



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Least Developed Countries Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Chad National Adaptation Plan			
Country(ies):	Chad	GEF Project ID: ¹	6968
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5431
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment, Water and Fisheries	Submission Date:	2 Jan 2018
		Re-submission Date:	31 Jan 2018; 22 Feb 2018
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48 months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Programme: SGP	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Parent Programme	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	548,625

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAMME STRATEGIES²

Focal Area Objectives/Programmes	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CCA-2	Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation	LDCF	5,000,000	22,900,000
CCA-3	Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes	LDCF	775,000	5,005,900
Total project costs			5,775,000	27,905,900

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into medium- and long-term planning and budgeting of climate-sensitive sectors in Chad including agriculture, livestock, fisheries and water resources						
Project Components/ Programmes	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
Enhanced climate change information systems to support adaptation planning	Inv	An integrated information system, including a reliable database of climate and socioeconomic data, supports the integration of adaptation into policy and decision-making processes	1.1: Based on the gap analysis of existing hydro-meteorological network supplementary equipment (i.e. 32 new stations, 15 hydrological water level-gauging stations, 165 rain gauges, four automatic stations, a server, computers with hydrological software and additional equipment for the installation of the four radar sets already	LDCF	3,263,700	12,732,900

¹ Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#) and [CBIT programming directions](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

			<p>purchased by the Government) procured and installed</p> <p>1.2: Operational tools to assess climate change impacts on key sectors are introduced</p> <p>1.3: Long-term analysis of climate change trends is undertaken to improve the understanding and management of changing climate risks</p> <p>1.4: The technical training programme for ANAM and DRE staff on the use and maintenance of the hydro-meteorological network and the processing and analysis of data developed and delivered (eight training workshops)</p>			
Climate change adaptation planning and budgeting in target sectors and regions	TA	Institutional capacities are strengthened in key sectors and regions to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into planning and budgeting	<p>2.1: Training modules and programmes on the integration of adaptation into sectors vulnerable to climate change are developed and implemented</p> <p>2.2: Adaptation options are identified and prioritised on the basis of medium- and long-term trends, climate risks and vulnerability analyses and assessments</p> <p>2.3: A practical guide for the integration of climate change into the development planning and budgeting processes of Chad at national, sector and provincial level delivered</p> <p>2.4: The Ministry of the Environment has an effective monitoring and evaluation system to facilitate overall coordination of work at national and sectoral levels</p>	LDCF	2,236,300	14,405,200

			2.5: The Ministry of Environment has an operational and accessible outreach, information and communication programme on adaptation			
			Subtotal		5,500,000	27,138,100
			Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴	LDCF	275,000	767800
			Total project costs		5,775,000	27,905,900

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grants	1,405,900
Recipient Government	Ministry of Environment and Fisheries	Grants	16,500,000
Others	GCCA Project	Grants	6,000,000
Others	HYdroMet Project	Grants	4,000,000
Total Co-financing			27,905,900

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee ^{a)} (b) ²	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	LDCF	Chad	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	5,775,000	548,625	6,323,625
Total Grant Resources					5,775,000	548,625	6,323,625

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁵

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain a zero net loss of globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services they provide to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	0 hectares
2. Sustainable land management in production systems including agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	0 hectares

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10 percent of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5 percent of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

⁵ Update the applicable indicators provided at PIF stage. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the GEF-6 Programming Directions, will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period.

3. Promote collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of policy, legal and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins	0 Number of freshwater basins
	20 percent of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) grow sustainably	0 Percent of fisheries, by volume
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million (direct and indirect) tons of CO _{2e} mitigated	0 metric tons
5. Increase the phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases from POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs including PCB, obsolete pesticides	0 metric tons
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	0 metric tons
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	ODP tons
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Integrate development and sector planning frameworks and measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	Number of Countries: 1
	Establish environmental information systems to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	Number of Countries: 1

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Fund) in Annex D.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF⁶

Summary table of the changes since PIF submission:

Section	Changes
Budget	Under outcome 1, the budget was increased from US\$ 3,000,000 (PIF) to US\$ 3,263,700 (Prodoc). Under the outcome 2, the budget was decreased from US\$2,500,000 (PIF) to US\$ 2,236,300 (ProDoc). This can be explained as meteorological equipment was repeatedly raised as a priority investment to advance climate change adaptation. Besides, the estimated cost for meteorological equipment was higher than initially planned and the current network poorer as during the PIF formulation.
Barriers	The initial four barriers were expanded to six barriers. The barriers were reformulated to better identify the root causes of the initially identified barriers. This involved splitting one barrier into two or three barriers to better reflect the actual barriers.
Outcomes	Outcome 1: The outcome was strengthened based on the research conducted during the PPG process. This includes a revision of the project geographical coverage. Instead of a national coverage, the project adopts of a more localized strategy –the project now targets 15 regions in the Sudanian and Sahelian zones.

⁶ For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF, no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

	<p>Outcome 2: The context was updated to reflect the changes in the baseline since the approval of the PIF. In particular, the PIF suggested to review the NDP for 2016-2020, but the new NDP was issued in 2017, and the project will support the revision of the NDP for 2022-2026</p>
Stakeholders	Additional stakeholders were identified since the submission of the PIF. This can be explained by the extended consultations conducted during the PPG. This includes the (i) the Ministry of Finance and the Budget, (ii) the Ministry of Civil Aviation and National Meteorology, (iii) the Directorate of the Fight Against CC, (iv) the Directorate of Meteorological exploitation and applications at ANAM, (v) decentralized departments of territorial administration, (vi) NGOs, (vii) environmental conventions' focal points, (viii) the private sector and (ix) research institutes and universities.
Gender considerations	During the PPG, a gender analysis was conducted to ensure the strong integration of gender concerns, as well as the adoption of a gender sensitive approach. This focus is particularly relevant in the context of a NAP project, which has long-term impacts at the national level.
Risks	<p>3 additional risks were identified during the PPG phase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unclear roles distribution for the maintenance of synoptic and hydrological stations - Communication support do not reach the most vulnerable populations. - Women are not adequately integrated into the NAP process.
Co-financing	<p>Additional co-financing was identified and confirmed during the PPG phase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The GCCA project (US\$ 6,000,000) - The HydroMet project (US\$ 4,000,000) <p>UNDP has also reduced its contribution of US\$ 94,100 (US\$1,500,000 in the PIF to US\$ 1,405,900 in the Prodoc). This can be explained as this co-financing is administered by UNDP and has therefore been precisely budgeted in the total budget. It resulted that US\$ 1,405,900 were needed to cover the additional costs.</p>
Coordination with GEF-financed and other initiatives Consistency with national initiatives	The initiatives, plans, policies presented in the PIF were strengthened and updated with additional information. And other initiatives were identified.

A.1. Project Description.

Environmental and adaptation challenges

Chad is a landlocked country in Central Africa. Chad has a very pronounced continental climate oscillating between semi-arid and very-arid weather conditions with no oceanic buffer. Its geographical position makes Chad one of the most vulnerable countries to the adverse effects of climate change at global level. Chad has experienced persistent droughts for several years. Desertification has been advancing at a rate of 3 km per year in the northern part of the country⁷.

Annual climate-related features of Chad include:

- Rainfall is highly variable from year-to-year and decade-to-decade. Meteorological observations in the Sudanese area of the country indicate a decrease in rainfall trends during the wet season (May-October) over the period 1951-2000.
- The minimum annual temperatures in Chad have increased between 0.5 and 1.7°C depending on the stations since 1950, while the maximum annual temperatures have increased by 1.34°C over the same period⁸.

⁷http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportal/countryprofile/home.cfm?page=country_profile&CCCode=TCD&ThisTab=ClimateBaseline

⁸ NAPA. 2010.

Projected climatic trends are characterized by:

- Average temperature increases of around 1.2°C by 2030, 2.2°C by 2050 and 4.1°C by 2100 in the Saharan zone of the country. The regions between the 10th and 16th parallels are anticipated to be the most affected by the temperature increase for the three selected zones. The increase in these areas will be approximately 1.3°C, 2.4°C and 4.5°C in 2030, 2050 and 2100 respectively. In the Sudanese zone, surface temperature increases will average 1.2°C in 2030, 2.2°C in 2050 and 4.2°C in 2100.
- Rainfall patterns projections show a variation of mean annual precipitation of between -15 to + 9 mm per month (-28 to + 29%) by 2090.⁹

Climate change adversely impacts the living conditions of populations, ecosystems, and economic and social development. With about 80 percent of the population employed in agriculture, livestock and fisheries related sectors, a vast majority of Chad's population is vulnerable to climate change.

Agriculture in Chad is dominated by rainfed crops. In this sector, climate change will result in a range of negative effects, including: i) Significant declines in yield and production (-10 to -25 percent) of food crops (millet, sorghum, maize) due to water shortages caused by successive droughts, high temperatures, late start and / or shorter rainy seasons; ii) Decreased productive areas for cash crops, such as cotton, as development increasingly moves from the Sudanese-Sahelian zone to the Sudanese zone, due to the southward shift of isohyets; iii) Loss of land cover and the expansion of cultivated land into forests that may lead to irreversible deforestation in the long-term; and iv) Extending geographical distribution of crop predators, leading to a decline in agricultural production.

In the livestock sector, the effects of climate variability and change are anticipated to: i) Reduce cattle numbers and milk production, due to significant decrease in fodder and heat stress caused by temperature peaks; and ii) Rise of emerging diseases (eg trypanosomiasis). In 2009, it was observed that the late start of the rainy season created a pasture deficit and an animal health crisis due to an increase in temperature, fostering the development of several disease vectors. Consequently, the mortality rate for cattle was extremely high, averaging 30 percent (ie 780,000 head), and effected livestock of the Kanem Regions, Chari Baguirmi Lake, Hadjer Lamis and Bahr El Gazal¹⁰.

Reliant on the natural ebb and flow of annual river floods, the fisheries sector is severely impacted by climate variability and change. Fisheries may experience significant droughts or floods in fishing areas with devastating economic consequences. Increased droughts and silting of river systems have damaged 210,000 hectares of spawning grounds. In the Chadian area of the Lake Chad Basin, fishery production is estimated to have dropped from around 200,000 tons in the early 1960s to 60,000-120,000 tons in 2010¹¹.

Water resources, severely hit by the reduced open water surface area of Lake Chad (25,000 km² from 1962 to 2,000km² in 1992), will be impacted by a decrease in groundwater, the variability of the hydrological regimes in the Logone and Chari Rivwe Basins, a decreasing streamflow of the main rivers, and premature wane of temporary watercourses.

[For further details, refer to PRODOC, section "Context and Overall Importance"](#)

Climate vulnerability derivations

⁹ McSweeney, C., New, M. & Lizcano, G. 2010. UNDP Climate Change Country Profiles: Chad. Available: <http://www.geog.ox.ac.uk/research/climate/projects/undp-cp/> [Accessed November 2016].

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

- The level of vulnerability and dependence on natural resources is exacerbated by the poverty of the Chadian population, especially in rural areas. The 2016 Human Development Index (HDI) ranks Chad 186th out of 188 countries. According to the results of the Consumption and the Informal Sector Survey in Chad (ECOSIT 3), the incidence of poverty is 46.7 percent at the national level. This statistic rises in rural areas. The poverty line in Chad is around 237,942 FCFA per person per year, or 657 FCFA (equivalent to US\$1.16) per day (2011 threshold), with about 47 percent of Chadians living below this threshold. Health hazards are high; securing comfortable housing is difficult; access to drinking water is challenging, and education levels are low.
- Political and economic instability between 1960 to 1990 jeopardized the sustainable management of natural resources. Instability weakened institutions, and exacerbated the level of Chad's vulnerability, already strongly impacted by years of droughts.

[For further details, refer to PRODOC, section "Context and Overall Importance"](#)

Barriers to be addressed

- **Barrier #1: Weak capacity of the institutions responsible for development planning on accessing and using climate data for the development policies and plans.** The key institutions concerned, including the most vulnerable sectors such as agriculture, livestock and fisheries that employ over 80 per cent of the active population of the country, are not informed about future climate risks. As a result, these sectors experience adverse effects of climate change on production systems. Without reliable climate and socioeconomic information, institutions are unable to design strategy and integrate adaptation into development plans and policies. They lack the required forecasting and planning tools for effective integration of adaptation, necessary in the rain-fed agriculture context.
- **Barrier #2: Weak institutional capacity to capitalise on lessons learnt from the local experience of communities, and limited capability of local communities to adapt to climate change.** Locally developed solutions have been adopted by local communities over decades as climate conditions deteriorate. Little is known on bridging local knowledge into policies and planning. In addition, communities have limited knowledge on: i) Climate change impacts; ii) Adaptation measures to minimise adverse affects of climate change; and iii) Human effects on the climate and actions that could be integrated into planning and budgeting.
- **Barrier #3: The low density of the hydrological and weather observation network and the general weakness of hydrometeorological services** provided by the National Meteorological Agency (ANAM) and the Directorate of Water Resources (DRE). The participatory diagnosis conducted during the PPG phase with stakeholders from ANAM and DRE highlights the outdated and ill-equipped situation of the observation network. The inadequacy or absence of meteorological stations (synoptic, agrometeorological, climatological, automatic, and rain-gauging) in Chad undermines the regular monitoring of important regions and vulnerable populations subjected to drought in the main agrosylvopastoral zones of the Sudanian and Sahelian part of the country. Likewise, the current hydrological network does not permit the monitoring of regions at high risk of flood and rapid rise in river levels. The meteorological radar sets acquired by the Government have not yet been installed. And yet, this advanced equipment is required for weather forecasting. The lack of regular inspection and maintenance of conventional stations (maintenance, calibration, etc.) is also a major challenge hindering the provision of reliable data for developing relevant, targeted and precise information for better decision-making in light of climate variability and change.
- **Barrier #4: The limited availability of qualified personnel on climate-related fields.** The baseline situation shows that there are insufficient numbers of climate and climatological information engineers. Overall, there are 27 staff managing the system at national, regional and local level. Of these 27 staff, only three are women, one of which observes an administrative support role. There are 85 professionals total in the observation network, of whom 80 are volunteers; none which are women. Overall, the network lacks expertise and the capacity to plan and run climate risk simulation models. Operating the forecasting model of current and future risks is a highly skilled task that requires several years of education and training. Experts in climate forecasting are often attracted by competitive offers. Consequently, Chad's Department of Meteorology and Hydrology lacks technical capacity in climate projection, data processing, telemetry, archiving and communications instruments.

- **Barrier #5: Insufficient financial resources** for an effective evaluation of and response to the needs of target sectors and vulnerable regions of the country with regard to climate change adaptation. Budgetary distortions and the lack of economic analyses of the costs and benefits of climate change adaptation interventions, avert adequate budgets to be allocated to climate change. Moreover, ministerial departments do not include multi-year expenditures planning in their budgets, further hampering the ability to forecast expenditures and, consequently, the effective integration of adaptation into policies and plans at national, regional and local levels.
- **Barrier #6: Limited ability of the Ministry of Environment to influence sectoral policies and limited awareness of climate change adaptation opportunities and risks in sectors**, resulting in the low integration of CCA. Adaptation to climate change is isolated from the development agenda, because its responsibility lies within the Ministry of the Environment, which only has limited influence over other ministerial departments. The efforts made by the Government since 2013 on the integration of adaptation within the 2013-2015 National Development Plan ("Protection of the environment and adaptation to climate change" is one of the eight priority goals of the NDP) and the subsequent 2017-2021 NDP also suffer from a lack of tools to facilitate the effective integration into sectoral and local planning and into operational programming.

For further details, refer to PRODOC, [section "Long term solution and barriers to overcome"](#)

Baseline scenario

Improved information on climate change to support the planning process

- Chad has many climate-related barriers to overcome, despite current efforts. The outdated and under-equipped observation network compromises the production of reliable climate and socio-economic data. This results in unreliable early warning systems, impact projections, and the lack of adequately prioritized alternative options in the context of climate aridification and increased vulnerability. In the long-term, climate modelling and climate change impact assessment mechanisms are needed for priority adaptation actions to make the development agenda.
- The current synoptic station system covers 22 stations, 16 out of which are operational and six which are not. This coverage reaches 13 percent, a fraction of the 128 stations required in the 3 zones (Saharan, Sahelian, and Sudanese). Given the number of stations required, and their high cost, this project prioritizes the stations located in the Sahelian and Sudanese zones. The Sudanese zone will experience the widest variation in rainfall, temperatures, and sensitivity as these zones are densely populated and rely on rain-fed crops, fisheries and livestock. The estimated network required in these two areas is 48 stations. Of these, 32 stations require renovation. These synoptic stations are critical since they generate reliable climatic data over a range of 100 km².
- Agrometeorological stations have an effective serviceability rate of only 4 percent. Considering only the Sahelian and Sudanian zones, 32 synoptic stations require equipping with complete modules to serve as agrometeorological stations. These agro-meteorological stations provide complementary data on bioclimatic conditions such as air humidity, soil temperatures, agro-climatic conditions and minimum and maximum air temperatures at 1.50m above ground level.
- A network of four radar sets are required to retrieve reliable data. These sets have been procured through Government funds. At a purchasing cost of \$ 6 million, these high-resolution radar sets are a significant contribution by the Government. These four stations still need to be set up to enable the production of climate projections for various forecast horizons, and the production of vulnerability assessments and maps
- With only 20 currently in service, 35 water level-gauging hydrological stations are required in intervention areas (33 percent for the entire country requirement of 60).
- There is a need for a server and computer equipments to centralize data enabling the transmission, processing and production of climate data on flood risks.

Planning and Budgeting for Climate Change Adaptation in Target Sectors and Regions

- Adaptation is not sufficiently integrated into the development agenda in Chad, especially at sector and local levels. This is the case for the 2013-2018 Five-Year Agriculture Development Plan, the 2009-2016 National Livestock Development Plan, the Water and Sanitation Master Plan (SDEA) and existing Regional Development Plans. There is little communication on climate-related challenges and information on climate change is not widely disseminated, remaining confined to the hands of experts. Without intervention, combating the adverse effects of climate change will decline, and the opportunity to capitalise on knowledge developed by communities to cope and adapt to the aridification of their environment will be lost. This situation will result in a lack of alternative adaptation and preparedness options in the medium- and long-term.
- Monitoring and assessment tools for climate and socio-economic impacts, implemented under the GCCA project, are not effectively operationalized. The NAP process includes limited activities for mainstreaming adaptation into national and regional planning and sector development policies. Additionally, Chad's National Development Plan 2017-2021 is not sufficiently benefiting from inputs on climate change adaptation, despite an increasing social demand due to growing risk and vulnerability.

For further details, refer to PRODOC, [section "Results and Partnerships - Anticipated Outcomes - Component 1"](#)

Associated baseline projects: Several initiatives are underway to develop and implement a coherent approach to development, as outlined in the 2030 Vision and the 2017-2017 NDP. In particular, the Government of Chad is stepping up its efforts to implement its 2017-2021 NDP. On 6-8 September 2017, the government of Chad organised an international roundtable in Paris to mobilise funding for the implementation of the NDP. Coordination and partnerships will be sought with bilateral and multilateral partners, which pledged to support the implementation of the NDP to ensure coherence of action. Focal sectors could capitalise on partners' influence to help accelerate the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes. The bilateral and multilateral partners which made pledges, include:

- The World Bank pledged US\$1.1 billion over the next three years to finance major structural reforms improving the management of public resources and budget execution; promoting economic diversification; and increasing social protection for the poor and vulnerable populations.
- The African Development Bank pledged US\$540 million in capital funds. This support focuses energy and agro-industry sectors and the youth population.¹²
- The European Union pledged US\$925 million for the period 2017-2021 to support nutrition, food security and resilience, sustainable agriculture, democratic governance, security, promotion of the rule of law, and employment and vocational training.

The project "Adaptation to the Effects of Climate Change and Renewable Energy Development Project" within the framework of the Global Climate Change Alliance / GCCA, financed by the European Union from 2013-2020, will also specifically address climate change adaptation. The project is based on two components, including: Component 1: Strengthening climate change governance through the integration into development policies and strategies; Component 2: Implementation of field activities to support climate change adaptation in the agriculture and livestock sector. To date, the project has initiated capacity-building activities for central officials from ministries and civil society on mainstreaming climate change in sectoral policies; data analysis; social and climate vulnerability; and climate finance. This project has also supported the integration of climate change adaptation in Chad's National Development Plan 2017-2021.

The HydroMet project, launched by the World Bank, the World Meteorological Organization and the African Development Bank, will improve the coverage of hydrometeorological information in Chad. It is implemented as part of a US\$ 600 million program to modernize hydromet services and systems in 15 countries and four regional centers for the strengthening of EW and response systems.

¹² <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/afdb-pledges-us-540-million-in-support-of-chad-making-it-one-of-the-largest-donors-at-paris-roundtable-17340/>

In addition, the UNDP's *Country Programme Document (2017-2021)*, will engage national and decentralised institutions. Promoting inclusive growth, UNDP will build national and local-level capacities to lead development policy and planning. In governance, UNDP will work at central and local levels to help legislative, electoral and local government institutions improve accountability, participation and representation, and to build frameworks and procedures for dialogue and engagement of civil society in development planning. In environment, UNDP will work with national and local institutions to sustainably prepare for and respond to floods and drought. In human capital, UNDP will help build the functions and capacities of public administration and decentralised institutions to deliver improved basic services and respond to people's priorities.

The institutions and target sectors of these initiatives are key to Chad's socio-economic development and represent the areas most vulnerable to climate change. However, they do not support the integration of climate change into development planning and budgeting. The proposed project is in line with subaxis 4.1 of the 2017-2021 NDP: "A healthy environment with conserved natural resources", and especially result 4.1.3: "good management of natural resources", which sets out the following actions: 1) Implementation of policy to combat climate change and to conserve biodiversity; 2) Implementation of climate-resilient agricultural practices; 3) Ensuring effective mechanisms to prevent and mitigate risks and avoid natural hazards; 4) Creating, restoring and safeguarding ecosystems native to wetlands and protected areas; 5) Safeguarding Lake Chad; and 6) Ensuring access to balanced energy sources (new and renewable). It will also complement activities under Axis 2 on "strengthening the basis for good governance and the rule of law", which aims at strengthening public administration and the national statistical system (INSEED), as well as ensuring the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in public policies.

Additionally, this work builds on the Government of Chad's initiative to increase the density of the weather observation network. Financed by the Government of Chad, this project aims to effectively install 28 agro-meteorological stations, 22 synoptic stations, 153 rain gauges, 8 climatic stations, and 9 automatic stations. The project also acquired 4 high resolution radars for a total amount of US\$ 6 million from Government funds to support the ANAM. As stated above, these radars are yet to be installed.

[For further details, refer to PRODOC, section "Results and Partnerships - Anticipated Outcomes"](#)

Proposed alternative scenario

The LDCF project will advance long-term integration of climate change adaptation into national, sector and regional planning and budgeting. Adaptation options will be based on evidence provided by climate information in the short-, medium- and long-term.

Long-term solutions will require the provision and enhanced understanding of climate information, and the development of integration tools that are not yet available, despite efforts of ongoing projects and programmes.

[For further details, refer to PRODOC, section "Results and Partnerships - Anticipated Outcomes"](#)

Coordination and partnerships

Recognising that efforts are under way to support adaptation in the main socio-economic sectors (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry and water resources) the project will coordinate and compliment the following initiatives:

- ***The Agricultural Climate Change Resilience Project*** (PARSAT), with support from IFAD-GEF funding, intends to reduce the impacts of climate change on the natural resources and ecosystems supporting agricultural production and food safety. PARSAT is operational in the four departments of the Guéra region, the Fitri department in the Batha region and the Dababa department in the Hadjer-Lamis region, which is part of the targeted Sahelian zone. Coordination will be ensured under Outcome 2 for activities targeting the regional level.

- The *Programme for Resilience Development and Fight Against Food Insecurity* (PDRLIAT) was launched in October 2017 and aims to provide recovery support to populations from 15 regions affected by climate hazards and strengthen their agricultural production capacity to combat food insecurity. The programme is co-financed by the Government of Chad and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) for a total of \$USD30 million over five years.¹³ Its first component focuses on building climate resilience and addressing food insecurity. Additionally, the programme plans to strengthen water resources management infrastructures, build capacities to prevent food crises and set up food storage facilities. Eleven out of the 15 regions are in the Sahelian zone covered by the proposed project. Coordination will be ensured under Outcome 2 for activities targeting the regional level.
- The Government of Chad is also benefiting from the support of the **Green Climate Fund under the Readiness Programme** (\$USD 300,000), with UNDP as a delivery partner, to strengthen the National Designated Authority and develop its strategic engagement. The Government of Chad is also drafting a project proposal to the GCF to support its NAP process, with UN Environment's support, but the process was only launched in December 2017. Close collaboration between the present project and the GCF NAP project development will be required to avoid duplication.

For further details, refer to PRODOC, [section "Results and Partnerships - Anticipated Outcomes"](#)

Expected outcomes and components

The objective of this project is to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into medium- and long-term planning and budgeting of climate-sensitive sectors, including agriculture, livestock farming, fishing, water resources and infrastructure. The project addresses national, sector and regional levels. Two interrelated components will be implemented:

Component 1: Enhanced climate change information systems to support adaptation planning

Component 1 will put in place instruments and mechanisms to generate climate, meteorological and hydrological data, information, products and services that can provide inputs into medium- and long-term planning on the basis of sound scientific evidence. This first component will support:

- 1) A detailed assessment of the existing meteorological and hydrological network, and the operability of the technical system and human resources, offering recommendations in the Sahelian and Sudanese zones
- 2) Upgrade and installation of new stations with the necessary equipment for the production of relevant climate information, including the installation of the four radars already acquired by the government
- 3) Implementation of an integrated information system to forecast, analyse, and assess the vulnerability of production systems to the adverse effects of climate change
- 4) Strengthening of technical and human capacities to maintain information systems

The network's 32 synoptic stations will be equipped with modules, equipments, hardware and software needed to produce climate information (Output 1.1). Additional modules needed for radar installation will also be acquired. This powerful meteorological device will be coupled with geographic information systems (GIS), aiming to create a reliable and informative climate and socioeconomic data base (Output 1.2). With this integrated database, the first component will provide Chad with a national forecast system able to assess the vulnerability of production systems to the adverse effects of climate change (Output 1.3). The resources of LDC funds will also be used for the development of technical capabilities and the maintenance and use of the information system (Output 1.4). A training programme will be developed for technicians from relevant ministries, maintenance and repair of meteorological / hydrological equipment; weather forecasters and hydrologists on flood forecasting; and GIS technicians and experts in receiving, archiving, compiling, processing and analysing data.

¹³ <http://pdrliat.org>

The changes from the PIF include clarifications and updated data provided by the more in-depth studies conducted during the PPG phase. In addition, the hydrometeorological network coverage of Chad and its identified vulnerability have evolved since the submission of the PIF in 2014, implying revised needs for climate adaptation planning and budgeting and access to climate data.

More specifically, some of the weather stations that were available in 2014 are not functional anymore and the approach had to be revised to adopt the most impactful set of activities. The increasing gap in availability of climate data due to the deterioration of the meteorological network therefore justifies the need for more resources on outcome 1 from US\$3,000,000 to US\$3,263,000.

Another change from the PIF regards the geographical coverage of the outcome 1. Following discussions with different stakeholders – including representatives from ANAM and the ministry of Environment – the adoption of a more localized strategy seemed more appropriate. Therefore, instead of a coverage of the network at the national level, the project targeted only 15 regions in the Sudanian and Sahelian zones. The decisions on the geographical coverage of the meteorological network also accounted for future planning in Chad, in particular the recently approved PIF “Community-based climate risks management in Chad” that includes a US\$3,000,000 component on improving climate information, that could complement the system to improve climate risk management.

Component 2: Climate change adaptation planning and budgeting in the target sectors and regions

The second component will build on the first’s inputs, and will conduct a vulnerability assessment, identify priority adaptation options, and facilitate the integration of adaptation into planning and medium- and long-term budgeting in target sectors and regions. Under this component, a set of capacity building modules will be developed (Output 2.1). LDCF resources will be used to develop and institutionalise training modules and programmes for mainstreaming climate change in vulnerable sectors (water, agriculture / agroforestry, livestock and fisheries). These programmes are intended for policy developers and will be conducted in partnership with national training institutes. Adaptation options will be identified and prioritised, based on the projected vulnerabilities, and according to the medium and long-term climate trends developed in Component 1 (Output 2.2).

Through this second component, LDCF resources will support the Government in mainstreaming climate change into national, sector and regional planning. Chad has opted to update existing plans and policies by incorporating priority adaptation options instead of formulating new policies and plans. In this option, the mid-term review and annual reviews of the 2017-2021 National Development Plan (NDP), as well as the formulation of Chad’s NDP 2022-2026 will be targeted to improve the level of integration of adaptation. This differs from the proposed activities under the PIF, which planned to provide inputs to the 2016-2020 NDP. However, since the submission of the PIF, Chad had already launched its 2017-2021 NDP. Nevertheless, the project will provide relevant inputs for the NDP annual reviews and support the formulation of the upcoming NDP for 2022-2026.

At the sector level, the Master Plan for Water and Sanitation (SDEA) currently under revision will be targeted. At the subnational level, as under the outcome 1, the targeted areas is now limited to 15 regions, therefore 15 Regional Development Plans (PRDs) will also be updated, incorporating adaptation. Links will be established with Chad’s Special Environment Fund to finance the adaptation options identified. Integration of adaptation will also be facilitated through the provision of guides and tools, advocacy, and research (Output 2.3). Monitoring, evaluation and performance improvement indicators of the Ministry of Environment will ensure the steering of the process and data collection will be supported (Output 2.4). This system will facilitate the overall coordination of actions at national, sectoral and regional levels. It will also support the definition of objectives, targets, means of verification, identification of data sources, methods of data collection, information management, initiation of specific assessments, and facilitation of reporting and reviews. Through Component 2, the Ministry of Environment will build awareness of programme (Output 2.5), facilitate communication, education and public access to information on adaptation to climate change. Information on impacts,

vulnerabilities and adaptation will be documented and consolidated for the construction of a decision support system for future adaptation planning.

For further details, refer to PRODOC, [section "Results and Partnerships - Anticipated Outcomes"](#)

Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, LDCF, and co-financing

Baseline

Investments are initiated by the Government in strengthening the grid of the hydro-meteorological network but do not allow for satisfactory coverage, producing reliable climatic information. The project aims to achieve adequate coverage for the observation network in the two targeted zones, by procuring 32 additional synoptic stations (increasing the coverage from 16 to 48), additional modules for these stations so they can serve as agro-meteorological stations (increasing the coverage from 5 to 32), fifteen water level-gauging stations (increasing the coverage from 20 to 35), the necessary equipment and technical expertise to set up the four radars purchased by the Government, and a server and computer equipments. This will represent a major investment to complement the existing Government funding of US\$ 6 million.

Adaptation to climate change is partly integrated into the 2017-2021 National Development Plan, but remains isolated from the agenda of sectoral ministries and regions, and is consequently excluded from budgeting exercises. Based on the gaps identified under the GCCA project, specific training modules will need to be developed to foster a longer-term approach to capacity development on climate change adaptation integration, which could be rolled out across Chad. Additionally, adaptation options have been identified under the NAPA, but did not undergo rigorous appraisal and prioritisation. The project will also focus on the 15 target regions of the Sudanese and Sahelian zones, building on the work undertaken by the projects mentioned above but that do not address climate change integration into the regional development plans.

Project financing and co-financing

- The Government of Chad has established an initiative that has self-financed 28 agri-meteorological stations, 22 synoptic stations, 153 rainfall stations, 8 climate stations and 9 automatic stations. Four high resolution radars were also acquired for an amount of US\$ 6 million. The LDCF Project will reinforce this network with the activities mentioned in the previous section. The expected co-financing from the Government is US\$ 16.5 million.
- The NAP LDCF project will also benefit from the strengthening of the hydrological network brought about by the Hydromet Project. Estimated co-financing is expected to be US\$ 4,000,000. HydroMet project will complement the strengthening of the hydrometeorological network financed under the LDCF project, by installing and renovating hydrological stations and equipping them with materials and softwares in the northern and central-north regions. More specifically, the HydroMet project will measure groundwater levels, providing important data for decision-making and the identification of adaptation options in the context of climate change.
- The LDCF project will support ongoing efforts initiated under the GCCA project to integrate climate change adaptation into national planning and strengthen monitoring and evaluation. The project will extend this approach at sectoral and regional level. The estimated co-financing is expected to be US\$ 6,000,000. It is crucial that the two projects are aligned as they share similar objectives and target similar institutions. Implementation of Component 1 is nearing completion, and currently focuses on the four field projects under Component 2. It will continue capacity building activities aiming at preparing the accreditation of a National Implementing Entity (NIE) to the Adaptation Fund, preparing climate resilience projects for the Green Climate Fund, and strengthening institutional frameworks for renewable energy. The proposed LDCF project complements the GCCA project by focusing on strengthening the observation network, which is not addressed by the EU-funded initiative, as well as putting an emphasis on climate change integration into sectoral and regional planning. The lead ministry that implements the GCCA project is closely involved in the development of the present project and will ensure that it builds on existing activities.

The co-financing from the GCCA project and the HydroMet project were both identified during the initiation workshop and are supplementary to what was initially identified in the PIF. Following the workshop, further consultations were conducted during the PPG phase to clarify with both projects the possible areas of collaboration during the project implementation, resulting in an estimated total of US\$ 10,000,000 to be allocated to the project co-financing.

In parallel, discussions were reinitiated with the Government to confirm the relevance of the co-financing as defined in the PIF. The ANAM (previously part of the DREM) confirmed its willingness to add its equipment as co-financing for US\$6,000,000. In addition, the Government, through the Ministry of Environment, Water and Fisheries, agreed to contribute to the coverage of the salaries of staff of ANAM and the Hydrology Directorate and of the 85 observers. Its contribution also includes the participation of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Fisheries and other members to the Project Steering Committee and Scientific and Technical Committee. The total contribution is estimated at US\$16,500,000, as confirmed in the co-financing letter.

For further details, refer to PRODOC, section "[Results and Partnerships - Anticipated Outcomes](#)"

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

Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change

Biophysical and socio-economic vulnerability assessments will map sensitive areas and groups for more targeted and effective action. Adaptation options will be identified for the most vulnerable sectors and areas in order to better enable them to cope with the adverse effects of climate change and improve their livelihoods. The project will also be a tool for social cohesion at the community level through awareness-raising, training and information on adaptation. Currently, due to the pressure on natural resources caused by the maladaptive farming practices (i.e. overgrazing, water mismanagement, late harvesting causing the loss of production), farmers and pastoralists tend to compete over the fragile resources that lead to occasional conflicts. As a result, the project could lower the risk of conflict between farmers and pastoralists through the adoption of best adaptation techniques and technologies, as well as improved access to climate information.

Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation

The national hydrometeorological system will be strengthened to improve the reliability of the forecasts. The setting up of an integrated information system, including a climate and socio-economic database (outputs 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3), will help provide scientific evidence that informs planning and decision-making. Institutional capacities of ANAM and DRE will be strengthened in the areas of maintaining the hydrometeorological network and data processing and analysis. Sixty-three technicians will be trained on the operation, maintenance and repair of the network, as well as weather forecasting, reception, archiving, compilation, processing and analysis of data.

A capacity building programme for sector ministries will facilitate the updating and integration of adaptation into agricultural, pastoral, fisheries and forestry, and local policies. It will also contribute to mainstreaming cross-cutting issues in sectoral public policies, as part of the priority objectives of the NDP 2017-2021. Strengthening the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of the Ministry of Environment, and integrating climate change adaptation into the existing system will enable Chad to monitor the adaptation processes and capitalise on lessons learnt. Capacity building activities associated with the rollout of the mechanism will benefit at least 30 people, 50 percent whom are women from ministries in charge of planning and budget, sector ministries, and NGOs, and at least 15 people, at least 50 percent whom are women, from the target regions.

Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes

At least 90 policy makers from various development sectors (among the most vulnerable) will directly benefit from the interventions of the project. They will understand the risks associated with climate change and will be able to identify priority adaptation options to be incorporated into policies and plans. Eight vulnerability maps will be produced for

planners from socio-economic sectors and target regions, to generate input for the next National Development Plans (the next NDP is planned for 2022) and the 15 Regional Development Plans supported by the project (see Output 2.3.). The eight annual seasonal forecasts combined with the appropriate socio-economic response measures will allow for the development of eight early warning products to serve as a basis for decision-making at the national, sector and regional levels.

For further details, refer to PRODOC, [section "Results and Partnerships - Anticipated Outcomes"](#)

Innovation

By integrating adaptation into medium- and long-term national and regional planning, the project ensures that the country is fully engaged in sustainable adaptation efforts extending beyond the project life cycle. The project also provides a framework for policy dialogue embracing and integrating several sectors. It is an innovative approach with strong value for money, capacity building, knowledge sharing and partnership with various organisations on the ground, building on existing work and successes.

For further details, refer to PRODOC, [section "Feasibility - Innovation, Sustainability and Potential for Scalability"](#)

Sustainability and potential for scaling up.

The mainstreaming of adaptation in national, sector and regional planning will maximise the institutionalisation of adaptation practices to foster long-term sustainability. The National Adaptation Plan will be the framework document for adaptation. Thus, it will guide the country's medium- and long-term actions in this area, and will provide future initiatives with appropriate guidance. Scaling up will be facilitated through the integration of adaptation into the political agenda and by encouraging government commitment. Strengthening the expertise of officials in ministries will also support the possibilities scaling up. Additionally, project tools and technologies can be used to integrate adaptation into sectors and regions beyond the targeted sectors and regions.

For further details, refer to PRODOC, [section "Feasibility - Innovation, Sustainability and Potential for Scalability"](#)

A.2. Child Project? If this is a child project under a programme, describe how the components contribute to the overall programme impact.

N/A

A.3. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organisations (yes /no)? and indigenous peoples (yes /no)? ¹⁴

Outputs/ Outputs	Stakeholders	Responsibilities
Outcome 1: An integrated information system, including a reliable database of climate and socio-economic data, supports the integration of adaptation into policy and decision-making processes .		
Output 1.1: Based on the gap analysis of existing hydro-meteorological network supplementary equipment (i.e. 32 new stations, 15 hydrological water	- ANAM/DRE	- Provide technical information on the existing device - Participate in the installation of equipment - Benefit from capacity building activities on the use and maintenance of the network

¹⁴ As per the GEF-6 Corporate Results Framework in the GEF Programming Directions and GEF-6 Gender Core Indicators in the Gender Equality Action Plan, provide information on these specific indicators on stakeholders (including civil society organisation and indigenous peoples) and gender.

Outputs/ Outputs	Stakeholders	Responsibilities
level-gauging stations, 165 rain gauges, four automatic stations, a server, computers with hydrological software and additional equipment for the installation of the four radar sets already purchased by the Government) procured and installed	- Ministries / CBOs / Private Sector	- Provide information on climate and socio-economic information needs of users
Output 1.2: Operational tools to assess climate change impacts on key sectors are introduced	- ANAM/DRE/INSEED/ CNRD	- Contribute to the design of the integrated information system model
Output 1.3: Long-term analysis of climate change trends is undertaken to improve the understanding and management of changing climate risks	- ANAM - DRE / sector ministries (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry, water resources) / Representatives of the target regions	- Conduct long-term analyses of climate trends - Monitor the development of long-term climate scenarios
Output 1.4: The technical training programme for ANAM and DRE staff on the use and maintenance of the hydro-meteorological network and the processing and analysis of data developed and delivered (eight training workshops)	- ANAM/DRE	- Lead the development of the training programme on the use / maintenance of the hydrometeorological network and the data processing / analysis - Benefit from the training programme
Outcome 2: Institutional capacities are strengthened in key sectors and regions to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into planning and budgeting		
Output 2.1: Training modules and programmes on the integration of adaptation into sectors vulnerable to climate change are developed and implemented	- MEEP/MFB/MEPD	- Lead the development of training guides on climate change integration in sector and regional planning
	- Sector Ministries	- Participate in the development of the guide and receive training
	- Training institutes - CELIAF/ONGs	- Provide technical skills training related to climate change adaptation integration in planning - Promote effective participation of women in training and gender mainstreaming in the guides
	- NGOs	- Participate to trainings on climate change adaptation mainstreaming
Output 2.2: Adaptation options are identified and prioritised on the basis of medium- and long-term trends, climate risks and vulnerability analyses and assessments	- CNRD - ANAM/DRE - MEPD - MEEP	- Provide vulnerability maps - Provide projections and forecasts - Support the integration of climate change adaptation into the revision of the PND
	- PARSAT/AMCC Projects	- Conduct vulnerability assessments and identification of adaptation options
	- Sectoral Ministries - NGOs and CBOs - Indigenous people (if applicable)	- Participate in identifying adaptation options
Output 2.3: A practical guide for the integration of climate change into the development planning and budgeting processes of Chad at national, sector and provincial level delivered	- MEEP/MFB/MEPD - Sectoral/ Regional Ministries - MEEP - Research institutes - INSEED	- Lead the organisation of meetings with the planning departments of sectoral ministries - Benefit from sensitisation activities and have tools facilitating integration - Provide information on vulnerability, impacts and adaptation for planners - Lead research activities

Outputs/ Outputs	Stakeholders	Responsibilities
Output 2.4: The Ministry of the Environment has an effective monitoring and evaluation system to facilitate overall coordination of work at national and sectoral levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MPD - AMCC/ MEPD/ Ministries/ NGOs - Regional Ministries - INSEED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct the design of the monitoring and evaluation system and prepare reports and capitalisation documents - Participate in the design of the monitoring and evaluation system - Receive training on methods of data collection, processing, evaluation, reporting and reviews
Output 2.5: The Ministry of Environment has an operational and accessible outreach, information and communication programme on adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MEEP - Parliaments, journalists, NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop communication products, and conduct awareness activities - Sensitisation of the ACC through meetings with the MEEP

Consultations during the project formulation phase also involved a wide range of stakeholders, including government representatives from key ministries, representatives from baseline and partner projects, research institutes, local authorities, NGOs and CBOs.

In particular, NGOs and CBOs (with an emphasis on women groups) were given voice in the process since the formulation of the PIF. They were invited and strongly represented during the initiation workshop held in N'Djamena and were consulted as part of the data collection for the baseline analysis. Conscious of their knowledge of local challenges, the PPG team also sought their inputs for the initial identification of adaptation options under activity 2.2.3 "Identify and prioritise adaptation options". Their inputs will be further pursued during the implementation of the project, and more importantly under the output 2.2, to guide the identification and selection of adaptation interventions through their participation in the technical committee, but also to submit proposals.

For more details, refer to PRODOC, section "[Results and Partnerships - Expected Results - Stakeholder Engagement](#)"

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men. In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation (yes /no)?; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes /no)?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women 51%, men 49%)? ¹⁵

In Chad, with the exception of N'Djamena, the proportion of women among the population over 18 is higher than that of men¹⁶. In the rural areas, 53 percent of the active population are women, and they mainly rely on agro-silvo-pastoral productions. There are constraints in promoting gender at the national level. These pertain to: i) the lack of appropriate measures to support the strategies put in place; ii) insufficient financial resources for the promotion of gender and development; iii) a lack of expertise on gender-specific environmental training; and iv) low involvement of women among staff working on climate change in central and regional institutions. Out of a staff of 27, there are 3 women including one secretary, constituting 11 percent of the workforce. There are no managers or technical professionals. Out of 85 observers, including 80 volunteers, no women were represented.

The project will include gender considerations to ensure that there is equal participation of women and men in decision-making processes and in the implementation of adaptation activities. It is also important to ensure that these activities do not exacerbate gender inequalities. The integration of gender aspects into the NAP process is reflected across:

¹⁵ Same as footnote 8 above.

¹⁶ National Gender Policy Document

- The number of beneficiaries of climatic and socio-economic products (51 percent women)
- Promoting the involvement of women in the climate observation stations of the hydrometeorological network
- Taking into account the needs of women in assessing users' climate information needs
- Consideration of the gender mainstreaming approach (representation of men and women) in the courses delivered
- Generation of disaggregated data (by sex) in the adaptation monitoring and evaluation system
- Active participation and targeting of women in awareness, training, information and communication programmes on climate change adaptation

For further details, refer to the document annexed to PRODOC ["Reference situation of the integration of women in national policies and strategies"](#)

A.5 Risk. Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner
Risk 1: Low willingness to adjust governance frameworks (e.g. policies, plans, strategies and programmes, etc.)	Political	Likelihood: 2 Impact: 4	Awareness-raising and involvement of high-level Government policymakers to ensure their understanding of the opportunities and benefits of climate change integration into policies and plans.	PMU
Risk 2: Unclear role distribution for the maintenance of synoptic and hydrological stations	Operational	P= 3 I= 3	Training workshops will be held on the operation and maintenance of equipment, stations and systems implemented under the LDCF-financed project. Long-term maintenance plans including identification of stakeholder roles and funding sources will be developed for meteorological and hydrological stations, implemented under this project to promote their maintenance and/or management by the relevant authorities beyond the project lifespan.	PMU
Risk 3: Communication support does not reach the most vulnerable populations	Strategic	P = 2 I= 4	The support developed under Output 2.5 will be designed to ensure accessibility to vulnerable communities, including formats (for instance taking into account the level of literacy of the beneficiaries).	PMU

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner
Risk 4: Low staff technical knowledge and expertise (e.g. Ministry of the Environment, Water Resources and Meteorology) and target ministries for support for NAP process	Financial	Likelihood: 3 Impact: 3	The project intends to develop the technical capacities of the hydrometeorological services in the management and maintenance of the network. The capacities of the sectoral ministries will be strengthened for better understanding of the NAP process and, through provision of tools to integrate adaptation into planning.	PMU
Risk 5: Unsustainability of investments in hydrometeorological observation	Financial Operational	Likelihood: 3 Impact: 4	The long-term maintenance of investments in hydrometeorological observations is provided by the Government of Chad and by ANAM and DRE, with dedicated staff and a budget allocation for the maintenance and operation of observations and early warning systems. The financial sustainability of the institutions will be evaluated during the preparatory phase for accommodation of the need to manage additional stations. The project will plan to charge for service provision to ensure recurring costs are covered (by ensuring a budget allocation within Government institutions which require climate information).	PMU
Risk 6: Women are not adequately integrated into the NAP process	Strategic	Likelihood: 3 Impact: 3	Women will be at the centre of activities. A gender specialist will be recruited to conduct a gender analysis and the trainings will be gender-sensitive and include gender mainstreaming components. The interventions will promote the integration of gender considerations in the medium- and long-term planning and budgeting in Chad.	WG/MEEP/PNUD

The risks identified during the PPG take into account UNDP's experience in the NAP process and climate information projects. It is also based on the in-depth studies conducted during the PPG. This explains the additional risks identified since the submission of the PIF.

Social and Environmental safeguards

The project meets the requirements of UNDPs' Environmental and Social Standards, most particularly the three overarching principles and the seven project level standards.

Principle 1: Human rights.

Concerning Indigenous peoples, the project will pursue a human rights-based approach by ensuring full participation of local and indigenous communities in project activities, especially under Component 2 aiming to build targeted stakeholders' capacities. The project will result in socio-economic benefits, which will contribute to the improvement of indigenous people livelihoods and rights, as well as access to climatic and socio-economic information to facilitate adaptation, therefore strengthening social and economic sustainability of indigenous communities. The Chadian Constitution guarantees the protection of indigenous peoples' rights. Through their empowerment and accountability in the inclusive adaptation, in accordance with their vision and needs, the project promotes alternative options for creating environmentally friendly jobs and sustainable sources of income for local communities.

Concerning local communities, the project, by addressing adaptation measures at the policy, budgeting and planning levels, will provide an enabling environment for positive effects on local communities and will ensure that human rights approaches are embedded in the project adaptation initiatives. The project will enable regular meetings and consultations all concerned actors ensure human rights approach implementation.

A Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established to monitor project impacts on local communities and respond quickly to their concerns regarding project implementation. This mechanism will be based on experiences from past and on-going projects. Decentralised and international institutions will take part in the project Steering Committee and will influence adaptive management of project activities. Additionally, the project monitoring and evaluation framework is participatory and allows all concerned stakeholders to share their opinions.

Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. The project plans to promote women involvement in Component 1 on establishing a climate database; and in Component 2 on capacity building on integrating climate change into current on-going policies and plans at national and regional levels. Gender balance will be ensured as much as possible regarding women participation in the Project Board and in the PMU. Strong focus on gender within Component 1 and 2 and on the project institutional arrangements activities that have an emphasis on women-led activities will be enhanced. All awareness-raising activities will specifically target women and encourage them to take responsibilities including when engaging authorities in respect to inclusive climate change adaptation. Where possible, and where they exist, women's organisations will be targeted for involvement in the project adaptive management and capacity development.

Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability. The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of ministries of planning, finance and environment in Chad to integrate medium- and long-term climate change risks into existing planning and budgeting processes. This project will include two outcomes: i) Enhancing information on climate change in support of the development planning process; and ii) Long-term adaptation planning and budgeting in relevant sector and regions. The project's monitoring activities include indicators for the environmental and social benefits.

[For further details, refer to PRODOC, Appendix F.](#)

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination. Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The **Project Board** (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for making management decisions when guidance by consensus, in support to the Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness,

integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager. The terms of reference for the Project Board are contained in Annex E. The Project Board is comprised of the following institutions: The Ministry of Environment, Water and fisheries (MEEP), the Ministry of Finance and Budget (MFB), the Ministry of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation, relevant sectoral ministries and UNDP.

The **Project Manager** will run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager function will conclude upon submission of the final project terminal evaluation report, and when other documentation required by the GEF and UNDP, has been completed and submitted to UNDP (including operational closure of the project).

The Project Manager will be supported by other members of the **Project Management Unit**, composed of an administrative and financial specialist, a project support officer, an M&E expert, a communication expert and a meteorological and hydrological expert.

The **project assurance** roll will be provided by the UNDP Country Office and strengthened with the recruitment of an international staff (P3) to provide management and technical advice to the project. Additional quality assurance will be provided by the UNDP Regional Hub for Africa as necessary.

Additional quality assurance will be provided by the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor as needed.

[For further details, refer to the section, "Governance and Management arrangements"](#)

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7 Benefits. Describe the socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCAF/SCCF)?

Information gathered on agriculture, livestock and fisheries of local communities in the 15 target regions will make it possible to adjust the production paths of primary food crops (millet, sorghum, maize), avoiding expected production reductions estimated between -10 and -25 percent. **Indeed, access to more reliable climate information and capacity building in understanding climate impacts will improve the decision-making process in the agriculture sector. Farmers will be able to adopt climate adapted practices, reducing the pressures on the ecosystem and increasing the revenues of the beneficiaries. For example, at the national level, sector planning will be informed by seasonal forecasts so as to adjust the volume of seeds and inputs provided to farmers, based on the expected rainfall patterns. Increased production and preserved ecosystems are also expected to increase social cohesion by reducing the conflicts over resources as a consequence of more reliable agricultural production.**

A.8 Knowledge Management. Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learnt briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organise seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

The knowledge management approach is addressed in Outputs 1.2 and 2.4, particularly activity 1.2.2 on setting up a climate and socio-economic database, and activity 2.4.5. on capitalisation and dissemination of the best techniques, technologies, and practices in the area of adaptation. Additionally, the project will capitalise on the experiences of current initiatives and develop partnerships with:

- The project on Improving Agricultural Resilience to Climate Change (PARSAT) with regard to identifying adaptation options in the agriculture sector and partnership in training staff in the Guéra region
- The Adaptation to the Effects of Climate Change and Renewable Energy Development Project within the framework of the Global Climate Change Alliance / GCCA, with regard to integrating experiences of adaptation into national planning
- The Hydromet Project in the context of the national hydrometric network

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 Consistency with National Priorities. Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPS, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCS, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.:

The NAP Project is compatible with national priorities as defined in the existing national planning instruments (Vision 2030, PND 2017-2021, NDC, NAPA, National Gender Policy, and the NAP roadmap), and builds upon the achievements of the enabling activity projects.

The project will contribute to overcoming the challenges identified in axis 4 of *Vision 2030*: "Improving the quality of life of the Chadian population", in particular its strategic Objective 3 "Implement a participatory and inclusive policy for the fight against climate change, the control and management of natural resources and the safeguarding of the Lake Chad Basin".

The NAP project is in line with Sub-theme 4.1 of the *National Development Plan 2017-2021* "A healthy environment with preserved natural resources", in particular outcome 4.1.3 "Good natural resource management is ensured".

The NAP project also contributes to the priority needs identified in the NDC, in terms of human and institutional capacity building, and more specifically "support to institutions to set priorities for adaptation according to the socio-economic sectors based on the needs of the population, and to promote intersectoral consistency, particularly in the preparation of the National Adaptation Plan".

Out of the 10 priority options identified in Chad's NAPA, the NAP Project is supporting the achievement of 5 priorities, by extending their implementation in the medium- and long-term. The NAP Project is based on the following NAPA priorities, including: i) Priority # 4 "Information, Education and Communication on Climate Change"; ii) Priority # 8: "Policy Development for Climate Change"; and iii) Priority # 10: "Climate Risk Management and Establishment of a System for Climate Prediction, Analysis and Interpretation of Forecast Results".

The project contributes to the *National Gender Policy 2011-2020*, notably in its SO1: "Systematic mainstreaming of the gender dimension in the planning, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring / evaluation systems of strategies, policies and / or national development programmes", and SO3: "Equal and Equitable Access to Basic Social Services, Resources and Benefits by Men and Women".

In addition, the project will support the achievement of several SDGs in Chad, including SDG7 (Gender Equality), SDG12 (Production and Sustainable Consumption), SDG13 (Action against Climate Change) and SDG15 (Life on Land).

For further details, refer to PRODOC, section "Background and Global Importance - Consistency of the Challenge with National and Global Priorities."

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ¹⁷ (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	US\$ 11,000		Within two months of project document signature
Inception Report	Project Manager	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop.
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually.
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Manager	Staff time		Annually.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Annually.
NIM Audit as per UNDP audit policies	UNDP Country Office	Per year: US\$ 3,000 *4= 12,000		Annually or other frequency as per UNDP Audit policies.
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Manager			Annually.
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Manager UNDP CO	None		Ongoing.
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager	None for time of Project		

¹⁷ Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ¹⁷ (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
	UNDP Country Office BPPS as needed	Manager, and UNDP CO		
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager			At minimum annually.
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None ¹⁸		Annually.
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	None ¹⁸		Troubleshooting as needed.
Knowledge management as outlined in Outcome 4	Project Manager	Staff time		Ongoing.
GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF team	None		To be determined.
Midterm GEF Tracking Tool to be updated by (add name of national/regional institute if relevant)	Project Manager	Staff time		Before midterm review mission takes place.
Independent Midterm Review (MTR) and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	US\$ 20,000 -		Between 2 nd and 3 rd PIR.
Terminal GEF Tracking Tool to be updated by (add name	Project Manager	Staff time		Before terminal evaluation mission takes place.


¹⁸ The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ¹⁷ (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
of national/regional institute if relevant)				
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	US\$ 40,000 -		At least three months before operational closure.
Translation of MTR and TE reports into English	UNDP Country Office	US\$ 5,000 -		
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		US\$ 88,000 that is, 1.5 percent		

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹⁹ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu, Executive Coordinator, UNDP/GEF		02/22/2018	Ms. Clotilde Goeman	+336387643 93	Clotilde.goeman@undp.org

¹⁹ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT
GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-August2016

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<p>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):</p> <p>SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> <p>SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>
<p>This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document: UNDAF outcome: By 2021, farms, fishing communities and small producers, notably youth and women, in targeted regions, use sustainable production systems that allow them to meet their needs, bring food to market and adopt a living environment that is more resilient to climate change and other environmental challenges.</p>
<p>This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 3.4: The institutional, legal and strategic frameworks (national and sub-national) for disaster risk reduction (DRR) are operational and include women’s specific needs.</p>

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Assumptions
Project Objective : Main objective Facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into medium and long-term planning and budgeting of climate-sensitive sectors	<u>Indicator 1:</u> IRRF 3.4.1. Number of national and regional plans that are gender responsive and address disaster and/or climate risk	3	5	5	Existence of appropriate mechanisms / tools and an institutional environment conducive to the institutionalisation of gender in target sectors and regions
	Indicator 2: IRRF 3.4.2. Extent to which gender is mainstreamed in the national action plan, the DRR strategy and mechanism for multi-stakeholder coordination	Low	Medium The 5-year Plan of Ag. Development, the Livestock Development Plan and 7 PRDs are revised to integrate CCA and are gender-sensitive	High Gender is mainstreamed into the NDP and 15 PRDs	Effective implementation of the National Gender Policy
	<u>Indicator 3 :</u> Number of direct beneficiaries of climate products with % of women a: Number of beneficiaries with% of women	a: 0	a: 65,000 or 50% of the target, including 33,150 women and 31,850 men or 51% women	a: 130,000 beneficiaries including 66,300 women and 63,700 men or 100% of the target at the end of the project of which 51% are women	Direct beneficiaries find an interest in disseminating climate products and use them in order to encourage others to use them

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Assumptions
Component 1	<p>Indicator 4: Number of operational stations capable of providing relevant climate information to guide policy and decision-making</p> <p>a. Synoptic stations</p> <p>b. Hydraulic stations</p> <p>b1 : Limnimetric stations</p> <p>b2 : Automatic stations</p>	<p>a1 : 16/48 (33%)</p> <p>b1 : 20/35 or 57%</p> <p>b2 : 0/4</p>	<p>a1 : 48/48 (100%)</p> <p>b1 : 35/35 this constituting 100%</p> <p>b2 : 4/4 this constituting 100%</p>	<p>a1 : 48/48 (100%)</p> <p>b1 : 35/35 this constituting 100%</p> <p>b2 : 4/4 this constituting 100%</p>	Budget allocations on internal resources of ANAMS and DRE, for maintenance are mobilised.
Component 2	<p>Indicator 5: Number of targeted policy makers able to understand the risks of climate change and identify priority adaptation options in policies and plans</p>	0/90	90/90 of which 50% women	90/90 of which 50% women	Beneficiaries find it interesting to continue training through the various modules
	<p>Indicator 6: Number of plans and budgets with effective integration of priority adaptation actions</p> <p>(a) National (PND)</p> <p>(b) Regional (PRD)</p>	<p>(a): 0/1 0/1</p> <p>(b): 0/15 0/23</p>	<p>(a) 1/1 (100%)</p> <p>(b) 10/15 (66%)</p>	<p>(a) 1/1 (100%)</p> <p>(b) 23/15 (100%)</p>	Adaptation Plans Target Resilience Building Priorities and Inclusive Growth

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Assumptions
	<p><u>Indicator 7:</u> Number of sectoral policies accompanied by an action plan with effective integration of priority adaptation actions, registration and implementation of these actions through the annual budgets of the ministerial departments of the most vulnerable sectors, with action plans regularly updated.</p> <p>(a) Revised agricultural policy integrating adaptation</p> <p>(b) Revised pastoral policy integrating adaptation</p> <p>(c) Revised fisheries policy incorporating adaptation</p> <p>(d) New water policy incorporating adaptation</p>	<p>a): 0 (without targeted adaptation)</p> <p>(b) 0 (without targeted adaptation)</p> <p>(c) 0 (without targeted adaptation)</p> <p>f 0 (without targeted adaptation)</p>	<p>a) 1/1 with adaptation targets</p> <p>(b) 1/1 with adaptation targets</p> <p>(c) 1/1 with adaptation targets</p> <p>f: with adaptation targets</p>	<p>(a) 1/1 with adaptation targets</p> <p>(b) 1/1 with adaptation targets</p> <p>(c) 1/1 with adaptation targets</p> <p>f: with adaptation targets</p>	<p>Adaptation priorities are targeted in the policy action plans</p>

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

United States’ recommendations at PIF stage:

Comment	Response	Reference
<p>Provide more information on how UNDP will ensure that the climate data and information gathered in Component 1 will be communicated in a way that is digestible and useful for policy-makers and other stakeholders, including plans to consult with anticipated users early in the design of the component</p>	<p>The project plans to assess end-users needs in terms of climatic and socioeconomic information, in order to build the integrated information system to be established (see activity 1.1.1.). The exploitation of climate and socio-economic data from Component 1 will be based on the needs thus identified. The outputs resulting from the exploitation and the analysis of the data will be presented in cartographic and graphic form. This work will be done in cooperation with the National Center for Research and Development (CNRD) and the “ResEau for mapping water resources” project, for better use by stakeholders (see Output 1.2.). The project will also provide to planners in socio-economic sectors and target regions with climate products to inform decision-making in the short, medium and long term: vulnerability maps will be developed for 2020, 2030, 2050 and 2100 horizons, on the basis of climate scenarios, and vulnerability assessments. Vulnerability maps will inform the development of the upcoming National Development Plans, and Regional Development Plans (see activity 2.2.2.)</p>	<p>Activity 1.1.1 Output 1.2 Activity 2.2.2</p>
<p>Elaborate on how the information gathered in Component 1 will be used to address medium- and long-term adaptation priorities in addition to being used to determine short-term responses</p>	<p>The information collected in Component 1 will be used for assessing the vulnerabilities of socio-economic sectors and target regions (Activity 2.2.1), and identifying priority adaptation options in the medium and long term. Indeed, the vulnerability assessments will be based on the analysis of medium and long-term climate trends (2030, 2050, and 2100) conducted in Activity 1.3.1. The vulnerability maps developed over the 2030, 2050 and 2100 horizons will inform decision-making in the medium and long term.</p> <p>The identification of priority adaptation options in the medium and long term (Activity 2.2.3) will also be based on the analysis of medium and long-term climate scenarios conducted in Activity 1.3.1.</p> <p>The integrated information system (Activity 1.2.2) will provide continuously and in an updated manner the information required to inform the monitoring and evaluation system (Activity 2.4.1).</p> <p>In the short term, this information will be used for the development of intra-seasonal and seasonal forecasts (Activity 2.2.2), to feed sectoral and annual planning. The vulnerability maps developed for the 2020 horizon will be used in the formulation of the next National Development Plan, which should start in 2022.</p>	<p>Activity 2.2.1 Activity 2.2.3 Activity 2.4.1 Activity 2.2.2</p>

<p>Provide more information on how UNDP will develop and implement the integration of climate change into existing national/sub-national and sectoral plans, including how UNDP will coordinate and support country-driven approaches within Component 2, and how UNDP will take into account any new plans that have been developed since the development of this PIF</p>	<p>Climate Change Adaptation mainstreaming into existing national/sub-national and sectoral plans will be done through several steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A study will be conducted to identify in the sectoral and regional plans (including budgets) entry points to the integration of adaptation, and will provide recommendations on existing opportunities (plans and budgets), and the most appropriate review periods to be seized (Activity 2.3.1). • The project will develop two training guides on CCA integration at the sectoral and regional levels, and implement training activities for planners, line ministries and regions, under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance and Budget, and the Ministry of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation. These trainings will cover the entire process of planning, programming and budgeting (Activity 2.1.1, Activity 2.1.2). • This activity will be followed by the development of climate products for planners to inform decision-making in the short, medium and long term: intra-seasonal forecasts, seasonal forecasts, vulnerability maps, etc. (Activity 2.2.2) • Finally, awareness-raising actions for ministries and regions will be conducted. They will include: developing information note for planners, organising advocacy meetings with stakeholders and target regions, and documenting and consolidating information on vulnerability, impacts and adaptation to build a decision support system for future adaptation planning (Activity 2.3.2). <p>Regarding the new plans, the project takes into account the orientations of the CDN drawn up in 2015. Indeed, the project targets the priority intervention sectors as defined in the CDN: agriculture, pastoralism, fishery, water resources. The NAP project is a contribution to the priority needs identified in the CDN, in terms of human and institutional capacity building, and more specifically "support to institutions to set priorities for adaptation according to socio-economic sectors and population needs, and to promote intersectoral coherence, particularly in the preparation of the National Adaptation Plan ".</p> <p>The project is in line with the new 2017-2021 National Development Plan, especially Sub-axis 4.1 of the PND "A healthy environment with preserved natural resources".</p>	<p>Activity 2.3.1</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2</p> <p>Activity 2.3.2</p>
<p>Expand on the proposed linkages to the Chad National Environmental Funds mentioned in Component 2 and how this will contribute to the sustainability of</p>	<p>As a result of the study for a better understanding of national, sectorial, and regional planning and budgeting processes (Activity 2.3.1), an implementation plan targeting the 2022 National Development Plan (PND), sectoral agricultural, pastoral, halieutic, and hydraulic plans, and existing national funds, will be proposed. It includes the conduct of advocacy actions towards the Chad Special Environment Fund (Activity 2.3.2), to support the possibility of</p>	<p>Activity 2.3.2</p> <p>Activity 2.3.3.</p>

<p>Chad's NAP process beyond the project</p>	<p>financing the implementation of NAP adaptation actions at the local level.</p> <p>A specific activity will also be implemented to strengthen the capacities of the Chad National Environmental Fund staff to access climate financing and evaluate projects and programmes submitted to the fund, based on the results of the prioritisation process conducted under the activity 2.2.3.</p>	
<p>Expand on ways in which the Ministry of Environment will coordinate with the Ministries of Planning and Finance throughout the implementation of the project, including through planned institutional arrangements between Ministries</p>	<p>The Ministry of Finance and Budget (MFB), and the Ministry of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation (MEPCI) are members of the project steering committee in the same way as the Ministry of Environment and Fisheries (MEEP), and UNDP (see section X. Governance and Management arrangements). By entrusting them with the responsibility, within the steering committee, to validate the work plans and the annual reports, in the same way as the MEEP and the UNDP, the project makes them central actors of the process. These two institutions will lead activities 2.1.1 and 2.1.2, 2.3.1 on (i) development of training guides on climate change adaptation integration at the sectoral and regional levels, in collaboration with the CRM, (ii) training of sectoral ministries and regional planners, and (iii) the study on "a better understanding of national, sectoral, and regional planning and budgeting processes" (Activity 2.3.1)</p>	<p>Section X. Governance and Management arrangements</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2</p> <p>Activity 2.3.1</p>
<p>Provide more information on how UNDP plans to ensure the sustainability of the measurement network identified in Component 1, recognising past challenges associated with maintaining such networks</p>	<p>The project will carry out capacity building activities for ANAM and DRE technical staff on the operation, maintenance and repair of the network (activities 1.4.1 and 1.4.2). It will focus on easy-to-use and maintenance techniques and technologies that the network team is generally used to. The long-term maintenance of hydro-meteorological observation investments is provided by the Government of Chad, under ANAM and the DRE budgets, which have a dedicated staff with budget allocation for the maintenance and operation of the network (Table 5: Risk situation and management options).</p>	<p>Activity 1.4.1</p> <p>Activity 1.4.2</p> <p>Table 5: Risk situation and management options</p>
<p>Describe how this project will recover data in order to incorporate the analysis of historical trends as part of the implementation of Component 1</p>	<p>The Data Rescue for Regional Association I project (DARE) produced microfilms and microfiches, to protect the data from the original meteorological observation forms. Several countries in Africa, including Chad, were equipped with PC, digital cameras and copy stands through the WMO Voluntary Programme (VCP).</p>	
<p>Engage local stakeholders, including community-based organisations, environmental non-governmental organisations and the private sector in both the development and implementation of the programme</p>	<p>CBOs, NGOs, and the private sector have been fully involved in the formulation of the project. During the implementation phase, they will be part of the technical committee that will be set up, and will be given the opportunity to participate in the decision-making.</p> <p>The NGOs will act as an interface between the ministerial actors and the communities. Their role will be fundamental in products 2.1 on training programmes (5 NGOs will receive training on CCA mainstreaming – output 2.1.), on identifying adaptation options (output 2.2), and on updating sectoral and regional plans policies</p>	<p>Output 2.1.</p> <p>Output 2.2.</p> <p>Output 2.3</p> <p>Output 2.4</p> <p>Output 2.5</p>

	<p>(Output 2.3). They will also play a key role in the dissemination of climate products incorporating gender equity and sharing project experiences (outputs 2.4, and 2.5). The Liaison Unit for Information and Support to Women (CLIAF), in particular, will disseminate information on climate risks to women. It is represented in 15 of the 23 regions of Chad.</p> <p>OCBs will be among the main beneficiaries of the project activities and will participate in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project activities, on all the components, through their orientation and supervision roles in the technical committee. As such, they will participate in the project's performance appraisals and in the identification of corrective measures to be taken.</p>	
<p>Expand on how the implementing agency and its partners will ensure the sustainability of climate change adaptation education for decision-makers at the national and local level</p>	<p>In order to ensure the sustainability of climate change adaptation education for decision makers, CCA integration training activities will primarily target technical officers in charge of planning within the ministries and regions (activities 2.1.1 and 2.1.2), to avoid the risks associated with the turnover of elected representatives and which may jeopardise the efforts already made. In addition, the national training institutes will be involved to create at the national level, a critical mass of expertise capable of providing the same type of training after the project.</p> <p>Beyond the life cycle of the project, other upcoming initiatives will find in the integrated information system, the tools that will enable them to ensure the continuity of education to adapt to climate change for decision makers at the national and local levels (Activity 1.2.2).</p>	<p>Activity 2.1.1</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2</p>
<p>Clarify on how the implementing agency and its partners will communicate results, lessons learnt and best practices identified throughout the project to the various stakeholders both during and after the project</p>	<p>All products and information from the project will be shared through the integrated information system that will be set up (Activity 1.2.2). This mechanism will be fed during the project lifecycle and beyond by the initiatives that will be implemented on adaptation to climate change. The MEEP, as the main entry point for CC initiatives at the national level, will ensure that the system is regularly fed.</p> <p>The project will also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalise and disseminate best adaptation techniques, technologies and practices in target sectors, taking advantage of lessons learnt from the monitoring and evaluation process, and analysing the success and failure factors of adaptation practices implemented under ongoing projects. 4 case studies will be developed and shared on the use of climate information in adaptation practices in the areas of agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and water resources (Activity 2.4.5) • Develop specific products for the target audience (policy briefs, posters, flyers, etc.), and organise meetings with parliamentarians, journalists and NGOs (Activity 2.5.1) 	<p>Activity 2.4.5</p> <p>Activity 2.5.1</p>

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS²⁰

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 150,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Technical assistance (design technical elements as well as all the required financial and administrative components of the project)	72,000	60,702	11,298
Technical assistance (baseline analysis, desk research, stakeholder outreach and consultations)	15,000		15,000
Conducting missions, including sites visit	18,000	9,792	8208
Stakeholder consultations and validation workshop	45,000	16,634	28,366
Total	150,000	87,128	62,872

²⁰ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

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

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

N/A