



GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

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ACRONYMES

ANR	Assisted Natural Regeneration
CAR	Central African Republic
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAC	Departmental Action Committee
DDC	Directorate for Development and Cooperation
DPPP	Directorate of Plant Protection and Packaging
EU	European Union
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FDA	French Development Agency
FFS	Farmer Field School
FO	Farmers' Organization
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPHC	General Population and Housing Census
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel of experts on Climate Change
IRED	Animal Husbandry Research Institute for Development
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
NAGGW	National Agency of the Great Green Wall in Chad
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSCCC	National Strategy for Combating Climate Change
PAC	Provincial Action Committee
PARSAT	Project for Improving Agricultural System Resilience in Chad
PRAPS	Regional Support Project for Pastoralism in the Sahel
PROFISEM	Operational Program of the Seed Sector in Chad
PROPAD	Strengthening Climate Resilience and Sustainable Agricultural Productivity Project
RePER	Strengthening Family Agro-pastoral Farm Productivity and Resilience
RESEAU	Water Resource Mapping Project
RWLSC	Runoff Water Management in Sahel Chad
RENFORT	Strengthening Innovation in Agro-pastoral Entrepreneurship of Youth and Women of Chad
SD3C	Joint Sahel Program in Response to COVID-19, Conflicts, and Climate Change Challenges
SODEFIKA	Support for the Development of Shea and Peanut Value Chains
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WB	World Bank

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Strengthening the ecosystemic and climatic resilience of small farmers by supporting sustainable production and entrepreneurship		
Region:		GEF Project ID:	
Country(ies):	Chad	Type of Project	FULL-SIZED PROJECT
GEF Agency(ies):	IFAD	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Anticipated Executing Entity(s) and Type:		GOVERNMENT	
		(choose executing agency type)	
GEF Focal Area(s):	(select)	Submission Date:	18th of October
Type of Trust Fund:	LDCF	Project Duration (Months)	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	7,105,936	GEF Project Non-Grant (b)	
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	675,064	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)	
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	7,781,000	Total Co-financing:	
PPG Amount (e):	200,000	PPG Agency Fee(s) (f):	19,000
Total GEF Resources (a+b+c+d+e+f)	8,000,000		
Project Tags:	<input type="checkbox"/> CBIT <input type="checkbox"/> NGI <input type="checkbox"/> SGP <input type="checkbox"/> Innovation		
Project Sector (CCM only)	(select)		

A. PROJECT SUMMARY

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii) how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

After some thirty years of involvement in rural development in Chad, IFAD and its partners have noted the satisfactory effects of the various projects implemented on the management of natural resources. In recent years, PARSAT and RePER have developed intervention models whose technical effectiveness has now been proven. The new RENFORT project focuses on Strengthening Innovation in Agro-pastoral Entrepreneurship among Young People and Women in Chad, with the aim of helping to improve incomes, create decent jobs for women and young people, and transform food systems in Chad.

Unfortunately, the precarious situation in which rural populations live means that they are still unable to respond without support to the major challenges to agropastoral practices caused by climate change, and more generally to meet household needs. Therefore, this project aims to strengthen the ecosystemic and climatic resilience of small-scale farmers and to better integrate them into the dynamics of sustainable and resilient entrepreneurship.

The project will be transformative, as it will reinforce and scale up the positive results of previous or current projects to create resilient micro or small businesses. The project will also help to reinforce the following overall environmental benefits: restoration of degraded land and landscapes; preservation of water resources; preservation of biodiversity.

Given their demographic importance, women and young people, who are often marginalized, will be particularly targeted by the project through specific activities and their active participation in dialogue and decision-making bodies.

On this basis, the project will develop three operational areas: i) to promote and lead consultation forums for the definition, implementation and regular review of Local Development Plans that are resilient to climate change, so that the investments of small-scale entrepreneurs are secured by being included in these plans; ii) to increase and diversify agro-pastoral production using an agro-ecological approach and to boost this sector so that it becomes part of an entrepreneurial dynamic; iii) to contribute to the self-employment of vulnerable groups in the marketing and processing aspects of agro-pastoral sectors.

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Objective						
Strengthening the ecosystemic and climatic resilience of small farmers by supporting sustainable production and entrepreneurship						
Project Components	Component type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	Financing (in \$)	
					GEF	Other
C1 - Promoting participatory local development that is resilient to climate change	Technical Assistance	OC1 - The land is managed in a participatory manner with a long-term vision of rational use of natural resources to adapt to climate change.	<p>OP1-1: Studies of the vulnerability of the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector to climate change carried out in each large homogeneous agro-ecological intervention zone.</p> <p>OP1-2: Local Development Plans defined, implemented, and regularly reviewed through representative forums for dialogue and consultation.</p> <p>OP1.3: "Environment Clubs" set up and structured at school level</p> <p>OP1.4: Agreements on the management of common spaces signed, relating to the management of natural resources and spaces, and the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts.</p>	LDCF	1 500 000	
C2 - Increase and diversify sustainable agro-silvicultural production by implementing an agroecological approach, with a marketing objective	Investment	OC2 - Agro-sylvo-pastoral production has increased in a sustainable way thanks to the implementation of agroecological and resilient approaches led in particular by entrepreneurs	<p>OP2.1: Agro-ecological practices adapted to climate change adopted, including organic agricultural inputs, contributing to land restoration</p> <p>OP2.2: Water access infrastructures for irrigation of market garden areas operational</p> <p>OP2.3: Fodder crop test operations developed</p> <p>OP2.4: Support for OPAs and sustainable production companies that make the project's actions sustainable</p>	LDCF	2 250 000	14 000 000

C3 - Enhancing the value of sustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral products in conjunction with the market to adapt to climate change	Technical Assistance	OC3 - Enhancing the value of the products of resilient agriculture, enabling the development of commercial partnerships that encourage entrepreneurship.	<p>OP3.1: Improved traditional agro-pastoral processing techniques in terms of yield, hygiene and product quality</p> <p>OP3.2: Improved processing techniques introduced and adopted by producers</p> <p>OP3.3: Production workshops equipped with the infrastructure needed to comply with hygiene standards</p> <p>OP3.4: Stakeholders in the agro-pastoral value chains structured and the value chains organized internally and in relation to potential partners (buyers, microfinance institutions, etc.).</p>	LDCF	2 250 000	15 000 000
C4 - Implement approaches for monitoring and sharing knowledge on techniques	Technical Assistance	OC4 - Monitoring and knowledge-sharing approaches promote learning and support the scaling up of best practice	OP4.1: Good practices are identified and disseminated to as many people as possible using appropriate media	LDCF	417 558	500 000
M&E	Technical Assistance	Effective and timely results are achieved	M&E plan is elaborated and implemented, and a Mid-term evaluation and Final evaluation are conducted	LDCF	350 000	1 000 000
Subtotal				LDCF	6 767 558	30 500 000
Project Management Cost (PMC)				LDCF	338 378	3 000 000
Total Project Cost					7 105 936	33 500 000

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages)

With a surface area of 1,284,000 km², the Republic of Chad is one of the largest countries in Africa. Being landlocked in a vast African sub-region with a tense geopolitical context (crisis in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, and security threats in several neighboring countries: Sudan, Southern Sudan, Libya, CAR and Nigeria) and an underdeveloped and uncertain transport network hinders trade and human exchanges, and acts as a brake on economic and social development.

The country's recent history is complex, marked by long periods of conflict and war, the most recent of which led to the death of President Idris Déby Itno on 20 April 2021. Since then, the country has been managed by a Transitional Military Council for 18 months. This initial transitional phase was extended by a further 24 months, during which time the country was managed by a Government of Union and Transition. Chad's landlocked location and domestic situation have contributed to its ranking as one of the poorest countries in the world, with an HDI of 0.394 in 2021, putting it at 190th out of 191 countries¹.

An underperforming economy

For the past decade, despite the efforts of the General State Inspectorate created in 2015, the difficulties of the Treasury have persisted, reflecting the low overall level of economic activity. The revision of the terms of repayment of the very large debt contracted by Chad with Glencore enabled the payment of substantial aid from the IMF in the first quarter of 2018, giving a breath of fresh air to the Chadian economy and reassuring investors. All the more so as the price of oil recovered during the period.

As a result, while still below the average growth rate for the African economy, estimated at 3.5%, Chad's economy improved significantly from the second half of 2018. The continued positive trend in oil prices in 2019 has led the IMF to note unhelped economic performance: annual GDP growth at constant prices has exceeded 3.5% for 2019².

But Chad's economy remains fragile as long as it remains subject to the volatility of oil prices. The COVID-19 pandemic and its global impact on the consumption and price of hydrocarbons has reminded everyone of the obvious: we need to diversify our sources of income, and specifically to give more support to the agro-pastoral sector. This situation has resulted in a slowdown in activities and a significant drop in oil revenues.

Nevertheless, the year 2021 ended with three pieces of good news: the lifting of the state of health emergency, the IMF's decision to approve the three-year USD 571 million Extended Credit Facility (allowing an immediate disbursement of USD 78 million)³ and Glencore's agreement in principle to restructure its debt.

A social sector in a precarious situation

At the last census in 2009, the population was 11,039,873, with an annual growth rate of +/- 3.6%, which corroborates the generally accepted forecast for the Sahel of a doubling of the population every 20 years. Maintaining this trend, we can therefore estimate the population at +/- 18,000,000 in 2023 and +/- 23,000,000 in 2030.

¹ PNUD, 2022, Rapport sur le développement humain 2021-2022, Tableau 1 p.307.

² <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2019/01/weodata/index.aspx>

³ <https://www.imf.org/fr/News/Articles/2021/12/10/pr21375-imf-executive-board-approves-new-extended-credit-facility-ecf-arrangement-for-chad>

The population is predominantly rural (78%) and very young (50% under 15). Although its density may seem very low (14 inhabitants/km²), it is unevenly distributed: 46% live in the Sudanian zone (11% of the country's surface area), 51% in the Sahelian zone (46% of the country's surface area), and 3% in the Saharan zone (43% of the country's surface area). The respective densities would therefore be +/- 59 (Sudan), 16 (Sahel) and 1 (Sahara) inhabitants per km²⁴ .

The origins of the low HDI lie in the very difficult access to basic social services (health, education, water) and, more specifically for young people, to jobs. Young people make up more than 50% of the population, with an unemployment rate of 78%⁵ .

At the same time, farms are concentrated in areas that have at least domestic water, arable land and access to the urban environment. The extension of urban centers and cultivated areas, as well as the complexity of creating new agro– pastoral zones with these characteristics, prevents the possibility of increasing the area farmed. Land is therefore passed on to heirs (males) by division over several generations, which reduces the average size of farms. In 2017, the average farmed area per family in the Sahelian zone of Chad was estimated at between 0.25 and 1 ha⁶ .

Under these conditions, the rural exodus of young people seems necessary, but rural migrants find themselves unemployed in urban areas in precarious conditions.

The exceptional increase in the population leaves us no choice but to "feed more", and to do so, to "produce more". This means greater pressure on natural resources, which leads to conflict. Often referred to as farmer/breeder conflicts, they are the subject of divisive media coverage. Yet they have diverse origins and have long gone beyond the stage of confrontations between farmers and herders over damage to a cultivated field or the obstruction of a transhumance corridor and can be explained by the widespread degradation of ecosystem services (degradation and decline in soil fertility, aridification and scarcity of water resources, impoverishment of biodiversity and decline in the resilience of ecosystems, etc.). In addition to the disastrous consequences in terms of loss of human life, these conflicts have a direct impact on agro–pastoral production.

Agro-pastoral practices vital to the national economy

Agriculture and livestock production account for 38% of national GDP, with 60% from agricultural production and 40% from livestock production.

Chad has a large livestock population of some 88 million ruminants (25 million cattle, 57 million sheep and goats, and 6.5 million camels)⁷. It is estimated that 80% of this livestock is governed by mobile pastoral systems, largely dependent on renewable natural resources. This is all the more the case given the sharp increase in agricultural land, sometimes affecting vital areas essential to transhumant livestock farming (extension of crops into wetlands and *ouaddis*). The animals are well adapted to current farming conditions. They have undergone mass selection for this purpose. However, climate change, particularly rising temperatures, and droughts, is likely to affect their health and reproduction.

While the Sahel region of Chad is particularly characterized by livestock farming, agriculture is also widely practiced. There are two types of crops: "rainfed" crops, mainly cereals (but also oilseeds), and off–season crops grown in the *ouaddis*, lowlands and floodplains (market gardening, fruit trees, flood–recession sorghum, etc.). Cultivated soils are fragile and

⁴ INSEED, 2009, Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat (RGPH2), Résultats globaux
INSEED, 2012, Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat (RGPH2), Résultats définitifs
INSEED, 2012, Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat (RGPH2), Indicateurs globaux
Dumont Gérard-François, 2007, Géopolitique et populations au Tchad, in : Outre-Terre 2007/3 (n° 20), pages 263 à 288. Disponible sur <https://doi.org/10.3917/oute.020.0263>

⁵ PNUD, 2023, Rapport annuel 2022, 48 p. <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2023-05/Rapport%20PNUD%202022%20dernier%20version%20Avril%202023.pdf>

⁶ TOURE I. et Coll., 2017, Analyse de la vulnérabilité climatique et environnementale des systèmes agropastoraux dans le centre ouest du Tchad, CIRAD / FIDA, 68 p.

⁷ Ministère de l'Élevage et des Productions Animales, Recensement Général de l'Élevage 2012-2015, Volume 2.

increasingly less fertile. The farms are small, ranging in size from 0.25 to 1 ha, developed by a family-type farm where livestock farming (mainly small ruminants) plays an increasingly important role (Touré, 2017).

The overall lack of inputs (seeds, fertilizers, tools, etc.), the small size of family farms, soil degradation and poor-quality agricultural advice – all compounded by widespread degradation of ecosystem services (soil, water, climate, biodiversity) – explain the poor performance of Chadian agriculture.

The government's need and desire to support entrepreneurship, particularly among young people and women

The Government of Chad has formulated a number of development policies, strategies and programs, based on "Vision 2030, the Chad We Want" and the National Development Plan (NDP) 2017-2021, which prioritizes the development of a diversified and competitive economy. The NDP is implemented in the agricultural sector by a National Rural Sector Investment Program (PNISR 2016 - 2022), the overall objective of which is to make the rural sector a major source of economic growth, ensuring food and nutritional security for the population in a context of sustainable development.

The government has also adopted the National Youth Policy (PONAJEUN), the National Gender Policy, the National Nutrition and Food Policy and several strategic documents that give priority to promoting entrepreneurship among young people and women in the agropastoral sector. The PONAJEUN puts youth entrepreneurship at the heart of its concerns and aims to create favorable conditions for youth entrepreneurship in agriculture and to develop promising agro-pastoral and fisheries sectors.

The PNISR also has two major objectives dealing with issues linked to youth and women entrepreneurship, with the aim of developing sustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral, fisheries and wildlife sectors to add more value to Chadian products and make them competitive, and sustainably improving the food and nutritional security of rural populations, better integrating young people into production systems and strengthening the resilience of rural households.

However, the implementation of these policies and strategies has often suffered from several problems that limit their impact, specifically the difficulty of finding resilient projects to support.

A particularly strong impact of climate change⁸

Temperatures in Central Africa have risen by between +0.75 and +1.2°C since 1960. Above all, the number of hot and extremely hot days has risen dangerously since the end of the 1970s. It is also clear that the cold seasons (December – February) have been getting colder over the last ten years. Current projections for Chad point to an increase in temperatures of between +2 and 4°C between now and 2080, and an increase in the number of very hot days (above 35°C) of 17 days in 2030, 31 in 2050 and 49 in 2080 (which would bring the number of very hot days to over 300 in 2080).

Projections of rainfall trends point to an increase of between 30 and 50 mm/year by 2080. This situation should lead to an increase in water reserves in the Sahelian zone. However, this will not meet the increased needs arising from population growth. Per capita water availability is expected to fall by 75% by the end of the century. Moreover, rainfall is set to become increasingly irregular, with dry spells during the rainy seasons and more and more heavy rains. In some years, irregular rainfall is likely to result in a concentration of excessively heavy rains at the end of the growing season. This should lead to rotting of standing crops and/or crop residues used by livestock.

The combination of rising temperatures, rainfall and CO₂ (although their relative importance is not yet known) should lead

⁸ IPCC, 2022: Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, M. Tignor, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Lösschke, V. Möller, A. Okem, B. Rama (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA, 3056 pp.

IPCC, 2021 : Résumé à l'intention des décideurs. In: Changement climatique 2021: les bases scientifiques physiques. Contribution du Groupe de travail I au sixième Rapport d'évaluation du Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat [publié sous la direction de Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S.L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M.I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J.B.R. Matthews, T.K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekçi, R. Yu, et B. Zhou]. Cambridge University Press.

GIZ, 2021, Profil de risque climatique : Tchad, 12p ;

to an expansion of the woody layer in Sahelian grasslands and savannahs. This forecasting a Sahel that would turn green and where forests would colonize the savannahs would definitively bury the myth of desertification for which, without even mentioning the consequences of climate change, scientists consider that it is localized, transitory and less devastating than is claimed⁹ (In IPCC 2022 p. 1332).

That said, pastoral livestock farming is likely to suffer from these changes: (i) pastoral areas are likely to shrink at the expense of woodland, and (ii) the rise in temperature and humidity is likely to lead to an increase in livestock mortality due to heat stress.

In terms of vulnerability to climate change, the situation is extremely worrying. In the ND-GAIN (*Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index* - an index that measures a country's vulnerability based on its ability to cope with climate change), Chad is ranked as the 2nd most vulnerable country on the planet and the least prepared to face up to this situation¹⁰. The effects of climate change are compounded by societal problems (in particular demographic growth and competition for access to natural resources), socio-cultural problems (access to basic social services, the role of women and young people) and economic problems: there is an absolute urgency to support the resilience of populations and ecosystems to climate change.

Baseline and investment rationale

With its current portfolio, IFAD is recognized by the Government of Chad and other development partners for its continuous and innovative technical and financial support to rural populations to strengthen their productive capacities and resilience to climate change. IFAD's recent investments in Chad reflect a major transition from agricultural projects focusing more on the production link (PADERG, PARSAT) to an agricultural value chain approach, with increasingly visible investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products (RePER, SD3C).

Faced with the challenges of food insecurity, chronic acute malnutrition, climate change and rapid demographic growth, the Government of Chad has asked IFAD to invest more in developing entrepreneurship among women and young people. This new generation of IFAD projects in Chad aims to (i) promote entrepreneurship and job creation among young people and women; (ii) increase the productivity and profitability of agricultural value chains through digitalization and related innovations; and (iii) develop more inclusive, sustainable food systems for diversified and healthy diets.

The Strengthening Innovation in Agro-pastoral Entrepreneurship among Young people and Women in Chad (RENFORT) project is aligned with the country's development priorities as set out in the NDP and reflected in the PNISR, the PNG and the National Youth and Employment Policies. RENFORT is also strongly aligned with IFAD's three strategic objectives, namely (i) to strengthen the productive capacities of rural populations; (ii) to increase the benefits that rural populations derive from their integration into the market; and (iii) to strengthen the environmental viability and increase the resilience to climate change of populations' economic activities.

The LDCF's support will make it possible to scale up the good practices of previous projects on resilient land management and enable producers engaging in these practices to be supported in implementing entrepreneurial activities. Without the support of the LDCF, it is possible that most of entrepreneurial activities supported by RENFORT will not be those promoting resilience, due to the lack of viable entrepreneurial projects on this theme.

⁹ Sterk, G. and J. J. Stoorvogel, 2020, Desertification—Scientific Versus Political Realities. *Land*, 9(5), 156.

¹⁰ <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/> (Consulté le 04 septembre 2023)

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements¹¹ of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages)

The desired impact of the project is **to strengthen the ecosystemic and climatic resilience of small-scale farmers through support for sustainable production and entrepreneurship**. The theory of change for the project is that IF farmers' organizations and small and medium-sized enterprises based on resilient products and practices are successful, THEN small farmers will be more resilient to climate change and changing ecosystems BECAUSE the project will have enabled a change in practices and behaviors by anchoring them in a sustainable market dynamic.

It is based on the vision that "*smallholder farming systems are adapted to climate change and variability, natural resources are managed sustainably and equitably, and communities prosper through enhanced food security and diversified livelihoods*".

It is based on the following overall hypotheses: building capacity and knowledge about climate change and its consequences, and ensuring that small-scale farmers take ownership of the changes in practices that these changes require, are essential steps towards ecosystem and climate resilience. If the producers involved in resilient solutions have access to a degree of economic development, particularly via farmers groups or successful micro or small businesses, there is a greater chance that resilient practices will be practiced over time and widely disseminated.

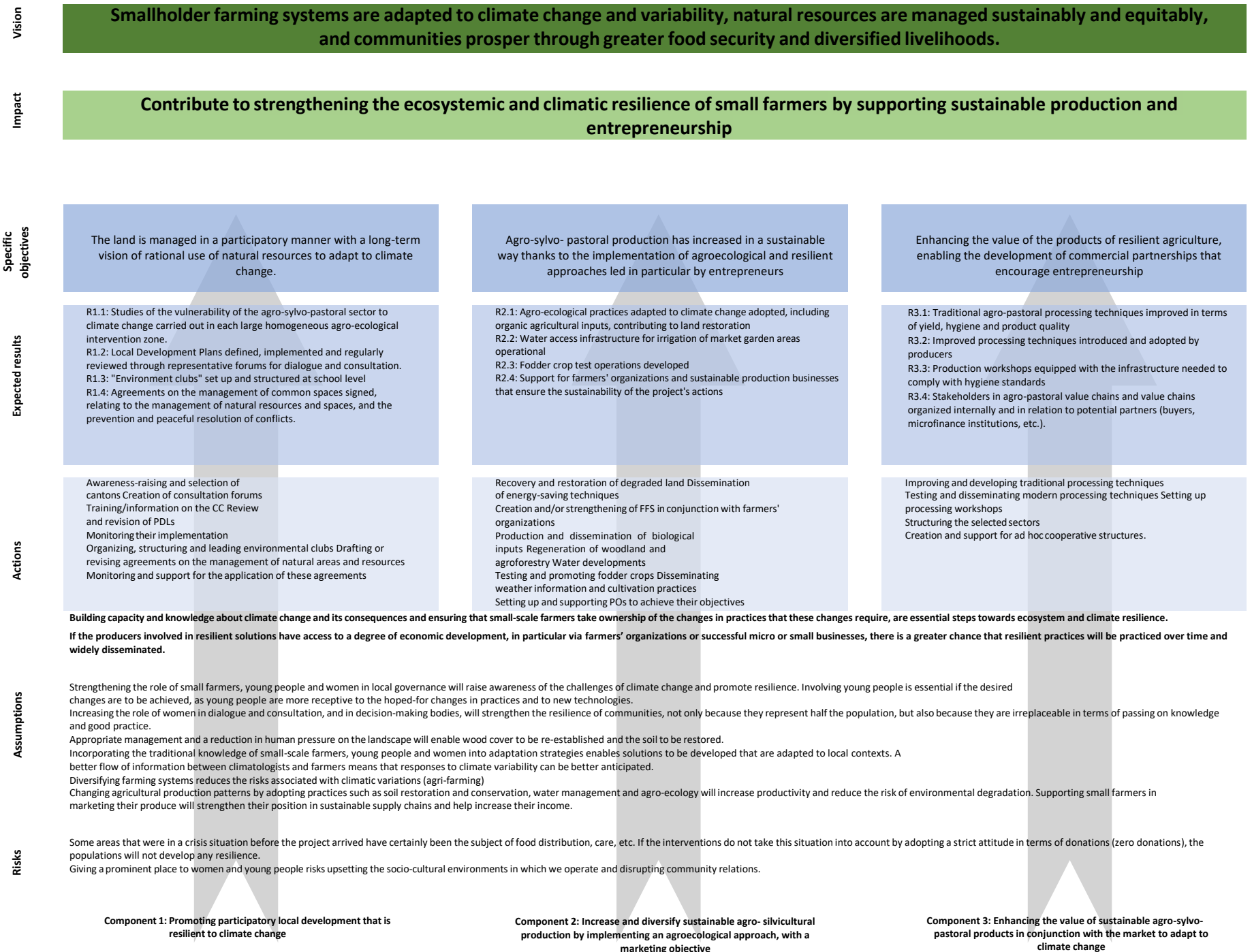
As a result, 50 000 households will become aware of climate change and its likely consequences, and will see their capacity to adapt strengthened. Tackled in a systemic way, this will involve all the factors influencing production systems:

- **Policy:** defining and/or updating Local Development Plans in line with Municipal and Provincial Development Plans; training Provincial Action Committees (PAC) and Departmental Action Committees (DAC) on climate change.
- **Economic:** increase in household purchasing power through higher yields and support for young people and women in rural entrepreneurship; development of value chains with production of finished or semi-finished products at local and/or provincial level.
- **Socio-cultural:** strengthening the role of young people and women in discussion and decision-making bodies; developing a cultural offering that influences social relations; reducing intergenerational tensions; improving the flow of information.
- **Technological:** strengthening of improved seed channels for rain-fed crops; development of improved vegetable seed channels; promotion of the use of renewable energies and maintenance of related equipment; reducing the impact of firewood collection.
- **Environmental:** adapting to climate change; promoting agro-ecology; managing natural resources.
- **Legislation:** establishment of agreements relating to land tenure, land use and natural resource management (social agreements, local agreements, land tenure contracts); promotion of farmers' organizations (groups, unions, cooperatives, platforms, etc.).

The theory of change diagram below sets out the project's vision, its expected impact, its four specific objectives, the expected results (*outcomes*) and the underlying actions (*outputs*), as well as the risks and assumptions.

¹¹ Enabling Elements for Good Project Design: A synthesis of STAP guidance for GEF project investment: <https://stapgef.org/resources/advisory-documents/enabling-elements-good-project-design-synthesis-stap-guidance-gef>

Figure 1: Project theory of change diagram



Main project stakeholders

Stakeholders	Roles and responsibilities
Ministry of Agricultural Production and Processing	Technical supervision of the project Contracting authority
Ministry for Economic Prospects and International Partnerships	Signatory to the Financing Agreement Project Beneficiary's representative
Minister for Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Good Governance	Involved in land issues
Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production	Involved in all zootechnical and health issues and the processing of animal products
Ministry of the Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development	Involved in all aspects of natural resource management and climate change (GEF)
Ministry of National Education and Civic Promotion	Involved in interventions in schools (Clubs environment)
NGOs and CSOs Rural communities	Key players in the project, involved in the design and development of the project. The central elements will be women and young people.

Table 2: Main project stakeholders

Recognized experience to be consolidated and scaled up

IFAD has been active in Chad for some thirty years. Successive project completion reviews have always expressed great satisfaction with their implementation, and the general secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture stated in August 2023 that *"the IFAD portfolio in Chad is performing very well"*. The positive experiences of the PARSAT (now closed) and RePER (still ongoing) projects deserve to be replicated and/or strengthened, while new themes such as youth entrepreneurship (RENFORT project) are beginning to be addressed.

This experience, coupled with that of other projects (see list of current projects in table 5 and the recently closed PASTOR/EU project), has made it possible to develop and capitalize on technical and methodological responses to ecosystem degradation aggravated by climate change. The project will build on these experiences through multi-actor capitalization work facilitated by a joint management unit for all IFAD projects.

As far as gender strategies are concerned, some have been successfully implemented under the PARSAT and RePER projects, including the *Gender Action Learning System (GALS)*¹², and will be renewed and strengthened. They respond to a development need and to the national vision: *"By 2030, Chad will be a country free of all forms of gender inequalities and inequities and all forms of violence, where men and women have equal access to and control over resources and participate equitably in decision-making bodies with a view to sustainable development"*¹³.

The GEF project intervention zones are aligned with the RENFORT project zones, the project baseline. These zones are the following nine districts (provinces): specifically Ndjamena, Lac, Hadjer Lamis, Chari-Baguirmi, Mayo-Kebby Est, Moyen-Chari, Mandoul, Tandjilé and Salamat. These districts allow, on the one hand, to exploit synergies and complementarities with the REPER Project in the districts of Hadjer Lamis, Chari-Baguirmi and Salamat, and on the other hand, to extend IFAD interventions to the new districts of Mayo-Kebby Est, Moyen-Chari, Mandoul and Tandjilé, thereby covering a large part of the central region of Chad and increasing the impact of these activities.

The project should reach at least 5,000 households per Province in each of the 9 Provinces, i.e. around 50,000 households

¹² IFAD, 2022, How to integrate the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) in IFAD operations, 36p.

(https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/45173373/htdn_gals.pdf/38ec05a9-d0a9-3559-6306-d73b5db550dc?t=1648470620545)

¹³ Ministère de la Femme, de la Protection de l'Enfance et de la Solidarité Nationale, Plan d'actions quinquennal de mise en œuvre de la politique nationale genre 2019-2023, Chad, 49 p.

in all.

Targeting will also be in line with that of RENFORT, combining 3 types of targeting:

- Geographical targeting: based on a combination of the production basin/territory approach and the value chain approach.
- Direct targeting: of different sub-categories of young people and women, including (i) young heads of household who are economically independent, (ii) young women who are mothers and women in young people's households (aged 18-35), (iii) young men and women (aged 15-24) who are dependent on family farms but in the process of becoming economically independent, etc.), (iv) women (aged 15-24) who are dependent on family farms but in the process of becoming economically independent.), (iv) women (36-50) in male-headed households; (v) women (36-50) as heads of households; and (vi) young people (men and women) and women living with disabilities.
- Self-targeting: The process of targeting beneficiaries will be prepared through awareness-raising and information campaigns about the project's opportunities, its targets and operating mode, aimed at all potential beneficiaries to facilitate their self-targeting.

New/innovative approaches promoted by the project

The consolidation of this know-how and its incorporation into everyday practices depends on its appropriation by the populations concerned. This is why the project's approach will be based on a local development approach aimed at ensuring that the men and women of the local communities are jointly in charge of their own development initiatives, and then gradually take control of them.

It will make it possible to respond to this observation: "*The root cause of the vulnerability of smallholders is the marginalization of farmers, pastoralists and other rural groups in terms of power and decision-making. This is a fundamental and universal problem for smallholders, which is the consequence of their multitude, their inefficient and costly organization, and therefore their very limited political power*"¹⁴.

Speaking of strengthening the resilience of small farmers, the project considers that they have an intrinsic capacity for resistance and that it must "*become aware of the value of their traditional and indigenous knowledge in dealing with problems such as climate variability; it [must] also take into account the differences between the knowledge of women and men and their respective roles in the face of climate change*" in order to make them autonomous.¹⁵

This naturally gendered approach will be reinforced by social engineering aimed at all age groups, from the very young to adults. This innovative approach will be made possible through a participative, inclusive and iterative process. It will incorporate regular feedback to stimulate change and encourage socio-cultural innovation. It is based on the fact that technology alone can do nothing. It must be integrated into complex socio-environmental contexts, but not without knowledge. The project will focus on regenerating landscapes and improving livelihoods through a local approach that incorporates the experiential knowledge of communities.

The project will be implemented mainly by decentralized government departments. To achieve this, the development of a high-level social engineering approach will help to encourage ownership of the projects, community involvement and empowerment of the beneficiaries.

¹⁴ Toulmin C., 2011, Prospering Despite Climate Change. Paper presented at the IFAD Conference on New Directions for Small-scale Agriculture, 24-25 January 2011, Rome.

¹⁵ Grainger-Jones Elwyn, 2012, How is smallholder climate-smart agriculture different? IFAD
https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/40237650/Climate-smart+smallholder+agriculture+What's+different_F.pdf/7036eb66-ed10-4258-89ea-aae1bd353811

Project content

Component 1: Promoting participatory local development that is resilient to climate change.

Specific objective (SO1): The terroirs are managed in a participatory manner with a long-term vision of rational use of natural resources to adapt to climate change.

Expected result 1 (R1.1): Studies of the vulnerability of the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector to climate change carried out in each major homogeneous agro-ecological intervention zone.

The analyses presented below will build on those recently carried out on a national scale by the GCCA - Chad project and RePER and will aim to refine these analyses. To do this, for each major agro-ecological intervention zone: (i) climate projection data on various parameters (rainfall accumulation and frequency, average temperatures, heat waves, etc.), for different time horizons (at least 2030 and 2050), for different IPCC scenarios (at least the most optimistic - SSP2-4.5 - and the most pessimistic - SSP5-8.5), with (ii) data collected in the field concerning current agro-sylvo-pastoral production practices, local populations' perceptions of the risks, endogenous adaptation techniques already in place, etc.

Expected result 2 (R1.2): Local Development Plans (LDPs) defined, implemented, and regularly reviewed through representative forums for dialogue and consultation.

The LDPs are defined at cantonal administrative level. They are consistent with the Departmental and Provincial Development Plans (NB: the country is made up of 23 Provinces, each of which is divided into Departments and then into Cantons, Communes and Villages), the preparation and/or revision of which have been entrusted to the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). It is therefore important for the project to continue - in collaboration with the NAP, the Food Security and Nutrition program (SAN), and any other partners involved in similar initiatives - the work of supporting the Action Committees (PAC and DAC) already initiated by IFAD. This is all the more important as the LDPs must be validated by the DACs¹⁶.

It should be noted that some LDPs are more than 10 years old. This activity could therefore involve either creating new LDPs or revising existing ones. In any case, although LDPs already exist, they have rarely been used since they were drawn up. Everything therefore needs to be redone. Social engineering and the results expected from an LDP are described in the National guide to drawing up a LDP promoted by the Ministry in charge of the Plan¹⁷. The Guide provides for different levels of consultation, from the Canton to the Village.

The Guide stresses the complexity of the leadership required to draw up these plans. As a prerequisite to these activities, the project will therefore look at the results of the LDP development work of previous IFAD projects (particularly the RePER project, whose mid-term evaluation produced recommendations on this point) in order to select the best structures or individuals to create a social engineering task force. It will probably need to be strengthened in number and capacity.

The project will pay particular attention to the points of attention described in the Guide (page 9). On the other hand, the Guide raises the question of the criteria to be taken into account to ensure the representativeness, legitimacy and commitment of the members of each reflection body, but does not answer it. The project will propose a response and integrate it into the overall approach proposed by the Guide.

Only then will the activities of awareness-raising and selection of the cantons, creation of consultation forums, training and information on climate change, rereading and revision of the LDPs begin. Once the LDPs have been validated by the relevant authorities, the project will support the cantonal development committees in implementing and monitoring and evaluating the LDPs.

This activity is key to enabling producers to commit to long-term approaches to managing their land by being reassured of the community's shared, long-term vision of land management.

¹⁶ Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, 2014, Manuel de validation d'un plan de développement local, Chad, 23 p.

¹⁷ Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, 2014, Guide harmonisé d'élaboration d'un plan de développement local, Chad, 135 p.

Expected result 3 (R1.3): "Environment Clubs" set up and structured at school level

As the cradle of learning to think together about the land, natural resources, agro-ecology, etc., the Environment Clubs respond to the need to educate and inform all communities and stakeholders in local development about climate change and its likely consequences. This need is enshrined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC - Article 6) and the Paris Agreement (Article 12), and the Kyoto Protocol (Article 10e)¹⁸. It meets the expectations of Law N° 014/PR/98 defining the general principles of environmental protection, Articles 9 and 10.

This learning about environmental issues goes hand in hand with learning how to manage a Farmers' Organization (FO). The Clubs are organized in the same way as a FO, with a general meeting and an executive committee. These two objectives make the Clubs a particularly important expected result for the project.

The Clubs, which have already been successfully tested on PARSAT and RePER, are a way of starting environmental education at an early age. This will be pursued through an active teaching approach that incorporates practical work in the fields and/or communal areas. Learning will no longer be predominantly technological, but will aim to change attitudes through exchanges and examples. Pupils will be stimulated by the organization of competitions, including the one for the best achievement or the best Club, as proposed in the PARSAT Guide to Environmental Education.

As the Clubs are housed in co-educational schools, the executive offices will be co-educational, with a rotating presidency of one girl and one boy. This will foreshadow IFAD's strategic objective of enabling women and men to have equal influence in rural institutions and organizations¹⁹.

Training for the members of the executive boards on the life of the organization, its statutory bodies, the role of the board members, etc. will be carried out at the same time as training for the boards of the CEP and any other FO. This will be an opportunity to break down the barriers between generations and to give importance to the work of the Clubs.

The PARSAT and RePER evaluations describe this activity as not very dynamic. The project will therefore take the time to develop the Environmental Education Guide. It will organize training for the teams who will support the Clubs and will set up close monitoring of these teams to ensure the success of the Environment Clubs.

Expected result 4 (R1.4): Particular attention is paid to the management of natural resources (NRM) and, in common areas, to the establishment of conventions relating to NRM and areas, and to the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts.

Whether we are talking about natural resources or land, we quickly come up against the question of land tenure. In the absence of a Land Code, land is considered to belong to the State, which grants management of it to the Canton Chiefs, who can delegate it to the Village Chiefs or, where applicable, to the Land Chiefs, representatives of the indigenous population, who therefore consider themselves to be the owners of the land, rivers, lakes, etc.

NRM in allocated areas will be the subject of the project's work on agro-ecological and resilient approaches, which are dealt with in Component 2. The project is concerned here with common areas, which constitute reserves of biodiversity and natural resources. In the current context of expanding cultivated areas, common spaces are being conquered by farmers at the expense of forests, biodiversity, pastures or transhumance routes.

This reorganization of rural areas is turning into an anarchic race to monopolize natural resources, a competition that often turns into conflict. The territorial management plans (local conventions, charters, social agreements, etc.) already tested by IFAD (including as part of the development of beekeeping) will be strengthened by the project in order to protect natural resources and specify the terms and conditions for the use of common areas. These plans are recognized by Law

¹⁸ United Nations, 1998, Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 24 pages. Ratified by Chad in 1999. (<https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpfrench.pdf>)

¹⁹ Hartl M., 2017, Poverty targeting, gender equality and empowerment, IFAD, 12 pp. (https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/41240300/Gender_targeting_Teaser_web.pdf/080ac7bf-2777-4ea6-ab9c-0e28c8e77e04?t=1564998673000)

14/PR/2008, the revision of which is awaiting adoption by the National Assembly:

- Law 14/PR/2008 ART 6 (maintained in the revised law): National policy on NRM is based on four principles. The fourth is: *"effective participation and empowerment of the population in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of forestry activities, particularly through decentralized management of natural resources"*.
- Law 14/PR/2008 ART 13 (maintained in the revised law): *"Simple management plan: a technical document drawn up by the members of the village community with the support of local government departments. Its purpose is to plan, in time and space, the operations to be implemented for the sustainable use of one or more [natural] resources"*.
- Revised Law 14/PR/2008, proposed new ARTs: (i) ART 1: *"Autonomous communities may enter into local natural resource management agreements with identified communities and villages for the purposes of conservation and sustainable management of natural resources"*; (ii) ART 2: *"Several communities and villages may enter into local natural resource management agreements with each other"*.

These Plans and Conventions are therefore extremely important, since they do not call into question regional or national texts and are signed by the local authorities, among others. Article 1134 al.1 of the Civil Code specifies that they *"take the place of Law to those who have made them"*. They give communities the opportunity to define rights and duties, and to ensure that they are respected.

The methodology used to draw up these Plans and Agreements will be modelled on the methodology used to draw up the LDPs, and will have to respect the same points of attention in terms of social engineering. They will emphasize the procedures for complying with the established rules. Individuals will be appointed for this purpose for a period to be determined, and a monitoring process, which may go as far as imposing sanctions, will be established, and will form an integral part of the Plan or Agreement.

The project will intervene at the request of the communities (protection of a sacred forest, respect of the dates of use of the bourgoutieres, etc.) or in a preventive manner in the event of suspicion of potential conflicts (spaces around a pastoral watering place, non-respect of traditional "demarcations", etc.) or for the protection of certain islands (biodiversity sanctuary, carbon sink, etc.).

Thanks to its social engineering taskforce, the project will lead the development of the Plans and Agreements, as well as their dissemination (these documents must not be confidential but, on the contrary, must be known by as many people as possible), their application (training/information of the people responsible for compliance, information on who to contact if necessary, etc.), their regular evaluation and, by extension, their regular revisions as soon as they are necessary.

Component 2: Increase and diversify sustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral production by implementing an agroecological and resilient approach, led especially by entrepreneurs.

Specific objective (SO2): Agro-sylvo-pastoral production has increased in a sustainable way thanks to the implementation of agroecological and resilient approaches, led especially by entrepreneurs

Expected result 1 (R2.1): Agro-ecological practices adapted to climate change, including organic agricultural inputs, and allowing land restoration.

Farmers' Field Schools (FFS): Structures with more global objectives, the Environment Clubs are the first learning spaces for agro-ecological practices (see R1.2). The FFS are another learning space that will be used to promote agroecology and climate-smart agriculture, as well as human and social capital. The members of the Environment Clubs, and in particular the members of their executive boards, will join the FFS as soon as possible.

The PARSAT and RePER extension centers are working well and are credited with a take-up rate of around 60% and a significant increase in agricultural productivity. The project will continue this activity by developing new innovative practices adapted to climate change: agroforestry, combined crops, mulching of market gardens, sack gardening for the most vulnerable who have no land (sack gardening is done in so-called "100 kg" or "50 kg" sacks filled with soil and organic fertilizer with a central water column. These make it easy to produce leafy vegetables and tomatoes with low water

consumption). The project will continue to support mini-FFSs, which are directly run by producers who already have experience of a FFS.

Above all, thanks to these achievements, the project will be able to focus much more strongly on the objective of encouraging the emergence of spontaneous collective action initiatives and self-organization processes among producers. The aim is to evolve from RWHs whose content is decided by the project to RWHs where producers define the themes and propose solutions themselves²⁰. To achieve this, the project will develop tools to energize the groups, make them more cohesive, enhance their profile, empower them at the level of the FFS, etc.

Based on the experience of IFAD and the FAO around the world, it will also develop qualitative indicators to measure the appropriation of the FFS concept, i.e. the group's gradual awareness that it can solve its own problems. On the basis of the mini-FFSs, where the members of a FFS become facilitator-extension workers for other producers, the POs created within the FFSs will become groups of farmer-extension workers. These POs will be integrated into existing provincial and national organizations.

Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR)²¹ : The project will encourage and support agroforestry, especially on cultivated plots, provided that the idea is favorably received by producers. This activity could be carried out in collaboration with the Great Green Wall initiative²², particularly in its southern zone²³.

Innovations will be sought to ensure maximum effectiveness in protecting young shoots. Although everyone is aware of the financial advantages, technical simplicity and less work involved in using RNA compared with nurseries and transplants, there are no simple, ecologically acceptable models for protecting young plants during their first few years. The only option proposed is to protect the shoots with thorny branches cut for the purpose and having to be renewed at least once a year. The project will break new ground in the design and dissemination of a sustainable and reusable protection model.

Furthermore, although Law 14/PR/2008 defines the traditional right to use wild trees, Water and Forestry officers often consider this right to be non-existent. Trees, which are a source of small wood thanks to delimiting, non-timber forest products, aerial grazing, melliferous flora, etc., are often abandoned by communities who can no longer exploit them for fear of being fined. Training/information sessions on Law 14/PR/2008 will be organized for forestry services to encourage agroforestry practices in crop fields.

A major reticence on the part of communities about agroforestry is that the trees become perches for granivorous birds that devastate the crops. This assertion deserves to be discussed with them on the basis of actual observations made by producers, and the example of the vast tracts of flood recession sorghum without any trees, which are guarded to combat these birds. Above all, the project will encourage discussions along these lines, so that the communities can come to their own conclusions about the merits of agroforestry.

Setting up and equipping a production and marketing network for organic agro-pastoral inputs: The improvement of production systems through the use of organic agricultural inputs (in particular compost and biochar), the strengthening of the local network of multipliers of adapted and certified rainfed seeds, the establishment of a local network of multipliers of adapted and certified market garden seeds, the promotion, manufacture and sale of insecticides, fodder, fodder seeds and feed supplements for livestock will be developed thanks to the project's support for youth and women's groups and/or cooperatives.

²⁰ IFAD, 2022, Collective action, self-organisation and the role of farmers' organisations in scaling up and institutionalising farmers' field schools, 54p. (https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/44961244/champs_ecole_paysans_f.pdf/27ea590f-8e39-7f63-3d3d-d4b4d1bb2963?t=1645197881022)

²¹ BOTONI, Edwige ; LARWANOU, Mahamane ; et REIJ, Chris, 2010, La régénération naturelle assistée (RNA) : une opportunité pour reverdir le Sahel et réduire la vulnérabilité des populations rurales In : Le projet majeur africain de la Grande Muraille Verte : Concepts et mise en œuvre (<http://books.openedition.org/irdeditions/2122>)

²² DIA, Abdoulaye (dir.) ; DUPONNOIS, Robin (dir.), 2010, Le projet majeur africain de la Grande Muraille Verte : Concepts et mise en œuvre, IRD Éditions, (généré le 24 août 2023). Disponible sur Internet : (<http://books.openedition.org/irdeditions/2106>)

²³ NAGGW, 2022, Stratégie Nationale de la Grande Muraille Verte du Tchad et son Plan d'actions (2022-2026), 88 p.

A central cooperative, at provincial or departmental level, will be responsible for marketing all inputs produced by local structures, and for manufacturing inputs requiring specific technical skills and investment. The central cooperatives will be organized as a network (union of cooperatives), which will make it possible, among other things, to market inputs produced in other departments or provinces. Production will therefore be able to adapt to different contexts. In order to establish close relations with users, the central co-operatives will gradually organize marketing on the most important weekly markets.

Organic fertilizers and soil improvers: Compost production can be carried out at the FFS and farm level, but it will mainly be organized at the level of youth and women's enterprises. Groups of women producers have been identified in Mayo Kebbi. They could serve as a reference. In addition, the first phase of the GCCA project identified good practices in compost production, which the project will draw on.

The result of the pyrolysis of crop waste, wood offcuts, sawdust, straw, dried leaves or peelings, and any other available biomass, biochar is a soil improver that, thanks to its high carbon content and porosity, improves soil fertility (by adsorbing nutrients before they leach out), sequesters carbon and improves soil structure. The project will support the same groups as for compost in the manufacture of biochar.

This will require minimal equipment for pyrolysis. In this way, they will be able to offer biochar-compost mixtures for sale, which will enable them to benefit from the positive effects of the two inputs and prolong the presence of the nutrients in the compost by trapping them in the biochar. Before any training, the project will carry out tests with dry and liquid compost.

Improved seeds: Building on the results of the PARSAT, RePER and RENFORT projects, the project will strengthen and extend the local network of multipliers of adapted and certified rainfed seeds. It will initiate the establishment of a local network of multipliers of adapted and certified vegetable seeds.

Biological control of organisms harmful to agriculture: The distribution of plant protection products is dominated by informal channels: uncontrolled and sometimes even unlabeled chemical products are sold by shopkeepers in markets, or even by street vendors. This poses problems in terms of public health and environmental protection.

In terms of the production of biological inputs for the protection of crops against harmful organisms in Chad, the 1995 FAO guide²⁴, although not limited to biopesticides, will serve as a reference for the project. It will be supplemented by knowledge-gathering in the villages, by experiments carried out in other countries such as Niger and Burkina Faso, and by the skills of agents from the Plant Protection and Conditioning Department (DPPP).

The main products used in the manufacture of biopesticides are neem, chili pepper, soap, garlic, etc. Based on the findings of the producers and the good practices identified in the literature, the project will identify a certain number of production possibilities at the level of agricultural input manufacturing and marketing structures. These will be equipped with the necessary small-scale equipment and trained in production. The proposed biopesticides will be demonstrated and disseminated within environmental clubs, FFSs and demonstration fields.

Animal feed: In order to strengthen the business plan of agricultural input processing and marketing structures, and to support livestock farming, they will become centers for the production and marketing of feed and feed supplements for livestock farming. In partnership with Livestock Research Institute for Development (IRED), the project will conduct studies to develop a range of feeds and supplements based on local production (mixes made from oilcake, brewers' grains, bran, etc.), lick-blocks, nutritional blocks, feed, etc., as well as fodder. The facilities will be equipped with the necessary small-scale equipment and trained in production. The project will also support the promotion and dissemination of the various products.

Dissemination of energy-saving techniques: In order to reduce the consumption of firewood and also reduce the exposure of women and young children to fine particles (PM2.5) and carbon monoxide, the project will capitalize on IFAD's experience in terms of improved stoves (wood-saving and with low emissions of fine particles and carbon monoxide),

²⁴ Bijlmakers H.W.L., Verhoek B.A., 1995, Guide de Défense des Cultures au Tchad Cultures Vivrières et Maraîchères, FAO, 414 p.

which will not only greatly reduce the pressure on wood resources but also organize groups of young people to make, market and repair them.

Expected result 2 (R2.2): Water access points for irrigating operational market garden areas.

When it comes to irrigation, one of the problems identified in arid countries is that irrigation water (and more generally the water that comes out of a motorized drainage system) is wasted. This behavior is not agro-ecological and even less climate-smart when we are expecting a 75% drop in per capita water availability by the end of the century.

While some people think that it is the fact that water is free (it only costs the price of fuel and/or the maintenance of pumping systems) that is the cause, it is more likely that this behavior is first and foremost the result of a lack of education and training. Rational water management requires an apprenticeship that can be found at the level of environment clubs, FFSs and market gardening areas.

For the latter, depending on the wishes expressed by the producers, the project may propose mixed manual (including *chadouf*) and motorized drainage systems, and management systems to be integrated into the design of the irrigated areas may be tested. Following the example of the developments carried out as part of GCCA and recognized as good practice, the project will give priority to solar pumping in market garden areas.

Expected result 3 (R2.3): Fodder crop test operations are developed

The relatively nutrient-poor dry matter recovered after harvests (particularly cereal stalks) is insufficient to meet the multiple needs for which it is used: animal feed, compost, biochar, fencing and roofing. To find another solution to the thorny issue of animal feed when the natural pasture has already been consumed, the project will test the promotion of fodder crops through the use of fodder sorghum and maralfalfa (*Pennisetum purpureum*, a highly nutritious fodder - see IRED). These crops could be grown for each farm's own consumption and/or for sale, depending on acceptance of this new practice. The first experiments will take place at the level of the FFS and input sales structures.

Expected result 4 (R2.4): Support for farmers' organizations (FOs) and sustainable production businesses that make the project's actions sustainable.

The aim is to give small farmers and their representatives the means to become more involved in thinking about and implementing adaptations and new practices to deal with climate change. Implementing best practices and adaptations that help small farms cope with their overall fragility, and with climate change in particular, requires solutions that are now largely available thanks to the PARSAT and RePER projects and those of certain partners, and an ownership of these solutions by small farmers. This is why support for producers' organizations is fundamental and constitutes a cross-cutting action that goes beyond the project's Component 2 alone.

The appropriation of techniques and approaches by small farmers that RePER is seeking to achieve through support for POs is not yet a reality. This work of supporting FOs and small businesses will be assessed at the start of the project and strengthened. They will gradually become more involved in project management, so that - where possible - they can become autonomous. The project will gradually finance certain FOs and companies directly to carry out actions in line with their statutes. This will mean that the FOs and small enterprises created and/or supported will not consider themselves as "IFAD" entities. A grid for evaluating changes in the organizations' behavior and practices will be drawn up at the start of the project and used annually.

POs should be understood in the broadest sense of the term, i.e. not just traditional groups or recent cooperatives, but also all groups officially elected or validated for the organization of Environment Clubs or CEP, Cantonal Development Committees, those responsible for ensuring compliance with territorial management plans (social agreements, conventions, charters, etc.).

In terms of participation in these FOs and their management, there is usually a separation between men and women, young people and adults. In order to prepare for a future in which the composition of FOs, and especially their governing bodies, is more representative of the composition of society, the project will support organizations from the earliest age (at Environment Club level), enabling them to be mixed. As part of the drive to achieve a social mix in terms of gender,

but also in terms of generations, the leaders of the organizations (with or without status) will be mixed in the case of collective training courses.

Component 3: Enhancing the market value of sustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral products to adapt to climate change.

Specific objective (SO3): Enhancing the value of the products of resilient agriculture, enabling the development of commercial partnerships that encourage entrepreneurship.

Young farmers' sons and daughters are finding it increasingly difficult to gain access to land, while the children of livestock farmers, who have no alternative but to become livestock farmers, are contributing to an increase in the national livestock population and are finding it increasingly difficult to water it and find quality pasture. These difficulties particularly affect young girls.

In response to these findings, RENFORT has set itself the objective of promoting viable and resilient businesses for young people and women that create jobs and are integrated into Chad's agro-pastoral and fisheries value chains. It is in this spirit that Component 3 of the project will be pursued, through the development of businesses in promising agro-pastoral and fisheries sectors for, and by, young people and women²⁵.

These sectors produce raw, semi-processed or processed products for local or national consumption. The project will focus on processing and marketing. We have already identified the following commodity chains, depending on the area: cereals; oil (groundnut, sesame); fresh or dried market garden produce; honey; fodder (and fodder seed), whether collected (grasses, bourgou, etc.) or cultivated (maralfalfa, crop residues such as groundnut stalks, cereal stalks, etc.); dried meat; gathered products (soap tree fruits, leaves, spirulina, wild fonio (*kreb*: seeds of various wild grasses, the main one being *Panicum laetum*), shea, néré etc.).

The target sectors will be confirmed or invalidated when the project document is drawn up, then at the start of the project, and possibly added to during the project.

Channel	Link affected by the project
Cereals	Storage / Processing (flour, enriched flour, etc.) / Packaging / Marketing
Oil (peanut, sesame, other)	Pressing / Packaging / Marketing
Market garden products	Storage (tubers, onions, garlic, etc.) / Drying (tomatoes, peppers, okra, etc.) / Packing / Marketing
Honey	Extraction / Packaging / Marketing
Forage	See R2.2 and R2.4
Meat	Drying / Packaging / Marketing
Gathered products* (soap berries, leaves, spirulina, wild fonio, shea, néré, etc.)	Pressing / Drying / Packaging / Marketing

Table 4: Valuation of agro-pastoral products

(*) As far as harvested products are concerned, and particularly spirulina and wild fonio, the project will ensure that products exported from rural areas to large towns, thanks to new packaging and conservation methods, do not jeopardize local needs in terms of nutrition.

Expected results 1 and 2 (R3.1): Traditional agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries processing techniques improved in terms of yield, hygiene and product quality; **(R3.2):** Improved processing techniques introduced and adopted by producers.

The project will enhance traditional processing techniques by optimizing food hygiene conditions and the quality of finished products. It will introduce improved processing techniques (solar dryers, mills, grinders, etc.) as soon as they become necessary and profitable. It will test and offer each workshop processing equipment and the necessary small-scale equipment.

²⁵ Camagni M. Kherallah M., 2015, Agricultural value chain development projects, IFAD, 8 pp. (https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/40311826/VC_Teaser_FR_fitted_web.pdf)

Expected result 3 (R3.3): Production workshops equipped with the infrastructure needed to comply with hygiene standards.

The project will design and equip the workshops so that they comply with hygiene regulations (fences, latrines, water points, etc.). It will propose ad hoc packaging and a traceability scheme.

Expected result 4 (R3.4): Actors in the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sectors are structured and the sectors are organized internally and in relation to potential partners (buyers, microfinance institutions, etc.).

As far as the organization of the players in each of the sectors is concerned, the project will propose a scheme identical to that for the manufacture and marketing of organic inputs, with the difference that the marketing channels will not remain local, but will have to reach the country's major cities, particularly the capital.

To achieve this, the project will support cooperative structures for which the management and administration training will include business plans and contacts with potential partners (buyers, microfinance institutions, etc.). Business plans are a prerequisite for any intervention, in particular market studies and potential outlets.

The project will be able to draw on existing organizations thanks to the CELIAF association or private companies already operating in this type of trade (Samha Tchad, Betmama, Kari Dari, Djahiz Food, etc.) in the spirit of the concept of public-private-producer partnerships (4P)²⁶.

Component 4: Implement approaches for monitoring and sharing knowledge on agroecological techniques

Specific objective (SO4): Monitoring and knowledge-sharing approaches enable good practice to be scaled up

A knowledge management system has been set up. It enables good practice to be identified so that it can be disseminated as widely as possible.

Expected result 1 (R4.1): Good practice is identified and disseminated as widely as possible using appropriate media.

Good practice is identified through quantitative and, above all, qualitative monitoring and evaluation. Two years after the start of the project, the qualitative evaluation missions should make it possible to identify good practices that will be disseminated to (i) institutional partners in international cooperation (website, conference debates, written press, etc.) and (ii) small farmers (social networks, market interventions, exchange visits, demonstration workshops, etc.), adapting the media to certain groups (women, young people) if necessary.

To optimize dissemination to small farmers, the project will use short, simple and attractive formats such as micro- videos in the local language or Arabic with French subtitles, forum theatre, and so on. The project will look at the best way of reaching as many people as possible, either by traditional means of sending messages via social networks, where they will be relayed, or by using the new "WhatsApp channels", or any other way of circulating information quickly and attractively.

²⁶ Camagni M. Kherallah M., 2016, Créer des partenariats public-privé- producteurs (4P) dans les filières agricoles, IFAD, 40 P. (https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/40314128/4P_HTDN-f_web.pdf)

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project? Yes No

If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

In order to avoid duplication and promote complementarity, the project will collaborate with the following projects:

Project name	Financing	Area of synergy
RePER	IFAD	Reinforcing knowledge, scaling up and benchmarking goodpractice for the first three components of the project
RENFORT	IFAD	
SD3C	IFAD	
Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA+)	EU	Best practice reference for component 2
National Adaptation Plan (NAP)	UNDP	Ensuring consistency between Provincial, Departmental and Local Development Plans
Great Green Wall Initiative	Various donors	Search of methodological and geographical complementarities
Climate Resilience and Development Project Sustainable Agricultural Productivity (PROPAD)	WB	Seeking to complement the E-extension digital platform
Operationalization of the SeedSector in Chad Program (PROFISEM)	DDC	Partnership on improved seeds
Regional Support Project for Pastoralism in the Sahel (PRAPS)	WB	Partnership on pastoral issues and animal vaccination
Support for the Development of the Shea and Groundnut Sectors (SODEFIKA)	DDC	Partnership for the development of the groundnut, shea and sesame sectors
Gestion des Eaux de Ruissellement dans le Tchad Sahélien (GERTS) (Run-off Water Management in Sahelian Chad)	SDC / FDA	Sharing experience in spreading thresholds
Food Security and Nutrition (SAN)	EU	Complementarities to be sought in support for Committees Action, and rural infrastructure.

Table 5: Projects currently underway and potential partners

Core Indicators ((Climate Change Adaptation Results Framework)

Project Core Indicators		Expected at PIF
1	Total number of direct beneficiaries (total / male / female)	270,000 (133,650 males and 136,350 females)
2	Area of land managed for climate resilience (hectare)	125,000 ha
3	Total number of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience	120
4	Total number of people trained (total / male / female)	13,500 (6,682 males and 6,817 females)

Table 6: Aggregate indicators LDCF Window for the project

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

1 (beneficiaries) → The project should reach at least 5,000 households per Province in each of the 9 Provinces, i.e. around 50,000 households in all. Given that each household has an average of 5.4 people, there would be around 270,000 beneficiaries, i.e. 133,650 men and 136,350 women (sex ratio: 49.5% men / 50.5% women).

2 (surface area of land managed sustainably and in a resilient manner) → If we estimate that 50,000 households are affected, and that 50% of the households affected adopt and implement sustainable land management practices on around 5 ha of the land where they live (NB: this is a conservative estimate, as most households practice extensive livestock rearing, either as a priority or as a complement to farming, over large areas), we would end up with the following surface area of sustainably managed land: 50,000 households x 50% x 5 ha/household = 125,000 ha.

3 (number of plans including adaptation measures) → The project should be able to support the development of at least 6 LDPs and 6 collective agreements for the management of rural areas in each province, i.e. a total of around 60 plans and 60 agreements, in which the challenges of adapting to climate change will be mentioned, as well as the adaptation options adopted locally.

4 (people trained) → The project should train around 5% of the 270,000 beneficiaries, i.e. 13,500 people (6,682 men and 6,817 women).

Risks to Project Preparation and Implementation

Summarize risks that might affect the project preparation and implementation phases and what are the mitigation strategies the project preparation process will undertake to address these (e.g. what alternatives may be considered during project preparation-such as in terms of consultations, role and choice of counterparts, delivery mechanisms, locations in country, flexible design elements, etc.). Identify any of the risks listed below that would call in question the viability of the project during its implementation. Please describe any possible mitigation measures needed. (The risks associated with project design and Theory of Change should be described in the "Project description" section above).

The risk rating should reflect the overall risk to project outcomes considering the country setting and ambition of the project. The rating scale is: High, Substantial, Moderate, Low.

Risk categories	Ranking	Comments
Climatechange	Substantial	Chad is ranked last in the ND-GAIN index (182/182). <i>Mitigation measure: Vulnerability assessment to identify and select appropriate adaptation measures (R1.1), so that all project results are "climate-proof".</i>
Environmental and social issues	Low	The areas and actions targeted by the present project have also been targeted by other IFAD projects (PARSAT, RePER, RENFORT and SD3C) without the occurrence of significant environmental or social problems.
Policy and governance	Substantial	The Military Transition Council is due to hold elections at the end of 2024. However, as it has already extended its initial "mandate" (supposed to end at the end of 2022) by 24 months, there is uncertainty over the conditions of the transition. <i>Mitigation measures: -</i>
Macro-economic	Low	Chad's economy is heavily dependent on oil prices, which have been highly volatile in recent years. However, as the country's rural population benefits very little from the oil windfall, and very little from public services in general, the country's trade balance has shown little impact on them in recent years.
Strategies and policies	Low	The revised NDP is currently being implemented and major reforms are under discussion (in particular the overhaul of the Land Code). Possible political instability (see "Politics and governance" risk) could certainly slow down or even put these processes on hold, but this would have little impact on the project. The project's actions can be implemented within the existing political framework. Furthermore, the project does not plan to support the development of new strategies and policies.
Technical design of the project	Low	The actions targeted by this project have also been targeted by other IFAD projects (PARSAT, RePER, RENFORT and SD3C) and other donor projects (e.g. PASTOR/EU). Their relevance has been demonstrated and the project intends to scale them up.
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	Moderate	In terms of the HDI, Chad is ranked 190 th out of 191 countries, reflecting in particular the low level of institutional capacity. <i>Mitigation measure: The project's actions have already been tried and tested in the field. The project will be deployed in a pragmatic and agile manner, based on research and action with local partners. A great deal of emphasis will be placed on strengthening local capacities, with a view to the self-promotion of these partners.</i>
Financial management and procurement	Low	To minimize risks at this level, it is proposed that the present project be coordinated by a PMU common to IFAD projects, which will make it possible to rely on procedures that have already been tried and tested and human resources that are already available. operational.
Stakeholder engagement	Low	A very strong emphasis is placed on mobilizing local partners and strengthening their capacities and self-promotion.
Overall ranking	Moderate	

Table 8: Risks affecting the project

Safeguards Rating (PIF level):

xx

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements. Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how. *(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)*

The project will contribute directly to one of the six main objectives of GEF-8 (2022-2026), namely: “Combating and adapting to climate change: by promoting agro-ecological and climate-smart practices, the project will help to sequester more carbon in soils and vegetation, mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, build resilience to climate change and support the transition to a low-carbon economy.”

The project is also aligned with the three priority areas of GEF-8's Programming Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation for the LDCF and the SCCF (2022-2026) namely: 1. Scaling Up Finance; 2. Strengthening Innovation and Private Sector Engagement; and 3. Fostering Partnership for Inclusion and Whole of Society Approach.

The project is also consistent with national policies:

- On agriculture and livestock, in particular the National Livestock Development Plan (2009 - 2016), the Five-Year Plan for the Development of Agriculture in Chad (2013 - 2018) and the Water and Sanitation Master Plan (2011 - 2020), which promote the securing of agro-pastoral activities and the development of value chains. The project will fit in with these Plans and Schemes, while incorporating the dimensions of "vulnerability analysis" and "strengthening the resilience of family farms", which were still little addressed in these documents produced in the 2010s. This will make it possible to create approaches and tools that can be replicated in other Provinces.
- On climate change, in particular the National Strategy to Combat Climate Change (SNLCC 2016) and the latest update of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 2021). The project will fit into these frameworks and will seek to explore concrete approaches and measures in the field that will make it possible to reconcile agro-sylvo-pastoral production, adaptation to climate change and climate change mitigation.
- On land tenure, in particular the draft Land and property code, which should probably lead to the recognition of "customary land" and "local practices", even when there is no obvious right of way (which de facto recognizes the grazing rights of livestock farmers). The project's support for local NRM agreements and simple management plans is based on the same approach to recognizing and formalizing customary rights.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes No (If –and only if– NO is selected, a pop-up field should open for the Agency to provide an explanation)

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PIF development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes No (If –and only if– NO is selected, a pop-up field should open for the Agency to provide an explanation)

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities? Yes No

Civil Society Organizations? Yes No

Private Sector? Yes No

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

Afin de contribuer à l'élaboration de ce document et plus particulièrement de sa théorie du changement, une mission d'identification a rencontré du 7 au 9 août 2023 les principales parties prenantes afin de présenter une note conceptuelle décrivant les potentielles composantes d'un futur projet et de recueillir les avis de chacun. Le 10 août 2023 s'est tenue (au niveau de l'unité de coordination et de gestion du projet RePER à N'Djamena) une réunion de restitution de ces rencontres en vue de l'élaboration de ce PIF. Ces rencontres ont été complétées par des réunions techniques virtuelles avec le Coordonnateur du projet RePER, M. Abdoulaye Mahamoud Labit (Voir tableau 6 page suivante).

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes No

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B project description?

Yes No

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes No (If –and only if– NO is selected, a pop-up field should open for the Agency to provide an explanation)

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes No

Name	Function
IFAD	
Julien Koundja	IFAD Focal Point in Chad
Abdoulaye Mahamoud Labit	RePER project coordinator
Souapebe Gabpobe Aristide	SD3C Project Coordinator
Christophe Laba	Environment and Climate Change Manager for the RePER project
Ministry of the Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development	
Soumaila Oumar	PF/FEM
Mahamat Hassan Idriss	
Yamite Hassan Tete	SG
Mbaïhoulam Gaou	FP/UNCCD (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification)
Bongtolngar Ngaloum	Head of NTFP Division
Kadorou Tchang	DLCCC framework
Mahamat Saleh Moussa	DLCCC engineer
Mbaïgoumem Mbaïoundabie	Frame
Ministry of Agricultural Production and Processing	
Abdelkhadir Al-Tidjani Koïboro	SG
Djona Sengady	DEPS Deputy Director (studies, planning, monitoring)
Kadidja fadoul Kitir	General Secretariat executive
Allakere Arthomas	DGPAF (Agricultural Production and Training)
Issa Ahmat Issa	DGGRHA (Rural Engineering and Agricultural Hydraulics)
Naro Patrice	DEPSS
Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production	
Gaourang Bagatche	DOPSSP
National Agency for the Great Green Wall	
Djekornonde Beassou	Expert Production
Abdelwafour Algadi	DPSE
National Consultation Council of Rural Producers of Chad	
Kolyang Palebele	Chairman
Kolwang Kowe	Head of Capacity Building
Dingamge Narcisse	Technical Coordinator
Soumaine Albachar	Treasurer
Ndicka Massing Blaise	Accountant
Programme GCCA	
Ali Gamane Kaffine	Coordinator
Djoula Arsene	Adaptation expert
Abderamane Choua	Mitigation expert
NAP programme	
Saturnin Kouma Kossy	Coordinator
Doctor Koussoumbi	Expert in capacity building
Bianpambe Patallet	Weather expert
Chaïbou Issa Ramadan	Monitoring & Evaluation Expert
Liaison and Information Unit for Women's Associations	
Robertine Denodji	SG
Lucien Mbaïakwodjibei	Programme Manager

Table 9: People met to draw up the PIF

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)			
					Grant/Non-Grant (For NGI Projects Only)	GEF Project Grant	Agency Fee	Total GEF Financing
IFAD	DCF	Chad	(select)	LDCF Country Allocation		7 105 936	675 064	7 781 000
Total GEF Resources						7 105 936	675 064	7 781 000

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes No

If yes²⁷: fill in PPG table (incl. PPG fee)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG	Agency Fee	Total PPG Funding
IFAD	LDCF	Chad	(select)	LDCF Country Allocation	200,000	19,000	219,000
Total PPG Amount							

Sources of Funds for Country STAR Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Source of Funds	Total
(select)	GEF TF		(select)	(select as applicable)	
Total GEF Resources					

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
(select) (select)	(select)		
Total Project Cost			

Indicative Co-financing

***POP-UP material start - Please provide indicative information regarding the expected amounts, sources and types of Co-Financing, and the sub-set of such Co-Financing that meets the definition of Investment Mobilized.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount (\$)
(select)		(select)	(select)	
Total Co-financing				

Please provide indicative information regarding the expected amounts, sources and types of Co-Financing, and the sub-set of such Co-Financing that meets the definition of Investment Mobilized.

²⁷ Note: Make this into a "pop-up" which appears only if PPG was selected, and if amount requested is above limits, they have to justify it

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

Name of GEF Agency Coordinator	GEF Agency Coordinator Contact Information
Juan Carlos Mendoza, IFAD Director Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division	juancarlos.mendoza@ifad.org
Name of Agency Project Coordinator	Agency Project Coordinator Contact Information
Emime Ndiokubwayo, IFAD Country Director	e.ndiokubwayo@ifad.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mr. Oumar Gadjou Soumaila	Climate Change Director	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development	
<<additional fields to be added for regional projects or global projects with on the ground investments>>			

NGIs do not require a Letter of Endorsement if beneficiaries are: i) exclusively private sector actors, or ii) public sector entities in more than one country. However, for NGI projects please confirm that the agency has informed the OFP of the project to be submitted for Council Approval **YES**

Compilation of Letters of Endorsement

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) in this Annex. For SGP, use the SGP OFP endorsement letter format. For regional and global projects (as appropriate): please include a compilation of the signed LOEs in one PDF file in this annex.

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

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

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Desertification
(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)

<< Rio Markers may be expanded in GEF 8 beyond markers for CCM and CCA>>

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

<<Table below for now taken from GEF-7 PIF>>

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Stakeholders	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Gender Equality	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)
Focal Area/Theme	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)	(multiple selection)

ANNEX G: NGI RELEVANT ANNEXES²⁸

1. Annex X (currently existing in NGI projects): Template for Indicative Financial Termsheet
2. Annex X (currently existing in NGI projects): Reflow table
3. Annex X (currently existing in NGI projects): GEF Agency Eligibility to Administer Concessional Finance
4. Annex X. Management Capacity of Executing Agency and Governance Structure

LIST OF KEY REQUIREMENTS LEADING TO CEO ENDORSEMENT SUBMISSION

During project design/by endorsement:²⁹

- **Stakeholders:** provide list of stakeholders, roles in the project and means of engagement; specifically address civil society organizations, vulnerable groups and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) (as applicable) and their roles in the project
- **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:** carry out gender analysis and prepare gender action plan; include relevant gender aspects in Theory of change and gender-sensitive indicators in results framework (i.e. including the process to collect sex-disaggregated data and information on gender); include gender equality considerations/gender-responsive measures and actions in relevant activities in project components.
- **Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) related documents:** depending on types of ESS risks to be prepared (such as Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, Environmental and Social Management Framework/Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan and Grievance Mechanism) and made public in country/location in relevant language/s (provide publication date and locations)
- **Private sector involvement mechanisms** (for non NGI projects: anticipated roles and type of PS; this will already be central to the project document for NGI projects)
- **Knowledge Management Plan** - develop "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project and how it will contribute to the project's overall impact, including plans to learn from relevant previous and ongoing projects; proposed tools and methods for knowledge exchange and learning; knowledge outputs; strategic communication plan; and budget and timeline.
- **Results.** Inclusion of final Core Indicator targets, along with a comprehensive results framework with indicator name, units of measurement, and baseline and target data.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation.** Include a budget, along with an explanation of monitoring arrangements and deliverables.
- **Institutional arrangements** (incl. reporting arrangements and flow of funds) and cross-sector integration approaches, as relevant
- **Sustainability:** Post-project financing sustainability plan
- **Co-finance:** Confirm amount and type of co-financing and the definition of investment mobilized
- **To be complemented by new GEF8 policies and requirements.**

²⁸ Annex H: Only if NGI was selected on top

²⁹ Note: This list to remind agencies of key requirements to address during project preparation and include in the endorsement request. No text is, therefore, to be entered here.