



ADAPTATION FUND

**REQUEST FOR PROJECT/PROGRAMME
FUNDING FROM THE ADAPTATION FUND**

The annexed form should be completed and transmitted to the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat by email or fax.

Please type in the responses using the template provided. The instructions attached to the form provide guidance to filling out the template.

Please note that a project/programme must be fully prepared (i.e., fully appraised for feasibility) when the request is submitted. The final project/programme document resulting from the appraisal process should be attached to this request for funding.

Complete documentation should be sent to:

The Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
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PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Project/Programme Category: **REGULAR PROJECT**

Country: CHAD

Title of Project/Programme: Strengthening the resilience and adaptation of populations facing climate change in Chad

Type of Implementing Entity: Multilateral Implementing Entity (United Nations Organizations)

Implementing Entity: Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Executing Entity/ies: Ministry of agricultural development, Ministry of livestock and animal production, Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development, NGOs

Amount of Financing Requested: **9,950,000 U.S Dollars**

Project / Programme Background and Context:

Provide brief information on the problem the proposed project/Programme is aiming to solve. Outline the economic social, development and environmental context in which the project would operate.

The Sahel region faces a series of persistent challenges, including food insecurity and malnutrition, population growth, drought, floods and soil depletion from climate change, conflict and insecurity due to climate change, armed groups that threaten the stability and sovereignty of populations and states. Since 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has worsened the living conditions of millions across the region.

Chad is considered a fragile country because of its heavy dependence on oil revenues, repeated attacks by the terrorist group Boko Haram in the Lake Chad basin area and the adverse effects of climate change on agro-pastoral and pastoral production systems. These factors have caused, in recent years, massive movements of people and livestock to host villages, thus creating increased pressure on natural resources (land, water, pastures), and worsening the Food and economic insecurity of populations, particularly smallholders and transhumant pastoralists, displaced persons, women and young people.

This crisis situation, accentuated in displacement sites and transhumance areas, has also destabilized the traditional mechanisms for managing pastures and water resources, thus worsening recurrent seasonal conflicts between people on the move (transhumant communities, internal displaced people, returnees, refugees) and host communities, but also between communities of farmers and herders, and/or between herders (sedentary and transhumant) for access to natural resources (pastures, water).

A vast landlocked country of 1,284,000 km², Chad is populated by more than 16 million inhabitants (RGPH 2009 projection). Two-thirds of its territory is made up of the Lake Chad hydrological basin, which covers an area of approximately 2.4 million km². This basin, shared between the four riparian countries of the lake (Nigeria, Chad, Niger and Cameroon), the CAR in the south which holds 80% of the spring heads, and, in the north and east, Libya and Sudan), is the Sahel's most vulnerable to climate change. It is considered by the international scientific community as one of the "hot spots" for climate variability and change in the world. A recent study on climate change vulnerability (Climate Change Vulnerability Index) carried out on 186 countries around the world ranked Chad as the country most exposed to global warming (Hakim, 2017).

BRACED studies on climate change adaptation and resilience building in Chad have listed Chad as the country most exposed to the effects of climate change (Maplecraft, 2016). This vulnerability is the result of a combination of environmental, but also political, economic and social factors. The political context marked by strong institutional instability and conflicts is not only a factor in the weakening of the population, but also a major obstacle to addressing the challenges posed by climate change.

The impacts of climate change affect agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries systems, and consequently the livelihoods of populations. The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PANA, 2009) identified the main climate-related issues in the country including a 40% to 60% decline in water flows from the Logone and Chari rivers which feed Lake Chad, causing the filling and narrowing of the Lake, the drop in water tables and the degradation of land and vegetation. Climate change combined with the increase in population and the pressures caused by sudden migratory movements has accelerated the degradation of natural resources creating conflicts between populations, in particular between farmers and herders, but also between populations on the move and host communities around water points and pastures. The impact is severe on food crops and genetic resources leading to food deficits.

In the Lac, Hadjer Lamis, Bar el-Gazel and Kanem provinces, extreme and unpredictable weather conditions are increasingly affecting the livelihoods of already vulnerable communities due to low development indicators and the impacts of a protracted crisis against non-state armed groups.

According to the Cadre Harmonisé of March 2021, some 479 120 people or 79,859 households in the four provinces were severely food insecure in 2021. In the four provinces,

the majority of the population (over 59%) is categorized as poor. These households are essentially characterized by a fairly small family size (6 to 8 people), small, cultivated areas (less than 0.2 ha in area) and a small herd size.

In these four provinces, the effects of climate change particularly accentuate the vulnerabilities of people on the move. In the Lac province, more than 400,000 people are displaced by the security crisis and extreme weather conditions such as long periods of drought and flash floods caused by the irregular rise in the waters of Lake Chad due to heavy rains. Particularly in the areas located on the shores of the Lake, the phenomenon of "floating islands" which are clusters of phragmites and papyruses formed spontaneously and which, pushed by the harmattan, drift to the shores, makes access to water and mobility for fishing communities. Consequently, these residents are forced to migrate further inland in order to survive.

In 2020, more than 30,000 people were affected by sudden floods in the Lac province and forced to move into displaced sites. However, their arrival in host communities increases the pressure on natural resources already limited by the combination of factors linked to poor development and extreme climatic conditions. This situation considerably limits the capacity of host communities to accommodate displaced people and increases the risk of conflicts over natural resources.

In the Lac province, the dual impact of the security and environmental crisis disproportionately affects women who, in most cases, are heads of households in the absence of the men. Monitoring visits in the past have shown that women frequently need to leave their homes for weeks to secure their livelihoods, primarily cultivating lands far from the displacement sites, and sometimes in their areas of origin, especially the islands which are insecure. The level of insecurity of the areas of origin exposes these women to risks of gender-based violence, both during their stay in the islands as well as on their way home. Furthermore, women's absence from their homes home demands that those left behind then assume leadership of the household, usually leaving the oldest sons, who are often minors, and have to bear the responsibility to protect the household from violence or theft.

To respond to these different situations, the project aims to improve the resilience and adaptation capacities of populations, including populations on the move, by strengthening their knowledge and skills in climate change adaptation techniques, supporting the establishment of income-generating activities focused on adaptation to climate change, and improving of pastoral governance and conflict prevention, resolution and management.

Among the major challenges to be taken up in these four provinces, we can cite: (i) enhancing the food potential in terms of employment through support in agricultural activities and post-harvest operations (conservation, processing, storage); (ii) support for groups of agro-pastoral producers, in particular those who practice subsistence agriculture and transhumance herding in order to increase productivity (training in good practices, such as

agriculture adapted to the climate and respectful of the environment). environment, integrated agro-sylvo-pastoral systems and land rehabilitation and fertilization approaches, transhumance infrastructure, the acquisition of agro-pastoral inputs and the acquisition of small irrigation or water drainage systems through solar pump); (iii) Promoting the access of women and young people to opportunities for building their capacity and empower them

Project / Programme Objectives:

List the main objectives of the project/programme.

The main objective of the program is to strengthen the resilience and adaptation capacities of populations, including populations on the move, facing climate change and to promote social cohesion through:

- Adaptation of agro-pastoral and fishery production to increase production as well as the resilience of communities to climate change;
- Improving knowledge on the vulnerability of ecosystems to climate change, adaptation and smart opportunities for climate resilience;
- Strengthening local and national management adaptation measures to climate change.

This program, which will be carried out over 5 years, will reach 12,000 households for a total of 72,000 people, 50% of whom are women, 40% of young people, in the provinces of Lac, Hadjer Lamis, Kanem and Barh el-Gazel

Project / Programme Components and Financing:

Fill in the table presenting the relationships among project components, activities, expected concrete outputs, and the corresponding budgets. If necessary, please refer to the attached instructions for a detailed description of each term.

For the case of a programme, individual components are likely to refer to specific sub- sets of stakeholders, regions and/or sectors that can be addressed through a set of well-defined interventions / projects.

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US\$)
Component 1: Adaptation of production for its increase and the resilience of communities to climate change	Output 1.1: Agrosylvopastoral and fishery assets and resilience to climate change are improved. Output 1.2: The technical, financial and social capacities of beneficiaries are strengthened Output 1.3 Access to natural resources and sustainable management of landscapes are strengthened Output 1.4 The sustainable	Outcome 1: Households' resilience capacities are strengthened through the establishment of agrosylvopastoral and fishery assets	3 950 000

	management of water access infrastructure is strengthened		
Component 2: Improved knowledge on the vulnerability of ecosystems to climate change, adaptation and smart opportunities for climate resilience	<p>Output 2.1: Ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-smart business opportunities for the most vulnerable groups are identified (youth, indigenous people, women, displaced people) and information systems are improved</p> <p>Output 2.2: Communities are trained and equipped to peacefully resolve conflicts arising from the effects of climate change</p>	<p>Outcome 2.1: The resilience of ecosystems to climate change is reinforced by a better knowledge of their state and vulnerability</p> <p>Outcome 2.2: Populations are able to peacefully resolve conflicts arising from the effects of climate change.</p>	1 644 065
Component 3: Support for the dissemination of innovative adaptation practices with community, provincial and local actors (Climate change adaptation measures are implemented through incentive instruments leading to increased resilience of the communities and target areas)	<p>Output 3.1: Project leaders are selected and trained in the creation of ecological businesses</p> <p>Output 3.2: Climate adaptation actions in agroforestry and NTFPs as well as natural resource management are implemented through a grant focused on youth and other marginalized groups</p> <p>Output 3.3: The actors involved benefit from spaces for sharing and learning on climate change in Chad and adaptation techniques</p>	<p>Outcome 3.1: Sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems leading to climate resilient ecosystems, green job creation for youth and resilient livelihoods are instituted;</p> <p>Outcome 3.2: The various actors involved are informed and equipped on climate change as well as adaptation techniques from the local context</p>	3 205 000
Project cost (Component 1,2 et 3)			8 799 065
Project/Programme Execution cost			500 000
Total Project/Programme Cost			9 299 065
Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			650 935
Amount of Financing Requested			9 950 000

Projected Calendar:

Indicate the dates of the following milestones for the proposed project/programme

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project Implementation	2022
Mid-term Review	2024

Project Closing	2026
Terminal Evaluation	2026

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

- A. Describe the project / programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience.

The project integrates three interconnected components:

1. Adapting agricultural production among target communities towards climate change resilience to increase agro-pastoral productivity and strengthen livelihoods

The project will train communities specifically women groups and mobile populations in sustainable farming as well small-scale business management to enable them to develop alternative livelihoods and become socioeconomically resilient to climate change shocks. Following the trainings communities will receive in-kind or grant-based support to develop income-generating activities such as community-based market gardens and agro-ecological farms. Specifically, support will be provided in equipping the beneficiaries with solar power to ensure sustainable and independent access to water and electricity for irrigation and other household needs even in times of droughts.

2. Improved knowledge on the vulnerability of ecosystems to climate change, adaptation and innovative opportunities for climate resilience

To strengthen the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, the project will support reforestation initiatives with the aim of reconstructing the environment, but also encourage the production of renewable charcoal. In addition, solar-powered food processing and cooking alternatives will be introduced to communities to limit dependence on wood which contributes to deforestation, but also increases the risks of gender-based violence on women who often have to leave their households in search for wood in unsafe areas. The project will also roll-out community dialogue conversations to encourage community members to adopt more ecologically friendly and climate resilient practices, including a) less use of carbon-based food processing and construction practices, and more ecologically friendly and climate resilient practices, b) the re-use of waste from agriculture. Finally, the project will establish or reinforce – where already existing, local peacebuilding and conflict mitigation and

mediation mechanisms to prevent and peacefully resolve conflicts directly or indirectly caused by the effects of climate change. These mechanisms include local councils including host community members, refugees, internally displaced persons, returning IDPs, local authorities. These local councils will be trained in mediation, non-violent communication and peacebuilding, and will be empowered to address issues and local conflicts.

3. National and local authorities are equipped with knowledge, tools, and resources to better manage and respond to climate change and its effects, including forced migration

The project will support the Government of Chad in operationalizing its national climate change strategy (2017) by developing a context-driven climate resilience and adaptation toolkit. The toolkit will build from lessons learnt from the implementation of the project as well as stakeholder consultations at community, local and national levels. The toolkit will integrate gender and migration considerations. After its development, the toolkit will be disseminated with local authorities and communities and serve as a reference material for the development of future innovative climate resilience initiatives.

- B.** Describe how the project / programme provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations.
- C.** Describe how the project / programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

In order to consolidate the resilience of agro-pastoral communities by strengthening the productive, financial and social capacities of households, the “Caisse de Résilience” (CdR) approach will be adopted, drawing on the experience already acquired by FAO in Chad since 2014. This integrated approach will promote the empowerment and commitment of communities in the application of good agricultural, nutritional, environmental, economic and social cohesion practices through a system of conditionality (commitment of members to apply certain good practices), technical or social, to have access to credit systems) which makes it possible to achieve long-term objectives through activities with short-term impacts. The resilience fund approach is based on 3 pillars: (i) a technical pillar with the field school approach which is an FAO tool to strengthen the technical capacities of small producers on good agro-pastoral practices and good adaptation practices climate change; (ii) a social pillar with the Dimitra club approach, which is a social mobilization approach to strengthen social cohesion and citizen participation in order to promote the empowerment of rural communities; (iii) a financial pillar with the

village savings and credit association (VSLA) approach which allows small producers organized around the field school to access small loans granted locally in order to acquire small equipment and inputs of production.

1). Agro-pastoral field schools (APFS). The APFS approach will be the preferred approach to inform, train, experiment and disseminate solutions and practices of climate-smart and resilient agriculture and nutrition-sensitive agriculture. This will build on the experience and convincing results of this approach in the country. During the implementation of the project, around 120 APFS of around 30 members each, i.e. 3,600 households, will be gradually set up, including: 60 for food crops and / or market gardens and 60 for livestock. They will be set up at the rate of 60 APFS per year (30 agricultural and 30 livestock) in the production areas and the sites and villages concerned by the distribution of the kits. The topics to be addressed will be chosen by the members of the APFS in order to overcome the major constraints they face. However, the basis of these agricultural APFS will deal, among other things, with themes concerning the effects of climate change and climate-smart agriculture techniques, including the restoration of soil fertility, innovations in sustainable management and optimization of rain-fed and irrigated water based on solar pumps, the use of manure, compost and / or other biofertilizers from plant residues and livestock by-products, the use of varieties resistant to drought and adapted to the agro-climato-ecological context, the protection of crops against climatic hazards and pests. The APFS on livestock will focus above all on innovative maintenance of livestock, both in terms of health and zootechnics. The 120 APFS will see the participation of a total of 3,600 households, including 50% women and 40% young people, at the rate of 30 heads of households by APFS, i.e. 180 people from the agricultural APFS and 180 people from the livestock APFS who will have been trained through APFS. To ensure the dissemination of good practices as well as the sustainability and perpetuation of the achievements and the approach, the participants in the APFS will become relay farmers with a role of local extension workers within their groups, farmer associations (FA), community and / or village to reproduce and disseminate the knowledge learned. FAO, which has a comparative advantage in the transfer of technical knowledge through this approach, will be responsible for the implementation by technically supporting the decentralized structures of the State such as ANADER, Farmer organizations and / or NGOs in the establishment and management of APFS.

2). Club Dimitra (CD). The establishment of Dimitra community listeners' clubs will facilitate exchanges, dialogues and the use of adaptation measures to climate effects within the community, as well as dialogue to remove the constraints determining the inequality of kind. These listeners' clubs, which will be supported by FAO, allow members of a community (groups of women, men, young people, mixed or not) to discuss the problems related to climate change that they face in their daily lives, to make decisions and take action to resolve them. The creation of clubs provides for the following stages: (i) information and awareness, (ii) training of community relays,

(iii) establishment of clubs. Once set up, the clubs will organize their activity to bring information and discussion around technical, environmental and social issues, which are among the most pressing for the population. The CDs will constitute frameworks for discussion and exchange on (i) climate-smart agriculture, (ii) nutrition-sensitive agriculture, (iii) management of pastoral corridors, (iv) planning and participatory and integrated management of lands and grazing areas (land tenure), etc. The implementation requires: (i) the training of CD facilitators coming from FAO partner structures (NGOs and FA) in the target villages, (ii) the acquisition of didactic equipment based on consultations with local suppliers (iii) animation and monitoring of CDs by trained facilitators (on the basis of a contract with local NGOs).

3). Village savings and loan associations (VSLAs). The aim is to promote community credit and savings initiatives, such as the Village Savings and Credit Associations (VSLAs) which are based on the principles of tontines, the capital of which is constituted by the members. This allows beneficiaries to better understand the rules and make them their own before being confronted with larger financial institutions. These solutions are often the only ones available in rural areas where access to financial services remains limited. Savings and loan initiatives enable members to invest in their activities and can further strengthen the implementation of good practices. These associations will be strengthened or supported in their creation in the villages concerned by the APFS. The beneficiaries are the members of APFS and CD. The implementation provides for: (i) the training of VSLAs through the support of expert consultants in the field; (ii) Acquisition of teaching equipment based on consultations with local suppliers, and (iii) monitoring of VSLAs based on a contract with local NGOs. The integrated approach helps to achieve long-term goals through activities with short-term impacts. In the intervention area, 120 resilience funds will be set up during the implementation of the project, at the rate of 60 funds per year for two years. They will mainly concern women's associations, allowing them a certain form of empowerment as well as recognition within the community for both their economic and social roles. FAO will take care of the implementation in collaboration with the State Technical Services and specialized NGOs.

D. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project / programme.

The duration of the project is planned for 5 years. The total program costs over the 5-year cycle are estimated at US \$ 9.95 million, which constitute the aggregate costs of three components, notably Component 1 relating to Adaptation of production for its increase and resilience communities to climate change for a provision of US \$ 3.95 million; Component 2 on Improving knowledge on the vulnerability of ecosystems to climate change, adaptation and smart opportunities for climate resilience estimated at \$ 1.644 million and component 3 on climate change adaptation measures are implemented through instruments estimated at \$ 3.205 million. Provisions for the

costs of carrying out the project and its management amount to \$ 1.15 million

- E. Describe how the project / programme is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national adaptation plan (NAP), national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.

The project contributes to the realization of SDG goals 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 15 (Life on land) and 17 (Partnerships), as well as the objectives 2 (Minimize Adverse Drivers), 7 (Reduce Vulnerabilities), and 16 (Inclusion and Social Cohesion) of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM). The project also aligns with Chad's National Development Plan (2017 – 2021) which recognizes the risks posed by climate change to the country's development and the need to integrate climate change adaptation into development programmes to improve the livelihoods of Chadians and ensure reaching the Sustainable Development Goals.

Furthermore, the project aligns with the National Strategy to address Climate Change (2017) whose strategic focus includes, among others strengthening national and local actors in responding to climate change, and strengthening the climate resilience of vulnerable communities as well as agricultural and pastoral systems.

The project activities will also complement previous and current regional initiatives and strategies integrating climate change adaptation and resilience in the Lake Chad Basin Region and the Sahel, namely the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel, and the [Lake Chad Basin Regional Stabilization Strategy](#).

- F. Describe how the project / programme meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

Action plan for the implementation of the National Framework of Climate Services of Chad, (2016-2020)	The Plan aims to consolidate and promote the efficient production, provision, access and application of relevant and easily understood weather and climate information and services, in accordance with the objectives of the Global Framework for Climate Services. The Action Plan is structured around agriculture and food security; water resources; and health and the management of natural hazards and disasters. In addition, it integrates the government's priority actions in terms of economic recovery, the fight against food insecurity and malnutrition and poverty, including vulnerability and adaptation to the adverse and devastating effects of the climate as detailed in the INDC. The project will be aligned with the plan with a focus, inter alia, on the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems leading to climate resilient ecosystems, green job creation for youth and livelihoods resilient and strengthening the resilience of ecosystems to climate change through better knowledge of their condition and vulnerability.
National strategy to fight against climate change	This strategy aims for the sustainable and coherent integration of the challenges of adaptation and mitigation of climate change into national

	development policies as well as the effective coordination and convergence of initiatives in the fight against climate change in Chad. The project will therefore strengthen the resilience capacity of households through the establishment of agrosylvopastoral and fishery assets
Chad National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change	<p>The Government of Chad is aware of the urgency and importance of strengthening efforts to adapt and mitigate climate change.</p> <p>It has embarked on a new strategic direction to become an emerging sustainable economy through 2030 Vision. The National Adaptation Plan is anchored in this vision and will contribute to the effective mainstreaming of adaptation. It integrated the priorities including new productive capacities and opportunities for the creation of decent jobs, the development of human capital, the fight against desertification, the protection of the environment, and the improvement of governance.</p> <p>This project is in line with this vision through the creation of green jobs for young people and resilient livelihoods.</p>

G. Describe if there is duplication of project / programme with other funding sources, if any.

This project builds on the catalytic impact of a previous project aimed at strengthening the resilience of internally displaced populations and their host communities in the Lac Province which was funded by the UN Peacebuilding Fund jointly implemented by IOM, FAO and UNHCR. Through the project, 10 cooperatives were set up between IDPs and host communities which were later trained in basic business, vocational skills and peaceful conflict resolution. Following the trainings, the cooperatives received in-kind assistance in setting up income-generating activities in fisheries, small-scale agricultural and food manufacturing. The project contributed to both the empowerment of communities, including IDPs who often do not have access to economic opportunities, but also to social cohesion between IDPs and host communities by increasing the available resources and economic opportunities, and creating spaces for exchanges between communities.

H. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.

The project's third component specifically allows for learning exercises. Workshops and consultations with communities, local and national stakeholders will be organized to evaluate the project's accomplishments as well as the relevance of the approaches. The lessons learnt will be gathered in a Climate Change Resilience and Adaptation Toolkit which will be developed to supplement Chad's National Climate Change Strategy.

I. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular

reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

Consultations have been conducted with the Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development ahead of the development of the project. The project also builds on previous consultations conducted by IOM through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) with vulnerable communities in Chad's Lac Province on the impact of climate change on their livelihoods.

To ensure accountability, an Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) framework will be established at the onset of the project and mainstreamed in the project implementation to ensure that communities are involved in project decision-making. This will ensure that activities are suitable to the local context and that feedback from communities is continuously integrated for quality and responsive programming.

All project implementing partners and staff will also be trained in Do No Harm principles to foster empowerment, participation and non-discrimination.

J. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.

Agro-pastoralists in these provinces have long struggled with difficult environmental conditions that include variable soil moisture or fertility. In addition, climate change forecasts predict temperature increases of up to 3 °C by 2050 in the Sahel region, but also increased variability in rainfall with increased frequency of droughts and floods, further exacerbating the precarious situation of already vulnerable communities. In the target area, soil depletion is a major factor affecting production. During times of low production, especially the lean season, locals rely heavily on local markets for food. As a benchmark, there is a fundamentally weak resilience capacity of communities to external shocks to livelihoods such as erratic rains and floods, which is worsened by climate change. The Covid-19 pandemic has exacerbated this vulnerability. The response to the virus has limited the availability and access to livelihoods due to domestic and international mobility restrictions to limit its spread, further exacerbating the food insecurity of communities who are already among the most vulnerable in this part of Chad. As a result, some vulnerable families are forced to rely on poor quality and insufficient food, leading to malnutrition. Others attempt dangerous irregular journeys in search for better livelihoods.

The project will create agro-pastoral field schools (APFS) and train them as well as extension agents in the field and NGOs through the establishment of the “Caisse de Résilience”. The component will train target groups on climate resilient production technologies such as market gardening boreholes equipped with solar pumps, drought tolerant crops, production diversification and water efficient practices. It will also include the use of climate resilient practices such as conservation agriculture. Women will receive training on agricultural diversification with an emphasis on small ruminants, poultry, market gardening, forage cultivation, including support for small beekeepers for the production and processing of honey. Beneficiaries will also be trained on drought tolerant crop varieties, climate change adaptation and risk management in agriculture and sustainable livestock management practices, water efficient practices and technologies, sustainable management of animal husbandry and feed production, symptom detection and management of animal diseases. Their constitutions in VSLAs will be able to open up opportunities for local credits, led by the own members of the community. The project will further provide investments in climate change adaptation technologies, including appropriate equipment and inputs for efficient irrigation, conservation agriculture and sustainable drought resistant agriculture. Activities will include the use of heat / drought, disease / pest tolerant and climate resistant crop varieties, crop residue retention and organic fertilizers. This will promote better soil moisture storage and retention capacity and optimal use of irrigation water, while ensuring more stable and improved production, while preventing environmental problems such as drought and water loss and soil erosion.

K. Describe how the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project / programme.

The project will substantially contribute to revitalizing the agricultural sector in the target areas while supporting the progressive resolution of displacement situations in the target provinces. By developing the capacities, tools and systems of stakeholders at both local and national levels, the project will create a self-sustaining model that can continue beyond the project implementation period.

- L. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project / programme.

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
<i>Compliance with the Law</i>	The project complies with the Framework Law on environmental management	
<i>Access and Equity</i>		While every household/ individual under the project area will have equal opportunity/access to project interventions, there is a very low risk that priority setting which will be done by the village institutions and interventions using the local and regional developmental plans and wealth ranking of households might not be done in an adequate manner hence preventing some households/individuals from benefiting from the project
<i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i>		While efforts will be made to bring the entire marginalized and vulnerable households in the mainstream economy, some marginalized and vulnerable individuals / households may not have any means/ assets/ skills to enable them adopt the project activities. Also, in case of heterogeneous villages (very few) the stronger communities will try to get access to more benefits and suppress support flow to the marginalized and vulnerable households and thus low – medium risks are predicted
<i>Human Rights</i>	The risk of the project negatively impacting on the human rights of the target groups is very low or even nonexistent. The project is designed to respect and adhere to the requirements of all relevant conventions on human rights. The project will respect all land	

	rights and will avoid disposing anyone of their land. The project does not foresee any violation of human rights. With regards to child labor, although beneficiaries are responsible for the exploitation of their perimeter, the project will ensure the elimination of the worst working conditions and especially the forced labour of children in accordance with the disposition of the Code Labour. Respect of the disposition of the Law namely the Law issuing labor code during the sub-projects selection and implementation. Compliance to labour rights will be ensured in all the project activities.	
<i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>		There is a low risk of inequitable representation of women in decision making process; identification, planning and implementation of activities. Also, a lack of confidence of women might prevent them to participate in project activities
<i>Core Labour Rights</i>	The project will create employment enabling marginalized and vulnerable groups, especially youth and women to raise and secure their income	
<i>Indigenous Peoples</i>		There is no indigenous people in the project area
<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	Resettlement of communities does not fall within the purview of the project.	
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>		The project will propose objective is solely aimed at promoting nature-friendly activities including through reforestation, tree planting; promotion of agricultural best practices;
<i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i>		There is a low risk that in areas of the project which are not under a protected area regime, or even within those community forests or national parks, the inappropriate level of human resources compared with international standards does not allow for ensuring that the fauna and flora within those spaces are exempt from any threat including fire, poaching, etc.
<i>Climate Change</i>		The project supports Increasing local communities' resilience to climate change through youth entrepreneurship and integrated natural resources management; Increase in carbon sinks which is a co

		benefit is also expected to be achieved through project interventions such as agroforestry, soil and water conservation and natural resources management. Reductions in greenhouse gas emissions will be measured where technically and financially feasible with the FAO EX-ACT tool
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>		Due to ecotourism activities in some provinces (Lac); potential impact especially with non-biodegradable products could be identified.
<i>Public Health</i>	No adverse impact on public health related issues is envisaged even if the use of biopesticides might be adopted	
<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	The project will have no adverse impacts on physical and cultural heritage of the people in the intervention areas	
<i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>	Restoration activities are envisaged to help in land and soil conservation and will not create any damage to land and soil resources. The project will develop restoration and conservation plans according to the needs of local communities and the different ecosystems.	

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation.

The project will be directly implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Organization for Migration. FAO and IOM will sign a joint MoU for the implementation of the project, and to which this Project Document will be attached, to ensure that all partners are fully committed to the project. Where necessary, external expertise will be sought to ensure project goals are fully met.

B. Describe the measures for financial and project / programme risk management.

Risk description	Rating	Mitigation strategy
Insecurity and instability due to activity of Boko Haram	Medium	Continuously communicate with UNDSS and local authorities to remain aware of potential conflicts. Through doing so, the project team will be able to properly adjust if needed
Difficulty in accessing certain	Low –	Implementing entities will plan

communities: Some communities will be difficult to access due to transportation conditions	Medium	for hard to reach communities to ensure proper resources are available. In addition, the project team will create strong network on the ground of local partnerships
Delay in project activities: Coordination with local government may cause delays for receiving needed approval	Low – Medium	Implementing entities will coordinate with relevant ministries ahead of time and be sure to develop strong relationships to prevent delays

C. Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

D. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan, in compliance with the ESP and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

Project monitoring, reporting and evaluation will be carried out in accordance with UN established procedures and standards. Financial monitoring and accounting by the Multilateral Implementing Entity will follow FAO and IOM standards that are aligned with the UN standards as well.

Key project monitoring activities will include

- An inception workshop that will be held at project start-up with involvement of all major stakeholders. This will be the opportunity to elaborate the project's first detailed workplan
- A baseline will be developed at the beginning of the project
- Quarterly progress reports will be produced to keep stakeholders at local and national levels updated on the most recent developments including project activities, results and challenges encountered
- Comprehensive annual project reports will provide full information on activities implemented, outputs produced and – to the extent possible – tendencies towards foreseen outcomes observed
- Monitoring field visits will be organized for key stakeholders to ensure that project targets are met
- A final report will summarize all project activities and results.
- A final evaluation is foreseen to be completed within nine months after project termination.

E. Include a results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators, including one or more core outcome indicators of the Adaptation Fund Results Framework, and in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

Objective 1: Adaptation of agro-pastoral and fishery production to increase

production as well as the resilience of communities to climate change			
Outcome/Output	Indicator	Target	Source of verification
Output 1.1: Agrosylvopastoral and fishery assets and resilience to climate change are improved.	Number of beneficiaries trained in climate change resilience and adaptation techniques through agropastoral field schools	10 000 households (at least 30% female)	Activity and progress reports
	Number of solar-powered community gardens established	20 (5 in each province)	
	Percentage agrosylvopastoral and fisheries assets improved and/or provided towards climate change resilience	50%	
Output 1.2: The technical, financial, and social capacities of beneficiaries are strengthened	Number of beneficiaries trained in basic financial skills for sustainable farming management	10 000 households (at least 40% female)	Activity and progress reports
Output 1.3 Access to natural resources and sustainable management of landscapes is strengthened	Percentage of targeted community members reporting better understanding and access to sustainable resources and landscape management	70%	Activity and progress reports
Output 1.4 The sustainable management of water access infrastructure is strengthened	Percentage of targeted community members reporting better understanding and ability to management water access infrastructures	50%	Activity and progress reports
Objective 2: Improving knowledge on the vulnerability of ecosystems to climate change, adaptation, and smart opportunities for climate resilience			
Output 2.1: Ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-smart business opportunities for the most vulnerable groups are identified (youth, indigenous people, women, displaced people) and information systems are improved	Number of targeted community members participating in climate-smart training	100 (25 in each province)	Activity and progress reports
	Number of targeted community members receiving in-kind or grant-based support for setting up climate-smart business opportunities	100 (25 in each province)	
Output 2.2: Communities are trained and equipped to peacefully resolve conflicts arising from the effects of climate change	Number of community members trained in conflict prevention and peaceful conflict resolution	80 (at least 10 per province)	Activity and progress reports
	Number of community peacebuilding mechanisms established or strengthened	8 (at least 2 per province)	
Objective 3: To strengthen local and national climate change adaptation and resilience measures			
Output 3.1: Project leaders are selected and trained in the creation of ecological businesses	Number of project leaders selected	100 (at least 25 per province)	Activity and progress reports
	Number of project leaders	100 (at least 25)	

	trained	per province)	
Output 3.2: Climate adaptation actions in agroforestry and NTFPs as well as natural resource management are implemented through a grant focused on youth and other marginalized groups	Number of households (including people on the move) benefitting from in-kind or grant-based support for agroforestry and natural resources management	5 000	Activity and progress reports
Output 3.3: The actors involved benefit from spaces for sharing and learning on climate change in Chad and adaptation techniques	Number of community learning sessions organized	12 (at least 3 per community)	Activity and progress reports
	Number of national consultations and workshops organized to evaluate learning recommendations from the project	At least 1	
	Number of Climate Adaptation toolkits designed and disseminated	1	Number of toolkits published

F. Demonstrate how the project / programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project Objective(s) ¹	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
To strengthen the resilience and adaptation capacities of populations, including populations on the move, facing climate change and to promote social cohesion.				
O1. Adaptation of agro-pastoral and fishery production to increase production as well as the resilience of communities to climate change;	<p>Number of beneficiaries trained in climate change resilience and adaptation techniques through agro-pastoral field schools</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries trained in basic financial skills for sustainable farming management</p> <p>Number agrosylvopastoral and fisheries assets improved and/or provided towards climate change resilience</p>	<p>Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level</p> <p>Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas</p>	<p>3.1. Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses</p> <p>3.2. Percentage of targeted population applying appropriate adaptation responses</p> <p>6.1 Percentage of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets</p>	3 950 000
O2. Improving knowledge on the vulnerability of ecosystems to climate change,	Number of vulnerable community members including youth, women and mobile populations benefiting	Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income	6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	1 644 065

adaptation and smart opportunities for climate resilience;	from in-kind or grant-based training in the development of climate-smart business opportunities Number of community members trained and equipped to peacefully resolve conflicts arising from the effects of climate change Number of local peacebuilding committees established or reinforced	for vulnerable people in targeted areas		
O3. To strengthen local and national climate change adaptation and resilience measures.	Number of beneficiaries trained on sustainable natural resources management and alternative agricultural technologies Number of community learning sessions organized Number of national consultations and workshops organized to evaluate learning recommendations from the project Number of Climate Adaptation toolkits designed and disseminated	Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies	5. Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress 8. Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level.	3 205 000

¹ The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Outcome 1: Households' resilience capacities are strengthened through the establishment of agrosylvopastoral and fishery assets	Number of beneficiaries trained in climate change resilience and adaptation techniques through agro-pastoral field schools Number of beneficiaries trained in basic financial skills for sustainable farming management Number agrosylvopastoral and fisheries assets improved and/or provided towards climate change resilience	Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities	3.1. Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses 3.2. Percentage of targeted population applying appropriate adaptation responses	3 950 000

Outcome 2.1: The resilience of ecosystems to climate change is reinforced by a better knowledge of their state and vulnerability	Number of vulnerable community members including youth, women and mobile populations benefiting from in-kind or grant-based training in the development of climate-smart business opportunities	Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	1 644 065
Outcome 2.2: Populations can peacefully resolve conflicts arising from the effects of climate change.	Number of community members trained and equipped to peacefully resolve conflicts arising from the effects of climate change Number of local peacebuilding committees established or reinforced	Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	6.1 Percentage of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets	
Outcome 3.1: Sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems leading to climate resilient ecosystems, green job creation for youth and resilient livelihoods are instituted	Number of beneficiaries trained on sustainable natural resources management and alternative agricultural technologies	Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	5.1. No. of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by type and scale)	3 205 000
Outcome 3.2: The various actors involved are informed and equipped on climate change as well as adaptation techniques from the local context	Number of community learning sessions organized	Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning	3.2.1 No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge	
	Number of national consultations and workshops organized to evaluate learning recommendations from the project			
	Number of Climate Adaptation toolkits designed and disseminated	Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning	3.2.2 No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders	

- G.** Include a detailed budget with budget notes, a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use, and an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs.

Outcome	Output	Activity	Amount (USD)	Total (USD)
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O1. Adaptation of agro-pastoral and fishery production to increase production as well as the resilience of communities to climate change;	Beneficiaries trained in climate change resilience and adaptation techniques through agro-pastoral field schools	Training workshops for beneficiaries on climate change and adaptation	425 000	3 950 000
	Beneficiaries trained in basic financial skills for sustainable farming management	Training workshops for beneficiaries in basic financial skills	425 000	
	Agrosylvopastoral and fisheries assets improved and/or provided towards climate change resilience	Purchase or reinforcement/rehabilitation of agrosylvopastoral assets	3 000 000	
O2. Improving knowledge on the vulnerability of ecosystems to climate change, adaptation and smart opportunities for climate resilience;	Vulnerable community members including youth, women and mobile populations benefiting from in-kind or grant-based training in the development of climate-smart business opportunities	Training of vulnerable community members on climate-smart business development practices	250 000	1 644 065
		In-kind or grant-based support to targeted community members	1 094 065	
	Community members are trained and equipped to peacefully resolve conflicts arising from the effects of climate change	Organization of training workshops on conflict prevention and peaceful conflict resolution	200 000	
	Local peacebuilding committees established or reinforced	Support for the establishment of local peacebuilding committees	100 000	
O3. To strengthen local and national climate change adaptation and resilience measures.	Beneficiaries trained on sustainable natural resources management and alternative agricultural technologies Number of community learning sessions organized	Training workshops on sustainable natural resources management	250 000	3 205 000
	Climate adaptation actions in agroforestry and NTFPs as well as natural resource management are implemented through a grant focused on youth and other marginalized groups	Grant-based or in-kind support to targeted community members for sustainable agroforestry and natural resource management	2 505 000	

	Number of national consultations and workshops organized to evaluate learning recommendations from the project	Organization of community learning sessions Organisation of national consultation and workshops to share learnings	300 000	
	A Climate Adaptation toolkit is designed and disseminated	Development of a climate adaptation toolkit Dissemination of the toolkit and key learnings at national and community levels	150 000	

H. Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones.

The first component will be implemented over during the first 36 months of the project' implementation. Based on the milestones of this first component and the lessons learnt, the second components will be rolled out gradually starting mid-year. The third component which includes a learning exercise will be implemented from mid-year 4 once substantial progress would have been achieved by the project.

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government² *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments as possible if a regional project/programme:*

<i>(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)</i>	<i>Date: (Month, day, year)</i>
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B. Implementing Entity certification *Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address*

<p>I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (.....list here.....) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.</p>

⁶ Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

<i>Name & Signature</i> Implementing Entity Coordinator	
Date: <i>(Month, Day, Year)</i>	Tel. and email:
Project Contact Person:	
Tel. And Email:	



ADAPTATION FUND



Republic of Chad
Transitional Military Council
Presidency of the Republic
Prime Ministry
Ministry of Environment, Fishery and Sustainable Development
General Directorate of the Ministry
National Designated Authority

N° 009 /CMT/PR/PM/MEPDD/DGM/AND/2021

N'Djamena, August 9th 2021

The National Designated Authority

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: afbsec@adaptation-fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for ***Strengthening the resilience and adaptation of populations to climate change in Chad***

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Chad, I confirm that the above national Programme proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the Lake, Kanem, Bahr El Gazal and Hadjar Lamis Provinces.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above Programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the Programme will be implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and executed by the Ministry of Environment and Fisheries, the Ministry of Agricultural Development and the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Porgo HOUNLY'.

Mr. Porgo HOUNLY

Ministry of Environment, Water and Fisher