly reports to the AE which are included in annual GCF reporting.</p>

	3.2.1.2 Join existing knowledge-sharing and academic networks and contribute to existing databases	Low or no possibility of conflict	Low	No Preventive/adaptive measures required	Low	
	3.2.1.3 – Organize an annual knowledge-sharing event to report best practices on CSA learned from the project	Low or no possibility of conflict	Low	No Preventive/adaptive measures required	Low	

Albarka's approach to conflict management applies to IAAT

Integrating a conflict sensitivity management strategy enabled the Albarka team to anticipate and resolve tensions around interventions and vocational training for youth and women. Conflict sensitivity analyses were carried out and updated regularly to take account of the dynamics of the context. Working with community stakeholders and decentralized technical services plays an important role in ensuring acceptance, ownership and sustainability, and in strengthening social cohesion through the program's actions. The approach of integrating the conflict perspective reduces the impact of conflict on the program and strengthens the factors of social cohesion. The specific conflict management approach applied in Albarka are:

- IAAT's conflict-sensitive activities are related to training and capacity building, technology transfer (e.g. solar pump and biodigester), and involvement of private sector value chain actors to promote the CSA value chain in the conflict-affected areas. The entry points which are also connection points identified in the analysis are community and social institutions and community structures such as CACs and VSLAs. Albarka used them as entry points to make it possible to strengthen awareness-raising, information-sharing, and behavior-change activities.
- Albarka conducts continuous consultation activities with community members in project locations to ensure the interests and needs of Indigenous Peoples, marginal and smallholder farmers, pastoralists, and those highly vulnerable to climate impacts are integrated into project planning and execution. This process involves regular engagement with community representatives and institutions, fostering inclusive dialogue to align project goals with the unique priorities of these groups and strengthen the project's local relevance and impact. Continue to involve and consult local actors to understand whether the armed groups present are against IAAT's activities.
- It is important to be careful that armed groups do not confuse IAAT's activities with those that the transitional government is implementing as part of humanitarian work. Beyond the involvement of community actors via community facilitators, it is important to raise awareness about agroforestry and water resource use and make it understood that these belong to the communities and that they ensure full management.
- Widespread unemployment among the youth may find themselves in the camp of radical groups. Which would weaken the efforts or contributions of young people in entrepreneurship and employment. IAAT needs to follow social criteria to select youth for entrepreneurship capacity development.
- Strengthen the capacities of consultation frameworks and community conflict resolution mechanisms on mediation, prevention, and conflict management techniques,
- Operationalize community conflict management institutions around existing natural resources,

- Create a climate of trust between populations and institutions through the interpretation and implementation of laws and measures in force,
- Involve community stakeholders in the preparation and implementation of IAAT activities,
- Develop and consult the Conflict-Sensitive IAAT Guide for implementing and monitoring activities before the start of the field implementation of IAAT.
- Avoid transhumance corridors and locations where pastoralists use land for livestock grazing and other purposes.