



Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10644

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT **Yes**

NGI **No**

Project Title

Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Chad to comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement

Countries

Chad

Agency(ies)

UNDP-

Other Executing Partner(s)

Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Sector

Mixed & Others

Taxonomy

Climate Change, Focal Areas, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Gender results areas, Gender Equality, Knowledge Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Partnership, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Participation, Education, Communications, Awareness Raising, Civil Society, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Participation and leadership, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Learning, Enabling Activities, Knowledge Generation, Targeted Research

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Principal Objective 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Significant Objective 1

Biodiversity

No Contribution 0

Land Degradation

No Contribution 0

Submission Date

1/2/2024

Expected Implementation Start

7/1/2024

Expected Completion Date

6/30/2028

Duration

48In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

99,275.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-3-8	Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency	GET	1,045,000.00	350,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			1,045,000.00	350,000.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Chad complies with the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1: Strengthening Chad's capacity to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policymaking and reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1: Chad takes concrete actions to collect and process climate change data, submit greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and track Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework	Output 1.1. Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs), formal institutional agreements and an official document establishing the gender sensitive inter-ministerial coordination mechanism to enhance and operationalize the national transparency framework and ensure sustainability.	GET	135,000.00	40,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1: Strengthening Chad's capacity to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policymaking and reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1: Chad takes concrete actions to collect and process climate change data, submit GHG inventories and track NDCs, to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework	Output 1.2. Technical support, training and tools provided to key stakeholders, including at least 30% of women, in Chad to prepare and submit transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories.	GET	402,000.00	90,000.00
Component 1: Strengthening Chad's capacity to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policymaking and reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1: Chad takes concrete actions to collect and process climate change data, submit GHG inventories and track NDCs, to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework	Output 1.3. Technical support, training and tools provided to key stakeholders, including at least 30% of women, in Chad to track Nationally Determined Contributions (Mitigation/Adaptation) and support needed and received.	GET	310,320.00	70,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2: Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance	Outcome 2: Project is effectively monitored and evaluated, including gender consideration	Output 2.1. Monitoring and evaluation products are delivered	GET	67,880.00	
Component 3. Knowledge management	Technical Assistance	Outcome 3. The results of the project are used and serve as a basis for other similar initiatives	Output 3.1. Lessons learned, and good practices shared with other Parties through the Climate Transparency Platform and other cooperation networks, with inclusion on results from gender consideration.	GET	34,800.00	
Sub Total (\$)					950,000.00	200,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	95,000.00	150,000.00
				Sub Total(\$)	95,000.00	150,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)					1,045,000.00	350,000.00

Please provide justification

N/A

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(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	150,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				350,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The investment mobilized by the GEF Agency (UNDP) identified from its core resources will be used to enhance the operational capacities of the Executing Entity on the logistics and ground missions for stakeholders? consultations, training, and their engagement in the transparency system. This investment also includes expenses related to the recruitment of a financial assistant, and expenses related to purchase of vehicles and other mobile equipment, as well as equipment and office furniture for the Project Management Unit (PMU).

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(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Chad	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,045,000	99,275	1,144,275.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)					1,045,000.00	99,275.00	1,144,275.00

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 **true**

PPG Amount (\$)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNEP	GET	Chad	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000	4,750	54,750.00
Total Project Costs(\$)					50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	32	24		
Male	48	56		
Total	80	80	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

Direct beneficiaries: Based on consultations with the country counterparts, the total number of beneficiaries identified above include: (1) the staff of the transparency unit to be established (5 individuals), (2) field data teams (30 individuals), (3) sectoral focal points (20 individuals) and (4) policy-makers (25 individuals). These estimations consider the institutions envisaged as well as structures of current processes such as the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports. As countries are now transitioning to Biennial Transparency Reports, beneficiaries will also include institutions and structures for BTR preparation. The project's target in terms of gender ratio for direct beneficiaries is 30% female and 70% male, considering the Chad's national context in terms of gender mainstreaming. These figures were discussed, refined and confirmed during the consultation workshops as part of the detailed project development phase (PPG).

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

Describe any changes in alignment with the project design with the original PIF

The project is aligned with the project design proposed in Project Identification Form (PIF). The following changes have been as a result of the PPG (Project Preparation Grant) phase:

A number of changes were made to the project document, as the process included several stakeholders, including consultation with the national side, as well as taking into account certain aspects of co-financing and practical arrangements. As a result, funding has been increased, with the UNDP contributing USD 150,000 in cash. This co-financing will make it possible to cover certain expenses not covered by the GEF, notably the purchase of vehicles and other equipment, as well as the salary of the Administrative and Financial Assistant.

In addition, in the overall composition of the Project, the three initial components have seen the addition of a fourth component, namely knowledge management. This component covers communication and dissemination activities with both internal and external stakeholders.

In the light of the Ministry's capacity evaluation (i.e., micro-assessment - Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) / Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT)), a number of significant weaknesses have been identified, and this has led to a change in the implementation modality initially agreed as Full National Implementation Modality (NIM). In agreement with the government, it has been agreed to start the project under the "Country office support to NIM" modality, pending the results of the next HACT, which will determine whether the project should continue under the same modality or revert to the initial modality of Full NIM.

Proposed Project Implementation period: 48 Months

1. The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed.

The Paris Agreement (PA) establishes an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for all Parties with a view to build mutual trust and confidence, and most importantly, to provide a clear understanding of climate change action towards limiting the global temperature increase "to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels". To achieve this temperature goal, Parties must undertake domestic climate actions, and regularly prepare and communicate their ambitious efforts in the form of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that they intend to achieve. Parties further have to account for their NDCs in a transparent, accurate, complete, comparable and consistent manner.

The Enhanced Transparency Framework demands substantial and immediate progress in countries' domestic monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning.

This entails moving from often disintegrated, not consistently updated and different methodologies for data collection to integrated and robust systems. This requires countries to set up new transparency governance structures, develop and implement MRV methodologies, and update, implement, and integrate new data and information flows with pre-defined periodicity. A key condition for successful implementation of the Paris Agreement's transparency requirements is the provision of adequate and sustainable financial support and capacity building to enable developing countries to significantly strengthen their efforts to build robust domestic and regulatory processes.

Building on the existing transparency arrangements under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Article 13 of the Paris Agreement established the ETF, according to which countries will be required to regularly provide: (i) A national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks) (ii) Information necessary to track progress toward achieving their NDC (iii) Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation (iv) Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received; and (v) Information on any support they provide to developing countries. The Paris Agreement requested the GEF to support the establishment and operation of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) to assist developing countries in meeting the enhanced transparency requirements of the agreement in both the pre- and post-2020 period. The CBIT should enable countries to establish or strengthen their in-house capacity to track progress on national commitments made under the Paris Agreement and also to produce more comprehensive and accurate reports capturing their implementation in the medium to long-term. The CBIT also supports countries to build capacity to enhance the level of ambition under the Paris Agreement, including by enhancing capacities for the generation of more accurate and updated data on emissions in all sectors as well as in the impacts of adaptation measures in increasing resilience of communities and ecosystems.

Transparency of action and support is crucial to the effectiveness of the Paris Agreement. At COP 24, held in Katowice in December 2018, countries have established modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Agreement. The guiding principles of these MPGs include the importance of facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time; and providing flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities. The application of such flexibility is to be self-determined, but the developing country Party concerned shall clearly indicate the provision to which flexibility is applied, concisely clarify capacity constraints, noting that some constraints may be relevant to several provisions, and provide self-determined estimated time frames for improvements in relation to those capacity constraints. Moreover, each Party should, to the extent possible, identify, regularly update and include as part of its Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) information on areas of improvement in relation to its reporting. The MPGs will come into force in 2024 and shall therefore guide the implementation of the CBIT project for Chad.

Globally, climate change impacts are considered as major impediments to sustainable development. Human-induced warming reached approximately 1°C (likely between 0.8°C and 1.2°C) above pre-industrial levels in 2017, increasing at 0.2°C (likely between 0.1°C and 0.3°C) per decade (high confidence) [1]. It is virtually certain that the global ocean has warmed unabated since 1970 and has

taken up more than 90% of the excess heat in the climate system (high confidence). Since 1993, the rate of ocean warming has more than doubled (likely). Marine heatwaves have very likely doubled in frequency since 1982 and are increasing in intensity (very high confidence). By absorbing more CO₂, the ocean has undergone increasing surface acidification (virtually certain). Increases in tropical cyclone winds and rainfall, and increases in extreme waves, combined with relative sea level rise, exacerbate extreme sea level events and coastal hazards (high confidence) [2]².

Moreover, since the pre-industrial period, the land surface air temperature has risen nearly twice as much as the global average temperature (high confidence). Climate change, including increases in frequency and intensity of extremes, has adversely impacted food security and terrestrial ecosystems as well as contributed to desertification and land degradation in many regions (high confidence). Increases in global mean surface temperature (GMST), relative to pre-industrial levels, affect processes involved in desertification (water scarcity), land degradation (soil erosion, vegetation loss, wildfire, permafrost thaw) and food security (crop yield and food supply instabilities). Changes in these processes drive risks to food systems, livelihoods, infrastructure, the value of land, and human and ecosystem health. Changes in one process (e.g. wildfire or water scarcity) may result in compound risks. Risks are location-specific and differ by region[3]³.

In sub-Saharan Africa, climate change impacts have been experienced through extreme weather and climate events, spread of desertification and loss of biodiversity. Africa is likely to be hit hard by these impacts, particularly in the Sudano-sahelian zone, where agropastoralism is the main source of livelihood and this production system is highly sensitive to climate variability, especially droughts. Climate change impacts on the Sudano-sahelian zone will be exacerbated by environmental degradation and destruction, poverty and lack of financial and technical capacity of the general public, which increases their vulnerability.

In Chad, climate change has affected both rainfall intensity and distribution, where during the rainy seasons, rainfall is now irregular and unpredictable. In addition, the span of the rainy season has reduced considerably, and this has resulted in a persistent drought and consequently increased desertification (World Bank Group 2019), it is estimated that the desert has been advancing at a rate of 3 km per year in the northern part of the country. Since, 1951-2000, meteorological data from southern Chad indicate decreasing precipitation trends during the rainy season (May-October). This trend is consistent with the trends observed elsewhere in the Sahel region, where an overall decrease in rainfall was experienced in the 20th century (World Bank Group 2019). These rainfall deficits exceeded 40% during the severe droughts of the 1970s and 1980s. In Chad, decrease in rainfall were in the order of 200 mm/year and a shift of precipitation from north to south between 1960 and 1990 (World Bank Group 2019) . The National Action Program to Combat Desertification (2003) indicates that between 1967 and 2003, the precipitation moved 180 km to the south. In the city of Bol the rainfall fell from 300 mm/year to 200 mm/year between 1967 and 2003 and that of N'Djamena from 600 mm/year to 400 mm/year in the same period (United Nations Development Programme, UNDP, 2018). There is, however, a slight recovery in rainfall inflows from the 1990s, but with a very pronounced variability, and an increase in extreme weather and climate events such as rainfall intensity. Over the last two decades, Chad has witnessed

fluctuations in the level of precipitation, characterized by increasingly sharp alternations between droughts and floods (Okonkwo et al. - The Scientific World Journal ? 2014[4]⁴).

The National Strategy to Combat Climate Change (2017) shows an increase of 0.5 to 0.8°C in temperature in Chad since the late 1970s in sub-Saharan Africa and an increase in N'Djamena since the mid-1990s (Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development, MEFS, 2017). In terms of future climate trends, the Second National Communication (SNC) predicts an increase in all areas compared to the 1961-1990 period. As such, the Saharan zone: 1.2°C in 2030; 2.2°C in 2050; 4.1°C in 2100, the Sahelian zone: 1.3°C in 2030; 2.4°C in 2050; 4.5°C in 2100 and the Sudanian zone almost identical to the Saharan zone. According to this report, the climate scenarios indicate that rainfall will be unevenly distributed over time during the rainy season in the months of July, August, and September and that this period will be less rainy than the months of April, May, June and the end of October and November (MEFS, 2001). All models predict an increase in precipitation in the Northeast and North (MEFS, 2001).

In addition to the threat to food and water security, rural communities face resource conflicts and are often forced to migrate. The women of Chad, who represent about 51% (Institut National de la Statistique, des Etudes Economiques et Démographiques, INSEED, 2009) of the population, live in a very precarious situation attributable to land degradation and declining water resources, especially in rural areas where female headed households are generally poorer (Stratégie Nationale de Réduction de la Pauvreté, SNRP, 2008). It is estimated that rural women in developing countries are more vulnerable than men to climate change (MEFS, 2009).

Current and future climate-related risks to Chad and key areas of vulnerability have been analysed in the country's National Communications to the UNFCCC, the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) and Chad's submission of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the UNFCCC.

In the case of Chad, structural and important gaps and barriers persist concerning the transparency of reporting on GHG emissions and impacts of climate policies and actions. The main gaps and barriers, which are further elaborated in the baseline scenario section, can be classified as follows:

- **Institutional gaps and barriers** in the coordination of activities to address climate change: this includes the absence of data-sharing procedures, the weaknesses in inter-sectoral and national coordination, and difficulties with mainstreaming climate change into decision-making and development policies
 - **Legal, regulatory and procedural gaps and barriers** in establishing proper mandates and reliable MRV tools to prepare Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventories and to track implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC);
 - **Lack of up-to-date climate data** (including emission factors in relevant national sectors), as well as **lack of protocols / methodologies / mechanisms** to collect and share the information. In other words, a robust and detailed MRV system is missing in Chad to prepare GHG inventories and to track NDC implementation;
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- Lack of capacities and technical expertise: the knowledge and capacities of national experts regarding compliance with the PA and for the implementation of its transparency requirements is insufficient. In-country experts are often unfamiliar with transparency-related activities and need to understand what transparency is about and its potential benefits. The country has insufficient qualified experts that are able to plan, set and achieve targets that are compliant with the transparency requirements of the PA.

2. The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

Chad is a sub-Saharan landlocked country with more than half (63%) of its territory being arid (MEFSD, 2001). This country is increasingly threatened by the adverse effects of climate variability and change, especially in sensitive sectors such as agriculture, livestock and water resources. Over the past 40 years, drought stands out as the most frequent hazard affecting large numbers of people in rural areas and their different income-generating activities. Outstanding among the impacts of climate change in this country, is the gradual disappearance of Lake Chad as a result of persistent droughts and human activity. The surface area of this lake water size reduced from 1339.018 to 130.686 km² (4.08%?3.39%) between 1987?2005 (Onamuti, Okogbue, and Orimoloye 2017).

In Chad, like elsewhere in the developing world, the call for climate action has increased amidst increasing pressure on the natural resource base of the economy. The impact of global warming is being felt across ecosystems in Chad, evidenced by the shrinking and biodiversity change of the Lake Chad basin.

The challenges associated with current risk reduction strategies include:

- ? political and institutional challenges in translating early warning into early action;
- ? communication challenges related to Early Warning Systems (EWS);
- ? conveying useful information in local languages and communicating EWS in remote areas;
- ? national-level mistrust of locally collected data, which are perceived to be inflated to leverage more relief resources;
- ? the call for improved user-friendliness of early warning information, including at smaller spatial scales;
- ? the need for increased capacity in national meteorological centres; and the need for better linkages between early warning, response, and prevention.

The knowledge base and capability of in-country experts regarding compliance with the Paris Agreement and particularly for the implementation of its transparency requirements at the national level is at an early stage of development. Many in-country experts are generally unfamiliar with transparency-related activities and the requirements thereof. Although some are aware of the transparency requirements, there are many others that need to understand what transparency all is about and its potential values. There is an inadequate number of qualified experts that can plan, set targets and achieve the targets set in conformity with the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. **Considering Chad's national circumstances, there is a need to increase the participation and the number of qualified women experts**

in all transparency activities. The CBIT project will ensure an equal opportunity for participation between men and women in the institutional arrangement and the workshops (training, consultation, validation, etc.).

In the case of Chad, there are still major structural gaps and obstacles to transparent reporting on GHG emissions and the impacts of climate policies and actions. The main gaps and obstacles can be classified as follows:

- Institutional gaps and barriers in the coordination of activities to combat climate change: this includes the absence of data-sharing procedures, weaknesses in cross-sectoral and national coordination, and the poor integration of climate change into decision-making and development policies;
- Legal, regulatory and procedural gaps and barriers in establishing appropriate mandates and reliable MRV tools for preparing greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and monitoring the implementation of NDCs;
- Lack of up-to-date climate data (including emission factors in the relevant national sectors), as well as a lack of protocols/methodologies/mechanisms for collecting and sharing information. In other words, Chad lacks a robust and detailed monitoring and evaluation system for preparing GHG inventories and monitoring the implementation of NDCs;
- Insufficient capacity and technical expertise: the knowledge and capacity of national experts regarding compliance with the PA and the implementation of its transparency requirements are insufficient. National experts are often unfamiliar with transparency-related activities and need to understand what transparency is and its potential benefits. The country does not have a sufficient number of qualified experts capable of planning, setting and achieving objectives in line with the transparency requirements of the PA.

Climate transparency were identified in the updated National Determined Contribution (NDC), submitted in October 2021. Specific capacity building needs have been identified by distinguishing between mitigation and adaptation needs.

The specific capacity-building needs for **mitigation** have been identified as follows: Setting up the National MRV agency involving the various sectors, which will enable the establishment of a national transparency system covering the regular updating of GHG inventories, the definition and reporting of mitigation action monitoring indicators and the necessary and received support; capacity-building in the field of national statistics and the definition of mitigation actions at sectoral level, particularly in the context of the energy transition (energy accounting, forecasting, programming of energy management actions, monitoring and evaluation of actions implemented, definition of new sectoral action plans, etc.), but also in other sectors such as agriculture, Land use, Land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) (with the establishment of a forest inventory and monitoring of the impact of actions over time) and waste treatment. Building the capacity of stakeholders to implement the carbon market mechanisms provided for in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, as well as technology transfers. In addition, the updated NDC highlighted the inadequacy of local capacity in the value chain of sustainable energy projects and the

limitations of statistical data on energy resources. To this end, specific needs for capacity building and technology transfer in the sustainable energy sector have been identified in the updated NDC.

In terms of **adaptation**, the needs relate to human, institutional and technical capacity building, financial support and technology transfer.

Human and institutional capacity-building needs:

- Informing, educating and communicating about climate risks and adaptation technologies (developing people's capacity to react);
- Strengthen the skills of stakeholders (especially women and farmers) in new technical itineraries as part of intensified and sustainable production methods;
- Support research and encourage technology transfer between research bodies and agro-sylvo-pastoral stakeholders;
- Support institutions in defining adaptation priorities according to socio-economic sectors in line with the needs of the population, and promote inter-sectoral coherence, particularly when drawing up the National Adaptation Plan.

Organisational capacity-building needs:

The country's civil society organisations and local authorities need to be strengthened in terms of:

- Defining a vision and strategy that will enable them to take better account of the concerns of disadvantaged and/or vulnerable groups;
- Defining appropriate organizational structures;
- Putting in place funding mechanisms and resource management systems (financial and human).

Technical organizational capacity-building needs:

- Local and regional authorities need capacity in participatory formulation and implementation of climate change adaptation strategies, programmes and projects that are integrated into local sustainable development plans;
- Actors need knowledge and know-how in : Construction of protective structures against the impacts of climate change; Design and implementation of more ecological modes of production and consumption; Identification of vulnerable species; Design and development of warning and disaster prevention systems as a result of climate change; Knowledge and know-how on active participatory research methods (devolved administrations), associations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), researchers and other development players ? this training should focus on the adaptation of vulnerable groups to the impacts of climate change.

Capacity-building needs in terms of access to information and knowledge:

- Development and implementation of a communication strategy between the administration coordinating the climate change component (Directorate for the fight against Climate Change - DLCC) and other development players;
- Development of a national awareness-raising, information and training programme on climate change or support for existing programmes;
- Support to be given to all relevant actors to participate in global, regional and sub-regional fora related to climate change;
- The need to inform and train leaders and facilitators of provincial, local and community forums on themes relating to the adaptation of vulnerable groups to climate change.

Research and development capacity-building needs:

- Support to identify and develop action research projects in the field of policy and regulation to increase the necessary know-how in voluntary carbon trading, the mobilisation of the resulting financing and transparent and equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms.
- Developing skilled human resources to manage climate change issues is therefore a priority for Chad. A short-, medium- and long-term training programme needs to be developed and implemented, focusing in particular on GHG inventories, scenario development, mitigation analysis, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, policy analysis, and the strengthening of national climate change coordination institutions.

To comply with the Paris Agreement, Chad must establish a functional transparency framework and acquire the capacity to carry out transparency activities on an ongoing basis. If this is achieved, the country will do more than comply with Article 13: it will have the knowledge and capacity to take decisive action to reduce vulnerability, commit to its strategic climate change ambitions and move towards sustainability.

Chad's climate change science and data resources provide an adequate information basis upon which to improve climate transparency by means of this CBIT project so as to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework. The climate information currently available is approximately one decade old. More recent data may exist, but it is not captured in the national systems; rather, it still lies in external sources which are not required to share such crucial information with the Government of Chad. Thus, this CBIT Project will seek to integrate existing and future information in the national information systems.

Under the Third National Communication (TNC) project, funded by the GEF, which was submitted to the UNFCCC in September 2021, the following outputs upon which this CBIT project will build have been delivered:

Output 2.3: Institutional Mechanisms in place to ensure successful implementation of the project

? Reconstitute Members of the Steering Committee (MSC) and National Team on Climate Change (NTCC) with clearly defined roles and tasks and flow of functions.

? Formulate and operationalize new collaborative mechanisms to ensure functional institutional arrangement under the NC project.

Output 3.1: NTCCs for GHG inventory reconstitute with clear roles, responsibilities, timelines and collaborative mechanism

? 3.1.1 Develop national manual/instructions for GHG data collection, documentation, archiving and QA/QC

Output 3.3: Emission trends and forecasts (projections) for the periods up to 2020, 2030 and 2050 developed

Output 3.5: Chapter on National GHG Inventory compiled, reviewed and included in TNC report

Output 4.2: Integrated climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation assessment on key sectors in high risk bioclimatic zones reviewed and updated, especially considering activity

? 4.2.3 Update the national climate change adaptation strategy by including emerging issues from the V&A studies and others.

Output 5.1: Climate change mitigation assessment options including emission scenarios developed

? 5.1.1 Identify and assess analytical tools and methodologies that are available for evaluating mitigation options and measures for GHG emission reduction.

? 5.1.2 Develop a tracking system to monitor on-going and expected climate change mitigation actions (policies and measures).

Output 5.3: National Action Plan on Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAP-NAMAs) for climate change developed.

Output 6.5: Capacity building needs for climate change analysed and report developed

? 6.5.1 Identify, analyse and prioritize capacity building needs for targeted institutions across sectors.

Output 6.6: Access to and use of information technology to ensure efficient exchange and sharing of information including development of a database for tracking climate-related support to contribute to building a domestic financial MRV facilitated.

? 6.6.1 Connect to existing and/or information exchange platforms for efficient information sharing. NTCCs on crosscutting issues

? 6.6.2 Develop a database for tracking climate-related support to contribute to building a domestic financial MRV

Output 7.2: Constraints and Gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs identified and reported

The First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) of the Republic of Chad, funded by the GEF, will provide an update of the Third National Communication. The preparation, being led by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), started in November 2018, but due to several challenges is now only expected to be completed in 2024.

The expected outputs of the BUR1 are as follows:

- ? National circumstances and Institutional Arrangements relevant for the preparation of NCs and BURs reviewed and updated.
- ? National Inventory of GHG from years 1995- 2017 provided.
- ? Description and analysis of the mitigation actions and their effects.
- ? Needs analysis and financial capabilities and technologies for mitigation.
- ? Support for the process of organizing the arrangements for the establishment of a national system for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV)

The focal point of the UNFCCC is in the Directorate for the fight against Climate Change (DLCC) of the Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development (MEFSD). The UNFCCC focal point is responsible for compiling national communications (NCs), GHG inventory reports and biennial update reports (BURs). This office makes the country compliant to UNFCCC requirements and other climate conventions. The DEELCC is also responsible for the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of various activities of the UNFCCC. This includes the pursuit of an enhanced transparency framework (ETF) as established by the Paris Agreement. This CBIT project is therefore the responsibility of MEFSD and it builds upon these existing efforts and initiatives.

The BUR1 will therefore be setting a good foundation for the CBIT activities and the resulting framework for transparency.

The successful implementation of the BUR1 project is expected to deliver the following on domestic MRV: under its Output 5.0: Domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of National Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) or other mitigation actions undertaken?:

- 5.1. Strengthen the technical capacities of national teams on identified needs and support received in workshops and seminars developed by national and international experts; including participation in national, regional and international workshops/ meetings/ workshops on MRV.
- 5.2. Assess and describe the national MRV arrangements relating to mitigation actions and their effects.
- 5.3. Design and establish a national system for MRV to support the implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA).
- 5.4. Identify and describe MRV arrangements related to the identified needs and support received.

5.5. Provide information on the protocols and operation procedures of the required MRV system, including required support for the process of developing the national institutional and legal framework for the establishment of the MRV system

5.6. Prepare a chapter on domestic MRV.

5.7. Organize a workshop to validate the chapter on MRV and incorporate in the final draft BUR1.

Chad climate-related policy framework

As a contribution to global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to strengthen resilience to climate change, Chad developed its 1st Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in 2015 and submitted its revised NDC in October 2021. Its NDC combines the vision of an emerging Chad by 2030 with a climate resilient low-carbon development pathway, focusing on the energy, agriculture/livestock, land use and forestry, waste sectors for mitigation, and the water, agriculture/agroforestry, livestock and fishing sectors for adaptation. The cost of national priorities, in terms of adaptation to climate change, are met on the one hand by the National Investment Plan for the Rural Sector (PNISR), covering the period 2014 ? 2020 and validated in 2014, and on the other by the meeting held by the Food Crisis Prevention Network (RPCA) in March 2015, which put forward the Country Resilience Priorities (PRP) Global Alliance for Resilience (AGIR) CHAD for implementation by 2020, which would help approx. 6.5 million people to escape food and nutritional insecurity. The PNISR, using an initial amount of 2,301.7 billion CFA francs for the period 2014-2020, estimate that, by 2030, by applying an annual population growth rate of 3.6% and an annual inflation rate of 2.9%, this amount will be 4,321 billion CFA francs. The overall cost of the AGIR CHAD PRP will be 775 billion CFA francs for a period of 5 years until 2020. According the revised NDC, the necessary funding required to implement the NDC adaptation component would need to start from 281 million USD per year in 2021 to increase up to 483 million USD per year in 2030 , in order to establish a climate resilient development pathway. For the mitigation component, the cumulative unconditional and conditional targets set a reduction of 19.3% of GHG emissions in comparison to the reference scenario (BaU) by 2030, leading to a reduction of. 88,350 kt CO₂eq. The investment needed to implement the NDC mitigation actions is estimated at 6.7 billion USD.

The issue of environmental protection is enshrined in articles 47 and 52 of the Constitution of Chad, and Act N°014/PR/1998 defines the general principles for protecting the environment. Article 52 gives every citizen the duty to respect and protect the environment Articles 47, 48 and 52 of the Chad?s constitution therefore form the basis upon which policy actions and laws promoting sound environmental protection and management are drawn from. Chad?s Environmental Policy followed a series of Government actions to put environmental issues on the priority agenda. A National Environmental Policy (NEP) was adopted in 1993 to provide the framework for the implementation of the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP). Chad has also ratified several Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). For instance, Chad is actively working towards effective and sustainable implementation of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). Chad signed and ratified the

UNFCCC on 30 April 1993. Since then, the country has produced the Initial, Second and Third National Communications, in accordance with the relevant UNFCCC provisions. Therefore, the country has strong intentions to contribute to the global climate change action. Chad is highly vulnerable to a changing climate given the fragility of its Sahelian ecosystems and its natural resource-based economy, with climate-sensitive sectors.

Chad intends to reinforce environmental protection, GHG emissions mitigation measures and adaptation actions with respect to climate change. The livelihood of most poor and vulnerable populations is increasingly affected by major climate risks and natural hazards. Chad ranks 79th globally in terms of climate-related hazard and exposure. Droughts, extreme precipitation and temperature not only pose an immediate challenge to human life but also to the livelihoods of a significant share of Chad's population depending on agriculture and livestock. To mitigate risks and adapt to climate impacts, Chad has submitted and ratified its Nationally Determined Contribution through a variety of current and planned initiatives including the National Adaptation Programme of Action for Climate Change (adopted in 2009), National Strategy to Combat Climate Change in Chad and a variety of regional adaptation and preservation projects, particularly in the Lake Chad basin.

The Government's reform agenda encompasses a robust institutional framework for environmental protection. The National Development Plan (NDP 2017-2023) includes a pillar dedicated to environmental protection and adaptation to climate change built on four key elements: (i) the protection of Lake Chad and other critical ecosystems; (ii) improved land management in rural and urban areas; (iii) the mitigation of risks related to natural disasters; and (iv) the fight against desertification and the conservation of biodiversity. The 1998 Environmental Code was augmented in 2009 by a decree on pollution and environmental damage.

National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process: In 2004 to 2012, the GEF supported Chad in the Preparation of the National Action Program for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAPA), which was the first such. The first objective of NAPA was to identify urgent needs in terms of adaptation to the negative impacts of climate change. Several priority sectors were considered based on the consequences of climate change and their vulnerability to climate variability and extremes. The process identified adaptation options and prioritized them in order to make known the major needs of Chad in terms of adaptation to climate change. The adaptation measures identified were aligned to national development policies. The NAPA process strengthened the human and institutional capacities of Chad and encouraged the transfer of technologies necessary for the implementation of adaptation options making it possible to mitigate the negative effects of climate change. It also deepened the identified adaptation projects and recorded in the Initial National Communication. Finally, the capacity and needs for its implementation were documented for strengthening. Later, GEF funded the 'Chad National Adaptation Plan Advancement Project' intended to integrate climate change adaptation into medium- and long-term planning and budgeting of climate-sensitive sectors to support the nation in achieving its Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement as well as global goals for low-carbon climate-resilient development. The project was designed to promote the institutional capacities required for the effective integration of climate change adaptation into planning and budgeting. The training programmes supported the identification and prioritisation of adaptation options, which were subsequently integrated into sector and local planning and budgeting frameworks and processes.

Besides the international cooperation projects indicated below, Chad has participated in activities targeting the Francophone Cluster of the Partnership for Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA).

Summary of Project with key development partners

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (USD)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)/ GEF	<p>Chad: Preparation of the Third National Communication (TNC) under the UNFCCC</p> <p>GEF enabling activities[5]</p>	Facilitation of the Third National Communication preparation and submission.	<p>Reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).</p> <p>The CBIT project will use the experience of the country in preparation of the TNC, to enhance the transparency framework and the consecutive national reporting under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement (PA). The CBIT is complementary to the GEF Enabling Activities projects. The CBIT project will ensure a full coordination between projects, avoiding duplication of efforts, and exploiting synergies.</p>	<p>2012 ? 2022</p> <p>US\$ 540,000</p>
UNEP/ GEF	<p>Republic of Chad: Preparation of Initial Biennial Update Report (BUR1) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.</p> <p>GEF enabling activities5</p>	Facilitation of BUR1 preparation and submission.	<p>Reports to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>The CBIT project will use the experience of the country in preparation of the BUR1, to enhance the transparency framework and the consecutive national reporting under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement (PA). The CBIT is complementary to the GEF Enabling Activities projects. The CBIT project will ensure a full coordination between projects, avoiding duplication of efforts, and exploiting synergies.</p>	<p>2017 ? 2024</p> <p>US\$ 382,000</p>

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (USD)
UNDP/GEF	National Adaptation Plan (NAP)	<p>Approved by GEF (funded by Least Developed Countries Fund - LDCF) on 05 Mar 2018, it is under implementation by UNDP. The objective is to integrate climate change adaptation into medium- and long-term planning and budgeting of climate-sensitive sectors to support the nation in achieving its Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement as well as global goals for low-carbon climate-resilient development. It was designed to deliver two outcomes:</p> <p>Outcome 1: An integrated information system, including a reliable database of climate and socioeconomic data, supports the integration of adaptation into policy and decision-making processes</p> <p>Outcome 2: Institutional capacities are strengthened in key sectors and regions to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into planning and budgeting</p>	<p>The NAP supports the creation of an integrated information system, including a reliable database of climate and socioeconomic data, supports the integration of adaptation into policy and decision-making processes.</p> <p>The experience of the reliable database implemented under the NAP, will be used by the CBIT to build a database on mitigation.</p> <p>The enhanced transparency framework as a result of the CBIT project will improve the overall coordination mechanism of the climate change actions (both mitigation and adaptation).</p>	<p>2018 ? 2023</p> <p>US\$5.775 million</p> <p>The total funding from the LDCF towards the LDCs? NAP processes amounts to \$74.6 million as of June 30, 2019. This support includes several projects that explicitly seek to advance NAP processes in several countries (including Chad) in addition to targeted technical assistance for tailored one-on-one support that continues to be provided through the LDCF-financed NAP Global Support Program (GSP). The SCCF support amounting to \$5.1 million seeks to</p>

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (USD)
				<p>complement the LDCF initiatives by assisting non-LDC developing countries with their country-driven processes to advance NAPs.</p>

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (USD)
UNEP/Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN)/GEF	Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) phase III	<p>The TNA Phase III project to support 22 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least developed countries (LDCs) and Ukraine was endorsed by the GEF CEO in March 2018. The countries in Africa are Benin, Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Eritrea, Guinea, Liberia, Malawi, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda;</p> <p>The objective is to provide participating countries targeted financial and technical support to prepare new or updated and improved TNAs, including Technology Action Plans (TAPs), for prioritized technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, support adaptation to climate change, and are consistent with Nationally Determined Contributions and national sustainable development objectives.</p>	<p>It supports frameworks TNAs and TAPs doe technologies that reduce GHG emissions and other aspirations of NDCs. Therefore, it is consistent with CBIT.</p> <p>The CBIT will use the technology options developed by the TNA to build projection scenarios and establish a link between both databases (CBIT and TNA).</p>	<p>2018 ? 2023</p> <p>US\$ 142,000</p>

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (USD)
AfDB/GEF (LDCF)	Chad: Strengthening Rural and Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Variability by the Provision of Water Supply and Sanitation in Chad	This project (under development) seeks to strengthen rural and urban resilience to climate change and variability by the provision of water supply and sanitation in Chad. The project's strategy is to reduce vulnerability, increase adaptive capacity, and to enhance transfer of adaptation technology. The project is structured around four components: (i) mainstream climate adaptation into the updated water and sanitation masterplan; (ii) improve access to climate-resilient water supply and sanitation; (iii) strengthen climate information and early warning systems; and (iv) improve knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation. The LDCF resources will cover additional costs of increasing the resilience of the communities in the project area from climate variability and risks through: hard infrastructure, through incorporating climate change into the national water supply and sanitation	<p>The project seeks to strengthen climate information and early warning systems; and to improve knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>This project collects climate change information that will be useful for the scenario projections and for the information sharing platform that will be established by the CBIT.</p>	2021 ?2025 US\$ 23.4 million

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (USD)
		<p>masterplan, and using the local water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) committees to disseminate awareness of climate change and how to use water efficiently and plan for improved ground water management through strengthening the weather and ground water based monitoring, information, and early warning systems. Mapping of the groundwater resources and installation of ground water monitoring stations will enable certainty in siting of groundwater wells which would not dry out during extreme dry weather events. The use of remote sensing for monitoring groundwater abstraction and use is innovative for Chad and the technique can provide objective measurements at potentially large scales, with quasi-continuous cover at low costs, and has high replication potential. The project will directly benefit an estimated 4.7 million people</p>		

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (USD)
		and place 1,100 hectares of land under more climate resilient management.		
UNEP/GEF	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency Global Support Programme	The project is aimed at assisting developing countries in the transition to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and its Biennial Transparency Reports under the Paris Agreement through offering various support modalities, including trainings, workshops, quality review of national reports and facilitating knowledge exchange through regional networks on transparency.	The project will maintain a two-way flow of information with the CBIT GSP: it will use its platform as a means of disseminating information, and it will also participate in capacity-strengthening workshops and other initiatives organized by the CBIT GSP.	2023 ? 2028 Global support budget of US\$ 6,567,547
NDC Partnership GEF, UNDP Climate Promise, ICAT, NAP-GN, EU	Revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)	With various technical and financial supports, the project revised the engagement and ambition of the country	Will be the main document that will be used to build the transparency framework in Chad. CBIT project will consider inputs from the NDC and contribute to the establishment of the tracking process of NDCs implementation.	2021 ? 2022 Budget: Not determined (Technical support provided).

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (USD)
National Water Fund (FNE)/GCF	<p>Capacity building activities for NDA and key stakeholders.</p> <p>Preparation of the country programming.</p>	<p>Strengthen the capacity of NDA and stakeholders to prepare projects and track climate finance mobilized.</p> <p>The second readiness aims to operationalize the Chad Country Programme through increased national capacity & a strong pipeline of projects. The objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the institutional capacities of Chad's key climate stakeholders, in particular the NDA to lead and coordinate national responses and strategies in the face of climate change with a focus on the gaps that hinder the mobilization of resources from international climate funds, particularly those of the GCF. • Operationalize the No-Objection Procedure. • Develop a strong pipeline of 	<p>The expected impact is for Chad to reduce its climate investment deficit and make significant progress towards low-carbon and climate resilient development.</p> <p>Data and information from the financial support needed and received will be useful for the CBIT project.</p> <p>The projects will maintain flow of information on the complementarity of MRV system on tracking climate finance flows in the country.</p>	<p>2020 ? 2025</p> <p>US\$ 504,161</p>

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (USD)
		<p>projects with GCF concept notes ready to be submitted.</p> <p>? Mobilize the national Private Sector for an active engagement with the GCF and investments in the fields of mitigation and adaptation to climate change.</p>		

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (USD)
FAO/GCF- READINESS	Strengthening capacities and partnerships for assessing mitigation and adaptation opportunities and enabling their implementation in the forestry and land use sector in the context of the Great Green Wall (GGW)	<p>Main objectives are:</p> <p>? Prepare and enable the GGW countries to feed, inform and contribute to the formulation and implementation process of the multi-country project under development and in alignment with the priorities identified in the country program.</p> <p>? Allow the creation of an enabling environment for Chad to successfully invest in future climate change related diversified initiative to be prioritised and to define the national activities as part of the update of GGW strategy and the regional multi country program under formulation.</p>	<p>Linkage of some activities to CBIT:</p> <p>Appropriate climate technology solutions identified and prioritised in accordance with national strategies and plans.</p> <p>Periodic participatory review and updating of the climate finance country program.</p> <p>Inform and provides data and information generated to facilitate national communications, BUR, BTR related to climate change.</p> <p>Strengthen existing data gaps by filling data gaps at national level needed for the completion of baseline and climate impact assessments using tools such as SHARP and MOSAICC.</p> <p>Similar activities with the CBIT like Quantify carbon emission reduction with the use of ex ante carbon (ex-act) and removals potential from identified interventions.</p>	<p>2020-2021</p> <p>US\$ 359,903</p>

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (USD)
European Union	The Global Climate Change Alliance Plus Initiative (GCCA+) Adaptation to the Effects of Climate Change and Development of Renewable Energy in Chad	Enhance the resilience of energy sector	Data from the energy sector will be provided to the CBIT project.	2014 ? 2020 EUR 4,650,000
World Bank	Climate Resilience and Sustainable Agricultural Productivity Project (ProPAD)	Enhance the resilience of the agriculture sector.	Data from the agriculture sector will be provided to the CBIT project.	2018 ? 2023 US\$ 41 million
French Development Agency (FDA)/EU	PASTOR: structuring the pastoral development	Main objective is to contribute to the rational and sustainable use of pastoral resources by considering the needs of local populations and developing their resilience in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas in nine provinces of Chad.	Data from this project in the field of pastoralism will provide inputs for the exchanges and trainings planned in the CBIT project.	2015-2021 EUR 28 million

[5] TNC and BUR1 are GEF projects related to Climate Change enabling activities portfolio.

3. The proposed alternative scenario with the proposed project, with a brief description of the expected outcomes and components of the project:

This project will assist Chad overcome the barriers that prevent the country from meeting its international commitments as set out in Articles 4 and 13 of the Paris Agreement. The proposal is in line with UNDP's

Strategic Plan signature solution 3, output 3.1 : Institutional systems to manage multi-dimensional risks and shocks strengthened at regional, national and sub-national levels

The project is structured under one substantive component, Monitoring & Evaluation, Knowledge Management and Project Management Cost. All the outputs will arise from activities that aim at making Chad effective in Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) and able to comply the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

Project Component 1: Strengthening Chad's capacity to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policymaking and reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Expected Outcome 1: Chad takes concrete actions to collect and process climate change data, submit GHG inventories and track NDCs, to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

The current (limiting) behavior that will be addressed to support realization of the outcome	Desired/transformation behavior
<p>The purpose of sharing and compiling data is not clear among stakeholders; clear roles and responsibilities are missing; and capacity is lacking on the methodologies and tools to apply. This leads to inability in allocating resources to data management.</p>	<p>Stakeholder consultations, capacity-building activities and formal agreements related to systematic data compiling will help support the change of attitude towards data management. All involved actors understand their roles in the institutional arrangements and the purpose of generating, sharing, storing, analysing and compiling data.</p>
<p>Insufficient reliable, accessible, and structured climate data in key sectors. Data management is not seen as a priority and is not being perceived as a resource to design climate policies and plan for an efficient NDC implementation process. Few individuals and institutions have the knowledge that would allow them to take more informed decisions.</p>	<p>Access to climate data through the online climate transparency portal will improve evidence-based climate planning. Climate data will be presented in a clear way, thus leading to more awareness about climate change at different levels of the society. The operationalization of the online portal will lead to informing the public and raising awareness, and consequently to increased awareness and involvement of a wide range of stakeholders where the fight against climate change will be more fully integrated into all aspects and levels of society.</p>
<p>Government staff is not able to improve the quality of data reported due to capacity, financial and technical constraints in the collection and management of GHG and related data.</p>	<p>Furthermore, adopting appropriate tools and training staff and stakeholders concerned will strengthen capacities in collecting and managing climate change data, including interpreting, and storing data and updating databases.</p>

Output 1.1. Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs), formal institutional agreements and an official document establishing the inter-ministerial coordination mechanism to enhance and operationalize the national transparency framework and ensure sustainability.

Output 1.1 will result in the establishment of an inter-ministerial coordination framework and focal points (encouraging women nomination) in each of the four key sectors (energy / agriculture & livestock / land

use & forestry / waste) which will ensure that established capacity is sustainable in the long term by avoiding that changes in one ministry would undo or negatively impact the established/strengthened capacity resulting from this project. Inter-ministerial coordination will also ensure that project results and NDC tracking information is higher up on the agenda of other ministries and help raise awareness on potential GHG mitigation options in those ministries.

The project will rely on the data base hosted by the MEFSD, on the existing sectoral databases and the AGORA 30 platform (lead Chad) whose operationalization is limited. The major challenge faced by these existing databases, concerns strengthening the institutional framework, technical and material capacities, operationalization and synergy of action between those databases.

This enhanced institutional arrangement will establish a sustainable framework of information sharing, as well as the coordination of the climate action reporting process. A special focus will be dedicated to the inclusion of women in the institutional arrangement bodies (at least 30% of women).

The expected ministries, institutions and other stakeholders that will take place in the above-mentioned institutional arrangements for inter-ministerial coordination on climate transparency are:

? Ministry of the Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development

? Ministry in charge of Energy,

? Ministry of Transport, Civil Aviation and National Meteorology (MTCANM)

? Ministry of Agriculture Production and Transformation

? Ministry of Economy, Plan, and Cooperation

? Ministry of Territorial Administration

? Ministry of Women and Early Childhood

? Ministry of Posts and Digital Economy

? National Institute for Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED)

? Council of Chambers

? National Council of Chadian Employers (CNPT)

? Association of SMEs

? Academia

The engagement with the stakeholders will take place via structured meetings, interviews, workshops, and consultations. By understanding needs and expectations, communicating regularly and effectively, building relationships, seeking stakeholders' feedback and being proactive, the project aims to effectively engage stakeholders, ensure political buy-in, leverage insights, and contributions to address challenges, achieve consensus and deliver successful outputs.

Activities under this output include:

1.1.1. Conduct stakeholders? (i.e., ministries and other institutions) mapping and analysis (to be undertaken in conjunction with activity 1.3.1);

1.1.2. Draft and propose for adoption formal institutional arrangements and legal framework to collect, share and manage GHG Inventory data in a continuous and sustainable manner, establishing data collection and processing hubs in each of the four key sectors.

1.1.3. Draft and propose for adoption formal institutional arrangements and legal framework to enhance the existing coordination framework for NDC tracking (on climate action, support needed and received and/or vulnerability & adaptation, where needed) in a continuous and sustainable manner and strengthen the framework for inter-ministerial coordination.

1.1.4. Build the capacities of the established institutional arrangement bodies (training on the ETF requirements, equipment for data-sharing, etc.)

Deliverables under this output include the following:

Deliverable 1.1.1. Report on mapping, analysis and stakeholder engagement (including a SWOT and gender analysis of the existing institutional arrangement) as well as assessment of the legal and regulatory framework on climate initiatives, an overview of available data on change climate,

Deliverable 1.1.2. Documents on the institutional arrangements and legal framework establishing the processes enabling the four clusters to collect and manage GHG inventory data are prepared and submitted for approval;

Deliverable 1.1.3. Documents on institutional arrangements and legal framework to collect and manage NDC monitoring data are prepared and submitted for approval;

Deliverable 1.1.4. Draft memoranda of understanding, establishing the interministerial coordination mechanism, for approval by the Government..

Deliverable 1.1.5. Institutional bodies are trained on the ETF requirements and have operational equipment.

This coordination framework will be strengthened, institutionalized and will function as hubs for data collection, sharing and processing. Linkages between the hubs and the center will be strengthened; and information and knowledge management structures will be enhanced to efficiently compile data and information in reports and inventories for international review or analysis. This output will also strengthen gender focal points on climate change in the key institutions. Data collecting, processing and sharing arrangements will be formalized and operational and linkages between the hubs and the MEFS and Ministry of Transport, Civil Aviation and National Meteorology (MTCANM) established and strengthened. Their roles will be institutionalized to ensure sustainability and mainstreaming of transparency activities, particularly, in the public sector. These hubs will have focal points responsible for sector coordination. Formal cooperation between government, CSOs, private sector and academia

will also be defined and institutionalized. Integration of enhanced MRV capacity into policy and decision-making processes will help identify the most cost-efficient GHG mitigation options and support acceleration of the achievement of the NDCs. The inter-ministerial coordination mechanism will provide a platform through which data and information gained by the enhanced MRV capacity will be used to influence policy and decision-making processes in the relevant ministries and government agencies including parliament, district and lower-level local councils, CSOs and academia.

The proposed scope of work aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions (GEF/C50/06):

Activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities:

(a) Support to national institutions to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies, strategies, and programs to enhance transparency;

(b) identification, dissemination and reporting of best/good practices for institutional strengthening and national network of practitioners;

(c) Assistance with deployment and enhancement of information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs.

Output 1.2. Technical support, training and tools provided to key stakeholders, including at least 30% of women, in Chad to prepare and submit transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories.

This will be achieved through building the capacity of key stakeholders to collect, process and supply gender disaggregated data using developed processing protocols into the GHG emissions inventory and MRV system. Chad's National Communication to the UNFCCC highlights the need to strengthen capacity by conducting training of personnel in the collection and management of GHG and related data, including data interpretation, storage and updating of databases.

Activities under this output include:

1.2.1. Identify and strengthen the capacities of field teams in key sectors (energy/agriculture and livestock/land use and forestry/waste) in the collection, processing and analysis of GHG data.

1.2.2. Adapt tools and protocols to the national context and test them in the GHG Inventory elaboration.

1.2.3. Develop 02 emission factors for agriculture/livestock and energy sectors for emission category 1 and 2, based on the Tier 2 methodology of the IPCC.

1.2.4. Adapt Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) tools to the Chadian context and adopt them in climate transparency reporting.

1.2.5. Develop a long-term Capacity Development **Plan**, including a 'Training of Trainers' scheme for continuous capacity building and institutional development, **with emphasis on gender** mainstreaming.

1.2.6. Undertake **training of trainers' programs** to 15 to 20 people **including 30% of women** (from the Hubs and MEFSD) in improvement of GHG inventories and emission projections, based on IPCC 2006 latest guidelines/tools.

1.2.7. Scale up lessons learned and best practices **on transparency activities** through peer exchange programs for stakeholders **at national level (public, private, academic, civil society sectors) and also at international level through networking and CBIT Global Support Programme.**

Deliverables under this output include the following:

Deliverable 1.2.1. A document describing a capacity development needs and plan, including a 'Training of Trainers' program for continued capacity building and institutional development.

Deliverable 1.2.2. Report containing guidelines and instructions on the use of tools and protocols for the development of the GHG inventory adapted to the national context.

Deliverable 1.2.3. **Report on 02 country-specific emission factors developed for agriculture/livestock and energy sectors, including methodologies, tools and assumptions adopted as well as a calculation report.**

Deliverable 1.2.4. Report on the use of **QA/QC** tools and protocols proposed by the relevant stakeholders. **Quality Assurance/Quality Control Plan for reporting to the UNFCCC, including Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) based on the 2006 IPCC guidelines and 2019 refinement.**

Deliverable 1.2.5. A long-term Capacity Development **Plan**, including a 'Training of Trainers (ToT)' scheme for continuous capacity building and institutional development, **with emphasis on gender mainstreaming. The ToT program hosted by the COTNACC (National Technical Committee on Climate Change) composed of high-level technical experts from public ministries, civil society, research centers and the private sector.**

Deliverable 1.2.6. Training of trainers reports for Hub and MEFSD actors in improvement of GHG inventories and emissions projections, with information on the attendance of women.

Deliverable 1.2.7. Report on Scaling up lessons learned and best practices **on transparency activities through peer exchange programs for stakeholders at national level (public, private, academic, civil society sectors) and at international level through networking and CBIT Global Support Programme.**

The proposed scope of work aligns to the following activities listed in the CBIT national programming directions for the National Level (GEF/C50/06) with activities to strengthen national institutions, such as: (c) assistance with deployment and enhancement of information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs, as well as with activities to provide relevant tools, such as (d) access

to tools and templates, (e) Activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provision stipulated in Article 13. (f) development of country-specific emissions factors.

Output 1.3. Technical support, training and tools provided to key stakeholders, including at least 30% of women, in Chad to track Nationally Determined Contributions (Mitigation/Adaptation) and support needed and received.

This output will put in place a domestic Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system, with an online national climate transparency portal. It will commence with an analysis of current MRV practices and gaps. This will avoid duplication/overlap and compliment other initiatives present in Chad. The process will borrow from successful cases elsewhere, particularly in African states.

The online portal will be tested and operationalized under this output. Data from the National GHG inventories and BURs will be stored and made publicly available through the online climate transparency portal to be established. This will be accompanied by procurement of state-of-the art equipment and tools for data collection. Field data teams from the key emission sectors (energy / agriculture & livestock / land use & forestry / waste) will be convened and trained in collection, processing and transmission of data.

Activities under this output include:

1.3.1. Conduct an analysis of practices and gaps in the current MRV system (to be undertaken in conjunction with activity 1.1.1).

1.3.2. Design, test and operationalize a national MRV system, with an online climate transparency portal.

1.3.3. Design monitoring indicators for (i) the implementation of NDCs, (ii) the support needed and received.

1.3.4. Develop tools, models, protocols and guidelines to track the above indicators.

1.3.5. Inform and raise awareness among local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on the enhanced transparency requirements, including: (i) GHG emissions; (ii) mitigation measures; (iii) monitoring the support needed and received; (iv) Use and management of the online climate transparency portal.

1.3.6. Participate in the CBIT global coordination platform and other stakeholder exchange activities on climate transparency.

1.3.7. Provide training of trainers to 15-20 people, including 30% of women (from the Hubs and MTCANM) on the national MRV system and online climate transparency portal, monitoring of NDCs, and on providing information in the CBIT global coordination platform.

Deliverables under this output include the following:

Deliverable 1.3.1. Report including recommendations on the best IT solution to establish the online climate transparency portal in support of the national MRV system.

Deliverable 1.3.2. Report on the creation and operation of the online climate transparency portal to support the national MRV system.

Deliverable 1.3.3. A National Climate Transparency Manual detailing: processes and data management steps to support the MRV system; country-specific tools, templates, protocols and guidelines to monitor NDC implementation, including support needed and received.

Deliverable 1.3.4. Report of the meetings with local authorities and other stakeholders on the enhanced transparency requirements.

Deliverable 1.3.5. Awareness raising activities report, with information on the attendance of women, on the ETF: (i) GHG inventory (ii) mitigation measures, (iii) tracking support needed and received; (iv) using and managing the online climate transparency portal.

Deliverable 1.3.6. Reports of participation in regional MRV network meetings and annual global CBIT workshops

Deliverable 1.3.7. Training of trainers reports for Hub and MTCANM actors the national MRV system and online climate transparency portal, monitoring of NDCs, and on providing information in the CBIT global coordination platform, with information on the attendance of women.

Output 1.3 is related to CBIT Programming Priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06), in relation to activities meant to avail relevant tools, such as

? Access to tools, database systems for implementation of enhanced transparency-related activities, and

? Country-specific training on transparency activities.

This Project has one substantive component and one outcome to be achieved through three outputs. The outputs elaborated herein above are aligned to Paragraph 18 of the Programming Directions for the CBIT which is to: a) strengthen national transparency related institutions to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies, strategies, and programs to enhance transparency, including the identification and dissemination of good practices for Chad's institutional strengthening and national network of practitioners; b) support on how to integrate knowledge from transparency initiatives into national policy and decision-making; and (c) assist the deployment and enhancement of information and knowledge management structure to meet the needs of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Further, information on project implementation and lessons learnt will be continuously shared with the UNEP-

GEF CBIT Global Support Program, in order to make such information available to other Parties and initiatives while at the same time benefitting, through the platform, from other parties' experience.

In addition to the above substantive component, project also has following 2 components dedicated to Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management.

Project Component 2: Monitoring and Evaluation

Expected Outcome 2: Project is effectively monitored and evaluated, including gender consideration.

Output 2.1: Monitoring and evaluation products are delivered

Activities under this output include:

- 2.1.1. Organize a kick-off workshop and confirm the project baseline and indicators.
- 2.1.2. Monitor and assess project implementation and results as they affect both women and men on an ongoing basis.
- 2.1.3. Present project status and lessons learned to the Project Manager and Project Steering Committee as well as the GEF in the form of an annual Project Implementation management decision.
- 2.1.4. Carry out a final evaluation within six months before the end of the project.
- 2.1.5. Prepare and submit a final report to UNDP and the implementing partner.

Deliverables under this output include the following:

- Deliverable 2.1.1. Baseline and project indicators, including gender dimension.
- Deliverable 2.1.2. Annual project implementation reports (PIR).
- Deliverable 2.1.3. MTR and Final project evaluation reports.
- Deliverable 2.1.4. Final project report

Project Component 3: Knowledge management

Expected Outcome 3: The results of the project are used and serve as a basis for other similar initiatives

Output 3.1: Lessons learned and good practices shared with other Parties through the Global Coordination Platform and other cooperation networks, with inclusion on results from gender consideration.

Activities under this output include:

- 3.1.1. Collect/Archive lessons learned from the project and results during its implementation.
- 3.1.2. Share models, lessons learned and best practices with all relevant stakeholders in Chad.
- 3.1.3. Share models, lessons learned and best practices with other Parties through the Global Coordination Platform and other regional and global cooperation networks.
- 3.1.4. Participate in selected regional and global CBIT workshops.

Deliverables under this output include the following:

Deliverable 3.1.1. Supports for capitalizing on good practices established.

Deliverable 3.1.2. Reports from regional and global CBIT workshops.

Deliverable 3.1.3. Communication strategy fulfilled.

4. Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

This CBIT project is addressing GEF Focal Area Climate Mitigation 3-8 ?Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency?. The GEF-7 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy aims to support developing countries to make transformational shifts towards low emission and climate-resilient development pathways. The CBIT, as per paragraph 85 of the COP decision adopting the Paris Agreement, complies with this Focal Area Strategy by:

- Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities;
 - Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities;
- and

- Assisting in the improvement of transparency over time.

The project addresses the need for enabling conditions to mainstream climate change concerns into the national planning and development agenda through its support for enabling activities, including obligations of the Convention and the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency through sound data, analysis, and policy frameworks.

The project is well aligned with the transparency-related activities of the Proposed Programming Priorities specified under paragraph 18 (national level) in the CBIT Programming Directions (GEF/C50/06). The alignment of the specific project outputs with the CBIT Programming Directions can be found under each respective output in section 3 above.

5. Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions to the baseline from the baseline, the GEF Trust Fund (GEFTF), Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), Special Climate Fund (SCCF), and co-financing

The CBIT programme is designed to improve mandatory reporting of signatories of the UNFCCC. As such, this project is financed on full agreed cost basis. In the case of this programme, eligible activities have been described in the GEF document Programming directions for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (GEF/C.50/06). The activities of this project are consistent with the scope of the programming directions. Co-financing is not a necessary requirement for this project, however the government of Chad, through the Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development has anticipated contributing to the project with an in-kind co-financing of US\$ 200,000. This amount will be further confirmed during the project development phase.

In addition, cost-effectiveness will be ensured as the CBIT project will leverage on the results from past initiatives (such as Chad's TNC, submitted in September 2021), coordinate with other related projects under development (such as the BUR1, planned to be completed in 2024), and rely on national resources and structures already in place in the country.

Business as Usual (without project)	Incremental Benefits (with project ?contributions to the baseline)
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Business as Usual (without project)	Incremental Benefits (with project ?contributions to the baseline)
<p>Weak institutional coordination in reporting resulting in reports that lack integrity and may not pass peer review</p> <p>MRV system is in place but will not be fully operational due little or non-existent capacity.</p>	<p>This project will strengthen the capacity of the Climate Change Department to coordinate, lead, plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate programs, strategies and policies to enhance transparency.</p> <p>The project will also promote a diversity of approaches and initiatives with the purpose of increasing transparency and broadening stakeholder participation and confidence by providing free and open methods, data, and tools that are complementary to mandated reporting by national governments</p> <p>The reporting system will be guided by the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? transparency in data sources, definitions, methodologies and assumptions. ? Promoting ICTU (Information Clear, Transparent and Understandable) requirements in information and data management. ? free and open methods, data, and tools, which are truly ?barrier free? to all stakeholders. ? increased participation and accountability of stakeholder?s complementarity to mandated reporting by countries. ? promotion of accuracy, consistency, completeness and comparability of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission estimates. ? harmonized reference data and modalities for transparency and accountability in the land-use sector. that acknowledge the abundance of available data and tools. ? Good practice guidelines will be updated to reflect the availability of information derived from high- resolution global remote sensing images that can be used to complement national and local monitoring efforts for mitigation purposes. ? Given the diversity of methods, data and definitions, specific attention will be given to safeguarding interoperability between approaches to enable convergence toward common estimates (such as actual emission reductions to be compensated for). ? Datasets and services will be compatible with definitions and standards used in Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) GHG accounting and resulting uncertainties will be quantified and reduced by comparing datasets and harmonizing definitions. ? Multiple sources and types of monitoring and reporting (i.e. national forest monitoring system, independent monitoring, private sector commitment tracking) will co-exist and be integrated into a multi-level, flexible and diverse system. ? The project will promote a transdisciplinary approach which will lead to much-needed transformational changes to realize the full potential of the Paris Agreement, and beyond. ? Knowledge sharing platforms will be established including development of expert community-consensus guidance and training materials to make the best use of available data and information sources. This will increase opportunities for participation, transparency and stakeholder maturity.

Business as Usual (without project)	Incremental Benefits (with project ?contributions to the baseline)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? A continuous data user?producer dialog will be established to improve independent monitoring practices. ? A framework for assessing and communicating the readiness levels of monitoring methods will be developed to track progress and inform countries on maturity, characteristics (precision, accuracy) and trade-offs of technologies. ? The resulting monitoring and reporting system will lead to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Increased participation and accountability of stakeholders. ? Increased transparency of data sources, methodologies and assumptions with open methods, data, and tools ? all free and accessible to all stakeholders. ? Increased attention to accuracy, completeness and consistency of GHG emission estimates. ? All data and information services will be kept compatible with IPCC definitions and standards ensuring GHG accounting and resulting uncertainties will be quantified and reduced. ? Multiple partner centres for sourcing, monitoring and reporting data with a formal arrangement with MEFS and Ministry of Transport, Civil Aviation and National Meteorology (MTCANM) integrated into a multi-stakeholder, flexible, open and diverse system. ? Knowledge exchange and sharing forums to be established that will lead to an expert community, thus increasing opportunities for participation and enhanced transparency.

6. Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

In Chad, a transition to low-carbon development pathways is a paramount ambition of the Government. As committed under the country?s conditional emission reduction, the potential reduction in emission could be as high as 71% between 2016 and 2030 in comparison with reference scenario.

The NDC combines the vision of an emerging Chad with a climate-resilient, low-carbon development path, focusing on the water, agriculture/agroforestry, livestock and fisheries sectors, as well as cross-cutting axes (capacity building, technologies, rainfall forecasts, risk management, etc.). Chad's ambitions have been revised upwards, pending support from the various technical and financial partners in the priority sectors for both mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

This NDC provides for a cumulative reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 of 88,350 kt CO₂eq (unconditional and conditional measures), with an overall mitigation target of 19.3% compared with the

baseline scenario. The investment required to implement the NDC mitigation actions is estimated at USD 6,700.2m.

This project will support Chad to track its agenda towards that path for the various national and international frameworks geared towards reduction of emissions and transparency.

Chad's NDC aims to promote sector-specific policies which mainstream adaptation and mitigation activities, as well as implementation frameworks that foster technology transfer and development as well as capacity-building. Hence, climate change mitigation activities contribute to international efforts, while adaptation interventions ensure sustainable development with an increased resilience for the national economy. As previously mentioned, there is still significant uncertainty about future emissions. This project will reduce those uncertainties and ensure that Chad's contribution to global emissions reduction are more accurately measured and monitored.

This project is linked to the GEF-7 climate change mitigation focal area, Indicator 3 on MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data. The indicator has 10 levels and the baseline and target will be set during project development.

7. Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up:

Innovation

Through this project, Chad will implement an integrated monitoring and reporting system rather than report on each sector emissions separately, which the project will develop in the online climate transparency portal (under activity 1.3.2). This portal will have the ability to integrate data sets from various sources, including external ones. Transparency in data sources, definitions, methodologies and assumptions will build trust among stakeholders. Data sources, definitions, methodologies and assumptions will be clearly documented to facilitate replication and assessment. The possibility for independent monitoring will be explored during the PPG phase, but will not be a substitute for Chad's mitigation planning, implementation and monitoring. Independent monitoring provides an opportunity to integrate independent datasets to fill data gaps and encourage continuous improvements. Data integration approaches will reduce bias at the local level, by combining independent reference data with regional and global datasets. Independent monitoring will also build trust with donors and the general public, to stimulate and compensate for mitigation actions at local, national and landscape scales.

Sustainability

The CBIT project adopts a multi-stakeholder approach with increased participation in decision-making and monitoring, which ensures sustainability. The institutionalization of the MRV system and data collection is another means of increasing sustainability, since materials, tools, templates will be

developed which set guidelines for line ministries on the best ways to collect and process data and will streamline and standardize collection of GHG data from the different sectors. The envisaged MRV system and the integrated platform will be hosted within existing government structures so that, beyond CBIT project implementation, planning and budgeting processes will continue to invest in the system. A long-term capacity development plan will be developed, and the country will increase the number of technical experts and trainers through a 'Training of Trainers' scheme for continuous capacity building activities after the intervention of this CBIT project. Training materials for capacity-building activities will be available on websites created for this purpose. With regard to the durability of the equipment to be acquired within the framework of this CBIT project, maintenance will be carried out by the Executing Agency (MEFSD). As such, knowledge and skills will be internalized and the costs of operating the system will also be integrated into public finance, as the ministry has a mandate for climate and related information.

Potential for scaling up

An increased capacity in Chad due to the implementation of this CBIT project will provide important information to future projects. In addition, the experience to be gained from data collection, monitoring, stakeholder consultation, data management and documentation will be used to expand activities in a more detailed manner in a number of sectors, at both national and subnational level. This project will improve MRV approaches, tools and capacity, thus supporting the adoption of green economy interventions for Chad's sustainable development. Moreover, working with UNDP always brings experience from elsewhere in the world and also helps to share the lessons and experiences learned from Chad. The partnership with UNDP, as well as the active participation in the CBIT Global Support Program, will therefore be instrumental in scaling up climate action elsewhere, especially in Africa.

[1] IPCC, 2018: *Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty* [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Peñan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)]. In press.

[2] IPCC, 2019: Summary for Policymakers. In: *IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate* [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, V. Masson-Delmotte, P. Zhai, M. Tignor, E. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegria, M. Nicolai, A. Okem, J. Petzold, B. Rama, N.M. Weyer (eds.)]. In press.

[3] IPCC, 2019: Summary for Policymakers. In: *Climate Change and Land: an IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems* [P.R. Shukla, J. Skea, E. Calvo Buendia, V. Masson-Delmotte, H.- O. Pörtner, D. C. Roberts, P. Zhai, R. Slade, S. Connors, R. van Diemen, M. Ferrat, E.

Haughey, S. Luz, S. Neogi, M. Pathak, J. Petzold, J. Portugal Pereira, P. Vyas, E. Huntley, K. Kissick, M. Belkacemi, J. Malley, (eds.)]. In press.

[4] Okonkwo et al., 2014 Characteristics of Lake Chad Level Variability and Links to ENSO, Precipitation, and River Discharge

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

Ndjamena geo-coordinates: 12.1348° N, 15.0557° E.



- National Capital (99)
- over 300,000
- over 100,000
- over 50,000
- other main city
- other city
- Chief town of province

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities No

If none of the above, please explain why:

The list of main stakeholders is provided in the table below:

All these key stakeholders, at different levels, have been engaged in the design of the project through sectoral consultations and national validation workshops. They will be continuously engaged in the implementation of the project through the institutional arrangement bodies, the steering committee meetings, specific working groups to address specific activities. The training sessions (both general training and training of trainers) will engage all stakeholders, with a focus on gender consideration.

Name of Key Stakeholders	Responsibility/Expertise	Role in the Project	Means and frequency of Engagement
Governmental institutions			

Name of Key Stakeholders	Responsibility/Expertise	Role in the Project	Means and frequency of Engagement
<p>Ministry of the Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Responsible, inter alia, of the management and monitoring of the national environmental information system.</p>	<p>Executing Agency. The Ministry will host and execute the project and ensure its overall management.</p>	<p>Executing Agency responsible for executing the project, through the PMU.</p> <p>Designated National Project Director.</p> <p>Project Executive role on the Project Steering Committee (PSC).</p> <p>Regular coordination workshops/meetings</p> <p>Circulation of information and documents</p> <p>Training sessions/workshops</p> <p>Technical working groups member</p> <p>Monitoring visits</p>
<p>Directorate for the fight against Climate Change (DLCC)</p>	<p>Propose elements of national policy for environmental preservation and management.</p> <p>Implement ratified international legal instruments on the environment and encourage accession to other international instruments.</p> <p>Work with the planning department to take environmental concerns into account in programs, projects and development actions</p>	<p>General coordination of the day-to-day activities, technical partner in the project development and implementation.</p> <p>Responsible for the creation and chairing of the COTNACC: Technical Committee on climate change)</p>	<p>Member of the Project Steering Committee (PSC).</p> <p>Regular coordination workshops/meetings</p> <p>Circulation of information and documents</p> <p>Training sessions/workshops</p> <p>Technical working groups member and chair of Technical Committee on climate change</p>

Name of Key Stakeholders	Responsibility/Expertise	Role in the Project	Means and frequency of Engagement
Ministry of Transport, Civil Aviation and National Meteorology (MTCANM)	<p>Responsible for the development and implementation of Chad's transport policy</p> <p>Responsible of the meteorological data management.</p>	<p>Will contribute to the data collection and data management system that will be established under the CBIT project.</p>	<p>Member of the Project Steering Committee (PSC).</p> <p>Regular coordination workshops/meetings</p> <p>Beneficiary of trainings of trainers and other Training sessions/workshops.</p> <p>Circulation of relevant information</p> <p>Technical working group and Technical Committee on Climate Change member.</p>
Ministry of Energy	<p>Responsible for the development and implementation of Chad Energy policy</p>	<p>Sectoral focal point as one of the mitigation target sector/hubs.</p>	<p>Member of the Project Steering Committee (PSC).</p> <p>Regular coordination workshops/meetings</p> <p>Beneficiary of trainings of trainers and other Training sessions/workshops.</p> <p>Circulation of relevant information</p> <p>Technical working group and Technical Committee on Climate Change member.</p>

Name of Key Stakeholders	Responsibility/Expertise	Role in the Project	Means and frequency of Engagement
Ministry of Agriculture Production and Transformation	Responsible for the development and implementation of Chad Agricultural policy	Sectoral focal point as one of the mitigation target sector/hubs.	Member of the Project Steering Committee (PSC). Regular coordination workshops/meetings Beneficiary of trainings of trainers and other training sessions/workshops. Circulation of relevant information Technical working group and Technical Committee on Climate Change member.
Ministry of Economy, Plan, and Cooperation	National planning aligned data collection and integration of Climate Change into national plans	Sectoral focal point ensuring that transparency processes are mainstreamed into national budgetary and planning.	Member of the Project Steering Committee (PSC). Regular coordination workshops/meetings Beneficiary of trainings of trainers and other training sessions/workshops. Circulation of relevant information Technical working group and Technical Committee on Climate Change member.

Name of Key Stakeholders	Responsibility/Expertise	Role in the Project	Means and frequency of Engagement
Ministry of Territorial Administration	Collection and aggregation of district level data.	Sectoral focal point for local administration/government responsible for regional coordination of data collection and transmission.	<p>Member of the Project Steering Committee (PSC).</p> <p>Ad hoc information and consultation meetings</p> <p>Beneficiary of trainings of trainers and other training sessions/workshops.</p> <p>Circulation of relevant information</p> <p>Technical working group and Technical Committee on Climate Change member.</p>
Ministry of Women and Early Childhood	Responsible for managing national cohesion in a culturally diverse country with a complex set of disadvantaged minorities (religion, gender, culture and geography).	It will ensure inclusion of minority groups which are often more vulnerable to climate change while having less access/voice on climate data/information and climate action initiatives/planning.	<p>Member of the Project Steering Committee (PSC).</p> <p>Ad hoc information and consultation meetings</p> <p>Beneficiary of trainings of trainers and other training sessions/workshops.</p> <p>Circulation of relevant information</p> <p>Technical working group and Technical Committee on Climate Change member.</p>

Name of Key Stakeholders	Responsibility/Expertise	Role in the Project	Means and frequency of Engagement
Ministry of Posts and Digital Economy	Defines and coordinates the implementation of the National policy in the areas of Posts and the digital economy.	Technical partner in setting up the digital platform of the National transparency framework	<p>Member of the Project Steering Committee (PSC).</p> <p><i>Ad hoc</i> information and consultation meetings</p> <p>Beneficiary of trainings of trainers and other training sessions/workshops.</p> <p>Circulation of relevant information</p> <p>Technical working group and Technical Committee on Climate Change member</p>
National Institute for Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED)	It is the official statistical service of Chad established. Placed under the supervision of the Minister responsible for economic promotion and development, it is responsible for carrying out statistical activities of general interest and ensuring the technical coordination of the activities of the national statistical system.	It will provide information, propose tools and receive training.	<p>Member of the Project Steering Committee (PSC).</p> <p><i>Ad hoc</i> information and consultation meetings</p> <p>Beneficiary of trainings of trainers and other training sessions/workshops.</p> <p>Circulation of relevant information</p> <p>Technical Committee on Climate Change and other specific working groups member held during the execution phase</p>

Name of Key Stakeholders	Responsibility/Expertise	Role in the Project	Means and frequency of Engagement
Agency for the Safety of Air Navigation in Africa and Madagascar (ASECNA)	Directs, guides and ensures the safety of air navigation in Africa and Madagascar	With its expertise in meteorological observation and forecasting, ASECNA will be able to provide valuable data on climate change in Chad.	<i>Ad hoc</i> information and consultation meetings Beneficiary of trainings of trainers and other relevant training sessions/workshops. Circulation of relevant information Technical Committee on Climate Change and other specific working groups member held during the execution phase
Ministry of Town Planning	As its name suggests, contributes to the development of town planning and the improvement of housing.	It will be able to shed light on mitigation and adaptation issues related to urban planning. Its data will contribute to a better assessment of emissions from the housing sector.	Beneficiary of trainings of trainers and other relevant training sessions/workshops. Circulation of relevant information Technical Committee on Climate Change member.

Name of Key Stakeholders	Responsibility/Expertise	Role in the Project	Means and frequency of Engagement
<p>The Action Committee for Food Security and Crisis Management (CASAGC)</p>	<p>Its mission is to monitor the food situation to anticipate crises; consult, decide and coordinate actions to: - the prevention and management of food crises; the sustainable improvement of food security for the population; the creation and use of the national food security stockpile (SNSA).</p>	<p>will be an important source of information on food security, which is greatly impacted by climate change. Its field data will complement the vulnerability analyses.</p>	<p><i>Ad hoc</i> information and consultation meetings</p> <p>Beneficiary of trainings of trainers and other relevant training sessions/workshops.</p> <p>Circulation of relevant information</p> <p>Technical Committee on Climate Change and other specific working groups member held during the execution phase</p>
<p>Civil Society Organizations</p>			

Name of Key Stakeholders	Responsibility/Expertise	Role in the Project	Means and frequency of Engagement
<p>CSOs active in the field of climate change: Association des femmes Peules autochtones du Tchad (<i>Association of indigenous Fulani women from Chad</i>) ; Association la plume pour la culture et le d?veloppement (<i>Feather for culture and development Association</i>); Tchad resilience ; Tout sain tout vert (<i>All Healthy All Green</i>); Asdeno-Nohi; L'Agence de D?veloppement Economique et Social (ADES) ; Coordination Nationale des ODD (CNSODD) ; Association de coop?ration Internationale et de d?veloppement (ACID); CELIAF (Liaison and Information Unit of Women?s Associations)</p>	<p>Support the government action in building resilience of populations</p>	<p>Technical partners: contribute to validation of the project?s intervention logic. They ensure inclusion (gender, minorities and marginalised) into the CBIT and related processes in the country.</p>	<p>Those NGOs and partners will be members of working groups, and of the project steering committee. They are going to amplify the information and sessions held during the execution phase and help disseminating the useful resources during the trainings.</p> <p>They will be engaged and informed during all the execution phase as relevant to ensure the involvement of all the stakeholders to the project.</p>
<p>Private Sector</p>			

Name of Key Stakeholders	Responsibility/Expertise	Role in the Project	Means and frequency of Engagement
<p>Private sector such as telecommunication companies: Tigo Chad Telecommunications; Zain group; Soci?t? des T?I?communications Internationales du Tchad (SotelTchad)</p>	<p>Telecommunication companies operating in Chad to be potentially engaged in data transmission.</p>	<p>Data collected from the various sector hubs to be transmitted and aggregated.</p>	<p>Considering the nature of their activities in the field of climate change and the importance of their involvement to the project, the private sector will be involved in all relevant stages of execution phase, with focus on the trainings and other working groups they will be involved in. They will be active members of the Technical Committee on Climate Change.</p>
<p>Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture, Mines & Handicrafts of Chad</p> <p>The National Council of Chadian Employers (CNPT)</p> <p>Association of SMEs</p>	<p>Private sector associations.</p>	<p>Will facilitate the relationship between the project and the enterprises.</p> <p>Will support the data collection from the private sector.</p>	<p>Considering the nature of their activities in the field of climate change and the importance of their involvement to the project, the private sector will be involved in all relevant stages of execution phase, with focus on the trainings and other working groups they will be involved in. They will be active members of the Technical Committee on Climate Change.</p>
<p>Academia</p>			

Name of Key Stakeholders	Responsibility/Expertise	Role in the Project	Means and frequency of Engagement
Academia and research institutions: University of N'Djamena	Academic and research institutions are central institutions that gather additional data and provide new knowledge, analysis and insight. As such, they shall be involved in the project.	Particularly crucial in the development of country-specific emission factors. These may be national, regional or perhaps international. They will be identified during project development phase.	Considering the nature of their activities in the field of climate change and the importance of their involvement to the project, the private sector will be involved in all relevant stages of execution phase, with focus on the trainings and other working groups they will be involved in. They will be active members of the Technical Committee on Climate Change.
Development partners and donors			
The World Bank	is providing budget support to Chad with a "climate change" component that promotes the integration of climate risks into public policies.	Its macroeconomic tools will make it possible to assess the impact of climate investments from a sustainable development perspective.	Development partners and donors? involvement during specific workshops and trainings will ensure the availability of data related to the relevant projects they are implementing on the ground.
French Development Agency	is helping Chad to implement its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) by supporting the development of sectoral action plans and capacity building.	This CBIT project will be a useful complement to its intervention.	Development partners and donors? involvement during specific workshops and trainings will ensure the availability of data related to the relevant projects they are implementing on the ground.

Name of Key Stakeholders	Responsibility/Expertise	Role in the Project	Means and frequency of Engagement
<p>The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p>	<p>provides technical assistance in coordinating actions to promote sustainable development.</p>	<p>It implements a number of climate resilience and climate crisis response projects with the government, a significant proportion of which fall within the framework of the ITTC.</p>	<p>Development partners and donors? involvement during specific workshops and trainings will ensure the availability of data related to the relevant projects they are implementing on the ground.</p> <p>Project Steering Committee member.</p> <p>Project Assurance and Oversight.</p> <p>Regular informational meetings</p> <p>Detailed progress reports in line with M&E plan</p> <p>Monitoring visits</p>
<p>The African Development Bank (AfDB)</p>	<p>is funding a number of large-scale climate change adaptation projects, such as the restoration of the banks of Lake Chad.</p>	<p>Its experts will contribute valuable knowledge of hydrological data and ecosystem vulnerabilities.</p>	<p>Development partners and donors? involvement during specific workshops and trainings will ensure the availability of data related to the relevant projects they are implementing on the ground.</p>

Name of Key Stakeholders	Responsibility/Expertise	Role in the Project	Means and frequency of Engagement
The Green Climate Fund (GCF)	recently approved a climate finance readiness project aimed at strengthening Chad's capacity to formulate bankable projects and access international resources.	The progress made thanks to the CBIT will facilitate Chad's future access to the FVC.	Development partners and donors? involvement during specific workshops and trainings will ensure the availability of data related to the relevant projects they are implementing on the ground.
The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	plays a central role in food security issues, which are closely linked to climate hazards in Chad.	Its methodologies for collecting data in rural areas are inspiring.	Development partners and donors? involvement during specific workshops and trainings will ensure the availability of data related to the relevant projects they are implementing on the ground.

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan identifies the key stakeholders, analyses their level of interest and influence on the project, and defines a tailored strategy to encourage their active involvement in the project. Appropriate engagement methods are proposed for each category of stakeholder, together with a timetable, roles and responsibilities, and monitoring indicators.

Stakeholder engagement is essential to the success of this project, which aims to enable Chad to meet the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Climate Agreement. Inclusive and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, including government ministries and agencies, civil society, the private sector, development partners and research institutes, etc., is essential to ensure that the project meets the country's climate transparency needs.

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan identifies the main stakeholders involved, analyses their level of interest and influence on the project, and defines a tailored strategy to encourage their active involvement in the project. Appropriate engagement methods are proposed for each category of stakeholder, together with a timetable, roles and responsibilities, and monitoring indicators.

Particular attention is paid to gender mainstreaming and the participation of vulnerable groups in the project's consultation and decision-making processes. The plan will be implemented flexibly, adapting to circumstances and feedback from stakeholders, as part of a continuous improvement process. Ultimately, it aims to maximise the benefits of the project for all the parties involved and for Chadian society as a whole.

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

Please refer to the Stakeholder Analysis and Engagement Plan annex uploaded for the detailed summary.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Please refer to the Stakeholder Analysis and Engagement Plan annex uploaded for the detailed summary.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

?Gender equality is central to ensuring inclusive and equitable participation of stakeholders in the CBIT project. An in-depth gender diagnosis will be carried out during the preparatory phase, in order to identify obstacles and opportunities in terms of the contribution of women and young people and the integration of a gender perspective.

This diagnosis shall examine in particular: Gender composition of stakeholder organizations, particularly decision-making positions; Differences in access to information by gender; Social norms and stereotypes that may limit women?s expression.

Practical constraints to women?s participation (time available, mobility, etc.); Existing capacities for gender analysis among stakeholders; The gendered data and statistics available on the project themes; The level of gender mainstreaming in current climate policies. **The project will consider, at least, 30% of women in the group of participants for each training sessions, according to the Chad?s national circumstances.**

On this basis, concrete recommendations will be made on how to ensure equal opportunities for participation in the project. Gender monitoring indicators will be integrated into the project results framework.

Gender-sensitive outcomes and indicators

In order to reflect gender equality issues, the main expected outcomes of the project in terms of stakeholder engagement will incorporate a gender perspective:

Result	Indicators
Stakeholders are informed about the project in an inclusive way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of information activities participants who are female - % of information and awareness-raising activities participants who are young people - % of communication documents that use non-stereotyped language and images
Stakeholders are consulted at all stages of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of consultation workshop participants who are women - % of consultation workshop participants who are young people - Number of contributions received from women's organizations or networks
Equal stakeholder capacity-building for promoting climate transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of beneficiaries of capacity-building activities who are women - % of beneficiaries of capacity-building activities who are young people

These indicators can be supplemented when developing detailed workplans of stakeholder engagement activities: Activities promoting gender equality; Several specific activities will be deployed to promote gender equality in stakeholder engagement; Establishment of minimum quotas of gender representation in the governance bodies of the project (steering committee, technical committees, etc.); Organization of dedicated consultations with women's networks and associations; Implementation of women-only focus groups during local consultation; Clause promoting gender balance in the recruitment of consultants and experts mobilized for the project; Adapted meeting times and venues to facilitate women's participation; Support for women's participation (transportation, childcare, etc.); Gender capacity building of stakeholders through dedicated trainings; Systematic production of gender statistics within the project; Integration of a gender perspective in all communication documents and media; Ongoing awareness of gender equality among all stakeholders.

Monitoring the performance of the gender mainstreaming project will help adapt these actions to ensure continued progress towards the goal of equal participation of women and men.

The Gender Action plan provides suggested entry points for gender-responsive actions to be taken under each of the Activity areas of the project. In addition, specific indicators are also proposed to measure and track progress on these actions at the activity level.

Gender Action Plan

Objective	Activities	Indicators	Targets	Responsible	Calendar	Budget
1. Integrate gender equality into project governance	Establish quotas for the representation of women in the steering committee and the management team	% of women on the steering committee	30% women on the steering committee	Minister of the Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development	All along the project	Meeting fees

Objective	Activities	Indicators	Targets	Responsible	Calendar	Budget
	Recruit a gender specialist into the project team	% of women in the management team	50% women in the management team	Minister of the Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development	1st year	Gender specialist salary
	Integrate gender indicators into the monitoring-evaluation framework	Number of gender indicators in the M&E framework	10 minimum gender indicators	Gender specialist	All along the project	Gender specialist salary
2. Ensure the collection and use of sex-disaggregated data	Disaggregate all collected data and indicators by gender	Number of datasets disaggregated by sex	100% disaggregated data	INSEED	1st year	Assistance technique
	Train focal points on gender analysis	Number of focal points trained	30 focal points trained	Minister of the Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development	1st year	Training costs
	Integrate gender into greenhouse gas (GHG) and monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) inventory methodologies	Degree of gender integration in methodologies	Gender guide for methodologies	Consultants	1st year	Assistance technique
3. Promoting women's participation	Consult women's groups for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and reports	Number of women's group consultations	5 consultations	Ministry of Women and Early Childhood	2nd and 3rd years	Consultation fees
	Achieving parity in capacity building activities	% of women among training beneficiaries	30% women	Gender specialist		Participation fee

Objective	Activities	Indicators	Targets	Responsible	Calendar	Budget
4. Developing women's leadership	Organize mentoring sessions for women	Number of women mentees	20 women mentees	Gender specialist	2nd and 3rd years	
	Support women's exchange forums	Number of forums organized	2 forums	Civil society		Forum costs
5. Disseminate good gender practices	Regularly share the gender results of the project	Number of gender communication products	10 products minimum	Gender specialist	All along the project	Communication costs
	Promote female role models	Number of gender communication products	10 products minimum	Communication agency		

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;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

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.

Although the private sector is still underdeveloped in Chad, it has an important role to play in the transition to a resilient, low-carbon economy. The main consular chambers (Chamber of commerce, industry, agriculture, mines and crafts), the National Council of Chadian Employers (CNPT), and the Association of SMEs can mobilize their members on climate transparency issues. They will be part of the institutional arrangement and will relay information and collect data from companies.

Some large national businesses from the energy, banking, and telecommunications sectors have already shown interest in monitoring their carbon footprint. They are well placed to experiment with tools for measuring and reporting GHG emissions. Feedback from these 'national champions' will inspire other players from the private sector.

Innovative SMEs develop products and services which contribute to mitigation measures and adaptation to climate change (renewable energy, intelligent agriculture, meteorological services, etc.). As users of

climate data, they will bring a critical perspective to the production and accessibility of information as part of the CBIT project.

Professional, sectoral, and inter-professional associations represent the interests of their members in their dealings with public authorities. Their contributions will make it possible to consider the real constraints faced by companies when implementing MRV processes.

Private sector participation will involve both collective consultations with business representatives and operational partnerships with volunteer companies to test innovative approaches.

The engagement of Private sector during the implementation phase will be done through surveys / interviews, meetings for exchanging ideas and information, operational partnerships and Conferences / trade fairs. The Private sector have crucial expertise in the implementation and will play role of information.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
1	There is a risk that funds allocated for project implementation not available in time to cover all planned actions	As a result of Slowness in the procedures for disbursement of funds and delays in engagement	Which will impact in cause delays in the implementation of the work plan and cause objectives to be not achieved	2. FINANCIAL (2.6. Budget availability and cash flow) - UNDP Risk Appetite: MINIMAL TO CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 1 - Not likely Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 01-Jul-24 To: 30-Jun-28	Project Management Unit	Risk Treatment 1.1: Ongoing financial monitoring: Develop a mechanism for planning, managing and regularly monitoring the project budget. Risk Treatment Owner: Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category <i>(including Risk Appetite)</i>	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner <i>(individual accountable for managing the risk)</i>	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								<p>Risk Treatment 1.2: Integrate flexibility mechanisms for disbursement; Diversify sources of funding (Explore and identify potential sources of funding; Explore, identify, and build strong and innovative public-private partnerships or grant funds)</p> <p>Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP - Ministry of Economy, Development Planning, and International Cooperation, Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development</p>

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
2	There is a risk that Training, and capacity-building sessions are not held on time	As a result of Delays in planning and availability of allocated funds and trainers	Which will impact in Impact on the implementation of activities	4. ORGANIZATIONAL (4.3. Implementation arrangements) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN	<p>Likelihood: 1 - Not likely</p> <p>Impact: 4 - Extensive</p> <p>Risk level: HIGH RISK (equates to a risk appetite of SEEK)</p>	From: 01-Jul-24 To: 30-Jun-28	Project Management Unit	<p>Risk Treatment 2.1: Develop a detailed schedule of training sessions and capacity building sessions.</p> <p>Risk Treatment Owner: Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development - UNDP</p> <p>Risk Treatment 2.2: Recruit and contract the trainers as much as possible.</p> <p>Risk Treatment Owner: Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development</p>

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
3	There is a risk Stakeholders engage weakly in carrying out project activities	As a result of Low awareness and information about the project from the start	Which will Impact on the implementation of activities	3. OPERATIONAL (3.5. Partners? engagement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN	Likelihood: 1 - Not likely Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From : 01-Jul-24 To: 30-Jun-28	Project Management Unit	Risk Treatment 3.1: A stakeholder engagement plan is planned. Risk Treatment Owner: Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
4	There is a risk that Security issue disrupt the effectiveness of project activities?implementation	As a result of Socio-political instability	Which will Impact on the implementation of activities	8. SAFETY AND SECURITY (8.2. Political instability) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 4 - Highly likely Impact: 4 - Extensive Risk level: SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)	From : 01-Jul-24 To: 30-Jun-28	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development	Risk Treatment 4.1: In case of proven risk, postpone project activities that involve the mobility and physical presence of the stakeholders. Risk Treatment Owner: Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category <i>(including Risk Appetite)</i>	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner <i>(individual accountable for managing the risk)</i>	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								<p>Risk Treatment 4.2: Plan the organization of certain online activities.</p> <p>Risk Treatment Owner: Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development</p>

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
5	The project may exclude potentially affected stakeholders, particularly marginalized groups, and local communities, from fully participating in project assessment activities. More specifically, activities 1.2.1, 1.2.6, 1.2.7 and 1.3.5 involve consultations with stakeholders (public, private, civil society, citizens), some of whom might be unintentionally excluded, such as			1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.2. Gender equality and women's empowerment) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	<p>Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood</p> <p>Impact: 2 - Minor</p> <p>Risk level: LOW (equates to a risk appetite of MINIMAL)</p>	From: 01-Jul-24 To: 30-Jun-28	Project Management Unit	<p>Risk Treatment: The project has a stakeholder engagement plan in place from its initial phase detailing specific measures to ensure the participation of women, indigenous people, and other groups in consultations, planning and project activities. In addition, a complaints management mechanism is provided for in the ProDoc.</p> <p>Risk Treatment Owner: Project unit coordination</p>

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s))	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
	young people and women.							

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
6	Insufficient participation of women throughout the consultation and implementation of the project	As a result of gender sensitivity of CBIT	Which will impact on the implementation of activities gender issues and to align the project's endeavors with global standard such as the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan, and UNDP's Gender Strategy.	1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.2. Gender equality and women's empowerment) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 2 - Minor Risk level: LOW (equates to a risk appetite of MINIMAL)	From: 01-Jul-24 To: 30-Jun-28	Project Management Unit	Risk Treatment: - Participation of women will be considered and encouraged before an activity is undertaken. - Activities will be suspended until sufficient representation of women is ensured. - Indicators will be used (identified in the document) to account for the full participation of women in all activities. - Training activities will be offered to raise awareness of the importance of women's participation in the different

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								<p>aspects of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An assessment of female representation in all roles in the project hierarchy will be carried out. Representation will be ensured based on this analysis. -The project encourages equal participation of men and women and has been designed to ensure equal participation in project activities. A gender action plan will be implemented and monitored.

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
7	Climate risks for the project linked to disruptions to data collection and storage systems and infrastructure; difficulties in undertaking capacity building activities and change in stakeholder priorities.	As a result of? The direct involvement of sector managers primarily and exclusively in mitigating the impacts caused by climatic phenomena	Which will impact in? Participation and validation of reports, studies, projections, scenarios, developed as part of the project	1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 2 - Minor Risk level: LOW (equates to a risk appetite of MINIMAL)	From: 01-Jul-24 To: 30-Jun-28	Project Management Unit	Risk Treatment: For data collection and archiving systems and infrastructure, the project will design resilient systems capable of withstanding the threats posed by the type of extreme events that, depending on the region, can affect the collection of raw data as well as their subsequent processing and storage. This will be mainly reflected through the preparation of guidelines, procedures and protocols, under components 2 and 3 of the project. As the core activities of this project

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s))	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								<p>will take place in N'Djamena (low vulnerability) and will primarily involve historical data that already exists in cloud servers, it is very unlikely that the activities themselves will be affected by the type of extreme events that could hit the country. However, the transparency system to be put in place by this CBIT project will survive the specific activities of the latter, requiring periodic collection and processing of data from across the country.</p>

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
8	The risk of staff turnover in key government institutions	As a result of trainings and capacities enhanced through this project, people could move to another institution or due to the changing in the government, people could move to another ministry/institution.	Which will impact the institutional arrangement and the transparency management system for data and reporting.	4. ORGANIZATIONAL (4.7. Human Resources) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN	<p>Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely</p> <p>Impact: 3 - Intermediate</p> <p>Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)</p>	From: 01-Jul-24 To: 30-Jun-28	Project Management Unit	<p>During the establishment of the institutional arrangement, the PMU will request the nomination of 2 people per ministry/institution (a focal point and a deputy).</p> <p>During the training activities, the project will do a follow up and assessment of the trainees and will assist them to duplicate the training inside their ministry/institution. The project aims to ensure sustainability through train the trainers? activities to replicate the knowledge.</p> <p>In addition, to manage</p>

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (individual accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
								<p>properly this risk of turnover, the Project team will work closely with the technical focal point inside the ministry by involving them in the training sessions in the procedures and project management.</p> <p>All guidelines and methodologies will be produced in written format (i.e., manuals), and documented extensively, which will contribute to retaining institutional memory.</p>

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

?The Implementing Partner/Executing Entity for this project is Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development.

The Implementing Partner/Executing Entity is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive, and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures

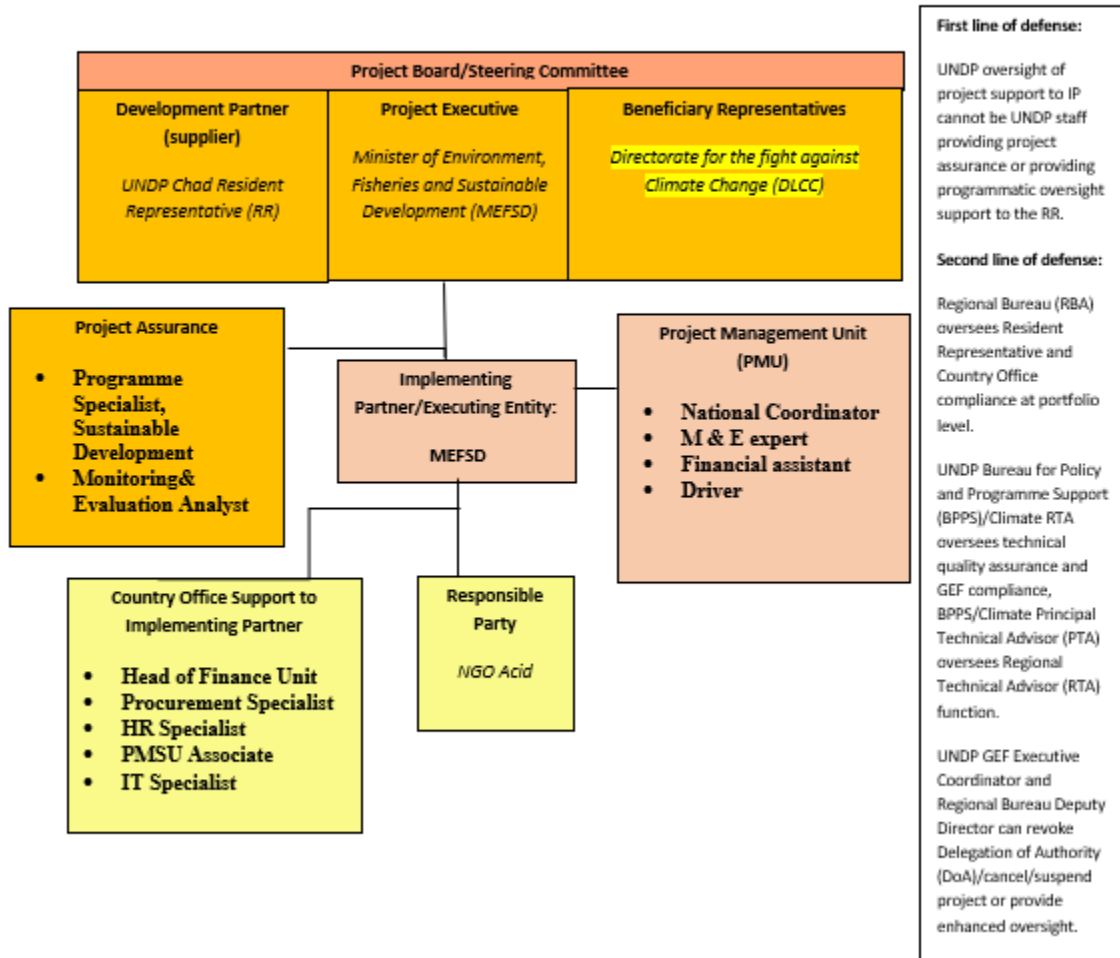
UNDP project support: The Executing Entity and GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP) have requested UNDP to provide support services in the amount of **USDS\$ 21,999** for the full duration of the project, and the GEF has agreed for UNDP to provide such execution support services and for the cost of these services to be charged to the project budget. The execution support services ? whether financed from the project budget or other sources - have been set out in detail and agreed between UNDP Country Office and the Implementing Partner in a Letter of Agreement (LOA). This LOA is attached to the UNDP Project Document.

Project Board: All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

- 1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the ?Provide Oversight? section of the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
- 2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the ?Manage Change? section of the POPP).

Project Governance structure will be as follows:



The CBIT will build upon other transparency initiatives as outlined in the baseline scenario. Some CBIT activities will build on / support past / current climate change mitigation-related activities and MRV practices. These include the TNC (submitted in September 2021) and the BUR1 (which is currently still under development), locally led by the Directorate for the fight against Climate Change (DLCC) in the MEFSD and comprised of representatives from the relevant ministries. In Chad, most of the initiatives to combat climate change supported by bilateral and multilateral partners are anchored either within the sectoral ministries that are sensitive to climate change, or by international agencies or NGOs. And these structures are represented on the steering committees of the various sectors. This will facilitate coordination and synergy of action with the CBIT team in the context of collecting data on inventories and training the main players. The UNDP, as co-leader of the Technical and Financial Partners (TFP)'s cluster on climate change

and the environment, will also facilitate communication between CBIT and other ongoing projects. The links between these various projects and CBIT are set out in the table summarising projects with key development partners (Please see section 2. The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects). To ensure a smooth coordination between other enabling activities, the CBIT project will be hosted by the direction of climate change under the general directorate of environment. These institutions will ensure that the work on the CBIT initiative builds on the TNC and the TNC and BUR1 projects, so as to guarantee the continuous process of elaboration of the national GHG inventories in a timely and efficient way. The MEFSD will ensure efficient alignment of activities and outputs thereby avoiding duplication of efforts. This proposal is in line with national priorities and needs for enhancing reporting under the UNFCCC. This requires addressing the capacity building needs identified in the previous reports and mentioned in section 2 on the baseline scenario. The project will contribute to improving the quality and accuracy of national GHG inventories, which are essential for the reliability of the NCs and BURs.

Special attention has been drawn to avoid duplicating the work already undertaken under the TNC project: i.e. the participation in sub-regional / regional / international training workshops/ meetings on GHG inventories; review of institutional, legal and procedural arrangements for the preparation of GHG inventories (Outputs 2.3 and 3.1 of the TNC project); vulnerability and adaptation assessments (Output 4.2 of the TNC); development of a tracking system, tools and methodologies to monitor mitigation actions (Output 5.1 of the TNC); needs and gaps assessments (Outputs 6.5 and 7.2 of the TNC); access to and use of information technology to ensure efficient exchange and sharing of information including development of a database for tracking climate-related support to contribute to building a domestic financial MRV, including a database for tracking climate-related support to contribute to building a domestic financial MRV Climate change support-tracking system operational (Output 6.6 of the TNC).

Additional relevant on-going projects listed in the table of summary of project with key development partners will be considered during the implementation phase of the CBIT project, for close collaboration and synergies. These two projects are:

- *Chad: Strengthening Rural and Urban Resilience to Climate Change and Variability by the Provision of Water Supply and Sanitation in Chad, supported by AfDB/GEF (LDCE):* the Executing Agency of the CBIT project (DLCC) is member of the steering committee of this project. In this context, the close collaboration in the governance of these two projects is clearly established.

- *Capacity building activities for NDA and key stakeholders, preparation of the country programming, supported by National Water Fund (FNE)/GCF:* the CBIT project will include activities of the GCF country programming in the preparation of training materials on tracking NDC progress and support the calculation of the potential of mitigation of projects to be included in the GCF country programme. A close collaboration and sharing experience between the tracking climate finance activities under this GCF readiness and the MRV activities under the CBIT project will be enhanced.

During the project development phase, the potential synergies between the CBIT project and the Green Climate Fund/FAO readiness project (which seeks to strengthen capacities and partnerships for assessing mitigation and adaptation opportunities and enabling their implementation in the forestry and land use sectors) has been explored.

Chad has an environmental legislative framework, in made up of several laws and institutions responsible for protecting the environment and the resources therein. The constitution of Chad is the basic law and provides the basis on which all other laws are derived. Articles 47, 48 and 52 on the guiding principles of state policy contain provisions on the environment, which state: "Article 47: Everyone has the right to a healthy environment Article 48: The state and the authorities regional and local authorities should ensure environmental protection. In recent years, MEFSD has sought the partnership of institutions with specialized or superior knowledge and / or experience to actively support the implementation of the UNFCCC processes.

The CBIT project will be shared on the UNEP-GEF CBIT Global Support Program database and climate initiative, aiming to ensure easy tracking of implementation and joint reporting. The CBIT Global Support Program project will provide Chad with additional guidance on the transparency requirements under Article 13 of the Convention. Moreover, the project will benefit from UNDP's comparative advantage in the Country.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

Strategies, national plans or reports and evaluations	Links and basic information provided to the CBIT project
Vision 2030	The project is aligned with Chad's Vision 2030, more precisely with the main objective of its fourth focus area, which is to improve the population's living conditions and reduce social inequality while preserving natural resources and adaptation to climate change. The National Development Plan (NDP) 2017-2021 arises from this Vision and amounts to a model for integrating the 'climate change' dimension in a development policy.
National Gender Policy 2011-2020	This project will ensure that all aspects of gender issues are approached fairly by complying with the National Gender Policy 2011-2020, the aim of which is that: 'By 2020 Chad will be a country that is free from all forms of gender inequality and injustice, where men and women have equal opportunities to access and manage resources, and to participate equally in decision-making processes in the interests of sustainable development.'
National Action Programme for Adaptation (NAPA)	The proposed project is also based on priority No. 10 of the National Action Programme for Adaptation, 'Management of climate risks'.

Strategies, national plans or reports and evaluations	Links and basic information provided to the CBIT project
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	Chad's revised NDC presents mitigation and adaptation action plans that will lead to low-carbon emission development. The CBIT project will make it possible to improve and intensify MRV activities concerning the implementation of these action plans. It will contribute to build a national framework to track the implementation of the NDC and to prepare the next revision with high data quality and ambition. The improvements to GHG accounting, the enhancement of institutional and organizational capacities to track and communicate the progress towards the NDC implementation as well as the establishment of a tracking system for progress made in NDC implementation and achievement brought about by the GEF project will enable more accurate tracking of national and sectoral GHG emissions and targets and will, therefore, facilitate comparisons between actual emissions and emission targets, thereby enabling corrective policy actions to be adopted as and when necessary.
United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)	The CBIT project complies with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2021 for Chad under strategic result 2: social protection, sustainability and crisis management, and result 5: "By the end of 2021, farmers, livestock farmers, fishermen and small producers, in particular young people and women in the targeted regions will use sustainable production systems to meet their basic needs, supply the market and adopt a way of life that is more resilient to climate change and other environmental challenges."
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	The CBIT project will contribute to SDG 13 (take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), in particular target 13.3, "Improve education, awareness-raising, and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning", and indicator 13.3.2, "Number of countries that have communicated institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and development actions."
Third National Communication (TNC)	The CBIT project is aligned with Chad's Third National Communication (TNC) and will be based on its various results, as described in detail in the section, "Climate transparency and the political context of Chad".
Biennial Update Report (BUR1)	Chad is currently preparing its first Biennial Update Report (BUR1). Nonetheless, the CBIT project is consistent with BUR1, the expected results of which are: (1) relevant national circumstances and institutional arrangements for preparing revised and updated NCs and BURs; (2) a national GHG inventory from 1995 to 2017; (3) a description and analysis of mitigation actions and their effects; (4) an analysis of needs, financial technologies and mitigation capacities; and (5) support for the process for organizing implementation methods for a national monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system.
National Adaption Plan (NAP)	In October 2019, the Government of Chad launched the National Adaption Plan (NAP), which was implemented by MEFSO. The CBIT project complies with Chad's NAP, which aims to tackle short, medium, and long-term climate change risks, establish efforts to strengthen policies and capacity-building, integrate climate change in planning processes, carry out development budgeting, and catalyze investment for adaptation to climate change.
National Strategy to Combat Climate Change in Chad (NSCCC)	This project aligns with the National Strategy to Combat Climate Change in Chad (NSCCC) which has the general objective of guiding and aligning the political, institutional, technical, scientific and financial initiatives to tackle climate change. The NSCCC aims to equip Chad with the means to adapt to global climate change mitigation efforts by implementing coherent policies and programmes based on a diversified economy with sustainable use of natural resources and energy transition.

Strategies, national plans or reports and evaluations	Links and basic information provided to the CBIT project
National Gender Policy (2017)	The CBIT project will contribute to enhance the gender mainstreaming in the national transparency system, based on the National Gender Policy which is promoting the systematic integration of the gender dimension into planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring/evaluation systems.
National Private Sector Strategy (2020)	The CBIT will enhance the role of the private sector in the Chad's national transparency framework. This private sector strategy will serve as a baseline to promote the data sharing and data management from the private sector activities, and for the preparation of training session including the needs from private sector.
Renewable Energy Development Master Plan	This master plan is the guideline of the development of energy sector, with focus on renewable energy. The CBIT project will use the data and information contained in this strategic plan for the energy sector (one of the key sectors of the CBIT project).

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

The CBIT Project results will be disseminated at the national level through existing information sharing platforms, networks (national and regional) and forums. The project will identify and participate in scientific, policy-based and/or other networks, which may be complimentary to project implementation through lessons learned. In this framework, the project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects in Chad. These results will be analysed, documented and disseminated within and beyond the project intervention through existing information sharing networks and fora.

The multi-stakeholder approach will justify the value added through enhanced institutional linkages ? improved and consistent flow of high quality data as well as feedback, use and data reporting. Extensive engagement will be part of the process of development of the data platform, and training of focal points and key stakeholders.

Furthermore, as part of the international exchanges, the country will participate in the CBIT Global Support Program and other relevant platforms and networks, providing and receiving inputs. The project proposal will therefore define how national CBIT information shall be shared and updated on the CBIT Global Support Program Platform. Sharing lessons learnt and experiences on the platform will ensure alignment of this proposed CBIT project with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives.

Key Knowledge Products, Timeline and Budget for Delivery

The project's communication strategy as well as knowledge sharing aims to efficiently disseminate information, lessons, best practices, and knowledge outputs produced during the project implementation. This includes the interactive knowledge sharing at national level, participation in CBIT global coordination platform to share lessons, learn from others and engage in technical discussions with countries implementing

similar efforts as well as the development of communication material and other tools. The communication strategy plan will be implemented during the project implementation through the following activities and deliverables.

<i>Key Knowledge Products</i>	<i>Indicative Timeline</i>	<i>Indicative Budget (US\$)</i>
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<p>Project Component 1: Strengthening Chad's capacity to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policymaking and reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)</p>	<p>? A long-term Capacity Development Plan, including a ?Training of Trainers? scheme for continuous capacity building and institutional development, with emphasis on gender (Activity 1.2.5.);</p>	<p>Q3-Q4 Year 1</p>	<p>50,000</p>
	<p>? Training of trainers programs to 15 to 20 people including 30% of women (from the Hubs and MEFSD) in improvement of GHG inventories and emission projections, based on IPCC 2006 latest guidelines/tools (Activity 1.2.6.);</p>	<p>Q1-Q4 Year 2-3</p>	
	<p>? Lessons learned and best practices on transparency activities through peer exchange programs for stakeholders at national level (public, private, academic, civil society sectors) and also at international level through networking and CBIT Global Support Programme (Activity 1.2.7.)</p>	<p>Q4 Year 3 ? Q4 Year 4</p>	
	<p>? Awareness raising among local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on the enhanced transparency requirements, including: (i) GHG emissions; (ii) NDC tracking; (iii) monitoring the support needed and received; (iv) Use and management of the online climate transparency portal (Activity 1.3.5.).</p>		
	<p>? Participate in the CBIT global coordination platform and other stakeholder exchange activities on climate transparency (Activity 1.3.6.).</p>	<p>Q4 Year 1- Q4 Year 3</p>	
	<p>? Provide training of trainers to 15-20 people, including 30% of women (from the Hubs and MTCANM) on the national MRV system and online climate transparency portal, monitoring of NDCs, and on providing information in the CBIT global coordination platform ((Activity 1.3.7.).</p>		
		<p>Q2 Year 1 ? Q3 Year 4</p>	

		Q3 Year 3 ? Q2 Year 4	
<i>Project Component: Knowledge Management</i>	? Final Report, summary of achievements ? Catalogue of Lessons learnt from the CBIT project in Chad	Report/summary: Year 4 Report on Lessons Learnt: Throughout implementation	28,000

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Communication strategy plan																	
Deliverables	Indicative budget	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Interactive knowledge sharing at national level.	N/A			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Lessons learned and good practices shared with other Parties through the Climate Transparency Platform	N/A			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Awareness-raising campaign in the form of workshops for members of the wider public.	\$7,000			x				x					x				x
Two blog posts on best practices and lessons learned	\$3,000									x							x
Report using synthesizing recommendations for improvement and lessons learned, with inclusion of results from gender consideration.	\$5,000									x							x

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies. The M&E plan and budget will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed ? including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

GEF Core Indicators:

The GEF Core indicators included as Annex 13 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to Mid-term Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE). Note that the project team is responsible for updating the core indicators status. The updated monitoring data must be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent groundtruthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

An independent mid-term review (MTR) will be completed by the mid-point of the project. The terms of reference, the MTR process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and MTR guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. The MTR must be submitted to the GEF by the mid-point of the project but no later than 48 months after CEO Endorsement. To meet the submission deadline, final MTR reports must be completed and submitted to UNDP Climate team no later than 2 months in advance of the submission deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission.

Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the MTR within the submission deadline. Therefore, the MTR process must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the MTR.

The MTR will be ?independent, impartial and rigorous?. The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be reviewed. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the MTR process. Additional quality assurance support is available from UNDP Climate.

The final MTR report will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC) by the MTR submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report?s submission to the GEF.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and TE guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. TE must be submitted to the GEF no later than 6 months after the Completion Date. This is a hard deadline that, if not met, can only be extended through a formal extension request. To meet the submission deadline, final TE reports must be completed and submitted to UNDP Climate team no later than 2 months in advance of the deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission.

Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the TE within the submission deadline. Therefore, TE must start no later than 8 months before the expected date of submission of the TE (or 11 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from UNDP Climate.

The final TE report will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by the TE submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report submission to the GEF.

Per the GEF Terminal Evaluation requirements, for cancelled full-sized projects, Terminal Evaluations are required if the GEF grant expenditure exceeds more than US\$ 2 million.

Final Report:

The project's final GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution:	
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	Indicative costs (US\$)
Inception Workshop and Report	5,000 USD
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	21,880 USD
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	None
Monitoring of [gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan]	2,000 USD
Supervision missions	None
Learning missions	4,000 USD
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):	15,000 USD
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE):	20,000 USD
Oversight mission	None
TOTAL indicative COST	67,880 USD

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

This project will support Chad to track its agenda towards that path for the various national and international frameworks geared towards reduction of emissions and transparency. Chad's NDC aims to promote sector-specific policies which mainstream adaptation and mitigation activities, as well as implementation frameworks that foster technology transfer and development as well as capacity-building. Hence, climate change mitigation activities contribute to international efforts, while adaptation interventions ensure sustainable development with an increased resilience for the national economy. As previously mentioned, there is still significant uncertainty about future emissions.

This project will reduce those uncertainties and ensure that Chad's contribution to global emissions reduction are more accurately measured and monitored. This project is linked to the GEF-7 climate change mitigation focal area, Indicator 3 on MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data. The indicator has 10 levels and the baseline and target has been set during project development.

The project will monitor an additional indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency-related activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

The project will also assist Chad in achieving

- SDG 13 by supporting the integration of climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning; building knowledge and improving education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and promotion of mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in the country.
- SDG 5 by supporting empowerment of women in decision-making, and through gender-sensitive budgeting.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low	Low		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

The project's overall risk categorization is "**low**" as per the Safeguards screening. Please refer to the SESP document uploaded for the identified risks (e.g. Human Rights; Gender equality; Accountability) with low risk category.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
CBIT_Chad_SESP_Dec 2023	CEO Endorsement ESS	
CBIT Chad_ESERN_2020.08.03	Project PIF ESS	

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).

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 13, 17, 5, 10							
Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: RELATED UNSDCF OUTCOME: By the end of 2026, state and non-state actors, particularly target groups, will develop sustainable food systems that are resilient in the face of climate change climate change and local and regional crises, enabling them to improve their food and nutritional security and their living environment.							
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: 3.1							
Project title and Quantum Project Number: Strengthening the capacity of Institutions in Chad to comply with the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement							
Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions	
Project Objective:	Chad complies with the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change						
	Mandatory Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	PIF	0	40 (12 Women)	80 (24 women)	As per UNDP and GEF methodology Workshops, meetings, and trainings reports. Attendance sheets, disaggregated by gender.	Risks: Stakeholders may not participate in project events as planned. Assumption: Motivation to attend project events for professional development will remain high.

Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions	
	Indicator 2: Quality of MRV Systems ⁷ (Indicator 3 of CBIT tracking tool)	TNC Status report on the GHG inventory system in Chad (2021)	1	3	4	Rubric based on 10-point CBIT capacity assessment scale; self-assessment based on expert judgment	Risk: Government might not allocate sufficient staff to transparency activities. Assumption: Stakeholders will apply training and guidance received to their daily work related to transparency.
	Indicator 3: Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities ⁸ (Indicator 5 of CBIT tracking tool)	Updated NDC (assessment of the revised NDC)	1	2	3	Rubric based on 4-point CBIT capacity assessment scale; self-assessment based on expert judgment	Risk: Government policies could lack necessary regulations and/or by-laws for implementation Assumption: The Government will enact the necessary sub-legislation.
Project component 1	Strengthening Chad's capacity to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policymaking and reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).						
Outcome 1 Chad takes concrete actions to collect and process climate change data, submit GHG inventories and track NDCs, to	Indicator 4: Establishment of an inter-ministerial coordination framework and focal points in each of the four key sectors (energy / agriculture & livestock / land use & forestry / waste) to collect GHG inventory data and NDC tracking	Updated NDC TNC	0	1	1	Document review (Inter-Agency Working Group minutes)	Risks: Working group could be delayed if the over-arching body does not provide incentives to meet. Assumptions: Members perceive direct benefits to participation.

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework	Indicator 5: Number of national experts trained to prepare and submit transparent, consistent, comparable, complete, and accurate greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories	TNC	0	40 (12 Women)	50 (15 women)	Document review (training minutes)	Risks: Stakeholder organizations may not consider the training to be relevant to their interests. Assumptions: Project management will conduct sufficient outreach to contextualize the training
	Indicator 6: Number of national experts trained to track Nationally Determined Contributions (Mitigation/Adaptation) and support needed and received.	NDC	0	40 (12 women)	80 (24 women)	Document review (training minutes)	Risks: Stakeholder organizations may not consider the training to be relevant to their interests. Assumptions: Project management will conduct sufficient outreach to contextualize the training
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	<p><i>Output 1.1. Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs), formal institutional agreements and an official document establishing the gender sensitive inter-ministerial coordination mechanism to enhance and operationalize the national transparency framework and ensure sustainability.</i></p> <p><i>Output 1.2. Technical support, training and tools provided to key stakeholders, including at least 30% of women, in Chad to prepare and submit transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories.</i></p> <p><i>Output 1.3. Technical support, training and tools provided to key stakeholders, including at least 30% of women, in Chad to track Nationally Determined Contributions (Mitigation/Adaptation) and support needed and received.</i></p>						
Project component 2	Monitoring and Evaluation						

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Outcome 2 Project is effectively monitored and evaluated, including gender consideration	Indicator 7: # of monitoring report compiled	PIF	0	8	16	Inception Workshop Report, Quarterly Progress Reports, PIR, Mid-term Review, Terminal Evaluation Report, <u>GEF Core Indicators</u>	Risks: the data necessary for monitoring and evaluation are not systematically collected and archived Assumptions: An effective monitoring-evaluation system including the systematic collection and archiving of data is put in place
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	Output 2.1 Monitoring and evaluation products are delivered						
Project component 3	Knowledge management						
Outcome 3 The results of the project are used and serve as a basis for other similar initiatives	Indicator 8: # of communication activities undertaken for disseminating good practices, deliverables and lessons learned	Not applicable	0	2	4	Interviews with the project manager and other relevant stakeholders Blogs about best practices, deliverables and lessons learned.	Risks: Insufficient interest to good practices and lessons learned. Assumptions: Project management unit perceive direct benefits to put forward good practices and lessons learned
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	Output 3.1. Lessons learned, and good practices shared with other Parties through the Climate Transparency Platform and other cooperation networks, with inclusion on results from gender consideration.						

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).

N/A

**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: USD 50,000			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent to date	Amount Committed
<i>Project preparation grant to finalize the UNDP-GEF project document for project: ?Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Chad to comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement?</i>			
International Consultant(s)	20,000	15,703.16	4,296.84
Local Consultant(s)	14,800	8,590.95	6,209.05
Travel	2,700	231.98	2,468.02
Supplies	800	0	800.00
Trainings, workshops	11,000	2,421.43	4,836.11
Miscellaneous Expenses	700	0	700.00
Audio Visual & Print Prod. Costs	0	3,742.46	0
Total	50,000	30,689.98	19,310.02

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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



LIBYA

S a h a r a

NIGER

T i b e s t i

BORKOU-ENNEDI-TIBESTI

B o d é l é

KANEM

BATHA

Lac Tchad
(Lake Chad)

CHARI-BAGUIRMI

OUADDAÏ

NDJAMENA

IGERIA

Bongor

GUÉRA

SALAMAT

MAYO-KÉBBI

TANDJILÉ

MOYEN-CHARI

LOGONE OCC.

LOGONE ORIENT.

Ndélé



ezilon.com

N'djamena geo-coordinates: 12.1348° N, 15.0557° E.

GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. These IDs are available on the [GeoNames? geographical database](#) containing millions of placenames and allowing to freely record new ones. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#).

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
N'djamena	12.1348	15.0557		

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]	
		<u>Component 1</u>				<u>Component 3</u>	<u>Component 2 M&E</u>	Sub-Total	PM C		Total (USD eq.)
		Outcome 1	Outcome 1	Outcome 1	Outcome 3						
		Output 1.1	Output 1.2	Output 1.3	Output 3.1						
Equipment	Printing Project information sheets and other outreach material. (Total amount: USD 23,000)		23,000				23,000		23,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development	

Equipment	Printing Project information sheets and other outreach material. (Total amount: USD 25,000)			25,000			25,000		25,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
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Sub-contract to executing partner	<p>Execution support services : Direct Project Costs (Total amount: USD 21,999) for services rendered by UNDP to the project, according to the Letter of Agreement (Annex 11 in ProDoc) are the costs of administrative services (such as those related to human resources, procurement, finance, and other functions) provided by UNDP in relation to the project. Direct project costs will be charged based on the UNDP Universal Price List or the actual corresponding service cost, in line with the GEF rules on DPCs. The amounts here are estimations. DPCs will be detailed as part of the annual project operational</p>						-	14,000	14,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
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Sub-contract to executing partner	<p>Execution support services : Direct Project Costs (Total amount: USD 21,999) for services rendered by UNDP to the project, according to the Letter of Agreement (Annex 11 in ProDoc) are the costs of administrative services (such as those related to human resources, procurement, finance, and other functions) provided by UNDP in relation to the project. Direct project costs will be charged based on the UNDP Universal Price List or the actual corresponding service cost, in line with the GEF rules on DPCs. The amounts here are estimations. DPCs will be detailed as part of the annual project operational</p>						-	7,999	7,999	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
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	planning process and included in the yearly budgets. DPC costs can only be used for operational cost per transaction. DPCs are not a flat fee.									
Contractual services-Individual	Equipment and office furniture to support the installation of the PMU (Total: USD 35,000) - through UNDP cash co-financing						-	6,321	6,321	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
Contractual services-Individual	National consultant to support assistance in data collection; quality assurance of the reports and relevant results; ensure that the results are in line with national circumstances. (Total: USD 35,000)			35,000			35,000		35,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
Contractual services-Individual	National consultant to support the preparation of technical documents under Output 1.2. (Total amount: 60,000 USD)		60,000				60,000		60,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development

Contractual services-Individual	Recruitment of National Environmental Specialist Output 1.1. (Total amount: USD 30,000)	30,000					30,000		30,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
Contractual services-Individual	Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to be recruited for M&E related activities (Total amount: USD 21,880)					21,880	21,880		21,880	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
Contractual services-Individual	Salaries of Project Manager and a driver to be recruited under the project (Total amount: USD 63,000). Their recruitment will be led by the IP.						-	63,000	63,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
Contractual services-Company	Sub-contracting of companies to carry out technical activities defined for output 1.3. (Total amount 45,000)			45,000			45,000		45,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development

Contractual services-Company	Sub-contracting of company(ies) to organize learning-by-doing workshops. (Total amount: USD 29,000)		29,000				29,000		29,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
International Consultants	A monitoring and evaluation specialist to carry out the mid-term and the terminal evaluation of the project as per UNDP and GEF requirements (Total amount: USD 35,000)					35,000	35,000		35,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
International Consultants	Recruitment of an International Environmental Specialist and Legal expert Consultant under Output 1.1. (Total: 50,000 USD)	50,000					50,000		50,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
International Consultants	Recruitment of an International Specialist on climate change to support capacity building activities on reporting under output 1.3. (Total amount: 93,000 USD)			93,000			93,000		93,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development

International Consultants	Recruitment of Lead Technical Advisor and International Specialist on climate change and MRV for GHG inventories under Output 1.2. (Total: 138,000 USD)		138,000				138,000		138,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
Local Consultants	An individual local consultant to lead the process of data collection and reporting on lessons learned from the CBIT project. (Total amount: USD 10,000)				10000		10,000		10,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Capacity building workshops on GHG inventories, meetings for discussing technical documents under Output 1.2. (Total amount: USD 84,000)		84,000				84,000		84,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Capacity building workshops, meetings for discussing technical documents under Output 1.3. (Total amount: USD 75,000)			75,000			75,000		75,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Capacity building workshops, meetings to discuss methodological approach to follow under Component 1 Output(s) and agreement on memorandums (Total amount: USD 30,000)	30,000					30,000		30,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Inception Workshop and Validation workshops incl. For M&E purposes (Total amount: USD 9,000)					9,000	9,000		9,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Information and dissemination workshops of lessons learned from CBIT Chad project. (Total amount: 7,000)				7000		7,000		7,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
Travel	Local travel for project supervision purposes. (Total amount: USD 3,680)						-	3,680	3,680	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development

Travel	Travel expenses related to attending relevant workshops on the mechanism of the coordination of GHG inventories. Travel is planned from Year 2. (Total amount: USD 19,000)	19,000					19,000		19,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
Travel	Travel expenses related to knowledge sharing and other activities from learning management (local/international travel). (Total amount: USD 15,000)				15000		15,000		15,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
Travel	Travel expenses to attend relevant workshops. Travel and DSA of international consultant. (Total amount: 37,200)			37,320			37,320		37,320	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development

Travel	Travel expenses to attend relevant workshops. Travel and DSA of international consultant. (Total amount: 68,000)		68,000				68,000		68,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
Other Operating Costs	Printing Project information sheets and other outreach material. (Total amount: USD 2,000)					2,000	2,000		2,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
Other Operating Costs	Printing Project information sheets and other outreach material. (Total amount: USD 2,800)				2800		2,800		2,800	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
Other Operating Costs	Printing Project information sheets and other outreach material. (Total amount: USD 6,000)	6,000					6,000		6,000	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development
	Total	135,000	402,000	310,320	34,800	67,880	95,000	95,000	1,045,000	

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

N/A

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

N/A

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).

N/A