



Chad ALBIA - Local Development and Adaptation Project

Part I: Project Information

Name of Parent Program

Global Wildlife Program

GEF ID

10587

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT

NGI

Project Title

Chad ALBIA - Local Development and Adaptation Project

Countries

Chad

Agency(ies)

World Bank

Other Executing Partner(s):

Ministry of Environment, Water and Fisheries

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Biodiversity

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Biomes, Tropical Dry Forests, Grasslands, Mainstreaming, Tourism, Species, Illegal Wildlife Trade, Threatened Species, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Forest, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Communications, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Beneficiaries, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Participation, Partnership, Private Sector, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Civil Society, Trade Unions and Workers Unions, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Public Campaigns, Strategic Communications, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Training, Innovation, Knowledge Exchange, Conference, Field Visit, South-South, Peer-to-Peer

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

4/30/2020

Expected Implementation Start

10/15/2020

Expected Completion Date

10/31/2025

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

400,515

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-2a	Global Wildlife Program—Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species	GET	2,670,102	23,920,406
BD-1-2b	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through Global wildlife program for sustainable development	GET	1,780,068	38,979,594
Total Project Cost(\$)			4,450,170	62,900,000

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

The project development objective is to improve the management of natural resources and the livelihood of populations in selected climate vulnerable areas in and around the Ouadi Rime and Ouadi Achim (OROA) reserve in Chad.

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1. Sustainable Natural Resources Management and Protected Areas	Investment	Enhanced management of terrestrial PA, community, private and state reserves and wildlife corridors including nature-based tourism	Basic protected area infrastructure built <i>(GWP comp. 1)</i> Land restoration and pasture management operational in PA <i>(GWP comp. 1)</i> Scope and Frequency of patrols for wildlife monitoring and protection increased <i>(GWP comp. 1)</i>	GET	2,542,902	22,857,098
		Enhanced institutional capacity to combat wildlife crime and fight corruption across enforcement, judiciary and prosecution	Disruptive technologies for NR monitoring adopted <i>(GWP comp. 1)</i>			
		- Enhanced coordination and cooperation among key stakeholders including regional level coordination	Policies and national legal frameworks to combat wildlife crime strengthened <i>(GWP comp. 1 & 3)</i>			
		-Strengthened local capacity to manage natural resources sustainably	Inclusive and participatory local community SNRM committees and mechanisms operational			

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2. Promoting Diversified, Resilient, Sustainable Livelihoods	Investment	Enhanced enabling environment to support wildlife-based & natural resources economy	Activities for income diversified and (temporary) jobs created (as alternative to poaching)	GET	1,271,451	35,678,719
		Expanded land area under sustainable landscape management practices off PA	<i>(GWP comp. 3)</i>			
		Adopted CSA practices	Land area and watershed protected off PA restored			
		Expanded engagement of communities on economic activities, for self reliance and profit	<i>(GWP comp. 2)</i>			
		Improved access to drinking water	Activities for income diversified and (temporary) jobs created			
		Improved water sanitation				
			Farmers reached with agriculture assets and services			
			Water systems/points built/rehabilitated			
			Sanitation facilities constructed			

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3: Project Management, Coordination, and Monitoring	Technical Assistance	Improved knowledge sharing mechanisms and coordination	<p>Knowledge management strengthened, including identifying good practices and lessons and disseminating information at the community level via tools and guidelines</p> <p>Knowledge sharing through capacity-building workshops for key stakeholders to improve coordination and cooperation</p> <p><i>(GWP comp. 5)</i></p> <p>Participation and contribution in GWP related events</p> <p><i>(GWP comp. 5)</i></p>	GET	424,817	4,364,183
Sub Total (\$)					4,239,170	62,900,000

Project Management Cost (PMC)

Project Management Cost (PMC)

GET	211,000	
Sub Total(\$)	211,000	0
Total Project Cost(\$)	4,450,170	62,900,000

Please provide justification

Chad

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	WB IDA	Grant	Investment mobilized	50,000,000
Donor Agency	EU ECOFAC-6	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000
Donor Agency	Environmental Agency Abou Dabi	Grant	Investment mobilized	9,200,000
CSO	Civil Society Organization Sahara Conservation Fund	Grant	Investment mobilized	700,000
			Total Co-Financing(\$)	62,900,000

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

World Bank IDA 18 resources (100% grant) have been mobilized to have a joint Environment and Water GP project focusing on sustainable natural resources management and improvement of local livelihood (including access to water, citizen engagement as well as sustainable generating income activities). With the COVID-19 situation the WB is expediting the approval of the project to support the country in responding to this health crisis. The project will also mobilize technical and financial resources to a minimum of US\$ 12,900,000 million from co-managers of the reserve – Sahara Conservation Fund – implementing both European Union’s POROA project and Environmental Agency of Abou Dhabi’s Oryx project. Finally, the project will mobilize technical resources for the Ministry of Environment, Water and Fisheries (MEEP) for both the implementation and supervision of the project.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
World Bank	GET	Chad	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,450,170	400,515
Total Grant Resources(\$)					4,450,170	400,515

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

PPG Amount (\$)

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
				Total Project Costs(\$)	0	0

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	7,795,000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	7,795,000.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
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Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Ouadi Rime Ouadi Achim Reserve	125689	Select Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		7,795,000.00					

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	100000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	100,000.00		

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	2,000.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted			
Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated				
Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	0	23803709	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
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Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)		23,803,709		
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting		2020		
Duration of accounting		20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		50,000		
Male		50,000		
Total	0	100000	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

The project will help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG Goal 15 – Life on Land as well as the Aichi Biodiversity 2020 Targets through safeguarding key natural wildlife habitats. Specifically, the Project will directly contribute to Aichi target 11 (improving the management effectiveness of the targeted PAs) and Aichi target 12 (improving and sustaining the conservation status of known threatened species). Terrestrial Protected Areas: 7,795,000 hectares. The Project's geographic target area is located in the center and north/northeast of Chad in the 5 provinces (Batha, Wadi Fira, Ennedi West, Borkou and Bahr Elgazel) covering 636 173 sq km (see Annex 2). The project will focus on the Ouadi Rime Ouadi Hachim Reserve and its surroundings with a focus in 5 hotspots (Arada, Kalait, Djadda, Salal et Kouba). The reserve was established to protect the Sahel's increasingly threatened wildlife, including iconic species such as the addax (*Addax nasomaculatus*), scimitar-horned oryx (*Oryx dama*), dama gazelle (*Nanger dama*), cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) and ostrich (*Struthio camelus*). The reserve's unusually large size, fully 6% of Chad's surface area, was deliberately chosen to create a biological unit big enough to conserve and develop the area's largely migratory wildlife and to allow it to live and breed in security. As an IUCN Category IV protected area, the national laws at the time prohibited hunting and harassment of wildlife and the destruction of trees but allowed other forms of traditional land use, such as the use of grazing, dead wood, and traditional wells and waterholes. Scientific documents and reports of the time (Gillet 1965, 1969; Newby 1974, 1978) describe a reserve rich in wildlife and pasture, where offtake, including traditional poaching of the larger mammals, was largely in balance with productivity. And although development of the pastoral lands, through the digging of deep-water cement wells, was gaining speed, wildlife still had access to tens of thousands of square kilometres of pasture virtually uninhabited for large parts of the year, including the critically important hot season, when access to good grazing and shade is most important to the wildlife. It should be recalled, that outside of the relatively brief wet season, from June to September, the reserve is very largely waterless for the majority of the year. Average annual rainfall is in the order of 100-250mm. It is worth noting exceptional value of the OROA reserve at all levels, national, regional and global. (i) OROA reserve is one of 85 Key Landscapes for Conservation (WAF-01 Desert Niger-Chad-Algeria) identified EU "Biodiversity for Life" (B4Life) program. (ii) Vast and relatively intact area of seasonal grazing lands and woodlands (iii) Exceptional (possibly unique) assemblage of large birds and mammals of global significance (scimitar-horned oryx, addax, dama gazelle, dorcas gazelle, large bustards) (iv) Very rich avifauna (local and migratory species), with a continentally significant population of large vultures (lappet-faced, Rüppell's, hooded, Egyptian, white-backed) and raptors (v) Natural woodland barriers against desert encroachment (e.g. Ouadis Kharma and Achim) (vi) Strong support for conservation at both government and international levels (EU, NGOs, UAE) Explanation of the changes in total Terrestrial Protected Area surface between Concept stage and Appraisal stage. When established in 1969, the boundary of the reserve was based largely on visible and tangible features, such as roadways, tracks and ouadi beds. Only one segment, connecting the Ouadi Rimé to the village of Salal, was defined using a hypothetical straight line. The original decree makes no mention of the length of the reserve's perimeter, but subsequent GIS-based studies show this to be about 1,442 km. The same GIS survey, based on a verification of the reserve's limits using the original decree and the maps of the time (IGN 1964-65), show the surface area of the reserve to be

higher than originally calculated (80,000 km² vs. 77,950km²). Over the years, the roadways delimiting the reserve have undergone modification and modernization as traffic has increased and the ability of vehicles to negotiate difficult terrain improved. Also, new settlements have developed, and others used as waypoints in the official decree declined. Thus, there are different views at national level on the exact total surface area of OROA reserve and it was agreed to rely on the GIS survey – the project will support the official zoning of the reserve. Areas of land restored: 100,000 hectares. The project will support activities that promote reforestation and restoration (including assisted natural regeneration, stabilization of dunes, etc.) as well as construction of fire breaks. Bush Fires are one of the highest threats to the reserve and its ecosystem. Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas): 2,000 hectares. The scope of the project was reduced to only 5 hotspots outside PA from PCN stage to Appraisal Stage significantly decreasing the intervention area. The project will support (i) the creation of sustainable natural resources management committees and green local development plan in each hotspots, as well as (ii) set-up and operate a comprehensive mechanism to mitigate local tensions with a focus on tensions arising from environmental degradation and climate change impact and using gender-sensitive communications methods that are tailored to the local socio-cultural and political economy context. GHG Emissions: Estimations of GHG emission reductions are based on the FAO EX-ACT model. The use of the EX-ACT complies with the World Bank's GHG Accounting Forest Sector Investment Project guidance Note (version 1.3.). ALBIÄ is expected to generate several environmental benefits. The promotion of climate-smart agriculture practices, the agroforestry techniques, the development of integrated production site, the integrated approach of sustainable land management and the natural resource management community lead approach, will help to strength the resilience of rural livelihoods and improve the management of natural resources. The sustainable management of land and natural resources in the project area (inside and outside the reserve) and the installation of perennial agroforestry crops will be a key source of carbon sequestration. The incorporate of measures to adapt to climate change risks for water access (energy efficiency improvements and sustainable management of water resources) and infrastructures (storage and office) will be promoted. The carbon-balance is defined as the net balance from all GHG expressed in CO₂ equivalent (CO₂eq) that were emitted or sequestered due to project implementation (WP) as compared to a business-as-usual scenario (WOP). The difference between the without and with-project scenario gross results achieved through project implementation, yields a total project's carbon balance of --23,803,709-e in carbon sequestration over the full project implementation period. See Annex 5 of the PAD for assumptions and methodologies GHG calculations. Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender: 100,000. Main project beneficiaries are communities – including vulnerable groups (i.e. women and youth) in and around the Ouadi Rime – Ouadi Achim reserve. They are currently the most vulnerable to climate change. More precisely, key beneficiaries are communities living in the 5 targeted hotspots that are adjacent to the reserve. It is estimated that at least 70,000 people will directly benefit from the project's investments and of which at least 50 percent are women. Transhumant communities are also targeted beneficiaries. The global important flora (including pasture) and fauna of the OROA Reserve will benefit from improved management (pasture management, bushfire management, transhumance corridors, etc.) and increased protection. At

national level, MEEP will directly benefit from the project including through the support under subcomponents 1.1 and 2.1. Other conservation agencies, institutions at national, provincial and local levels will indirectly benefit from the project through coordination and capacity-building activities.

Part II. Project Justification

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.



Longitude (X)	17°05'08,5" E	21°02'14,4" E
Latitude (Y)	13°22'36,7" N	17°47'41,5" N

2. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Overview of Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder	Roles and responsibilities
Central Government	
Minister for the Environment, Water and Fisheries (MEEP)	It's the ALBIA umbrella ministry. It will participate in fundraising and workshops as well as coordination meetings. This ministry is particularly involved in the project to consider and manage the risks and impacts that will be identified during the implementation of the project. This Ministry through the Directorate of Environmental Evaluation and Control of Pollution and Nuisance (DEELCPN) at the national and regional level (Provincial Delegation for Environment, Water and Fisheries) are important stakeholders with statutory responsibilities for environmental protection, and for holding the promoters and permit holders responsible for the rational management of the projects to the approved environmental conditions and standards. It will be involved in the environmental and social monitoring of the project.

Stakeholder	Roles and responsibilities
Ministry of Production, Irrigation and Agricultural Equipment (MPIAE)	The Ministry will ensure that water and sanitation standards are respected in the implementation of the project. Through the DPVC, it will also be able to organize sensitization workshops on pesticide management.
Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production (MLAP)	The project will involve the officials of the Ministry in charge of animal husbandry and the breeders' federations whose roles will be important in the mobilization of the various actors and the monitoring of the situation of livestock and transhumance.
Ministry of the Civil Service, Employment and Social Dialogue (MCSESD)	The construction and implementation of infrastructures could lead to risks and accidents and therefore calls on this ministry. It will intervene in the case of the project to demand formal contracts for workers and will participate in conflict management.
Ministry of Public Health (MPH)	This ministry will intervene to take charge of stakeholders in the event of accidents or non-compliant use of pesticides.
Ministry of Tourist Development, Culture and Handicrafts (MTDCH)	It will take part in the realization of IEC towards companies and populations in case of discovery of cultural vestiges.
Ministry of Territorial Administration (MTA)	The project will involve governors and prefects as well as mayors whose roles will be important in mobilizing the various actors and monitoring the implementation of the infrastructure.
Ministry of Women's Affairs, Early Childhood Protection and National Solidarity (MWAEC PNS)	This ministry must be called upon to consider GBV and child labor issues. This ministry is also concerned by the project with the involvement of women's associations and vulnerable groups in its implementation.
Ministry for the Promotion of Youth, Sport and Employment (MPYSE)	The project also targets youth employment and will build community infrastructure. It is therefore called upon to monitor the construction of the infrastructure and the recruitment of young people during the construction and implementation phases of the project.
Ministry of Spatial Planning, Housing and Urban Development (MSPHUD)	The construction of infrastructures generates potential cases of expropriation that must be managed in accordance with the laws in force. It will therefore play an important role in the choice of sites and the settlement of land problems.
Project Steering Committee (PSC)	The PSC will provide strategic guidance and oversight for the project and will support on policy and legal issues regarding the project and will engage in problem-solving as needed. The PSC comprises high-level management representation from MEEP, MPIAE, MLAP, MCSESD, MPH, MTDCH, MTA, MWAEC PNS, MPYSE and MSPHUD.
Provincial Government	

Stakeholder	Roles and responsibilities
Provincial Delegations of above-mentioned line ministries:	These delegations will help the project supervision and monitoring in their respective sectors.
Provincial, Departmental and Local committees (CDA, CPA and CLA)	These committees will help the project implementation, supervision and monitoring in their respective sectors.
Professional Organizations	Professional organizations and associations should be involved and consulted from the early stages of project design and through implementation.
Professional organizations in the field of GBV	These actors will be consulted, and the project will use their experiences in the fight against SGBV. These actors are : The Follow-up Committee of the Call for Peace and Reconciliation (CSAPR), the Organization of Non-State Actors of Chad (OANET), women's organizations (UAFAT = Union of Arab-Speaking Women of Chad, AFDCPT = Association of Women Lawyers in Chad, AFCEET= Association des Femmes Commerçantes et Chefs d'Entreprise, CONAF= Conseil National des Femmes Leaders- Chad), and organizations of religious confessions (Justice and Peace Commission of the Catholic Church, Entente des Eglises et Missions Evangéliques au Tchad (EEMET), Union des Cadres Chrétiens du Tchad (UCCT), Union des Cadres Musulmans du Tchad = UCMT). All of these structures work towards the elimination of SGBV in Chad.
Communities	
Traditional and religious chief	They will have to intervene in the choice of sites and in the implementation of the PGM. They will also be involved in the monitoring of the work, the information and education of communities and in the management of GBV.
Community Protected Areas (CPAs)	CPAs are the key beneficiaries of the project and will be involved in project implementation. They will be responsible for providing feedback on the project's implementation as part of the citizen engagement activities.
Rural development workers/professionals and road users.	The project will use workers and agents to build or manage the infrastructure.
Inhabitants of towns/villages located near the infrastructure to be built/rehabilitated	These inhabitants will be involved in the implementation of the project as they will be the first to be impacted by the project (dust, various pollutions, expropriation etc.).
Vulnerable social groups ^[1]	In the implementation of the project, these vulnerable people could be excluded from any activity. It is therefore important to require their involvement in all phases of the project.
Protected Area Guards	Guards will support the implementation of project activities related to protected areas zoning, management and enforcement. Guards will also provide valuable insight in the development of community protected area plans and strategies.
Communication organs	

Stakeholder	Roles and responsibilities
Local media (radio and television)	They will be the vectors for the popularization of the results achieved by the project. They will also intervene in Information Education and Communication (IEC) for the change of behavior of the populations in the field of hygiene and health.
Cooperation Partners	
Sahara Conservation Fund	SCF will receive financing from the GEF component of the project to support Government of Chad in the management of OROA reserve. This development partner already works in OROA reserve that the project will support.
European Union	EU is implementing the POROA project under ECOFAC 6 funding (and implemented by SCF). A major output will be a consensual reserve management plan. The project team will collaborate EU project on the following fields: Conservation; PA management; law enforcement as well as institutional reforms; conservation education; water supply and sanitation; pasture management; rural development
Abou Dhabi Environmental Agency	Abou Dhabi Environmental Agency is funding the implementation of Oryx Phase II project (implemented by SCF) in favor of the reserve which builds on what is already successfully taking place to reintroduce the oryx, complementing it with much-needed work to conserve habitat, improve overall management of the reserve, and address the need for greater cooperation between and input from the communities and sectors vying for the reserve's resources. The project team will collaborate EU project on the following fields: Conservation; PA management; law enforcement as well as institutional reforms; conservation education; water supply and sanitation; pasture management; rural development.
NGOs & CSOs	NGOs and CSOs will support project implementation and contribute to strong social and environmental safeguard compliance.
African Parks Network / Noe Conservation	These two NGOs are intervening in Chad in Zakouma National Park and Binder Lere Park respectively. The project team with closely work with them in the following fields : Conservation; protection of protected areas; ecotourism.
World Bank	Administers IDA and GEF financing and will provide technical supervision support to Government of Chad during project implementation, as well as technical assistance.
AfBD	AfBD is implementing the PAOPA project in the project area. The project team with closely work with them in the following fields : Water Resources Management, strengthen local governance.
IFAD	IFAD is implementing the PARSAT and REPER projects in the project area. The project team with closely work with them in the following fields: CSA; matching grants; alphabetization; local development.

Stakeholder	Roles and responsibilities
GIZ/Suisse Development Cooperation/AFD	GIZ/Suisse Development Cooperation are implementing the GERTS project in the project area. The project team with closely work with them in the following fields : Water Resources Management, Water Supply and Sanitation
UNDP	UNDP is implementing the PADELFIT project in the project area. The project team with closely work with them in the following fields : Strengthen local governance.
Private Sector	
Private sector	Private sector will help the Government og Chad to develop the water supply infrastructures implementation; management and maintenance.

[1] Poor elderly people or people living with a disability, people living with a disability, victims of GBV, orphans, child herders, girl mothers

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Stakeholder engagement process

During the preparation of the Project, extensive consultations were held in all concerned provinces and at the national level, including with sectoral ministries, local communities, local government agencies, and NGOs. This included numerous large group meetings and individual meetings with partners. Ongoing consultations with the above-mentioned stakeholders will take place during project implementation. Feedback received from communities and other partners will inform the approach taken and future mandates. The project coordination team will conduct regular field visits and consultations with communities, including focal points for environmental and social safeguards.

Through this important funding, the Ministry in charge of the environment will now engage with its technical partners in the implementation of project activities. The project will involve and support the government structures involved in the implementation of the project. The project team will work with the provincial staff of the concerned ministries at the decentralized level to ensure follow-up activities in the field. The project engages with communities at different levels to support the improvement of their livelihoods and at the same time collaborate with sustainable development objectives.

Inclusive participation:

In each of the localities concerned by the project, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) exist and are very active in defending the interests of vulnerable groups. These NGOs will be called upon to identify this target group - the elderly, people living with disabilities, girl-mothers, minors, children and the chronically ill, etc. - and to organize information, awareness-raising and collection sessions for their requests. The solutions to the problems identified and collected will be analyzed and communicated to them through the same channel. The following strategies will be implemented to remove the barriers to their participation:

- meetings by categories in vulnerable groups, considering gender (sex, age, status and nature of disabilities; etc.).
- provision of translation services in understood and spoken language;
- choice of accessible venues for gatherings;
- Transportation services to the nearest meeting venue for people living in remote areas;
- Targeted and smaller meetings where vulnerable stakeholders would feel more comfortable asking questions or voicing concerns.

If there are no organizations active in the project area that work with vulnerable groups, the PMU will contact communities who will be better able to provide information about vulnerable groups and how best to communicate with them. In any case, the PMU will determine how these vulnerable groups will be consulted on projects.

The key is to include these vulnerable groups throughout the design and implementation of the project so that their disability (physical and mental) is mapped and appropriate measures are identified to ensure that they have an equal opportunity to voice their concerns and opinions on the Project.

Arrangements will be made by the Project Coordination Unit to ensure that children, the elderly and the sick are well represented by their parents/family members.

Wherever possible, one-on-one meetings will be organized with vulnerable people to ensure that they will also benefit from the project. The project will encourage vulnerable persons to bring complaints and will be committed to providing timely responses to applicants. Vulnerable persons will be informed in advance of the existing Complaint Management Mechanism (CMM) so that they can access it whenever they need it.

Identification of partners in project execution:

The project has already made considerable efforts to identify and coordinate with relevant institutions and other public and private sector actors. The activities targeted under the project are closely aligned with those supported by other development partners (AfBD, UE, SCF; Abou Dhabi Environmental Agency, GIZ/Cooperation Suisse, IFAD, AFD, etc.) carrying out activities in and around the Ouadi Rime Ouadi Achim Reserve.

The project will engage with the above stakeholders to create synergies and partnerships for the implementation of project activities where they have a comparative advantage.

Continuation of dialogue and outreach:

The partners involved in the implementation of the activities will also contribute to knowledge generation and share good practices and lessons learned in workshops and meetings at national and sub-national levels. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will support the work program and inform stakeholders during the implementation of the project. Advanced consultation meetings with stakeholders will be held throughout the preparation of the project in 2020 and will produce a number of recommendations and actions that will be incorporated in periodic updates of the SEP.

A detailed project stakeholder engagement plan can be found in Annex I.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain) Yes

CIVIL SOCIETY WILL BE STRENGTHENED THROUGH THE PROJECT, IN PARTICULAR THROUGH SOME ACTIVITIES OF SUB-COMPONENT 1.2.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment.

The project will be covered by the gender assessments and activities under the parent project. Please find the gender analysis in Annex H. In the ALBIA project area, girls and women assume most of the domestic tasks that supply households with water, energy and food from agricultural production activities. Inequalities in gender relations, which induce the division of labor in both the domestic and community spheres, are a factor in women's exposure to the risks associated with the effects and impacts of climate change. Indeed, differentiated impacts of these effects/impacts are observed on living conditions, livelihoods, roles and responsibilities according to gender^[1]. The need for grazing and drinking water for livestock is central to the occupation of boys and men. However, from one locality to another, the time spent fetching water, searching for drinking water, and engaging in productive activities (e.g. livestock, agriculture) is a source of deprivation of the right to education, access to health services, and participation in decision-making

processes. Women's responsibilities are increased with the migration of men to central and southern Chad on the one hand, and to neighboring countries on the other, in search of employment.

The project will make important contributions towards a gender-equitable access to Natural Resources, with specific attention to mainstreaming gender into value chains, through the following activities:

- (i) Female wildlife squads (brigades fauniques) could be established following the successful example of Tanzania, where groups of female community agents have been demonstrated for monitoring and enforcement, benefitting from women better detection skills and ensuring them some source of diversified income;
- (ii) Establish and/or strengthen local community management committees, including to ensure representation of women and vulnerable groups, (b) update and/or revise LDPs with participatory process, community-driven, including all stakeholders with a special focus on women's empowerment;
- (iii) Promote socially inclusive and sustainable participatory adaptation practices through a series of capacity building activities as participatory enumeration and mapping, land use, spatial and development planning, inclusive process for involvement of women and vulnerable groups. Concrete activities under this category will include: (a) training and awareness raising on social inclusion, Women's empowerment, Land access and Gender-Based Violence (GBV); (b) knowledge exchange activities between the hotspots (such as study tours, workshops, joint community meetings, etc.) as well as an annual competition on project performance, citizen engagement and community participation^[2]; (c) Carry out capacity building and sensibilization for behavioral change and enhanced skills^[3] to communities on the management of natural resources; this can include courses in the areas of agricultural production, animal husbandry, development, management of Ouadis, literacy courses for groups with low level of education; and (d) environmental education on, for example biodiversity, school and integrated planting spaces.
- (iv) Generating Income Activities which will specifically target at least 50 percent women-headed households, as well as households classified as very or extremely vulnerable (based on a rapid poverty level diagnostic).

Indicators have also been included to assess progress in closing the gender gap associated with women's participation in leadership roles in natural resources management, female entrepreneurship, and satisfaction of community members with the participatory PAs planning process.

PDO level indicators:

- People provided with access to improved water sources (CRI - disaggregated by gender);

Intermediate Results Indicators

- Representatives in community-based decision-making and management structures that are from the female/vulnerable/marginalized beneficiary population (Percentage)
-

- Farmers reached with agricultural assets or services - Female (CRI, Number)
- Percentage of women self-reported increased income (or increase yield) from extension services

[1] Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Eau et de la pêche et (2020). Rapport d'étude sur genre et l'impact du changement climatique sur les femmes et les mécanismes d'adaptation

[2] For this annual performance competition, a list of criteria will be developed along the themes project performance, citizen engagement and community engagement (here in particular with regards to the social inclusion of vulnerable groups, including women and youth in decision-making processes) and others. The exact criteria, scoring methodology as well as process will be outlined in more detail in the PIM. Based on the assessment, the hotspots will receive a score as well as a detailed report that explains the scores by criteria as well as possible opportunities for improvement. The report will be made publicly available.

[3] Trainings and awareness in environment, conservation, nature-based tourism, gender, citizen engagement, CSA, WSS and WRM.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

Several in-country tour operators in Chad have stated how OROA reserve represents an important destination as part of a tourism circuit that includes Ennedi Natural and Cultural Reserve and Zakouma National Park. Lessons learned from elsewhere in Africa, Europe and United States is that for tourism developments to be successful, it needs be done as a business opportunity.

The development of the general management plan for the reserve - which the project supports through its component 1.1 - will include identifying key sites for tourism developments within the specific zones that would cater to different clients. The governance of the tourism operations would be agreed with the local communities and nomad populations. Once agreed, these sites would be put to tender for appropriate tourism developers to apply to develop and manage the locations. The tender documents will be circulated amongst known operators such as Société de Voyages Sahariens and African Parks Network as well tourism networks.

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Please refer to the Results Framework in Section VII of the Project Paper

In addition Tables 1 and 2 below illustrate the linkages between the GEF activities to the baseline projects and to the GWP program components, respectively.

Table 1: Summary of the Linkages Between Relevant Original Project Indicators and Supporting GEF Activities

RESULT_FRAME_TBL_PDO

Relevant Indicators	Summary of Supporting GEF Activities
Relevant PDO Indicators	
Improve the management of natural resources in selected climate-vulnerable areas in and around OROAR	
Share of populations of key species stabilized or increased on the OROA Reserve's territory (Percentage) <i>The end target of this indicator is 70% of the Share of populations of key species stabilized or increased compared to the baseline scenario (baseline study conducted under project preparation)</i>	The project will support the management of the OROA Reserve for enhanced monitoring of wildlife, enforcement of protection, and fire control and prevention as well as for raising the Reserve's profile and maximizing economic opportunities. This will include (i) purchase of equipment to facilitate transport and communication throughout the Reserve's territory, including, a small plane (4-6 seats), ICT equipment, and disruptive technology for monitoring animal populations, and (ii) capacity building for guards including Female wildlife squads. This indicator will contribute to GWP component 1 <i>Conservation of Habitats and Wildlife</i>
Terrestrial protected area under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Square kilometer(km2)) <i>The end target of this indicator is 77,950 sq km i.e the total reserve area. Today, 0 sq km in OROA under improved management.</i>	The project will support the management of the OROA Reserve for enhanced monitoring of wildlife, enforcement of protection, and fire control and prevention as well as for raising the Reserve's profile and maximizing economic opportunities. This will include (i) construction/rehabilitation of priority infrastructure and (ii) zoning, both for delimitating the external boundaries of the Reserve and for identifying sensitive zones (from a conservation standpoint) inside the Reserve. This indicator will contribute to GWP component 1 <i>Conservation of Habitats and Wildlife</i>

ESULT_FRAME_TBL_PDO

Relevant Indicators	Summary of Supporting GEF Activities
<p>Relevant PDO Indicators</p> <p>Land area under sustainable landscape management practices (CRI, Hectare(Ha))</p>	<p>The project will support (i) stabilization of dunes, and (ii) assisted natural regeneration activities at the edges of the reserve (in the 5 identified hotspots. This will contribute enhancing the resilience of OROA reserve.</p> <p>This indicator will contribute to GWP component 1 <i>Conservation of Habitats and Wildlife</i></p>

SULT_FRAME_TBL_IO

Relevant Component-Level Indicators	
Support Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resources Management	
<p>Number of basic infrastructure built on protected area (e.g., outposts, firewalls, roads, watchtowers) (Number)</p>	<p>Currently there is no basic infrastructure for OROA reserve sustainable management. The overall number of infrastructures built will increase from 0 to 5.</p> <p>This indicator will contribute to GWP component 1 <i>Conservation of Habitats and Wildlife</i></p>
<p>Increased frequency and scope (% of PA area) of patrols for wildlife monitoring and protection (Percentage)</p>	<p>The provision for equipment as well as capacity building of guards is expected to result in an increase in both frequency and scope of patrols for wildlife from 10% to 70% at the end of the project.</p> <p>This indicator will contribute to GWP component 1 <i>Conservation of Habitats and Wildlife</i></p>
<p>Policies strengthened and national legal frameworks to combat wildlife crime (Yes/No)</p>	<p>The provision for a TA to support the elaboration of application decrees of existing environmental law is expected to both; (ii) strengthen political will, policy and governance; and (ii)strengthening policies and national legal frameworks and increasing political recognition of wildlife crime as a “Serious Crime”.</p> <p>This indicator will contribute to GWP components 1 <i>Conservation of Habitats and Wildlife & 3 Combatting Wildlife Trafficking</i></p>
Encourage Inclusive Local Development	

Relevant Indicators	Summary of Supporting GEF Activities
<p>Relevant PDO Indicators</p> <p>Participants to training and sensibilization sessions in environment, conservation, nature-based tourism, gender, citizen engagement, WSS, WRM and CSA provided (Number)</p>	<p>The provision for training and sensibilization campaigns on conservation and nature-based tourism is expected to contribute creating an enabling environment to support wildlife-based economies. The project will conduct at least two campaigns on conservation and nature-based tourism.</p> <p>This indicator will contribute to GWP component 2 <i>Promotion of Wildlife Based Economy</i></p>
<p>Number of inclusive and participatory local community SNRM committees and mechanisms operational (Number)</p>	<p>The provision to develop and test a streamlined, simplified, low-cost and participatory process for use of natural resources as well as inclusive local development. This will be done through financial and technical support for the design and implementation of a mechanism that will (a) establish and/or strengthen local community management committees, including to ensure representation of women and vulnerable groups. This will contribute promoting partnerships between local communities, private sector partners and/ or governments, and (iii) managing human wildlife conflict and promoting co-existence.</p> <p>This indicator will contribute to GWP component 2 <i>Promotion of Wildlife Based Economy</i></p>
<p>Promote Resilient Livelihoods</p>	
<p>Farmers reached with agricultural assets or services (CRI, Number)</p>	<p>The provision for Apiculture to diversify incomes will contribute managing human wildlife conflict and promoting co-existence. In addition.</p>
<p>Farmers reached with agricultural assets or services - Female (CRI, Number)</p>	<p>This indicator will contribute to GWP component 3 <i>Combatting Wildlife Trafficking</i></p>

Table 2: Component Linkages with GWP

1.

GWP Component	Contributions of this project (and alignment to GWP Sub-Components)
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<p>1. Conserve wildlife and its habitats</p>	<p><i>Under ALBIA component 1.1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the management of the OROA Reserve for enhanced monitoring of wildlife, enforcement of protection, and fire control and prevention as well as for raising the Reserve’s profile and maximizing economic opportunities. Activities, which will contribute to the implementation of the Reserve’s upcoming management plan (currently under development, with finalization expected in 2022) - Mainstream biodiversity conservation into landscape and development planning, through cross-sector multi-stakeholder forums and improving management effectiveness of PAs - Stabilization/Increase of selected wildlife population at program sites - Elaboration of application decrees of existing environmental law are expected to both; (ii) strengthen political will, policy and governance; and (ii)strengthening policies and national legal frameworks and increasing political recognition of wildlife crime as a “Serious Crime”. <p><i>Under ALBIA component 1.2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase women’s representation in SNR management committees
<p>2. Promote wildlife-based economy</p>	<p><i>Under ALBIA component 1.2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and test a streamlined, simplified, low-cost and participatory process for use of natural resources as well as inclusive local development. -Training and Skills Development for Local communities on business development for ecotourism and non-timber forest product (NTFP) value chain enterprises. <p><i>Under ALBIA component 2.2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diversified generating income activities (alternative to poaching and helping better manage natural resources)
<p>3. Combat wildlife crime</p>	<p><i>Under ALBIA component 1.1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The GEF will provided funds for training guards on law enforcement and anti-poaching patrols at the site level to improve monitoring of illegal wildlife crime - Encourage regional dialogue and cooperation against illegal ivory trade and wildlife crime - Communities using innovative technologies in PAs monitoring (SMART, community outreach, training on wildlife poaching) <p><i>Under ALBIA component 2.2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diversified generating income activities (alternative to poaching and helping better manage natural resources)
<p>4. Reduce demand and disrupt markets</p>	<p><i>Under ALBIA component 1.1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved awareness of wildlife crime through regional dialogues, campaigns and advocacy

5. Coordinate and Lessons learning	<i>Under ALBIA component 3</i> - Knowledge sharing through capacity-building workshops for key stakeholders to improve coordination and cooperation
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ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

No pending comments.

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: US\$ 136,986			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Study on Gender assessment and Climate Change	30,000	15,077	14,033
Baseline data on biodiversity (including poaching dynamics, community sustainable natural resources management)	40,500	0	40,500
Baseline data on local communities and ecosystem vulnerability to climate change	29,500	20,431	0
Workshops	20,000	0	0
Knowledge exchange travel	16,986	0	0
Total	136,986	35,508	54,533

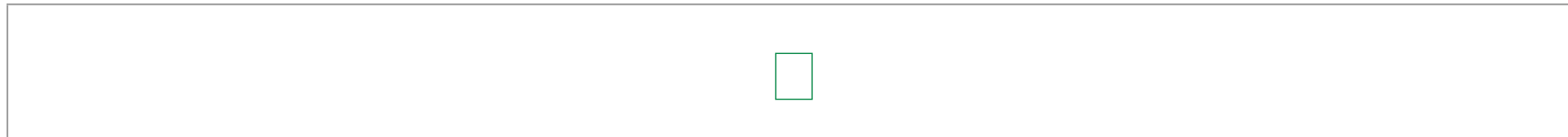
ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

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

Not applicable

ANNEX E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.



Submitted to GEF Secretariat Review

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