



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)
PROJECT TYPE: FULL SIZE PROJECT
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Chad National Adaptation Plan		
Country:	Chad	GEF Project ID: ¹	6968
GEF Agency:	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5431
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment	Submission Date:	Aug. 25, 2014
		Resubmission Date:	Oct. 13, 2014
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of parent program:	N/A	Agency Fee (\$): 548,625	

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAMME STRATEGIES²:

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Outcome 2.2: Improved scientific and technical knowledge base for the identification, prioritization and implementation of adaptation strategies and measures	LDCF	3,000,000	6,000,000
Outcome 3.2: Policies, plans and associated processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	LDCF	2,500,000	11,000,000
<u>Project Management</u>	LDCF	275,000	1,000,000
Total Project Cost		5,775,000	18,000,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: 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.					
Project Component	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
				GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Enhancing information on climate change in support of the NAP process	INV	Establish climate and socio-economic information databases to inform and guide climate-resilient policy and decision-making	LDCF	3,000,000	6,000,000
Adaptation planning and budgeting in relevant sector and regions	TA	Required institutional and planning capacities established to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation in relevant budgeting and planning	LDCF	2,500,000	11,000,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

² When completing Table A, refer to the GEF Website, [Focal Area Results Framework](#) that is an *Excerpt from GEF-6 Programming Directions*.

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

		frameworks at national & territorial levels			
Subtotal				5,500,000	17,000,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴			LDCF	275,000	1,000,000
Total Project Cost				5,775,000	18,000,000

If Multi-Trust Fund project: PMC in this table should be the total and enter trust fund PMC breakdown here (XXX)

C. Indicative sources of co-financing for the project by name and by type, if available

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Ministry of the Economy, Planning, and International Cooperation, Direction of Water Resources and Meteorology (DREM)	Grant	16,000,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	500,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	1,500,000
Total Co-financing			18,000,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY (IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS ^{a)}

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

a) No need to fill this table if it is a single Agency, single Trust Fund, single focal area and single country project.

b) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁵

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? **Yes**

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee ⁶ (b)	Total c = a + b
UNDP	LDCF	Chad	Climate	N/A	150,000	14,250	164,250

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

⁵ PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF up to \$1 mil; \$100k for PF up to \$3 mil; \$150k for PF up to \$6 mil; \$200k for PF up to \$10 mil; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁶ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

			Change Adaptation				
Total PPG Amount					150,000	14,250	164,250

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁷

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate. N/A

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	(Enter number of hectares)
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	(Enter number of hectares)
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range 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;	(Enter number of freshwater basins)
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	(Enter percent of fisheries, by volume)
4. Support transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect sources)	(Enter number of tons)
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	(Enter number of tons)
	Reduction of 1000 tons of mercury	(Enter number of tons)
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	(Enter number of tons)
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	(Enter number of countries)
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	(Enter number of countries)

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

Project Overview

A.1. Project Description.

Climate change-induced problems

This project will contribute to the development of a National Adaptation Plan process for Chad. The project's objective 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. LDCF resources will be used by the Government of Chad to mainstream adaptation into national development policies. Two key outcomes are proposed: one, establishing a climate and socio-economic information database to guide climate-resilient policy and decision-making, and two, to the integration of climate change concerns into national development policies, including budgeting, for key sectors classified as vulnerable to climate change.

Studies and projections of climate change scenarios suggest that the Republic of Chad is likely to experience moderate to significant changes in temperature and precipitation. Under a moderate warming scenario, the country is projected to experience an increase in temperature of between 0.6 and 1.3°C by 2023, with 1 to 2.5°C of warming expected by 2050. It is expected that the number of "hot" days and nights will increase,

⁷ Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. 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.

while there will be a decrease in the number of “cold” days and nights (Mc Sweeney et al., 2008; World Bank). With respect to precipitation changes, model simulations for the Sahel remain widely divergent; some models estimate that mean annual precipitation could decrease by up to 28 per cent, while others suggest that it could increase by up to 29 per cent by the 2090s. A significant increase in extreme rainfall events (greater than 50 mm in the maximum five-day precipitation) has also been projected—a change that could increase runoff and flooding conditions (Mc Sweeney et al., 2008; World Bank).

These projected changes in climate will have profound impacts on economic growth and social well being in Chad. However, present development planning in Chad at the national, sub-national and community levels is not positioned to take climate change concerns into account. In 2010, Chad’s National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) identified key vulnerabilities to climate change-induced temperature and precipitation shifts within major sectors of the economy: agriculture, fisheries, forest resources, freshwater resources, population, transport, industry and human health and nutrition (CMEWF, 2010). For example, climate change is expected to bring about lower yields, biomass loss and disappearance of certain crop species, leading to food and income deficits for the 80% of Chad’s workforce dependent on agriculture and husbandry. The length of the growing period is projected to be reduced by more than 20% by 2050. Climate change is expected to severely affect harvests in the south and in the Sahelian belt. Increasing stresses on water supply, coupled with increased evapotranspiration rates and stronger flooding events are expected. These biophysical changes will increase migration to cities, which will bring additional pressure on transportation, health and other infrastructure.

At present, planners in these key sectors lack the means, information and coordination systems to integrate climate change risks and concerns into decision-making processes. Communities reliant on economic sectors that are highly sensitive to climate change, such as agriculture and fisheries, also lack access to such data and means to take climate change risks into account in their planning processes. With Chad having recently undergone a civil war in 2010 and with rebuilding efforts well underway, increasing institutional capacity to cope with climatic changes through the development of a NAP process for Chad is especially timely.

Barriers to overcome and preferred solutions

The project aims to address a number of major barriers to the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation at the country and sector levels in Chad. These are:

- Insufficient assessments and information on climate change risks, and the associated economic impacts, to inform integrated policy formulation. There is a deficit of reliable climate change-related data and information e.g. meteorological instruments to take recordings, economic costs of climate change and adaptation, climate risk assessments, and best practice guidelines. The lack of a climate information communication system enhances the country’s vulnerability. Without appropriate information and climate risk management tools, policies will lack the right navigation to govern climate risks.
- Severely weakened local knowledge base on climate change threats that is hindering the formulation of management responses. There is a limited public awareness of; i) climate change impacts; ii) adaptation measures to combat climate change; and iii) how human interaction can either diminish (through adaptation and preparedness) or exacerbate climate change impacts and how to integrate climate issues into planning and budgeting;
- Limited available financial resources to fully assess and address the adaptation needs of target sectors and vulnerable regions of the country. There are also budget gaps and a deficit of financial and economic data to prompt reallocation of budgets to climate change adaptation.
- Weak integration of cc adaptation planning into development sectors (e.g. water, agriculture, industry) planning. Climate change adaptation is isolated from the development agenda by its institutional location within the environmental ministry, which has little influence over other government departments.

The project builds on some activities already being undertaken in order to address these barriers. The Government of Chad submitted their NAPA to the UNFCCC in early 2010. The NAPA proposed ten adaptation project and programs, with a strong focus on addressing the country's vulnerability to climate change in the agriculture and food security sector. On-going adaptation projects (FAO, WB and IFAD) are focused on these sectors given the country's reliance on the agriculture sector and the fact that food security, pastoralism and commercial agriculture are identified as Chad's top vulnerability to climate change. In proposing a climate and socio-economic information database, this project builds on these existing activities, with the aim of addressing the barrier of a weak knowledge base of climate change threats and vulnerabilities.

A national climate information database would also aid the dissemination of relevant information at the community level, thereby strengthening public awareness on climate change impacts and adaptation measures. Information access and dissemination relating to the vulnerability assessment studies and the adaptation strategy development components to ensure vigorous public/private and civil society/NGO participation in the generation, evaluation, finalisation, dissemination, and adoption of the climate change adaptation measures

Given the uncertainties on future climate and economic circumstances and the high risks that need to be accounted for, there is need to address adaptation planning in the broader context of sustainable development planning. The Government of Chad has envisioned enhancing the benefits and sustainability of country development given the emerging pressures is through a more complete consideration of climate change concerns in planning and decision-making processes. By addressing adaptation planning and classification of vulnerable sectors, the project will support the government's efforts to account for climate change adaptation within broader development planning.

Project additional costs reasoning and adaptation benefits

With LDCF resources, the Republic of Chad will develop the knowledge base to support decision-making, and required capacity building to facilitate integration of adaptation options & budget within national development planning processes and strategies. These goals will be achieved through two Components:

Component 1: Enhancing information on climate change in support of the development planning process

Baseline: Chad's government has made efforts to monitor their climate. The Division of Water Resources and Meteorology (DREM) established 22 synoptic stations and 55 hydrological stations. The costs associated with the maintenance and operationalization of this hydro-climate network is estimated to be US\$6 million. The Second National Communication indicated that with the exception of three stations (N'Djamena, Sarh and Doba) that are operating normally, the others are more or less in the stage of advanced disrepair. In addition, the DREM is not equipped with relevant software (model code and associated routines) and human capacity/skills to programme and run the model code. Running forecast models for current and future hazards is a highly skilled task and requires many years of education and training. Forecasters, with highly sought skills, are often lured into more lucrative work within and outside of Chad. Consequently, the meteorological department is lacking the technical capacities with regards to prediction modelling, data processing, telemetry, and instruments for archiving and communications. LDCF funds amounting to US\$3 million will be used to support the existing hydro-climate monitoring network, as well as develop related climate monitoring tools and activities. The following outputs are proposed:

- (i) The existing operational meteorological network will be assessed and enhanced through complementary provision of equipment and materials. The DREM will first conduct, with necessary support, an in-depth participatory assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the existing network (i) the present status of the network, (ii) the equipment in place, (iii) the available and required technical skills, (iv) the numbers and locations of additional monitoring stations and (v) the overall needs of climate information end-users. Based on the assessment, DREM, with necessary support, will design and install additional observation stations where needed and rehabilitate existing ones if necessary. Particular attention will be paid to the transmission of data and the possibility of using automated telemetry systems (GPRS, radio and satellite), or whether timely transmission by observers

is a more practical long-term solution. The sustainability of the network will also be examined deeply with the national government (on the maintenance and allocation of necessary budget) and potential partners interested in services provided by DREM on climate information.

- (ii) Climate monitoring and impact assessment tools for key sectors will be put in place. This will include consolidation of existing databases used to archive data as basis for the development of climate forecasts. Climate monitoring information from stations (and other sources e.g. satellite data) will be integrated into existing weather and seasonal forecasts. Access to new data from climate change projection models (e.g. MAGGIC SCENGEN vs 5.2, CMIP5, CORDEX) will be facilitated. LDCF resources will also support the establishment of policy relevant impact models (where the capacity to use these models already exists) including the development and use of climate risk/vulnerability databases and tools (based on GIS platforms) to help understand impacts on vulnerable key economic sectors. In addition, mechanisms will be established for data collection/production, information and communication mechanisms through (i) harmonized/standardized indicators, improved data processing and management; (ii) strengthening of data collection system in vulnerable sectors; and (iii) supporting access to climate change information to sectors and other users in the country, in partnership with other institutions and programmes and projects dealing with climate information
- (iii) The analysis of long-term climate trends will be undertaken to understand how current climate-related hazards are likely to change under alternative scenarios. This activity will integrate indigenous / qualitative data where feasible. High resolution satellite and radar imagery and other relevant data (roads, infrastructure, access to markets, schools etc.) will be combined with the climate data to provide both real-time and projected information to decision-makers and communities at risk to enable them to make more informed decisions concerning the short as well as long term. This integrated database can serve as a basis for climate change simulations for future adaptation planning.
- (iv) LDCF resources will be used to develop the human technical capacity required to maintain and use the enhanced information system. A training programme will be developed for: (i) technicians in relevant Ministries on the operation, maintenance and repair of critical meteorological equipment; (ii) meteorologists on weather forecasting; and (iii) technicians and a GIS expert on receiving, archiving, compilation, treatment, and analysis of data. The training will stress the use of cost-effective technologies that can interface with existing systems and which minimize dependence on external suppliers of hard- and software.

Together, these proposed outputs aim to set up a climate information database, which, when fully operational, will provide relevant data to inform policy and decision-making.

Adaptation benefits: Better quality climate data and projections, as well as other information useful for the planning process, will increasingly become available, and the impacts of climate change in the medium and long-term will be better understood. With LDCF intervention, it is expected that national and local decision-makers will have the capacity to better utilise available information on historical and future climate and expected impacts to plan short-term responses and adapt to climate change. The capacity of DREM and associated research centers will be strengthened to generate and use climate, geotechnical and socio-economic data to support the monitoring and projection of climate risks. From the end-user perspective, access to climate information will be facilitated to enhance: a) understanding of climate variability and change; b) the ability to recognise risks and opportunities by using climate information (including in assessing the costs/benefits of adaptation in different sectors), and c) the interpretation and effective application of climate information and products within given sectors and contexts.

Component 2: Long term adaptation planning and budgeting in relevant sector and regions

Baseline: Chad approved its National Development Plan (NDP) for the period 2013-15 in May 2013. The NDP is the first step for the next three years, allowing the country to strengthen the foundations for economic and social growth. The NDP focuses on a sensible set of priorities, notably the creation of new productive capacities and opportunities for jobs, human capital development and the fight against inequality, poverty and social exclusion, environmental protection and climate change adaptation, and improved governance. Under the National Development Plan (NDP) for the period 2013-15, short term priorities

related to environment were also identified such as: the management of natural resources at the national level, the promotion of renewable sources of energy, the combat of desertification, the protection of Lake Chad, and the management of disasters. A Priority Action Plan (PAP) identifies, for each policy area, a list of actions and indicators for monitoring their implementation. Each action has been budgeted for each of the three years. The Ministry of Economy, Planning, and International Cooperation coordinates the implementation of the NDP. The expected cost of implementing the NDP is estimated at US\$10 million.

At the local level, UNDP is strengthening the capacity of decentralised institutions through the development and diffusion of planning and management instruments. The UNDP contribution under the Technical support for infrastructures for Decentralised Government is expected to be US\$1 million. Cash contribution is also expected from UNDP to support project management (estimated at US\$500,000).

Overall, the baseline scenario, associated with Government and UNDP co-financing, provide a good basis from which to better plan to manage climate change risks in the medium and long-term. As the country is planning to define new strategies and programs aimed at making Chad an emerging nation in 2025, the opportunity will be taken to identify and integrate medium- to long-term priorities for climate change adaptation with Chad's development objectives. To do so, relevant barriers need to be overcome since climate risks are not well documented into the NDP 2013-2015 and climate change is not presently being factored into development activities and investment decisions (including Government budgetary allocations) in different economic sectors. This is mainly due to the weak institutional capacity of decision makers to extract/use climate, socio-economic & environmental data and information to adjust policy and investment planning for CC risk management. Decision makers are lacking guidance on exactly when and how to respond to the expected impacts of climate change, including how to prioritise and implement adaptation actions. Generally speaking, the Republic of Chad does not currently have adequate institutional resources to make full use of existing financing mechanisms and implement adaptation projects and measures. The GEF intervention aims to help the country address some of these gaps.

With LDCF resources, the country's long-term capacity for planning and implementing adaptation will be enhanced through the integration of climate change adaptation into national planning and the designing of an effective communication, financing, monitoring and evaluation system. Relevant information skills and tools will be provided to decision makers to facilitate the integration of risks and opportunities associated with long-term climate change and the planning necessary budget. Relevant national policies will be targeted such as: the 2016-2020 NDP, the National Integrated Framework for Water Supply and Sanitation (SDEA), the Disaster Risks Management Plan, and regional/local development plans. The following outputs are proposed

- Resources will be used to design and institutionalize training kits and programmes on climate change mainstreaming for climate-sensitive sectors. These programmes are aimed at policy makers and will be conducted in partnership with national training institutes. The aim is to improve stakeholders' management skills (including results-based management, coordination, climate finance, negotiation, communication, advocacy, participatory approaches, budgeting) and technical skills (including climate risk analysis, adaptation economics including cost-benefit analysis, climate diplomacy).
- Based on the analysis of long-term climate trends (component 1), adaptation options will be identified and categorized at multiple scales to address priority vulnerabilities. This includes: (i) the assessment of climate vulnerabilities and the identification of adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels; (ii) the appraisal of individual adaptation options, including economic, ecosystem and social costs and benefits, to select priority adaptation options in light of their contribution to short- and long-term sustainable socioeconomic development, their costs, effectiveness and efficiency. The results will be compiled into national plans that will contain adaptation priorities and planned activities (policies, projects and programmes) and including an implementation strategy for a given period (e.g. 3–5 years) communicated to all relevant stakeholders.
- The integration of climate change adaptation requirement into national and subnational development depends on existing policy planning cycles in the country. It will be necessary to develop a comprehensive understanding of the policy processes including (a) the steps in policy formulation, planning and resource allocation, (b) timelines and key milestones, (c) key deliverables, and (d) plan of

involvement of key stakeholders who must be engaged as part of the country driven process to mainstream climate into planning and budgeting. At the policy formulation stage, a climate lens will need to be applied to national/sectoral visions, strategies and policies. At the planning stage, a suggested intervention is the proactive inclusion of programmes and projects specifically aimed at enabling adaptation to climate change. At the resource allocation and programming stage, process will be undertaken to adjust national and subnational budgets for adaptation responses identified in the context of cross-sectoral plans. Linkages will be developed with the Chad National Environmental Funds aiming to finance the adaptation options identified.

- The Ministry of Environment will be supported to design an effective monitoring and evaluation system. This system will facilitate the overall coordination of work at the national or sectoral levels. It will also support the definition of objectives and targets, selection of indicators and means of verification, identification of data sources and collection methods, enhancement of data and information management, undertaking of special assessments, and facilitation of reporting and review.
- The Ministry of Environment will develop public awareness and outreach programmes to facilitate the communication, education and public access to information on climate change adaptation. Information on impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation will be documented and consolidated to build up a decision support system for future adaptation planning.

Adaptation benefits: The NAP process is designed to offer Chad an opportunity to take a more considered approach towards increasing institutional capacity to address adaptation. The NAP process has been designed to create a comprehensive system through which countries can integrate climate change adaptation into national planning, and produce national adaptation plans on an on-going basis. These plans would be monitored and reviewed, then updated periodically. Their form is to be defined by the countries themselves, depending on their needs.

Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

In terms of sustainability, Chad will use LDCF resources to develop and test mainstreaming tools for development sector. The tools and methodologies could be used to mainstream adaptation into sectors and regions not targeted by the present project. The capacity building activities foreseen in the project will greatly foster the 'ownership' and the 'institutionalization' of tools for long-term project viability and sustainability.

Political scaling-up will be facilitated by the integration of climate change adaptation concerns into the political agenda and by fostering governmental engagement. At the same time, participatory processes and other collaborative planning approaches to be developed will enable multiple stakeholders to share knowledge, develop awareness, improve learning and improve replication. The skilling of staffs from Ministries and local government in appropriate climate vulnerability and identification of adaptation options will facilitate further upscale the application of mainstreaming tools developed.

In term of **innovativeness**, the planned activities with LDCF support would add value to the 2010 NAPA by addressing medium- and long-term adaptation needs as part of development planning processes. It will also provide a strong strategic plan and policy dialogue embracing and integrating sector-wide and programmatic approaches in a coherent policy institutional and regulatory framework. The NAP approach will making a difference in key sectors affected by climate change provide the planners and decision makers responsible for national policymaking and budgeting with the tools and expertise to ensure climate change is embedded in their countries' development policies and budgets. It is a way of ensuring that Chad Government is in a strong position to tackle the effects of climate change not just today, but for years to come. This is an innovative approach pooling resources, strengthening capacities, sharing knowledge and working in partnership with the various organisations already in place to build on existing work and successes. Finally, innovative partnership is developed because the planning process would not only encompass government agencies and ministries, but also communities, the private sector, local municipalities, non-governmental organizations, and other relevant stakeholders.

A.2. Stakeholders. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society and indigenous people? **(YES)** If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project design/preparation:

Key stakeholders	Expected roles
Ministry of Environment	Coordination of the PPG process, support the design of the project, ensure coordination with relevant ministries and local governments.
Ministry of Hydraulic	Support the design of the Component 1
Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation	Provide leadership of the NAP process in Chad
Other Ministries (agriculture, livestock, transport, etc.)	Contribute to the design of the project, participate in different fora
Civil Society including women's groups	Contribute to the design of the project, participate in different fora

A.3 Gender Considerations. Are gender considerations taken into account? (yes). If yes, briefly describe how gender considerations will be mainstreamed into project preparation, taken into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of men and women.

As part of developing the NAP for Chad, the project will include gender considerations in order to ensure that there is equal participation of men and women in decision-making processes and the implementation of adaptation activities. It is also important to ensure that these activities do not exacerbate gender inequalities. The project believes that gender mainstreaming in the NAP process will lead to more resilient communities and therefore, more successful adaptation.

Integrating gender considerations into the NAP process could entail a number of activities. These include:

- Ensuring the participation of the most vulnerable groups, including women, in the NAP process. This includes integrating the perspectives of women and drawing on their unique adaptation knowledge and local coping strategies when formulating the NAP;
- Tailoring and implementing NAP activities based on an understanding of gender dynamics and the potentially disproportionate impacts of climate change on women;
- Assessing information availability on particularly vulnerable groups including women, and highlighting these groups for further study;
- Harnessing the potential of women as agents of change within their communities, and investing in this potential as part of Chad's NAP process;
- Undertaking outreach to ensure that different stakeholders understand how climate change adaptation can have gendered effects;
- Monitoring and reporting on the integration of gender considerations into the NAP process;
- Including the integration of gender considerations in evaluation of adaptation activities and making improvements if necessary.

A.4 Risk. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):

Identified risks	Mitigation measures
Low political will to adjust governance frameworks (i.e. policies, plans, strategies, programmes etc.)	Awareness and involvement of key decision makers at high levels of the government to ensure their understanding of the opportunities and benefits of mainstreaming climate change into policies and development plans
Low knowledge & technical skills of personnel (e.g. from Ministry of Environment, Water Resources and Meteorology) and target Ministries for supporting NAP process	The project intends to develop the technical capacities of organizational structures supporting the NAP process in terms of climate change knowledge and institutional capacity.
Sustainability of the proposed investments in hydro meteorological observation	Long-term maintenance of investments in hydro meteorological observation assured by the Government of Chad under the Division of Water Resources and Meteorology (DREM) that have the dedicated staff and associated budget allocations for continued maintenance and operation of monitoring and early warning systems. The financial sustainability of the institutions will be assessed to accommodate the need for managing additional stations during the preparatory phase.

A.5. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives:

The NAP process will build upon the achievements and lessons learned from GEF-financed initiatives in Chad, namely:

- The World Bank “Emergency agriculture production support project” aimed at building sustainability into the emergency operation by allowing increased agricultural productivity to be pursued in a sustainable manner, contributing to more climate-resilient agricultural production and enhanced food security.
- The IFAD “Improving agriculture resilience against climate change” project aimed at reducing the impact of climate change on the natural resource base and the ecosystems that support agricultural production and food security

Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1 is the project consistent with the national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? **YES.** *if yes, which ones and how: NAPAS, ASGM NAPs, MLAS, NBSAPS, NCS, TNAS, NCSAS, NIPS, PRSPS, NPFE, BURS, etc.:*

The proposed project is based on the following NAPA priorities:

- Priority #4 “Information, education, communication for climate change adaptation”
- Priority #8 “ Policy development to adapt to climate change”:
- Priority #10 “Climate risk management: Establish a system for forecasting climate, analyse and interpret forecasts results”

The project is anchored in the National Development Plan (NDP) for the period 2013-15, which focuses on priorities relevant to mainstreaming climate change adaptation. Notable priorities include the creation of new productive capacities and opportunities for decent jobs, human capital development and the fight against inequality, poverty and social exclusion, environmental protection and climate change adaptation, and improved governance. The project will contribute to Pillar 3: ‘Implement risk and disaster prevention and management priorities.

The Project is linked with the current UNDP Country Programme 2012-2015, specifically Sub--- Programme

1 and related Component 2: ‘Support to [for?] inclusive finance’, as well as Component 4: ‘Environment, climate changes and natural disaster risks management.’ This project also supports UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome 3: Resilience-building. It will do so by facilitating the integration of disaster risk reduction with adaptation to climate change, addressing differentiated social and economic impacts; and improve preparedness for disaster management and recovery at the sub-national and national levels.


PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT AND GEF AGENCY

A. Record of Endorsement⁸ of GEF Operational Focal Point (S) on Behalf of the Government(s):
(Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template.

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Hakim Djibril	GEF Focal Point	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT	08/14/2014

B. GEF Agency Certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁹ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
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⁸ For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

⁹ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF