



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Enhancing the resilience of the agricultural ecosystems (Projet d'amélioration de la résilience des systèmes agricoles au Tchad) - PARSAT		
Country(ies):	Chad	GEF Project ID: ¹	0
GEF Agency(ies):	IFAD	GEF Agency Project ID:	TBD
Other Executing Partner(s):	Lead Agency: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Partner ministries: Ministry of Environment and Fisheries Borrower Representative: Ministry for economy, planning and international cooperation.	Submission Date:	24 May 2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	96
Name of parent program (if applicable): • For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> • For SGP <input type="checkbox"/> • For PPP <input type="checkbox"/>	NA	Project Agency Fee (\$) without PPG:	694,064

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CCA-1 (select)	LDCF	3,926,000	15,150,000
CCA-2 (select)	LDCF	3,379,936	5,050,000
Total Project Cost		7,305,936	20,200,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Strengthen the resilience of smallholder farmers and improve food security						
Project Component	Grant Type ³	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing(\$)
CCA 1:						
Intensified and resilient agricultural production	Inv	Management capacities – by the farmer organizations – of small scale agro-pastoral infrastructure is improved	Hydro-agricultural infrastructure are operational after 3 years Reduced conflicts over natural resources (NR) between sedentary and transhumant communities	LDCF	475,000	4,500,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework](#) when completing Table A.

³ TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

	Inv	Resilient land and water management practices are promoted at smallholder scale	<p>Farmers organizations (FO) are trained on sustainable use of water management schemes</p> <p>FO are trained on resilient cropping systems.</p> <p>SWC schemes are scaled up to control floods and drought impacts on flood recession cropping is promoted</p> <p>Resilient Agro-forestry production systems are promoted</p> <p>Sand encroachment is controlled</p>		1,775,000	2,200,000
	Inv	Smallholders access to production assets and inputs is improved	<p>Resilient seeds are produced and distributed</p> <p>Training of FO on selection and multiplication of resilient varieties</p>	LDCF	460,000	1,600,000
	Inv	Improved management of weather forecasting and agricultural planning	<p>TBC</p> <p>Agro-metrological information is provided to farmers through rural radios and upgraded stations</p> <p>Institutional support for CC information mainstreaming provided</p>	LDCF	940,000	396,000
Added value for agricultural activities and productions	TA	Smallholders have access to market through improved and resilient rural infrastructure	<p>Floods-resistant infrastructure is implemented in exposed sites</p> <p>Road protection structures (including plantations) are implemented</p>	LDCF	1,980,000	6,900,000
	TA	<p>Agricultural products have higher value</p> <p>smallholders have better access to local market</p>	<p>Training on new techniques to process produce is provided</p> <p>Small processing</p>	LDCF	1,110,000	2,600,000

		information	equipment are provided for innovative schemes			
	Inv.	Cereal banks are scaled-up and food security is improved	Cereal banks are promoted in food-insecure hotspots (at least 20 sites) Training on cereal banks management is provided to targeted communities.	LDCF	265,936	800,000
Subtotal					7,005,936	18,996,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴				LDCF	300,000	1,204,000
Total Project Cost					7,305,936	20,200,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
IFAD	IFAD	DSF Grant	8,600,000
		Loan	8,600,000
National Government	GoC		2,000,000
Others	Beneficiaries	In-kind	1,000,000
Total Cofinancing			20,200,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES (\$) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (\$) (a)	Agency Fee (\$) (b) ²	Total (\$) c=a+b
IFAD	LDCF	Climate Change	Chad	7,305,936	694,064	8,000,000
Total Grant Resources				7,305,936	694,064	8,000,000

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

² Indicate fees related to this project.

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁵

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant:

- Amount Agency Fee
Requested (\$) for PPG (\$)⁶
- No PPG required. -- 0-- --0--
 - (upto) \$50k for projects up to & including \$1 million

⁴ To be calculated as percent of subtotal.

⁵ On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁶ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the GEF Project Grant amount requested.

- (upto)\$100k for projects up to & including \$3 million _____
- (upto)\$150k for projects up to & including \$6 million _____
- (upto)\$200k for projects up to & including \$10 million _____
- (upto)\$300k for projects above \$10 million _____

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES) FOR MFA AND/OR MTF PROJECT ONLY

Trust Fund	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total PPG Amount				0	0	0

MFA: Multi-focal area projects; MTF: Multi-Trust Fund projects.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION⁷

A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1. Project Description. Briefly describe the project, including; 1) the global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF, NPIF) and adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up:

Chad's economy is very fragile, as it is affected by a number of constraints, including low economic growth, recurrent political instability, a projected population growth of 124% by 2050 (FAOSTAT, 2013), environmental (mainly climatic and pedologic) unfavourable conditions, low agricultural productivity, and extreme poverty. According to UNDP (2011), Chad ranks 183rd out of 187 countries surveyed in terms of human development. Although the country extracts oil since 2003 and has been investing in important infrastructure since 2009, about 58% of the total 12 142 000 inhabitants still live below the national poverty line since 2003. Estimations from 2011 (FAOSTAT) indicate that 57% of the population practices subsistence farming and small scale agro-pastoral and pastoral activities.

National food production barely covers population needs due to multiple reasons. With respect to the production systems, the large majority of them relies on low inputs, and is highly dependent on unreliable and scarce rainfall. With reference to the natural resource base influencing the agricultural potential, the following main soil types are found in Chad: arenosols, regosols, lithosols, vertisols. Most of these soils are sensible to water and wind erosion, have low structure and low soil organic matter, and support low productivity levels. 5 273 500 ha (equivalent to 4%) of Chad's total land area (128 400 000 ha) are degraded and affect the livelihoods of 11% of the national population (GLADA, 2008). The production capacity supported by those soils for low input level rain-fed cereals ranges from an average of 0.1 t/ha through maximum 0.3 t/ha (GAEZ, 2011). Additionally, a large part of the country is arid or semi-arid with a maximum length of the growing period as short as 120 days. Further constraints to the agricultural productivity are related to the higher frequency of extreme weather events and climatic hazards as exacerbated by climate change. Chad's climate is characterized by strong inter-annual rainfall variability (New et al., 2002). The severe 2008-2011 drought and the disastrous floods in 2012, show the tendency

⁷ Part II should not be longer than 5 pages.

towards more frequent climate change-related disasters, and how these impact on food security and on the fragile rural ecosystems upon which 71% of the national population depends.

The following main agroecological zones are distinguished in Chad: i) Saharan (< 50 mm rain/year); ii) Sahelian (200 to 800 mm rain/year); iii) Sudanian (800 to 1200 mm rain/year). Since 1960s a southwards migration of the 300 mm isohyet has been registered, resulting in an expansion of the Sahelian climatic zone and a reduction of the Sudanian one. Moreover, according to the National Adaptation Programme of Actions of 2009, maximum temperatures will increase by 0-1.3°C and minimum temperatures will increase by 0.5-1.7°C (results of the simulation with the model MAGICC/SENGEN), that is twice as much the current average global temperature (GIEC, 2001; MEE, 2001; Duma, 2005; NAPA, 2009). Climate change projections for 2050 and 2080 indicate that Chad is likely to face a hotter, drier and more erratic future weather (RMDH, 2006), which in turn will result in the decrease in productivity of food crops and will sharpen food insecurity, particularly in rural areas.

With regard to the pastoral activity, the increase of climate variability and its consequences (such as drought, floods, locust invasions) may lead to: i) drastic size reduction and degradation of pasture; ii) deficit in fodder and food production; and iii) deficit of water supply for cattle. This in turn will lead to important cattle mortality, in a reduction of husbandry production, a consequent reduction in supply of all cattle related products, expansion of agricultural and pastoral activities into fragile ecosystems, and increased competition between herders and farmers. The impact of floods is significant on the rural infrastructure (which is already barely developed). This floods are increasing the isolation and vulnerability of smallholders and aggravating the food-security situation in the country. Floods can be also devastating as they cause significant crop damages.

This project will focus on IFAD historical intervention area, i.e. the Sahelian area (Chari Baguirmi, Hadjer Lamis, Guéra and Batha). The specific zones targeted in this area, to be further defined at detailed design, are characterized by: i) high population density, ii) rural poverty and food insecurity, iii) vulnerability to climate shocks, iv) potential for intensified agriculture and production concentration zones.

PARSAT would adopt an integrated approach implemented through three main components. The first component (component 1) would aim at sustainably intensifying and securing resilient farming systems. Component 2 would be oriented towards increasing the value of the agriculture produce and agricultural activities. It will improve the access to markets and reduce the isolation of the targeted smallholders and of their production systems, support the diversification of activities and income. The potential activities would include scaling-up the successful experience of PSANG II and PADER-G projects by rehabilitating or establishing at least 30 lean period cereal banks facilities in the most vulnerable villages. This action will be coupled with alphabetisation and with innovative capacity building activities aimed at ensuring the viable management of the lean period cereal banks by the targeted communities and the improvement of post-harvest processing practices for income diversification. Other activities associated with the proposed project regard the promotion of the access to markets through both the provision of market information and investments in climate resilient infrastructures, the promotion of income generating activities through the creation of technical capacity (on climate variability, erosion control, improved irrigation techniques, water harvesting...). The last component (component 3) aims at strengthening coordination, management, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the project. Table 1 describes the three components in further detail.

Table 1 - PARSAT components and activities

Component 1 - Intensified and resilient agricultural production	<p>The sub-component 1.1 of the project will pursue the sustainable intensification of the smallholder farming systems through the integration of new adapted technical packages and production techniques that increase yields while managing natural resources sustainably and increasing the resilience of small farms to climate risks. More specifically, the project will invest in small scale hydro-agricultural infrastructure for market gardening and contribute to improve collective management and maintenance of these infrastructure. It will, additionally, support rainwater harvesting, erosion control techniques and improved rain-fed and flood-recession cropping systems. Furthermore, it will promote the improved collective use of natural resources and diversified production systems (including promotion of new sustainable land management techniques, introduction of orchards, and integration of agro-forestry and community forestry). Finally, capacity will be built to improve farmer's understanding and coping strategies of climate-related risks and variability (erosion control, improved irrigation techniques, soil and water conservation, water harvesting and selection of adapted varieties).</p> <p>The sub-component 1.2 will improve access to production assets for supported smallholders, especially through the production of resilient seeds, the training of FOs on the selection of resilient varieties, the distribution of basic small agricultural equipment.</p> <p>The sub-component 1.3 would complement the two first ones with a view to diversify activities and secured food and agricultural incomes (strengthening of storage capacities, establishment and support to lean period cereal banks and their local management committees, specific activities for most vulnerable people, development of off-farm income generating activities, alphabetization).</p>
Component 2 - Added value for agricultural activities and productions	<p>Through the sub-component 2.1, the project will accompany innovative farmers and support local initiatives in developing a value chain approach, where rural women are represented, with the main aims to add value to local products and to create distinctive market "niches". It will support the improvement of traditional processing practices, provide trainings on improved techniques, and set-up demonstration/processing field school units.</p> <p>The sub-component 2.3 will be linked to a better physical access to markets through the rehabilitation of rural roads and tracks selected according to the existing 2012-2017 priority plan for roads.</p> <p>Finally, the sub-component 2.2 will support - at regional level - the existing early warning system for agriculture, especially through the rehabilitation of agro-meteorological stations, partnership with rural radios and other activities to be further identified at detailed design.</p>
Component 3 - Project management, M&E, and institutional support	<p>Key objectives of this component are to establish efficient and effective implementation and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems. This component would contribute to targeted capacity building of selected implementing entities and specific areas of support (M&E systems at line ministries, efficient coordination platforms and linkages with the private sector). Within the framework of result-based conventions/partnerships, the project would consider providing support in terms of equipment and tools (such as climate-related decision support tools) to selected entities and their decentralized structures. In terms of information, it would establish a system that will capture and disseminate best practices/lessons. The knowledge management system will be decentralized in the targeted regions and linked to the M&E structure.</p>

PARSAT will build- and add on the positive experiences from projects of the African Development Bank (PVERS) and the European Union (10th EDF) and complement previous and ongoing IFAD interventions (PSANG II, PADER-G and PROHYPA) as portrayed in table 2. The most important lesson learned from these experiences that will be taken into account in the design of the present project is the careful sizing of the programmed activities. This will need to be planned in consideration of the weak local implementation capacity, delays at the level of the central administration and lengthy procurement.

Table 2 - Complementarity among IFAD projects in the intervention zone

COMPLEMENTARITY AMONG ACTIVITIES			
ACTIVITY	PROHYPA ¹ COMPLETION 2014	PADER-G ² COMPLETION 2017	PARSAT ³
PASTORAL INFRASTRUCTURE (WELLS, WATERING POINTS)	●		
PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSHUMANCE ROUTES	●		
MANAGEMENT OF CONFLICTS OVER NATURAL RESOURCES (WATER, PASTURES, TRANSHUMANCE CORRIDORS)	●		●
BASIC SERVICES FOR NOMAD COMMUNITIES (MOBILE EDUCATION, BASIC HEALTH, ANIMAL HEALTH, LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS PROCESSING)	●		
WATER AND SANITATION		●	
RURAL ROADS		●	●
IRRIGATION SYSTEMS			●
CAPACITY BUILDING FOR FOS		●	●
RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SYSTEMS			●
SUPPORT TO EARLY WARNING AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS			●
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		●	●
MICROFINANCE		●	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT TO FOS ACTIVITIES		●	
IMPROVING ACCESS TO MARKETS			●
CEREAL BANKS		●	●
TARGETED SUPPORT TO THE MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS			●
¹ MHUR/DHP: Batha, Bar El Gazal, Chari-Baguirmi, Guéra, Hadjer-Lamis, Kanem			
² MAI: Guéra			
³ MAI: Batha - lac Fitri, Chari-Baguirmi, Guéra, Hadjer-Lamis			

LDCF financed activities will build on existing projects and, being fully aligned with the IFAD-supported baseline investment, will complement PARASAT in ways to strengthen capacity of vulnerable growers and institutions and to increase the resilience of the production (of both yields and post-harvest produce) as well as the resilience across the landscape, as described in table 3.

Table 3 - Additionality of LDCF activities with respect to the baseline

Identified climate change-related risks to baseline intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reduced and more irregular water availability- Increased risks for pest and diseases	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Small producers unaware of climate change impacts- Climate information not factored into agricultural investment decisions	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Increased soil degradation- Reduced yields- Increased post-harvest losses	→	Climate change risks to development objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reduced likelihood to reach food security objectives- Increased risks of socio-economic vulnerability- Reduced resilience of the agro-ecosystem resulting in mid- to long-term lower productivity	
Baseline	Providing on-farm inputs for crop intensification of farming systems		Promoting access to markets		Promoting diversification of activities and income		Strengthening institutional support	
LDCF additivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Strengthening capacity of vulnerable growers on best management practices in a changing climate- Rendering crop yields resilient to climate change- Promoting sustainable and efficient water use- Promoting resilience at the landscape level		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Investing in climate resilient infrastructures at sites impacted by floods and erosion- Forming processors aware of climate change		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Promoting small scale irrigation for market gardening- Selecting and reproducing climate-adapted seed varieties- Scaling up cereal banks as an adaptation measure		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Promoting agricultural research on climate change impacts, adaptation and mitigation- Improving data and knowledge on climate change impacts- Raising awareness on climate change at the institutional level- Addressing climate change in policy groups	Expected development objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mitigating the impact of climate change on food production and enhancing food security and income of most vulnerable rural communities- Unlocking climate change-related bottlenecks to access to markets

IFAD's current portfolio in the country has no explicit focus on climate change adaptation issues. PARSAT is therefore proposed with the main objective to reduce the impact of climate change on the rural vulnerable groups, on essential natural resources and on the ecosystems to support agricultural production and enhance food security. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation and resilience in this IFAD/LDCF project is an innovative way to make smallholder farming more resilient and competitive, ensure sustainability of business models and viability of distinctive value chains in Chad. Specific innovative mechanisms promoted include:

- early warning of climate catastrophes to support productions;
- building and up-scaling new capacity for both cereal banks management and improved traditional post-harvest processing;
- promoting small scale irrigation for market gardening to support specific value chains that are a major source of employment for women.

A.2. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and others as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project preparation:

The project will promote enhanced partnerships with the private sector and with the farmer's organizations that are most exposed to climate risk. Whenever possible, activities (particularly capacity building) will be implemented through civil society organizations in order to mitigate the limited capacity of public services and to ensure that the "economically active poor", the poorest food insecure population and the most exposed to climate risk members of grassroots associations/organizations (specifically women and youth) are at the centre of the project focus.

Partner civil society organizations will be engaged at implementation to carry out relevant project activities on a competitive basis.

A.3 Risk. 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):

At implementation, the key risks relate to: i) the management capacity of the PCU but this will be mitigated by the fact that the PADER-G team would manage the project; ii) the lack of inter-ministerial communication and frequent government reshuffling, preventing effective involvement of concerned Ministries. The use of existing PADER-G as focal point will mitigate this risk; iii) the decentralization of the National Food Security project which operates quite independently from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, and may challenge the harmonization efforts of intervention approaches; iv) the increased frequencies of droughts and floods and their impact on crops and food security. This latter risk will be mitigated by the project's direct focus on climate change adaptation (which will gradually contribute to lesser impacts of climate shocks). Other risk would relate to the potentially low absorption capacity at the country level but it will be mitigated by the establishment of local procurement commissions and by the existing agricultural potential in the 4 regions. There is also the risk of conflict between transhumant/nomads communities and agricultural households, this issue will be mitigated by the support which will be provided by the PARSAT project to the existing local consultative bodies and the synergies with the work of the AFD on transhumant livestock production systems in Chad.

A.4. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives:

The project will be designed and implemented in close consultation with sister GEF agencies and other donors in Chad. Up to this stage, the ideas presented in this PIF were discussed with all donors and GEF agencies that operate in the countries and it reflects potential areas for synergies and complementarities. These will be further explored at design and will become effective at implementation. Several partners operating in the region are likely to ensure the implementation of the proposed activities. With respect to the absence of a system of land ownership and the mitigation of conflicts between herders and farmers for the use of natural resources, PARSAT will seek collaboration and synergies with the existing local consultative bodies (run by state authorities and NGOs) and with AFD, that has a long-term experience on transhumant livestock production systems in Chad. With respect to the support to the seed industry and the production of adapted cereal varieties, the project will consider collaborating with ITRAD and SDC, that are active in the Chadian seed sector. The actual implementation capacity of potential partners will be thoroughly assessed during detailed design. All partnerships will incorporate performance indicators and clear and measurable deliverables.

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.:

Chad faces numerous environmental challenges and problems, most due to the country's rampant demography, rural poverty and poor consideration of the environmental dimension in previous sector-based plans and programs. The most visible signs of climate change impacts include: droughts severity, natural disasters, outbreaks of diseases and pests (locusts are of major concern), diminishing biodiversity, extended erosion, a generalized loss of soil fertility.

Chad ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994, and

the Kyoto Protocol in 2009. The implementation of the UNFCCC took place in two phases from 1998 until 2001. In the first phase, a National committee on climate change was set up, a campaign was organized to extend awareness of the adverse effects of climate change on the National Plan, an inventory of greenhouse gases emissions was compiled as well as a study on vulnerability and adaptation. The second phase concentrated on reinforcing national capacities, for which a workshop was organized, on evaluating technological needs as well as compiling a list of priorities, and on drawing up a national strategy for implementing the UNFCCC.

The current proposal supports the implementation of adaptation priorities related to agricultural production systems, as identified by the Government in its climate-related national policies and plans: the Poverty Strategy Reduction Programme - Strategic Development Plan 2013-2015. The Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC (2001) already recognized the need to develop adaptation measures in order to address the threats represented by climate change impacts on agricultural sector, which represents the main activity for 70% of the population. In particular, cereal yield gaps due to scarce access to production inputs, recurrent drought was identified as a major risk for the country food security.

Additionally, the vision of the Chad National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) is to introduce a capacity for optimal adaptation by communities in the face of the damaging impact of climate variation and change by identifying the urgent and immediate need for adaptation and the response options, and by developing strategies to strengthen the capabilities of stakeholders and local communities. More specifically, the NAPA identifies seven main options in the area of strengthening the capacity of rural operators and producers exposed to climate change by supporting production and diversification; rational management of natural resources under threat; protection and securing of infrastructures and structural equipment at risk; and early warning of climate catastrophes. The adaptation priorities identified in the project profiles contained in the NAPA served as basis to develop the present proposal.

B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:

In line with the LDCF criteria for project proposal, the IFAD-supported programme implementation proposal is country-driven and responds to key Government's priorities for climate change adaptation. In line with the LDCF additionally principle, the identified activities are additional to baseline interventions without duplicating them and are based on the indications contained in the NAPA and other relevant climate-related policies and strategies. Consultation with the Government has been made in respect of the principle of country ownership.

B.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage for implementing this project:

IFAD has been present with several projects in Chad in the field of agricultural and rural development. Since 1991, IFAD has financed five loans to Chad with investments totalling USD 53.4 million. IFAD's operations are consistent with both the Chad Poverty Strategy Reduction Programme and the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). The main strategic axes around which IFAD's operations are articulated are: raising productivity of staple food crops; facilitating access to market; enhancing value-added/marketing of the products; and promoting community development. The NAPA recognizes agriculture and food security as a major sector for adaptation and this offers a unique opportunity to couple agricultural and rural development, that are undertaken by IFAD with adaptation needs and climate proofing activities. In addition, IFAD's activities are guided by a clear targeting policy which ensures that they reach poor rural women and men, who are usually the most vulnerable to climate change, and that they have maximal impact in reducing rural poverty and hunger in each context. In line with "Mainstreaming gender at GEF", and to ensure successful impact and sustainability of its work, IFAD promotes women's empowerment and gender equality in all its field operations.

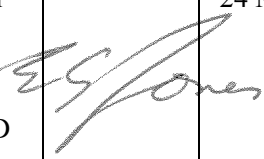
Additional advantages are represented by the fact that LDCF-funded activities will be fully integrated into the IFAD supported PARSAT programme, therefore cost-effectiveness will be ensured by: i) a common management structure that will contribute at reducing the transaction costs; ii) a single M&E framework and iii) reduced risks of overlapping with other activities.

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\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mr. Gaourang MAMADI N'GARKELO	Directeur de Cabinet du Ministre de L'Environnement Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Qualité de vie et des Parcs Nationaux	MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, DE LA QUALITE DE VIE ET DES PARCS NATIONAUX	5 APRIL 2013

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Mr Elwyn Grainger-Jones, Director, ECD, PMD IFAD		24 May 2013	Mr Naoufel Telahigue	+390654592572	n.telahigue@ifad.org