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

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)
UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s)
Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Climate Change

Taxonomy
Focal Areas, Influencing models, Climate Change, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Communications, Participation, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Private Sector, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Awareness Raising, Participation and leadership, Access to

benefits and services, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Learning, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Education, Knowledge Generation

Sector
Mixed & Others

Rio Markers
Climate Change Mitigation
Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation
Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration
36 In Months

Agency Fee($)
99,275.00

Submission Date
5/11/2022

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CCM-3-8	GET	1,045,000.00	200,000.00
	Total Project Cost ($)	**1,045,000.00**	**200,000.00**

B. Indicative 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	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
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	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 1.1. Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs), formal institutional agreements and an official document establishing the inter-ministerial coordination mechanism to collect GHG inventory data and NDC tracking data drafted and submitted to the government for approval.	GET	130,000.00	30,000.00
-	Technical Assistance	-	Output 1.2. Technical support, training and tools provided to key stakeholders in Chad to prepare and submit transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories.	GET	430,000.00	90,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
-	Technical Assistance	-	Output 1.3. Technical support, training and tools provided to key stakeholders in Chad to track Nationally Determined Contributions (Mitigation/Adaptation) and support needed and received.	GET	350,000.00	60,000.00
Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance	2. Project is effectively monitored and evaluated	2.1 Monitoring and evaluation products are delivered	GET	40,000.00	
				Sub Total ($)	**950,000.00**	**180,000.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)

GET	95,000.00	20,000.00
Sub Total($)	**95,000.00**	**20,000.00**
Total Project Cost($)	**1,045,000.00**	**200,000.00**

Please provide justification

N/A

C. Indicative 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($)
Recipient Country Government	Government of Chad through the Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
			Total Project Cost($)	**200,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

N/A

D. Indicative 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($)
UNEP	GET	Chad	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,045,000	99,275	1,144,275.00
			Total GEF Resources($)		**1,045,000.00**	**99,275.00**	**1,144,275.00**

E. 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 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	32			
Male	48			
Total	80	0	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

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1a. *Project Description.*

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 CO_2, 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]

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]

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 experience 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]).

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, MEFSD, 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 (MEFSD, 2001). All models predict an increase in precipitation In the Northeast and North (MEFSD, 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 D?mographiques[5], 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 (Strat?gie Nationale de R?duction de la Pauvret?[6], SNRP2, 2008). It is estimated that rural women in developing countries are more vulnerable than men to climate change (MEFSD, 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 M&E system is missing in Chad to prepare GHG inventories and to track NDC implementation;

? 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 overwhelmingly 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.

Needs related to climate transparency were already identified in the Second National Communication (SNC), submitted in June 2012 and developed with UNDP. They apply to the following areas, among others: (i) capacity-building; (ii) greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and mitigation measures; and (iii) vulnerability and adaptation analysis. Among these, the specific capacity development needs were identified as follows:

? Training of elected officials and leaders on the challenges of climate change;

? The data generating, gathering, archiving, and analysing capability of the country is still inadequate and should be enhanced;

? Relevant institutions such as the Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and the Ministry of Civil Aviation and National Meteorology (MCANM) need to be strengthened in terms of training of staff and facilities;

? Skilled human resource development to handle climate change issues is a priority for Chad. There is a need to develop and implement a training programme which contains both short-term and long-term training in among others GHG inventory, scenario development, mitigation analysis, V&A assessment, policy analysis; and

? Strengthening of the national focal institutions related to climate change.

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.

The Third National Communication (TNC) project, which was submitted in September 2021, has delivered the following outputs upon which this CBIT project will build:

? 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 (polices and measures).

? Output 5.3: National Action Plan on NAMAs (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

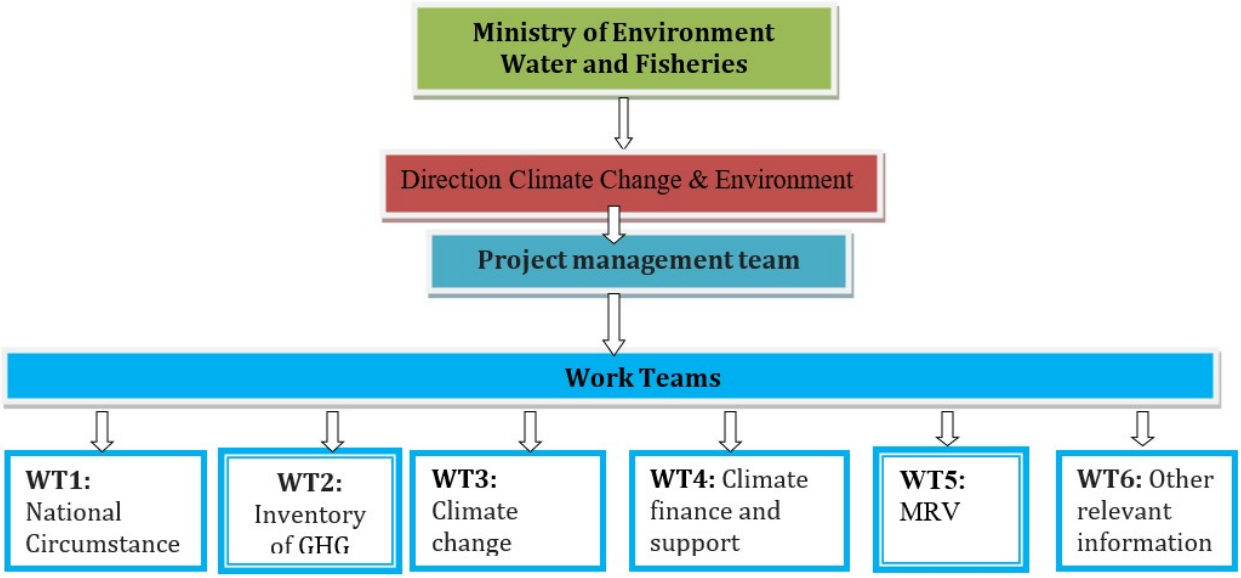
? 6.6.2 Develop a database for tracking climate-related support to contribute to building a domestic financial MRV

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

The BUR1 of the Republic of Chad will provide an update of the Third National Communication. The preparation, being led by UNEP, started in November 2018, but due to several challenges is now only expected to be completed in 2024.

The process of the BUR1 is being undertaken under the arrangement in the figure 1 below:

Figure 1: Institutional Arrangement of BUR1/ 2018[7]



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 of Climate Change and Environmental Education (DLCCEE) 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 DLCCEE 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 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 CO_{2eq}. 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 resourced-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 adaption 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 know 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 projects with development partners

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (USD)
UNEP/ GEF	Chad: Preparation of the Third National Communication under the UNFCCC	Facilitation of the Third National Communication preparation and submission.	Reports to the UNFCCC.	2014-2021 US$ 540,000
UNEP/ GEF	Republic of Chad: Preparation of Initial Biennial Update Report (BUR1) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Facilitation of BUR1 preparation and submission.	Reports to the UNFCCC.	2018-2024 US$ 382,000

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (USD)
GEF/UNDP	NAP	Approved by GEF (funded by 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: 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 Outcome 2: Institutional capacities are strengthened in key sectors and regions to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into planning and budgeting	It 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. This is linked to the CBIT ambitions of progressing towards enhanced transparency.	US$5.7 million 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 complement the LDCF initiatives by assisting non-LDC developing countries with their country-driven processes to advance NAPs.

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (USD)
GEF/UNEP	TNA phase III	The TNA Phase III project to support 22 SIDS and 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; 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.	It supports frameworks TNAs and TAPs doe technologies that reduce GHG emissions and other aspirations of NDCs. Therefore, it is consistent with CBIT.	Project approved for implementation on 14 Mar 2018. US$ 8,955,000 with US$ 6,210,000 being GEF funding.

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (USD)
GEF (LDCF) / AfDB	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 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	The project seeks to strengthen climate information and early warning systems; and to improve knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation.	$23.4 million

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	**Relevance**	**Timeline and Budget (USD)**

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (USD)
GCF/FAO	Strategic frameworks support for Chad through FAO	A GCF readiness project approved in December 2019, it has the objective if strengthening capacities and partnerships for assessing mitigation and adaptation opportunities and enabling the implementation in the forestry and land use sectors in the context of the Great Green Wall (GGW), in Chad. It addresses the following: - Lack of national data on climate change impacts, benchmark data and emission reduction opportunities in the LULUCF sector, complementing the initial data generated by the GGW initiative - Low capacity and limited inter-sectoral dialogue between the different institutions and entities at the institutional and regional level that are and may be involved in the identified priority adaptation and mitigation measures on climate change and forest sector issues and land management, in particular with regard to the GGW;	It addresses issues related to information, data and knowledge management is GHG emissions for the country. This supports the creation of an MRV system that the CBIT seeks to develop.	

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	**Relevance**	**Timeline and Budget (USD)**
GCF/AfDB	Programme for Integrated Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Niger Basin (PIDACC/NB)	A regional programme covering West Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, C?te d?Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger, and Nigeria), Central Africa (Cameroon and Chad). It has 3 GCF outcomes that are related to transparency (CBIT) goals: - generation and use of climate information in decision-making - adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks - awareness of climate threats and risk reduction processes;	The project is strong on knowledge as it takes institutional measures, knowledge enhancement measures or capacity-building measures contributing to enhancing resilience to climate change. This supports the CBIT objective.	$67.8 million

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	**Relevance**	**Timeline and Budget (USD)**
NDC Partnership	The Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP*)*	CAEP is designed to deliver support for the development and implementation of enhanced and more ambitious NDCs. Objective 1: Enhance NDCs, including by raising ambition, as part of the Paris Agreement?s NDC update process. Objective 2: Fast-track implementation of NDCs, including by providing in-country technical expertise and capacity building.	While just an offer, CAEP presents opportunities of improving reporting since to make an ambitious NDC and monitoring its implementation, effective	Up to $150,000 Open and subject to country making request

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	**Relevance**	**Timeline and Budget (USD)**
GEF (LDCF)/ FAO	Chad: Strengthening Agro-ecosystems? Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in the Lake Chad Basin (Lac, Kanem, Bahr el Ghazal, and part of the Hadjer-Lamis Region)	Characterized by a hot and dry climate, Chad has experienced severe drought conditions, which are particularly pronounced in the Lake Chad, Kanem and Bahr El Ghazal regions, which also suffer from high food insecurity, siltation and erosion. This project will provide targeted support for the wider adoption of climate-resilient agricultural and agro-pastoral technologies and practices, and promote a sector-wide integration of CCA into Chad's agricultural and pastoral development policies and plans. The project is structured around three main components, seeking to: (a) enhance the capacities of local authorities, farmer organizations as well as transhumant and sedentary herders to understand the impacts of climate change and the associated vulnerabilities, and to identify and carry out appropriate adaptation measures; (b) expand the adoption of SLM practices through farmer field schools and agro-pastoral field schools; and (c) strengthen the capacity of key institutions at the national level to integrate climate risks and adaptation into relevant policies and decision-making processes in the agricultural sector.	Local Level planning strengthening, and national institutional capacity development as is CBIT.	$23.7 million
UNDP	Climate Promise	This is a promise by UNDP to support 100 countries, including Chad, to enhance their NDCs. The programme works with countries to make their NDCs more technically robust and include new ways governments can step up their climate actions, as well as finance these bold new goals. NDC enhancement will be tailored to each country?s unique context and needs.	It relates to more targeted approach to NDCs and reporting to UNFCCC.	Undetermined until country project is designed.

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (USD)
Belgian Federal Government	Belgian NDC Support Initiative	The Belgian federal government?s NDC support initiative aims to support eligible countries in taking forward the implementation of their NDC through the implementation of specific and concrete actions that contribute to institutional capacity building in the fields of greenhouse gas emissions and policy development and implementation. Chad is among eligible countries.	It is directly in support of enhanced transparency as it supports GHG Inventory	Undetermined until country project is designed during annual cycles.
GCF	GCF Readiness (with FAO)	Strengthening capacities and partnerships for assessing mitigation and adaptation opportunities and enabling their implementation in the forestry and land use sectors in the context of the Great Green Wall	The project will address barriers that limit Chad?s capacity to implement and mobilize resources to address climate change impacts.	$359,903

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 UNEP?s Climate Change sub-programme Output 6 where countries are expected to increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies; and hence achieve emissions reduction consistent with the 1.5/2 degrees? Celsius stabilization pathway. The requested support aligns with CBIT activities outlined in paragraph 18 of the CBIT programming directions document.

The project is structured under one substantive component. 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: 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: 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**
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.	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.
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.	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 a behavior where fighting climate change is more integrated to all aspects and levels of society.
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.	Moreover, the adoption of appropriate tools and the training of personnel and relevant stakeholders will strengthen capacity for the collection and management of climate change data, including data interpretation, storage and updating of databases.

Output 1.1. MoUs, formal institutional agreements and an official document establishing the inter-ministerial coordination mechanism to collect GHG inventory data and NDC tracking data drafted and submitted to the government for approval.

Output 1.1 will result in the establishment of an inter-ministerial coordination framework and focal points 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 activities planned for this output to be achieved 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 and manage GHG Inventory data, 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 collect and manage data for NDC tracking (on climate action, support needed and received and/or vulnerability & adaptation, where needed) and strengthen the framework for inter-ministerial coordination.

Potential deliverables under this output would include the following:

Deliverable 1.1.1. Report on stakeholder analysis and engagement as well as assessment of legal & regulatory framework on climate initiatives, overview of available climate change data, existing data generation systems and a list of data sources necessary to include in the new transparency system;

Deliverable 1.1.2. Institutional arrangements and legal framework establishing the processes for the four hubs to collect and manage GHG inventory data are prepared and submitted for approval.

Deliverable 1.1.3. Institutional arrangements and legal framework to collect and manage NDC tracking data are prepared and submitted for approval.

Deliverable 1.1.4. Draft Memorandums of Understanding, formal agreements and official document establishing the inter-ministerial coordination mechanism, for government approval and signature.

This coordination framework will be strengthened, institutionalized and will function as hubs for data collection and processing. Linkages between the hubs and the centre 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 MEFSD and MCANM established and strengthened. Their roles will be institutionalized in order 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, including identification and dissemination 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 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 feed 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 will include:

1.2.1. Convene and train field data teams from the key sectors (energy / agriculture & livestock / land use & forestry / waste) in collection, processing and transmission 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 country-specific emission factors for the four (4) key sectors;

1.2.4. Adapt QA/QC tools to the Chadian context and adopt them in climate transparency reporting;

1.2.5. Develop a Capacity Development Strategy, possibly including a ?Training of Trainers? scheme for continuous capacity building and institutional development;

1.2.6. Undertake training to 15 to 20 people (to be confirmed at Project Preparation Grant ? PPG phase) from the Hubs and MEFSD in domestic MRV systems, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections, based on IPCC 2006/latest guidelines/tools;

1.2.7. Scale up lessons learned and best practices through peer exchange programs for stakeholders on transparency activities.

Potential deliverables for this output would include the following (to be further elaborated during the PPG phase, based on consultation with national stakeholders):

Deliverable 1.2.1. One document describing a Capacity Development Strategy, possibly including a ?Training of Trainers? scheme for continuous capacity building and institutional development;

Deliverable 1.2.2. Report with guidelines and instructions on the use of tools and protocols for GHG Inventory elaboration adapted to the national context;

Deliverable 1.2.3. Report of the training of stakeholders from the Hubs and MEFSD in domestic MRV systems, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections ;

Deliverable 1.2.4. Report on the use of the proposed tools and protocols by the relevant stakeholders;

Deliverable 1.2.5. Report on the country-specific emission factors developed for the four (4) key sectors, including the methodologies, tools and assumptions adopted as well as a calculation report.

Deliverable 1.2.6. QA/QC Plan for UNFCCC reporting including Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) based on IPCC 2006 guidelines

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 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.

The activities planned this output, are outlined below:

1.3.1. Carry out an analysis of current MRV practices and gaps *(to be undertaken in conjunction with activity 1.1.1)*.

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

1.3.3. Design monitoring indicators for (i) tracking NDC implementation, (ii) tracking support needed and received;

1.3.4. Develop tools, templates, protocols and guidelines for tracking the indicators above.

1.3.5. Provide training to MEFSD and MCANM staff and local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on the MRV system, including: (i) tracking NDC implementation, (ii) tracking support needed and received; (3) using and managing the online climate transparency portal .

1.3.6. Participate in the Global CBIT Coordination Platform and other peer exchange activities for stakeholders on climate transparency.

1.3.7. Provide training to 15 to 20 People (from the Hubs and MCANM) on the domestic MRV system and online climate transparency portal, NDC tracking , and on feeding information into the CBIT Global Coordination platform.

Potential deliverables under this output would include the following (to be further elaborated during the PPG phase, based on consultation with national stakeholders):

Deliverable 1.3.1. Report with recommendations on the best IT solution for establishing the online climate transparency portal in support of the national MRV system;

Deliverable 1.3.2. Report on the establishment 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 steps of data management to support the MRV system; country-specific tools, templates, protocols and guidelines for tracking NDC implementation, including support needed and received;

Deliverable 1.3.4. Reports of peer learning through participation in regional MRV meetings and annual global CBIT workshops

Deliverable 1.3.5. Report of the training of stakeholders from the Hubs and MEFSD on the MRV system, including: (i) tracking NDC implementation, (ii) tracking support needed and received; (3) using and managing the online climate transparency portal.

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 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 UNDP/UNEP CBIT Global Coordination Platform, 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.

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.

? Providing relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement; 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 GEFTF, LDCF, 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)**

Poor institutional coordination in reporting resulting in reports that lack integrity and may not pass peer review	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. 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
MRV system remains installed but will not be fully operational due to little or no capacity	The reporting system will be guided by the following principles: ? transparency in data sources, definitions, methodologies and assumptions. ? 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. ? 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:

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. 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.

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 baseline and target will be set during the project development phase, following the scale of 1-4 as per the guidance on Annex IV: Indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities of the CBIT programming direction.

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 possibly 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 Capacity Development Strategy will be developed (to be confirmed and further elaborated during the PPG phase), possibly including a ?Training of Trainers? scheme for continuous capacity building and institutional development. 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 UNEP always brings experience from elsewhere in the world and also helps to share the lessons and experiences learned from Chad. The partnership with UNEP, as well as the active participation in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, 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. Po?rtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Pe?an, 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.Po?rtner,D.C.Roberts,V.Masson-Delmotte,P.Zhai,M.Tignor,E.Poloczanska,K.Mintenbeck,A.Alegri?a,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. Po?rtner, 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

[5] National Institute of Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies

[6] National Poverty Reduction Strategy

[7] Source: Biennial Update Report Project Document

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

Figure 2: Detailed map of Chad[1]

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

[1] Map adapted from https://www.ezilon.com/

2. Stakeholders

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

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

-

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement

During the project identification phase, government departments have been closely engaged to establish the most effective coordination arrangement. CSOs and private sector have been consulted, in particular those working in the four key sectors. The list of consulted stakeholders can be found below.

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in the project
Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development (MEFSD)	Responsible of the management and monitoring of the national environmental information system.	Executing Agency. This Ministry will host and execute the project and ensure its overall management.

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in the project
Directorate of Climate Change and Environmental Education (DLCCEE) and the Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development	Propose elements of national policy for environmental preservation and management. Implement ratified international legal instruments on the environment and encourage accession to other international instruments; Work with the planning department to take environmental concerns into account in programs, projects and development actions	They will play a role of a technical partner in the project development and implementation.
Ministry of Petroleum and Energy	Responsible for the development and implementation of Chad Energy policy	Sectoral focal point as one of the mitigation target sector/hubs.
Ministry of Agricultural Development	Responsible for the development and implementation of Chad Agricultural policy	Sectoral focal point as one of the mitigation target sector/hubs.
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Responsible for the development and implementation of Chad industrial policy	Sectoral focal point representing emission centres in the energy and industrial sectors. These are targeted for the country-specific emission factors development.
Ministry of Economy, Development Planning, and International 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.
Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization	Collection and aggregation of district level data.	Sectoral focal point for local administration/government responsible for regional coordination of data collection and transmission.
Ministry of Women, Family and Childhood Protection	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. Will also be engaged in the preparation and implementation of the Gender Action Plan.

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in the project
Ministry of Transport and Road Safety	Responsible of development and implementation of Chad?s transportation policy	Sectorial focal point
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
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.
CSOs active in the field of climate change: Association des femmes Peules autochtones du Tchad (*Association of indigenous Fulani women from Chad*) ; Association la plume pour la culture et le d?veloppement (*Feather for culture and development Association*); Tchad resilience ; Tout sain tout vert (*All Healthy All Green*); Asdeno-Nohi; L'Agence de D?veloppement Economique et Social (ADES) ; Coordination Nationale des ODD (CNSODD)	Support the government action in building resilience of populations	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.

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in the project
Private sector such as telecommunication companies: Tigo Chad Telecommunications; Zain group; Soci?t? des T?l?communications Internationales du Tchad (SotelTchad)	Telecommunication companies operating in Chad to be potentially engaged in data transmission.	Data collected from the various sector hubs to be transmitted and aggregated. Specific private sector players to be identified during project development phase.
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.

Additional stakeholders will be identified during project preparation, especially research institutions holding climate data on Chad that could potentially collaborate with data collection and integration into the data platform established by the project, thus allowing for broader access to up-to-date climate data from external sources.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

The women of Chad, who represent about 51% (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 (Strat?gie Nationale de R?duction de la Pauvret?, SNRP2, 2008). It is estimated that rural women in developing countries like Chad are more vulnerable than men to climate change (MEFSD, 2009). According to UNICEF, at the primary school level, Chad has the second highest rate of out-of-school children with 50% of children missing out on education, behind South Sudan at 72%. These countries also account for Africa?s highest rate of girls who are out of school, at 76%for South Sudan and Chad at 53 per

cent. These challenges increase vulnerability and the risk of exclusion unless deliberate actions for gender inclusion.

The project will promote the inclusion of women in its implementation, from the Project Steering Committee board and project management team to consultants, and from training to active participation in consultation workshops. In this sense, project management and monitoring will be gender-sensitive, including gender-disaggregated indicators showing who is involved and whose views are represented. The National Policy on Gender for 2011-2020, has so far, helped in mainstreaming gender inclusion to climate change action in Chad.The Policy aimed to: "By 2020, Chad is a country free from all forms of gender inequalities and inequities, from all forms of violence, where men and women have equal opportunities to access and control resources and participate equitably in decision-making processes in the interests of achieving sustainable development.?

In short, gender considerations will be cross-cutting in this project, both in terms of its products and its processes. Indeed, with its focus on transparency, shedding light on how women and men participate in climate change-related decision making, the project will contribute to women?s equal engagement in and benefit from climate change action. The project will deliberately include women in the implementation. It will be reflected in the project steering committee and project management team; as well as the consultants and other experts engaged to support implementation. Additionally, the trainings offered by the project will particularly seek the active participation and consultation of women. That way, project management and monitoring will remain gender-sensitive with gender-disaggregated indicators for involvement and representation of views. In order to measure gender disaggregated participation in project related events, all meetings, workshops and trainings organized as part of the project will need to have gender disaggregated attendance sheets prepared.

Following CBIT Programming Directions and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and its Gender Equality Action Plan, as well as UNEP policy and strategy for gender equality and the environment, based on this substantive initial mainstreaming effort, a Gender Action Plan including measurable indicators and targets will be developed during the PPG design phase.

In addition, the country will benefit from the Global Coordination Platform activities on gender. Mainly, under Output 2.4 ?Assistance provided to countries with integrating the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan into enhanced transparency frameworks? of the PIF approved GEF project ?Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II A: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

Furthermore, this project will strengthen the capacity of focal points in collecting and disseminating gender disaggregated data. It will also ensure gender mainstreaming and gender equality based on the GEF Equality Action Plan by actively giving visibility and support to both women?s and men?s individual contributions as well as equal treatment of women and men in policies, and equal access to resources, right to be heard and services. Finally, this project will organize a gender-focused workshop on a topic that will be agreed upon during the PPG stage. The topic of the workshop could be training on how women and men have been engaged to adopt climate-smart agriculture practices, etc.

Institutions to be consulted on gender engagement will be guided by the Ministry of Women, Family and Childhood Protection and will include, but not be limited to: the Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Livestock & Animal Production, Ministry of Petroleum & Energy and Ministry of Agricultural Development and key civil society organizations as well as research institutions and development partners working in the fields of gender and climate change.

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; and/or Yes

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

Private sector engagement is significant in this project. They will be involved in data collection and sharing and agreement as they play a role in the development of data collection and transmission mechanisms. The private sector will therefore be part of the sector working groups to be trained for data collection, transmission and sharing. It is expected that the engagement of the private sector will catalyse innovation and investment by promoting innovation and delivering climate resilient and low carbon growth. As such, Chad?s private sector is expected to stimulate enhanced climate change products and services. Specific private sector players to be identified during project development phase are expected to collaborate in data transmission from the various sector hubs, and in the development of information sharing protocols and the related platform. Telecommunication companies to be potentially engaged would include Tigo Chad Telecommunication, Zain group, and Societ? des Telecommunications Internationales du Tchad (SotelTchad). This will be further confirmed during the PPG phase.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Project design (table format acceptable)

Project Risk	Description	Rating	Mitigation
Political risks: This risk is associated with changes in governance, key personnel within government agencies, security, and/or government decisions	Chad has experienced political instability in the past, however currently the country has enjoyed relative stability for several years now, major political turmoil is unlikely	Low	? Ongoing dialogue with stakeholders to ensure minimal impacts of any political changes on the project. ? The active role of the National Technical Committee on Climate Change, which is an inter-ministerial coordinating committee, thus ensuring sustainability even if changes occur within the institutions.

Inadequate/incoherent participation among stakeholders and partners, or poor coordination among participating institutions	Inadequate participation may lead to incomplete knowledge or to difficulties in sustaining project results	Medium	? Design and implementation of an appropriate stakeholders mapping and engagement strategy from the onset. ? Regular progress reports to stakeholders in the CBIT project as well as progress and monitoring meetings. ? Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgement of efforts and achievements by each institution. ? Active involvement and inclusion from the early planning and design stages. ? Roles and responsibilities well defined and updates on progress regularly shared. ? A communication plan developed and agreed upon by all stakeholders.
Data availability and accessibility constraints and low domestic capacity for data management	The knowledge base, number and capacities of local experts may remain insufficient to implement the ETF	Medium	? Learning-by-doing for trainees from key institutions and the MEFSD and DLCCE to increase capacities and reduce the risk of limited access and knowledge.
Climate risk	Climate change impacts may disrupt the project activites and results in loss of data.	Low	The project will further analyze climate risks during full proposal preparation and identify measures to mitigate such impacts.

COVID-19 Pandemic slows down project implementation	The COVID-19 Pandemic could limit or prohibit travel and in-person meetings, trainings and workshops for some time.	Medium	During the project preparation phase: ? conduct stakeholders consultations and baseline assessments remotely via survey, email and video calls to inform the design of the project; During project implementation: ? focus on the desk-based work of developing training packages at start-up in preparation for training events; ? if necessary, and if travel remains restricted longer than expected, the project will develop materials for and conduct some meetings and training virtually; ? undertake desk research and conference interviews where needed and appropriate.

Low availablity of qualified resources / Ability to retain technically qualified people	There is a risk that qualified human resources may not be available in the country to cover all the project needs.	Medium	? During the project development phase, the project?s procurement plan will be designed in a way to ensure that national consultants are paired with international experts to transfer knowledge and capacity to the country. ? In addition, the project plans to organize trainings for national stakeholders to improve their capacities (activities 1.2.6, 1.3.5 and 1.3.7). ? Finally, in order to retain the technically qualified people, the appropriate financial incentives will have to be considered in the consultants and experts? remuneration when preparing the project budget, during the project development phase.

6. Coordination

Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development (MEFSD) will be the Executing Agency for the CBIT project, and UNEP the Implementing Agency.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established at project inception, and will include members from relevant national entities amoung ministries, agencies, CSOs/NGOs, academia and the private sector. The PSC member entities / organizations will be determined during the project development phase (PPG) as part of the differnet consultations to be undetaken in the preparation of the CEO Endorsement Document.

The project will also have a Project Managemnet Unit (PMU), hosted within the MEFSD, including a National Project Director, a Project Manager and a Finance & Adminstrative Assistant.

During the project design stage (PPG), specific strategies for project management and stakeholders?engagement will be incorporated into existing institutional structures of GEF-financed projects. This will ensure that 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 of Climate Change in the MEFSD and comprised of representatives from the relevant ministries. 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.

During the detailed development phase (PPG) of the CBIT Chad project, special attention will be 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).

This CBIT initiative will also build synergies with the on-going BUR1 Project (expected to be completed in 2024), especially concerning assessments of national MRV arrangements relating to mitigation actions and their effects as well as identified needs and support received, the strengthening of technical capacities of national teams, information on the protocols and operation procedures of the required MRV system, the design and establishment of a national system for MRV to support the implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) under Output 5.0 of the BUR1 Project Implementation Plan: ?Domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of National Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) or other mitigation actions undertaken?:

During the project development phase, the potential synergies between the CBIT project and the GCF/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) will be explored. The proponents of the GCF/FAO project will be invited to participate in the different consultation workshops to be organized as part of the PPG phase.

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 GEF-CBIT Global Coordination Platform database and climate initiative, aiming to ensure easy tracking of implementation and joint reporting. The Global Coordination Platform project will provide Chad with additional guidance on the transparency requirements under Article 13 of the Convention. Moreover, the project will benefit from UNEP?s comparative advantage as it is currently implementing CBIT projects in thirteen countries in the world, of which six in Africa, notwithstanding proposals approved.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Is the Project consistent with the National Strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions?

Yes

If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc

National strategies plan or reports, assessments	Linkages & provision of baseline information to the CBIT project

National strategies plan or reports, assessments	Linkages & provision of baseline information to the CBIT project
Vision 2030	The project supports the vision 2030, specifically the objectives of ?pillar 4 "Improving the quality of life of the Chadian population". It is also in line with sub-pillar 4.1 of the National Development Plan (PND) 2?17-2021 "A healthy environment with preserved natural resources, in particular result 4.1.3 "Good management of natural resources is?ensured," which aims to: (i) implement the policy of combating climate change and preserving biodiversity; (ii) introduce resilient agricultural practices with respect to climate; and (iii) roll out a mechanism for prevention and management of risks and natural disasters.
National Policy on Gender for 2011-2020	This project will ensure that the gender issues are addressed equitably across all its components by being aligned with the National Policy on Gender for 2011-2020, which aims to: "By 2020, Chad is a country free from all forms of gender inequalities and inequities, from all forms of violence, where men and women have equal opportunities to access and control resources and participate equitably in decision-making processes in the interests of achieving sustainable development."
NAPA	The proposed project is also based on the following National Adaptation Program of Action priorities: Priority #10 ?Climate Risk Management?.
NDC	Chad?s revised NDC outlines mitigation and adaptation action plans that will lead to a low-carbon development path. The CBIT project will allow for enhanced and upscaled MRV activities regarding the implementation of such action plans.
UNDAF	This CBIT project is consistent with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2021 for Chad, under Strategic Outcome 2. Social Protection, Sustainability and Crisis Management, Outcome 5: ?By the end of 2021, farmers, ranchers, fishermen and small producers, especially young people and women, in targeted regions are employing sustainable production systems that allow them to meet their basic needs, feed the market and adopt a lifestyle more resilient to Climate Change and other environmental challenges.?
SDG	This CBIT project will contribute to SDG-13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), specifically 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 the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions?.
TNC	The CBIT project is aligned with Chad?s Third National Communications (TNC) and will build on its various outputs, As described in details in the ?Baseline scanrio? section.

National strategies plan or reports, assessments	Linkages & provision of baseline information to the CBIT project
BUR1	Chad is currently still in the process of preparing its 1st Biennial Update Report (BUR1). The CBIT project is however consistent with the BUR1, which expected outputs are: (1) national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant for the preparation of NCs and BURs reviewed and updated ; (2) national inventory of GHG from years 1995- 2017 provided ; (3) description and analysis of the mitigation actions and their effects ; (4) needs analysis and financial capabilities and technologies for mitigation ; and (5) support for the process of organizing the arrangements for the establishment of a national system for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV).
NAP	The government of Chad launched its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) project at the end of 2019, implemented by the MEFSD. This CBIT project is consistent with Chad?s NAP, which is intended to integrate climate change adaptation into medium- and long-term planning and budgeting of climate-sensitive sectors.

8. Knowledge Management

Outline the knowledge management approach for the Project, including, if any, plans for the Project to learn from other relevant Projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

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 Coordination Platform 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 Global Coordination 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.

9. 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			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Provide preliminary information on the types and levels of risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and describe measures to address these risks during the project design.

This is a low risk project. UNEP ESSF guiding principles -- resilience and sustainability; human rights, gender equality and women empowerment, accountability and leave no one behind -- are still applicable for low risk projects. Special attention should be given to marginalized and vulnerable population to climate changes.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Submitted

Title	Submitted
CBIT Chad_ESERN_2020.08.03	

Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And GEF Agency(ies)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
Mr. Tambie Deuzoumbe Jean Nicolas	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment, Water and Fisheries	6/16/2020

ANNEX A: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place

Ndjamena geo-coordinates: 12.1348? N, 15.0557? E