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METHODOLOGY

**TO FACILITATE THE INCLUSION OF CLIMATE RESILIENCY AND CONFLICT SENSITIVITY
INTO MANAGEMENT PLANS AND RESTORATION PROJECTS IN AFRICAN RANGELANDS**

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1. GOAL OF THE METHODOLOGY

This methodology facilitates the review of management plans and ecosystem restoration, conservation and management projects. The purpose is to identify whether climate resiliency and conflict sensitivity were considered in the design and whether climate-resilient and conflict-sensitive interventions were included in plans and projects. Climate resilience refers to the ability of a system to anticipate, prepare for, adapt to, absorb and recover from the impacts of changes in climate and extreme weather events.¹ Therefore, climate-resilient interventions are those that 1) consider existing or future climate impacts on the target systems (e.g., rangelands, crop production, on grass species used in restoration) and 2) minimize climate impacts by withstanding the shocks of climate change and weather extremes. Conflict sensitivity is the ability of an organization, group or person to accurately assess, analyze, and respond to the conflict context in which they work—and their work’s relationship to that context—to minimize their negative impacts and maximize their positive ones.² Conflict-sensitive interventions respond to an understanding of 1) the impact of conflict dynamics on work, 2) the impact of work on conflict dynamics, and 3) the interactions between work and conflict context. Conflict-sensitive practices are not politically neutral; therefore, they must specially consider potential impacts related to the unique needs and vulnerabilities of Indigenous peoples and local communities, women, children, and sexual/gender minorities (as well as other power dynamics such as those around ethnicity, race, and socioeconomic status).

2. IMPORTANCE OF CONSIDERING CLIMATE-RESILIENCE AND CONFLICT-SENSITIVITY WHILE PREPARING MANAGEMENT PLANS AND RESTORATION PROJECTS

The consideration of climate resilience and conflict sensitivity in management plans and restoration projects seeks to make those instruments more effective and impacts more sustainable. For the purposes of this methodology, interventions are the recommended actions identified as part of plans or projects to be implemented in target areas. Considering how climate change may affect the target system, designing interventions that have the capacity to minimize or weather the potential impacts of climate change are critical in a rapidly changing world. Similarly, understanding the dynamics of social and human-wildlife conflict can reveal opportunities for minimizing unintended harmful impacts and managing potential conflicts, ensuring that communities can buy into a plan or project in the long-term. The methodology presented in this document comprises a set of questions to be answered as restoration projects and management plans are reviewed. The methodology can be used to review existing management plans or restoration projects that are already completed, but it can also be used to facilitate reflections for strengthening the design of same instruments by highlighting considerations fundamental to climate resilience and conflict sensitivity through the review of the questions at the development or design stage. Examples of good practices identified for integrating climate resiliency and conflict sensitivity considerations in projects and management plans that correspond with the questions posed in the methodology can be found at the end of this document.

3. CONTENT OF THE METHODOLOGY

This methodology was designed primarily to be applied to management plans and restoration projects implemented in African rangelands. However, it can be adapted to similar instruments in other types of ecosystems. Questions in the methodology are divided into 3 major categories: 1) analysis, 2) design, and 3) monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning³ as described below:

- A. Analysis: Questions in this category assess whether information on climate change and/or conflict dynamics was identified and analyzed to inform the plan/project.
- B. Design: Questions in this category assess whether the recommended interventions include information on climate change and conflict, and whether those interventions may be sustainable in the long-term regarding future climate change impacts and conflict dynamics that may arise from their implementation. In the context of conflict sensitivity, questions in this section seek to gauge whether the design of a project/plan minimizes or prevents harm and maximizes or promotes positive peace outcomes.
- C. Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning: Questions in this category assess whether the plan or project propose a) a system to both monitor the expected benefits from recommended interventions and identify unintended consequences, b) a plan

¹ Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). 2021. Climate Resilient Practices: Typology and guiding material for climate risk screening. [Online](#).

² Africa Peace Forum (APFO), Center for Conflict Resolution, Consortium for Humanitarian Agencies, Forum for Early Warning and Response, International Alert, and Saferworld. January 2004. Conflict-sensitive approaches to development, humanitarian assistance and peace building: A resource pack. [Online](#).

³ The scope of this methodology is focused on including climate resilience and conflict sensitivity into the conception, design and preparation of plans and projects, so the methodology focuses primarily on design elements and general practices (rather than process). Implementation comprises another critical project stage which is critically linked analysis, design and MEAL. For additional information on climate resilience and conflict sensitivity in implementation, see, e.g., Tänzler, D. and Scherer, N. 2019. “Guidelines for conflict-sensitive adaptation to climate change.” Dessau-Roßlau: Umweltbundesamt (UBA). [Online](#).

to adjust or adapt proposed interventions in the future based on outcomes achieved/information learned, and c) suggestions on how to inform communities about the progress and outcomes of the interventions.

Conflict Analysis

A conflict analysis aims to understand conflict root causes and dynamics and identify opportunities for managing or resolving issues without violence.⁴ It typically includes information about context, stakeholders' interest/power and relationships, governance systems, and other socioenvironmental factors.

Conflict analyses can be approached from various starting points and with different methodologies. Some examples include:

Root Cause Analysis – Focuses on conflict causes and historical factors that drive or sustain conflict.

Stakeholder Analysis – Looks at the actors involved in a conflict, their perceived power, interests and relationship dynamics (this can be done at the level of individuals, organizations, and institutions, etc.)

Peacebuilding Architecture Analysis – Identifies structures and processes in place (or needed) to support peace, opportunities for stakeholders to collaborate for mutual benefit while strengthening resilience and contributing to sustained peace.

(Adapted from Conservation International's "Environmental Peacebuilding Training Manual.")⁵

4. UNDERSTANDING WEIGHT OF CRITERIA

Recognizing that no two projects or plans are the same, and not all projects or plans necessarily need to target primary climate- or peace-related outcomes, a **weight** was assigned to each of the questions in the methodology based on relative importance in helping achieve climate resilience and conflict sensitivity. The assigned weights were "low" and "high". Some of the low-weight criteria were designated as such because they are not essential to all plans or projects that can still be considered climate-resilient or conflict-sensitive, depending on the context.

5. HOW TO USE THE METHODOLOGY TO FACILITATE THE INCLUSION OF CLIMATE-RESILIENT AND CONFLICT-SENSITIVE INTERVENTIONS INTO EXISTING MANAGEMENT PLANS AND RESTORATION PROJECTS

This methodology, partially comprising a guiding questionnaire (see item 7), can be used to review existing management plans or restoration projects that are already completed. When reviewing existing plan/project documentation, the completed document can be reviewed by providing a "yes," "partial," or "no" answer to each of the questions.

- ❖ In general, questions are formulated so that they can be answered "yes" or "no." Answering "yes" means the document being reviewed fulfils the corresponding criteria in full. Answering "no" means the document being reviewed does not fulfil the corresponding criteria. *It is always possible that a particular criterion falls outside the scope of a particular document. A designation of "no" is appropriate in these cases and does not invalidate the document; rather it opens the opportunity for reflection of whether the consideration is reflected elsewhere (i.e., in other project documents, guidance, agreements, or procedures).*
- ❖ In some cases, the prompt may suggest potential usage of the "partial" designation (e.g., if issues are identified but not analyzed or applied).

Considering the range of interpretations different reviewers may have of a particular criteria or question, the questionnaire designates space for providing justification for the answer to questions. To ensure the review is as helpful and clear as possible, justification must be provided for the corresponding designation. It is also advisable to have 2-3 reviewers for each management plan or document so that discrepancies in answers and justification provided can serve as a point of discussion. The methodology can also be used to reflect on gaps and make recommendations for strengthening the design of plans or projects at various stages. If a reviewer answers "no" or "partial" for any of the questions, they are prompted to include potential recommendations.

⁴ United States Institute of Peace (USIP). N.d. Conflict Analysis: Questions and answers with the author. [Online](#).

⁵ Ajroud, B., Al-Zyoud, N., Cardona, L., Edmond, J., Pavitt, D. and Woome, A. 2017. Environmental Peacebuilding Training Manual. Arlington, VA: Conservation International.

6. HOW TO USE THE METHODOLOGY TO FACILITATE THE INCLUSION OF CLIMATE-RESILIENT AND CONFLICT-SENSITIVE INTERVENTIONS INTO NEW MANAGEMENT PLANS AND RESTORATION PROJECTS

This methodology can also be used to support the development of new plans/projects, the team responsible for preparing plans and management plans can carefully review the questions to get insights into the types of information that they should considered during the preparation of the plan. The good practices below correspond to the components of a plan or project document (analysis, design, and monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning) and the various criteria listed in the questionnaire.

Good practices for considering climate resiliency in the design and development of projects and management plans:

Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Use a climate risk tool, a climate vulnerability assessment, or consultations with communities used to identify current climate impacts in the target area. <input type="checkbox"/> Use a climate risk tool or assessment, or consultations with communities used to identify future climate impacts in the target area. <input type="checkbox"/> Consider the impacts of climate change on men and women, on people from different age groups and pastoralists and farmers. <input type="checkbox"/> Consider migration, spatial distribution and/or use of the area by wildlife to identify and locate the proposed interventions in the project/plan and where they should be implemented.
Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Consider information on future migration routes and/or spatial distribution of wildlife in the design of interventions in the plans/projects. <input type="checkbox"/> Consider the information on current climate impacts used in the identification of the proposed interventions in the plan/project. <input type="checkbox"/> Consider information on future climate impacts used in the definition of the proposed interventions in the plan/project. <input type="checkbox"/> If a climate risk tool, a climate vulnerability assessment, or consultations with communities was not used, consider a list of existing climate-resilient interventions to select the interventions proposed in the plan/project. <input type="checkbox"/> Propose climate-resilient interventions in the plan or project. <input type="checkbox"/> Identify interventions in the plan/project considering the impacts of climate change on men and woman, on people from different age groups, pastoralists and farmers. <input type="checkbox"/> Identify interventions in the plan/project considering the diverse interests of men and woman, people from different age groups and pastoralists and farmers. <input type="checkbox"/> Consider climate mitigation potential of the proposed climate-resilient interventions. <input type="checkbox"/> Consider the long-term sustainability, in the face of climate change, of the proposed interventions.
MEAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Recommend or require the monitoring of mitigation and adaptation benefits of the proposed interventions. <input type="checkbox"/> Include activities to regularly inform communities on the progress of the proposed interventions. <input type="checkbox"/> Stipulate conditions for evaluating or re-designing proposed interventions in situations where interventions are not delivering outcomes as expected to promote adaptive management.

Examples of climate-resilient interventions for management plans and restoration projects in African rangelands:

In the context of African rangelands, climate-resilient interventions are those that:

a) consider existing or future climate impacts on the target system, including:

- i. on rangelands
- ii. on forage production
- iii. on water sources
- iv. on crop production
- v. on livestock production
- vi. on grass species used in restoration
- vii. on any other aspect of the restoration work, and

b) are resilient to climate change i.e., practices that will provide the expected benefits, e.g., maintain or improve livestock or crop production under climate change.

Some examples of practices that can be considered climate-resilient (if a and b above are considered) include: Rotational grazing, Limit grazing pressure on riparian areas, Enclosures of certain areas for recovery, Reduced herd size, Livestock management by controlling the size of the herds (sustainable stocking rates), Use adapted cattle breeds, heat tolerant breeds and breeds tolerant to some prevalent pests and diseases/parasites, Use adapted grass species/types in rangeland restoration, Removal of exotic species (manual or by using specific livestock that use exotic species), Erosion control, Protection and restoration of wetlands/water resources for livestock, Prescribed fire, Water harvesting, Supplemental feed, the implementation of Conservation Agriculture, the implementation of Climate-smart agriculture, Use of seeds from crop varieties resilient to droughts.

Please note that climate mitigation (i.e., the reduction of CO2 emissions and/or increased carbon sequestration) is important to reduce the drivers of climate change as it reduces the impacts of climate change on the long-term. Therefore, it is highly encouraged that climate-resilient practices also contribute to climate mitigation, which can be achieved by, for example, improving the protection, the management or restoration of natural ecosystems.

Good practices for integrating conflict sensitivity in the design and development of projects and management plans:

Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct a conflict analysis to understand the context where the plan/project is to be implemented. <input type="checkbox"/> Consider the variety of impacts of conflict dynamics on different groups, including, e.g., men and women, youth, and pastoralists vs. farmers. <input type="checkbox"/> Consider the unique interests or perspectives different groups, including, e.g., men and women, youth, and pastoralists vs. farmers.
Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Use information from the conflict analysis to identify the interventions proposed in the plan/project. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Where needed and appropriate, a plan/project may include activities that specifically avoid or minimize the risk of conflict. <input type="checkbox"/> Where needed and appropriate, a plan/project may include activities that support conditions of positive peace⁶, even if indirectly. <input type="checkbox"/> Where needed and appropriate, a plan/project may include activities explicitly aimed at building peace or contributing to peace outcomes. <input type="checkbox"/> Recognize and reflect an understanding of traditional or informal knowledge, norms and institutions in the design of plans/projects. <input type="checkbox"/> Include measures for transparency and communication with relevant stakeholders, integrating considerations about cultural relevance and accessibility. <input type="checkbox"/> Include any activities that target or facilitate participation of groups that are marginalized and likely to be disproportionately negatively impacted by conflict dynamics, such as women and youth. <input type="checkbox"/> Recognize (and where appropriate, address) the uneven burdens and benefits (and associated issues) of activities proposed in a plan/project. <input type="checkbox"/> Where needed and appropriate, a plan/project may include activities that target or facilitate the participation of groups facing marginalization or likely to be disproportionately negatively impacted by conflict or power dynamics associated with the plan/project.
MEAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor indicators or information that describes contextual factors or conflict dynamics that may impact the implementation of proposed interventions. <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor indicators or information that address how the implementation of interventions may affect conflict dynamics. <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor indicators or information that might reveal unintended impacts or unexpected opportunities coming from interventions (to avoid doing harm and maximizing potential positive impacts). <input type="checkbox"/> Depending on the intended outcomes of the plan/project, a monitoring framework may include indicators or information that can be used to describe attribution of improved peace outcomes to interventions. <input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledge and plan for the potential need to adjust activities depending on information and learning related to conflict dynamics to promote adaptive management. <input type="checkbox"/> Involve communities (and groups such as men and women, youth, pastoralists vs. farmers, etc.) in the monitoring, evaluation, accountability & learning activities.

⁶ According to IEP, positive peace refers to the “attitudes, institutions and structures that create and sustain peaceful societies,” including thriving economies, ecological performance, and resilience or adaptability to change. (“Positive Peace Report 2022.” 2022. Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP). [Online.](#))

Good practices for considering human-wildlife conflict sensitivity in the design and development of projects and management plans:

Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Consider current human-wildlife conflict issues (e.g., prevalence, root causes, trends). <input type="checkbox"/> Consider potential future human-wildlife conflict issues (e.g., prevalence, root causes, trends).
Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Use information about current and potential human-wildlife conflict dynamics to identify and prioritize proposed interventions for a plan/project. <input type="checkbox"/> Where needed and appropriate, plans/projects may deliberately pursue activities that avoid, prevent or mitigate human-wildlife conflict. <input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledge traditional approaches to mitigating human-wildlife conflict (these are not normatively ascribed value but should be considered out of cultural sensitivity and in case they can offer opportunities).
MEAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor indicators or information describing human-wildlife conflict incidents and impacts to ensure the plan/project isn't exacerbating conflict dynamics as an unintended impact. In some cases, a plan/project may be seeking to address human-wildlife conflict, in which case this type of information would likely already be integrated in a MEAL framework.

Examples of conflict-sensitive interventions for management plans and restoration projects in African rangelands:

Conflict-sensitive practices or interventions are those that help an organization, group or person assess, analyze and respond to the conflict context in which they work (i.e., to minimize negative impacts and maximize positive impacts at all stages, including design, implementation, monitoring, and closure). Interventions should respond to an understanding of:

- i. the impact of conflict dynamics on the plan/project,
- ii. the impact of the plan/project on conflict dynamics, and
- iii. other interactions between the plan/project and context.

Conflict-sensitive practices and interventions identified for inclusion in a plan or project are not politically neutral; therefore, they must specially consider potential impacts related to the unique needs and vulnerabilities of Indigenous peoples and local communities, women, children, and sexual/gender minorities (as well as other power dynamics such as those around ethnicity, race, and socioeconomic status).

Examples of interventions that may be relevant for inclusion in management plans and restoration projects can include:

- ❖ Conducting (and regularly updating) a conflict analysis responsive to factors such as gender⁷ and leveraging information from diverse sources.
- ❖ Capacity building opportunities for groups that are (disproportionately) affected by plan/project activities to provide alternative or complementary sources of income or opportunities as needed and decided on fair terms, ensuring selection criteria for participation and benefits are clearly understood by relevant stakeholders.
- ❖ Livelihood activities that can facilitate the coexistence of different groups and/or wildlife.
- ❖ Activities that strengthen local governance, improve coordination between actors or institutions, build communication skills for conflict management, create and sustain dialogue between groups, etc.
- ❖ Regular opportunities for a) sharing plan/project status and changes with, b) receiving feedback from and c) periodically reflecting on broader context and impacts with relevant stakeholders,⁸ ensuring relevance and accessibility to different groups.

Additional guidance for developing climate-resilient and conflict-sensitive management plans and projects:

- ❖ Plans/projects should reflect a participatory development process that recognizes the diverse perspectives and needs of different key stakeholders.
- ❖ Objectives and intended outcomes should be realistic, long-term and consider the social dimensions of impact and durability.

⁷ Close, S., H. Groenewald, and Trimino Mora, D. 2020. Facilitation Guide: Gender-sensitive Conflict Analysis. Conciliation Resources & Saferworld. [Online](#).

⁸ Global Affairs Canada (GAC). N.d. Conflict Sensitivity Tip Sheet. [Online](#).

- ❖ MEAL should include clear roles with the ability to proactively manage or address issues. MEAL (including at the stage of indicator identification⁹) can also use participatory methods to reflect different impacts across diverse stakeholders.
- ❖ For projects: budgeting should reflect an appropriate allocation of resources and needs for potential flexibility.
- ❖ For projects: projects should have an Accountability & Grievance Mechanism. The AGM should be clear in scope and procedures, accessible, actively managed, and, where appropriate, leverage local governance structures.
- ❖ The positionality and perceptions of different actors including project proponents or partners can also affect the design of plans and projects, including the processes that go into their development, and should be regularly reflected on.

⁹ See, e.g., Firchow, P. and R. Mac Ginty. 2017. Measuring Peace: Comparability, commensurability, and complementarity using bottom-up indicators. *International Studies Review* 19(1):6-27. [Online](#).

7. GUIDING QUESTIONNAIRE TO FACILITATE THE INCLUSION OF CLIMATE RESILIENCY AND CONFLICT SENSITIVITY INTO MANAGEMENT PLANS AND RESTORATION PROJECTS IN AFRICAN RANGELANDS (Source: Moraga-Lewy, N., Donatti, C.I., Edmond, J., Nyongesa J., Mwanzia, M. 2023. Guiding questionnaire to facilitate the inclusion of climate resiliency and conflict sensitivity into management plans and restoration projects in African rangelands. Conservation International.)

Is the project or plan climate-resilient and conflict-sensitive?				[Record Document Name Here] [Date] [Reviewer]		
Topic	Questions	Plan, Project, or Program Stage/Component	Weight - Relative Importance	Answer (Yes, No, Partial)	JUSTIFICATION. Notes/References or Examples Illustrating/Supporting Answer (Include page no.; where possible, paste text from document). <i>Required.</i>	RECOMMENDATIONS. Suggested revisions or considerations to integrate climate resiliency or conflict sensitivity relevant to corresponding question, if applicable. <i>Required if answer is "No" or "partial".</i>
Climate resilience	Was a climate risk tool, a climate vulnerability assessment, or consultations with communities used to identify <u>current</u> climate impacts in the target area? <i>Impacts might include those related to crop productivity, livestock productivity, rangeland productivity, etc.</i>	Analysis	high			<i>If Answer is "No" or "partial," please include recommendations.</i>
Climate resilience	Was a climate risk tool or assessment, or consultations with communities used to identify <u>future</u> climate impacts in the target area? <i>Impacts might include those related to crop productivity, livestock productivity, rangeland productivity, etc.</i>	Analysis	high			
Climate resilience	<i>If yes to either/both questions above, did the tools/assessment/consultations with communities consider the impacts of climate change on men and women, on people from different age groups, pastoralists and farmers?</i>	Analysis	high			
Climate resilience	Was the <u>current</u> migration, spatial distribution and/or use of the area by wildlife considered in the identification and location of any of the proposed interventions in the project/plan? <i>If the project/plan includes some relevant considerations but there are additional issues not mentioned, please include recommendations for reflection in the corresponding column.</i>	Design	high			

Climate resilience	<p>Was information on <u>future</u> migration routes and/or spatial distribution of wildlife considered in the design of interventions in the plans/projects?</p> <p><i>If the project/plan includes some relevant interventions but there are additional opportunities not mentioned, please include recommendations for reflection in the corresponding column.</i></p>	Design	high			
Climate resilience	<p>Was the information on <u>current</u> climate impacts used to identify any proposed interventions in the project/plan?</p> <p><i>If the project/plan includes some relevant interventions but there are additional opportunities not mentioned, please include recommendations for reflection in the corresponding column.</i></p>	Design	high			
Climate resilience	<p>Was the information on <u>future</u> climate impacts used in defining any of the proposed interventions in the project/plan? If the project/plan includes some relevant interventions but there are additional opportunities not mentioned, please include recommendations for reflection in the corresponding column.</p>	Design	high			
Climate resilience	<p>If a climate risk tool, a climate vulnerability assessment, or consultations with communities was not used, was an existing list of climate-resilient interventions considered to select the interventions proposed in the project/plan?</p> <p><i>For this criteria to be considered "yes" fulfilled, the source list should be cited/documentated.</i></p> <p><i>If the project/plan includes some relevant activities but there are additional opportunities not mentioned, please include recommendations for reflection in the corresponding column.</i></p>	Design	low			
Climate resilience	<p>Were any climate-resilient interventions proposed to be implemented? See "Methodology to facilitate the inclusion of climate-resilience and conflict-sensitivity into existing management plans and restoration projects in African rangelands" for examples.</p>	Design	high			
Climate resilience	<p>Did the identification of the proposed interventions in the project/plan consider the variety of <u>impacts</u> of climate change on men and women, people from different age groups and pastoralists and farmers?</p> <p><i>If the project/plan includes some relevant considerations but there are additional issues not mentioned, please include recommendations for reflection in the corresponding column.</i></p>	Design	high			

Climate resilience	<p>Did the identification of proposed interventions in the project/plan consider the diverse interests of men and women, people from different age groups, pastoralists and farmers?</p> <p><i>If the project/plan includes some relevant considerations but there are additional issues not mentioned, please include recommendations for reflection in the corresponding column.</i></p>	Design	high			
Climate resilience	<p>Was the climate change mitigation potential of interventions recommended explicitly considered in the selection of the proposed interventions in the project/plan? <i>"Climate mitigation potential" can mean potential in emissions reduction or improvement of sequestration.</i></p>	Design	low			
Climate resilience	<p>Was the long-term sustainability or durability in the face of climate change of proposed interventions and impacts considered? <i>E.g., drought-tolerant species selected for restoration activities, livelihood options are feasible even in harsher or less-dependable climates, etc.</i></p>	Design	high			
Climate resilience	<p>Does the project/plan call for monitoring of any climate change mitigation or adaptation benefits of any proposed climate-resilient interventions?</p> <p><i>If the project/plan does not include any such interventions, the answer is "No."</i></p> <p><i>It is possible that MEAL (monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning) components of a project/plan are outside the scope of certain documents. In this case, reviewers should use their best judgement in designating justification (i.e., "not applicable") and recommendations.</i></p>	Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning	low			
Climate resilience	<p>Does the project/plan include any information about regularly informing communities on the progress of interventions? <i>E.g., a communications strategy, stakeholder engagement plan, activities aimed at sharing project/plan information and gathering input, etc.</i></p> <p><i>If the project/plan includes some relevant information but additional ideas are not mentioned, please include recommendations for reflection in the corresponding column.</i></p>	Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning	low			

Climate resilience	<p>Does the project/plan stipulate conditions for evaluating or re-designing proposed interventions (e.g. in situations where proposed interventions are not delivering outcomes as expected)?</p> <p><i>It is possible that MEAL components of a project/plan are outside the scope of certain documents. In this case, reviewers should use their best judgement in designating justification (i.e., "not applicable") and recommendations.</i></p>	Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning	low			
Conflict sensitivity	<p>Was a conflict analysis conducted to understand the conflict dynamics in the context where this project/plan is to be implemented? A conflict analysis aims to understand conflict root causes and dynamics and identify opportunities for managing or resolving issues without violence.¹⁰ It typically includes information about context, stakeholders' interest/power, governance systems, and other socioenvironmental factors. Conflict analyses can be developed using diverse methods. See p. 5 of this methodology for more information.</p>	Analysis	High			
Conflict sensitivity	<p>Did the analysis consider the variety of <u>impacts</u> of conflict dynamics on different groups, including, e.g., men and women, youth, and pastoralists vs. farmers?</p> <p><i>Please consider whether the analysis effectively documented these dimensions of conflict dynamics; if possible, impacts identified should be cited in the project/plan to be considered as "yes" or fully achieving this criteria.</i></p> <p><i>If the project/plan includes some relevant considerations but there are additional issues not mentioned, please include recommendations for reflection in the corresponding column.</i></p>	Analysis	High			

¹⁰ United States Institute of Peace (USIP). N.d. Conflict Analysis: Questions and answers with the author. [Online](#).

Conflict sensitivity	<p>Did the conflict analysis consider the unique <u>interests</u> or <u>perspectives</u> different groups, including, e.g., men and women, youth, and pastoralists vs. farmers? <i>These considerations could be integrated if the analysis was developed using participatory methods, if the analysis explicitly recognizes differences among stakeholders in a stakeholder analysis, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Please consider whether the analysis effectively documented how these interests or perspectives were incorporated; if possible, interests/perspectives identified should be attributed to a source in the project/plan to be considered as "yes" or fully achieving this criteria.</i></p> <p><i>If the project/plan includes some relevant considerations but there are additional issues not mentioned, please include recommendations for reflection in the corresponding column.</i></p>	Analysis	High			
Conflict sensitivity	<p>Was information from the conflict analysis used in defining any of the proposed activities in the project/plan? <i>E.g., The analysis helped prioritize activities to avoid doing harm or exacerbating conflict; the analysis helped identify safeguarding measures or design elements to manage potential impacts on communities that are marginalized. For the purposes of this question, please consider conflict between people (within or among communities, for example). Human-wildlife conflict is considered in later questions. If the project/plan includes some relevant considerations but there are additional issues not mentioned, please include recommendations for reflection in the corresponding column.</i></p>	Design	High			
Conflict sensitivity	<p>Does the project/plan include any interventions that explicitly seek to avoid or minimize the risk of conflict between people?</p> <p><i>NOTE: Not all conflict is violent; conflict occurs when two or more parties act on their perceived disagreement over a particular issue or opposing interests. Examples of activities that avoid or minimize the risk of conflict may include: Area selected for enclosure doesn't disproportionately impact a particular group, compensation for economic displacement decided on fair terms, relevant stakeholders included in decision-making, etc.</i></p> <p><i>If the project/plan includes some relevant activities but there are additional opportunities not mentioned, please include recommendations for reflection in the corresponding column.</i></p>	Design	High			

Conflict sensitivity	<p>Does the project/plan include any interventions that can support peaceful societies, even indirectly?</p> <p><i>The idea of "positive peace" describes the conditions/factors that "create and sustain peaceful societies," going beyond the threshold of an absence of violence. Examples of activities that support peaceful societies can include: certain livelihood interventions, governance-strengthening interventions, improving social-ecological system resilience, strengthening social cohesion, etc.</i></p>	Design	Low			
Conflict sensitivity	<p>Does the project/plan include any activities explicitly aimed at building peace (i.e., reducing violence, overcoming injustice, repairing broken relationships, etc.)? Examples of peacebuilding activities can include: stakeholder dialogues, communication skills trainings, conflict mediation opportunities, development or leveraging of early warning system, etc. For the purposes of this question, please consider building peace between people (within or among communities, for example). Human-wildlife conflict is considered in later questions. If the project/plan includes some relevant activities but there are additional opportunities not mentioned, please include recommendations for reflection in the corresponding column.</p>	Design	Low			
Conflict sensitivity	<p>Does the project/plan reflect an understanding of traditional knowledge, norms, and institutions in the identification of proposed interventions? This may include respecting and engaging traditional leadership, applying traditional/local/Indigenous knowledge where appropriate, etc.</p>	Design	Low			
Conflict sensitivity	<p>Does the project/plan include any measures for transparency and robust communication with relevant stakeholders, such as culturally relevant and accessible meetings to report on progress, discuss changes, and gather input?</p>	Design	High			
Conflict sensitivity	<p>Does the project/plan include any activities that target or facilitate participation of groups that are marginalized and likely to be disproportionately negatively impacted by conflict dynamics, such as women and youth? For example, certain livelihood activities such as workshops for building technical or financial management skills can seek to include a certain proportion of women or target youth specifically. Another example might be the launch of a women's mentorship initiative.</p> <p><i>If the project/plan includes some relevant activities but there are additional opportunities not mentioned, please include recommendations for reflection in the corresponding column.</i></p>	Design	Low			

Conflict sensitivity	<p>Does the project/plan explicitly recognize and address any issues associated with uneven burdens and benefits of proposed interventions? <i>E.g., Consider impacts on pastoralists vs. farmers.</i></p> <p><i>If the project/plan includes some relevant considerations but there are additional issues not mentioned, please include recommendations for reflection in the corresponding column.</i></p>	Design	High			
Conflict sensitivity	<p>Does the project/plan seek to monitor any indicators or information that describe contextual factors/conflict dynamics that may impact the implementation of interventions? <i>Examples of indicators or information may include: Prevalence of violent conflict in a defined area, precedent for politically-motivated violence corresponding to particular events, etc. It is possible that monitoring & evaluation components of a project/plan are outside the scope of certain documents. In this case, reviewers should use their best judgement in designating justification (i.e., "not applicable") and recommendations. Recommendations of additional indicators to consider can be made in the corresponding column.</i></p>	Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning	Low			
Conflict sensitivity	<p>Does the project/plan explicitly seek to monitor any indicators that address how the implementation of interventions may affect conflict dynamics? <i>Examples of indicators may include: Number of relevant grievances received indicating conflict impacts, frequency of encounters with conservation law enforcement resulting in arrests, occurrences of social conflict reported by community members, etc.</i></p> <p><i>It is possible that monitoring & evaluation components of a project/plan are outside the scope of certain documents. In this case, reviewers should use their best judgement in designating justification (i.e., "not applicable") and recommendations.</i></p> <p><i>Recommendations of additional indicators to consider can be made in the corresponding column.</i></p>	Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning	Low			

Conflict sensitivity	<p>Does the project/plan explicitly seek to monitor any indicators that can reveal unintended consequences or unexpected opportunities from its proposed interventions? <i>Examples lines of inquiry may include: Are the increased visibility and leadership opportunities for women provided through this project also helping to transform problematic underlying gender norms? What is the perception of different stakeholders of an intervention specifically targeting youth for capacity sharing?</i></p> <p><i>It is possible that monitoring & evaluation components of a project/plan are outside the scope of certain documents. In this case, reviewers should use their best judgement in designating justification (i.e., "not applicable") and recommendations.</i></p> <p><i>Recommendations of additional indicators to consider can be made in the corresponding column.</i></p>	Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning	Low			
Conflict sensitivity	<p>Does the project/plan explicitly seek to evaluate attribution between activities and improved peace conditions? <i>Examples of lines of inquiry may include: Does supporting community resilience to climate change impacts such as drought help prevent violent conflict over resources between neighbors? Does providing natural resource governance training for the preservation of cultural heritage help to strengthen social cohesion (in addition to improving environmental outcomes) in a particular community?It is possible that monitoring & evaluation components of a project/plan are outside the scope of certain documents. In this case, reviewers should use their best judgement in designating justification (i.e., "not applicable") and recommendations.</i></p>	Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning	Low			
Conflict sensitivity	<p>Do any of the monitoring, evaluation, accountability & learning activities proposed in the project/plan explicitly seek to involve communities (and groups such as men and women, youth, pastoralists vs. farmers, etc.)?</p> <p><i>It is possible that monitoring & evaluation components of a project/plan are outside the scope of certain documents. In this case, reviewers should use their best judgement in designating justification (i.e., "not applicable") and recommendations.</i></p>	Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning				

Conflict sensitivity	<p>Does the project/plan explicitly acknowledge and plan for the potential need to adjust activities depending on information & learning related to conflict dynamics? <i>E.g., in situations where the intervention is having unintended negative impacts on a community, where safety risks to partners outweigh potential benefits of continuing work as planned, where opportunities to engage social movements may arise, etc.</i></p> <p><i>It is possible that monitoring & evaluation components of a project/plan are outside the scope of certain documents. In this case, reviewers should use their best judgement in designating justification (i.e., "not applicable") and recommendations.</i></p>	Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning	Low			
Conflict sensitivity	<p>Does the project/plan explicitly identify <i>and</i> analyze <u>current</u> relevant human-wildlife conflict issues? <i>E.g., analysis of human-wildlife conflict frequency or prevalence, locations, trends, root causes, etc. Note: Issues identified should be based in some kind of data or evidence and therefore cited or documented clearly in the project/plan to be considered as "yes" or fully achieving this criteria. Some projects/plans might identify relevant issues, but not analyze them. These cases can be considered as "partially" achieving this criteria; please describe opportunities for analysis in the 'recommendations' section.</i></p>	Analysis	High			

Conflict sensitivity	<p>Does the project/plan explicitly identify <i>and</i> analyze potential future human-wildlife conflict issues? <i>E.g., analysis of human-wildlife conflict frequency or prevalence, locations, trends, root causes, etc., understanding that human-wildlife conflict dynamics may evolve due to direct/indirect impacts of the project/plan or other contextual factors such as climate change, government policies, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Note: Issues identified should be based in some kind of data or evidence and therefore cited or documented clearly in the project/plan to be considered as "yes" or fully achieving this criteria.</i></p> <p><i>Some projects/plans might identify relevant issues, but not analyze them. These cases can be considered as "partially" achieving this criteria; please describe opportunities for analysis in the 'recommendations' section.</i></p>	Analysis	High			
Conflict sensitivity	<p>Does the project/plan use information about current/potential human-wildlife conflict in the identification of any of the proposed interventions? <i>For example, are wildlife migration routes considered when selecting the location of activities? Are potential wildlife-related safety risks considered in developing trainings and providing resources for workers that may come into contact with wildlife?</i></p> <p><i>If the project/plan uses relevant information in the identification of some (but not all) potentially relevant activities, please include recommendations for further consideration in the corresponding section.</i></p>	Design	High			
Conflict sensitivity	<p>Does the project/plan <u>deliberately</u> seek to establish conditions that avoid, prevent or mitigate human-wildlife conflict? <i>E.g., Introducing improved fencing, establishing alert system technology, introduction of livelihood opportunities facilitating coexistence, etc.</i></p>	Design	Low			
Conflict sensitivity	<p>Does the project/plan <u>explicitly</u> acknowledge any strategies or approaches implemented by local communities that may be used to prevent human-wildlife conflict?</p> <p><i>NOTE: This question does not seek to normatively determine whether traditional approaches are appropriate or in line with project/plan goals; rather, it seeks to highlight the importance of recognizing traditional practices which may (or may not) be different from those associated with new interventions.</i></p>	Design	Low			

Conflict sensitivity	<p>Does the project/plan seek to monitor any indicators describing human-wildlife conflict incidents and impacts? For example, types and impacts of human-wildlife conflicts observed by community members, effectiveness of mitigation strategies used by community members, etc.</p> <p><i>If the project/plan specifies some (but not all) potentially relevant indicators, please include suggestions for further consideration in the corresponding section.</i></p> <p><i>This criteria (which focuses on monitoring & evaluation) might not be in the scope of all documents reviewed. Please note whether the consideration is missing or simply not applicable in the 'justification' section.</i></p>	Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning	Low			
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