



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.31/11
13 March 2023

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Thirty-first Meeting
Bonn, Germany, 21-22 March 2023

PROPOSAL FOR CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Background

1. The Operational Policies and Guidelines (OPG) for Parties to Access Resources from the Adaptation Fund (the Fund), adopted by the Adaptation Fund Board (the Board), state in paragraph 45 that regular adaptation project and programme proposals, i.e., those that request funding exceeding US\$ 1 million, would undergo either a one-step, or a two-step approval process. In case of the one-step process, the proponent would directly submit a fully-developed project proposal. In the two-step process, the proponent would first submit a brief project concept, which would be reviewed by the Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC) and would have to receive the endorsement of the Board. In the second step, the fully-developed project/programme document would be reviewed by the PPRC, and would ultimately require the Board's approval.

2. The Templates approved by the Board (Annex 5 of the OPG, as amended in March 2016) do not include a separate template for project and programme concepts but provide that these are to be submitted using the project and programme proposal template. The section on Adaptation Fund Project Review Criteria states:

For regular projects using the two-step approval process, only the first four criteria will be applied when reviewing the 1st step for regular project concept. In addition, the information provided in the 1st step approval process with respect to the review criteria for the regular project concept could be less detailed than the information in the request for approval template submitted at the 2nd step approval process. Furthermore, a final project document is required for regular projects for the 2nd step approval, in addition to the approval template.

3. The first four criteria mentioned above are:

- (i) Country Eligibility,
- (ii) Project Eligibility,
- (iii) Resource Availability, and
- (iv) Eligibility of NIE/MIE.

4. The fifth criterion, applied when reviewing a fully-developed project document, is:
(v) Implementation Arrangements.

5. It is worth noting that at the twenty-second Board meeting, the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) of the Fund was approved and at the twenty-seventh Board meeting, the Gender Policy (GP) of the Fund was also approved. Consequently, compliance with both the ESP and the GP has been included in the review criteria both for concept documents and fully-developed project documents. The proposal template was revised as well, to include sections requesting demonstration of compliance of the project/programme with the ESP and the GP.

6. At its seventeenth meeting, the Board decided (Decision B.17/7) to approve "Instructions for preparing a request for project or programme funding from the Adaptation Fund", contained in the Annex to document AFB/PPRC.8/4, which further outlines applicable review criteria for both

concepts and fully-developed proposals. The latest version of this document was launched in conjunction with the revision of the Operational Policies and Guidelines in November 2013.

7. Based on the Board Decision B.9/2, the first call for project and programme proposals was issued and an invitation letter to eligible Parties to submit project and programme proposals to the Fund was sent out on April 8, 2010.

8. According to the Board Decision B.12/10, a project or programme proposal needs to be received by the secretariat no less than nine weeks before a Board meeting, in order to be considered by the Board in that meeting.

9. The following fully-developed project document titled “Increasing the Adaptation Capacity and Resilience of Rural Communities to Climate Change in the Central African Republic” was submitted for Central African Republic by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which is a Multilateral Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund.

10. This is the fourth submission of the fully-developed project proposal using the one-step submission process.

11. It was first submitted as fully-developed project in the thirty-eighth meeting and the Board decided:

(a) To not approve the fully developed project proposal, as supplemented by the clarification responses provided by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to the request made by the technical review;

(b) To suggest that IFAD reformulate the proposal taking into account the observations in the review sheet annexed to the notification of the Board’s decision, as well as the following issues:

- (i) The proposal should provide more details and quantitative estimations of the economic, social and environmental benefits of the project;*
- (ii) The proposal should provide more details on the policy priorities related to the project and on the strengthening of the collaboration with research institutions for the selection of the new varieties;*
- (iii) The proponent should provide a more in-depth analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed adaptation measures;*
- (iv) The proposal should include an improved analysis and justification of the environmental and social risks and ensure full compliance with all the requirements under the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund;*

(v) The budget and disbursement schedules should be revised to ensure that there are no discrepancies;

(c) To request IFAD to transmit the observations under subparagraph (b) to the Government of the Central African Republic.

(Decision B.38/11)

12. It was later resubmitted twice, as a fully-developed proposal, in the intersessional period between the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth meetings of the Board and in the thirty-ninth meeting of the Board, but the submissions were withdrawn by the implementing entity after receiving an initial technical review and were therefore not submitted for consideration by the PPRC.

13. The current submission was received by the secretariat in time to be considered in the thirty-ninth Board meeting. The secretariat carried out a technical review of the project proposal, assigned it the diary number AF00000278, and completed a review sheet.

14. In accordance with a request to the secretariat made by the Board in its 10th meeting, the secretariat shared this review sheet with IFAD and offered it the opportunity of providing responses before the review sheet was sent to the PPRC.

15. The secretariat is submitting to the PPRC the summary and, pursuant to decision B.17/15, the final technical review of the project, both prepared by the secretariat, along with the final submission of the proposal in the following section. In accordance with decision B.25.15, the proposal is submitted with changes between the initial submission and the revised version highlighted.



ADAPTATION FUND

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Regular Size Full Proposal

Country/Region: Central African Republic
Project Title: Increasing the Adaptation Capacity and Resilience of Rural Communities to Climate Change in the Central African Republic
Thematic Focal Area: Agriculture
Implementing Entity: International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
Executing Entities: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
AF Project ID: AF00000278
IE Project ID: **Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars):** 10,000,000
Reviewer and contact person: Imèn Meliane **Co-reviewer(s):** Saliha Dobardzic
IE Contact Person:

Technical Summary

The project “Increasing the Adaptation Capacity and Resilience of Rural Communities to Climate Change in the Central African Republic” has a main goal to reduce the direct effects of climate change on 20,000 direct and 119,000 indirect beneficiaries, of which 50 percent will be women and 30% youth in rural communities. The project has additional specific objectives that are:

- to provide alternative livelihoods for youth and women organizations;
- to improve resilient rural transportation and water Infrastructures;
- to strengthen the institutional capacities of government agencies to effectively carry out their respective mandates in support of smallholder farmers and cooperatives.

This goal and specific objectives will be achieved through the three components below:

Component 1: Climate resilient agricultural production and post-harvest measures combined with livelihood diversification (USD 5,367,900);

Component 2: Climate resilient rural transportation and water infrastructure (USD 2,729,282);

Component 3: Institutional capacity-building, policy engagement and knowledge management (USD 938,691).

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| | <p><u>Requested financing overview:</u> Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 180,717 Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 9,216,590 Implementing Fee: USD 783,410 Financing Requested: USD 10,000,000</p> <p>The initial technical review raised several issues related to quantification of the project benefits and beneficiaries with due consideration to gender/ vulnerable groups aspects, inclusion of vulnerable groups/ gender considerations in the consultation process, and compliance with the Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy, as discussed in the Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs).</p> <p>The final technical review finds that the proposal has not addressed most of the CRs and CARs requests. Namely, the following issues remain: quantification of the project benefits and beneficiaries, inclusion of vulnerable groups in the consultation process, and compliance with the Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy.</p> |
| Date: | February 29, 2023 |

| Review Criteria | Questions | Comments Initial Technical Review | Comments Final Technical Review |
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| Country Eligibility | 1. Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol or the Paris Agreement? | Yes. | - |
| | 2. Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change? | Yes. The Central African Republic (CAR) is vulnerable to climate effects and impacts as it has experienced the more frequent and intense extreme rainfall events, prolonged dry periods and rising temperatures among others. The above trends are expected to continue based on related climate change projection models. | - |

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| Project Eligibility | 1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme? | Yes. As per the endorsement letter dated 7 October 2021. | - |
| | 2. Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than One hundred (100) pages for the fully-developed project document, and one hundred (100) pages for its annexes? | No. The main proposal document amounts to 100 pages, but the annexes exceed 170 pages. CAR1: Please reduce the length of the annexes to be within the 100 page limit. The annex included is the ESMF for the IFAD baseline investment and it is in French. It does not fully comply with the AF requirements. Furthermore, information that is not necessarily required for an AF proposal can be taken out. CAR2: Please ensure that the annexes contain the information required for an Adaptation Fund Proposal as per the Fund's OPG. In addition, both the main proposal and its annexes need to be in English. | CAR1: Not cleared. The clean version of the revised proposal is 233 pages. CAR2: Not cleared. The ESMF has been included in English but still does not comply with the AF requirements. Please see CAR7 and CAR8. |
| | 3. Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate | Yes. The project proposes a set of interventions to enhance the production and resilience of key crops in the country, namely: rice, Maize and Cassava, to diversify incomes of farmers through supporting new income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish farming along the river basin, as well as to climate-proof infrastructure for water and rural transportation. | - |

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| | change and build in climate resilience? | | |
| | <p>4. Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p> | <p>Not Cleared.</p> <p>The proposal provides a general description of the economic, social and environmental benefits that the project is supposed to deliver. However, the proposal only provides quantitative estimates for economic benefits related to outcomes only (outcome 1.1 and outcome 2).</p> <p>Para 127 states that no further benefit analysis will be conducted at this point but that the PMU will ensure that the benefits listed are documented.</p> <p>Please note that a fully-developed proposal needs to provide quantified estimates for the benefits in all three areas (economic, social and environmental).</p> <p>The IE response sheet states that the attached ESMF attached as an Annex contains the information. Please note that all essential information should be contained within the text of the main proposal. Please ensure that the relevant information is contained in section B of Part II relative to the economic, environmental and social benefits.</p> <p>CR1: Please provide better quantitative estimates for all three categories of benefits. Such estimates can be derived as approximations from studies or similar projects in other countries. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For economic benefits, please provide estimates of the household income increases that would be expected as a result of the project activities. - For environmental benefits, some of the benefits described in the Table under para 117 are not | <p>CR1: Not cleared.</p> <p>The revised proposal does not include quantitative estimates of the project benefits.</p> <p>CR2: Not cleared.</p> <p>The revised proposal does not include information on the particular benefits provided by the project to the marginalized and vulnerable groups and indigenous communities.</p> <p>CAR3: Not cleared.</p> <p>A gender assessment and action plan are included in Annex 7, however these are not in line with the Fund's Gender Policy. The gender assessment is very brief and does not contain the relevant information needed for a fully-developed proposal. It is not clear how the actions contained in gender action plan would address the main challenges highlighted in the assessment.</p> <p>Please refer to the guidance document for Implementing Entities on compliance with the Adaptation Fund gender policy –</p> |

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| | | <p>environmental benefits (e.g., Extension and infrastructure rehabilitation and construction including drainage systems) please provide improved and more accurate descriptions and estimates of the environmental benefits of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Similarly, for social benefits, some of the benefits are not well described or do not correspond to social benefits. Please provide as a minimum the number of estimated direct beneficiaries for each of the outcomes, segregated by gender where possible. <p>The proposal provides information on beneficiaries and target groups, which include “marginalised and vulnerable less advantaged groups include people living with HIV/AIDS, single mothers, people with disabilities, the elderly, widows and widowers, and indigenous peoples (M’bororo Fulani and the Aka Pygmies)” (para 103, pg 65); however, the proposal does not expand on how the project will benefit these groups and meet their needs. The proposal only highlights specific benefits for women and youth (para 92).</p> <p>CR2: Please clearly outline the particular benefits provided by the project to the marginalized and vulnerable groups and indigenous communities that have been identified in the target areas (i.e. people living with HIV/AIDS, single mothers, people with disabilities, the elderly, widows and widowers, and indigenous peoples (M’bororo Fulani and the Aka Pygmies) as per);.</p> <p>In addition, while the proposal makes references that a gender assessment and a gender action plan that have been developed and are attached (e.g., para 129, para 155), these documents are not included as</p> | <p>https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/AF_GenderGuidanceDocument_Final_15Aug-2022_clean_16Aug-clean-3.pdf</p> |
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| | | <p>attachments in the submitted proposal document (Noting that the ESMF attached in French does not include a section on gender assessment or action plan).</p> <p>CAR3: Please include a gender assessment and gender action plan in English, as annexes to the proposal.</p> | |
| | 5. Is the project / programme cost effective? | <p>Yes, it seems that the project could be cost effective.</p> <p>The proposal provides a logical explanation of the selected scope and approach with a description of alternative options to the proposed measures. It also provides elements for assessing the cost-effectiveness from a sustainability point of view.</p> <p>Quantitative estimates are lacking. Nevertheless, based on the description of the project activities and the alternative options, the budget and the current and forecast situation, it is reasonable to assume that the project will be overall cost effective.</p> | - |
| | 6. Is the project / programme consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national | <p>Yes.</p> <p>The proposal describes the project's alignment with the SDGs, NAP, NDC, National recovery and peacebuilding plan and national water policy.</p> | - |

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| | communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments? | | |
| | <p>7. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?</p> | <p>Partially.</p> <p>The proposal describes key elements of laws and regulations that relate to some principles of the Fund's Environmental Social Policy (ESP). However, it does not outline how the project will comply with them in terms of the specific steps or actions that the project will take to ensure compliance with the relevant provisions of these laws and standards.</p> <p>Moreover, the project contemplates a number of infrastructure related activities that may require permits and following specific technical standards: e.g., climate-proofed construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and sanitation; the construction of culverts that enable IVS drainage; potential reinforcement of bridges against increased peak fluvial discharges. There's no indication as to requirement for Environmental Impact Assessments.</p> <p>In its response sheet the proponent argues that <i>"CAR is a post-conflict country trying to recover from a protracted war with pockets of violence every now and then in various parts of the country. The country does not currently have most of the details the reviewer seeks for. The details in the proposal already capture what is obtainable in the country with regards to laws, policies and standards."</i></p> <p>CAR4: Please specify if any of the project activities, especially the infrastructure related ones, will require</p> | <p>CAR4: Not cleared.</p> <p>The information provided on page 46 is insufficient and does not state in a logical manner how the project will ensure the authorization or clearance needed and how it would be granted for the project. As this stage of the project, the environmental and social risk and impact assessment should provide enough information to further inform this step.</p> <p>CAR5: Not cleared.</p> <p>Not addressed in the revised proposal.</p> |

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| | | <p>an Environmental Impact Assessment, and state in a logical manner how the project will ensure the authorization/clearance needed and how it would be granted for the project.</p> <p>CAR5: For the infrastructure activities, if there are no specific building codes, please state so in the proposal. Please also add in the proposal the special circumstances of the CAR as a post-conflict country that don't enable acquiring the details normally required in the proposal.</p> | |
| | 8. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources? | <p>Not Clear.</p> <p>Table 13 titled "<i>Project Synergies with other Projects</i>" provides information on other relevant projects that the proposed project could build synergies with and justifies the lack of duplication. A process for coordination with relevant project is outlined in general terms.</p> <p>In this resubmission, the project proposal adds that "<i>this project is fully aligned with the IFAD baseline project PRAPAM which is also investing in productivity enhancement and rural infrastructure.</i>" However, this IFAD project is not included in the list.</p> <p>CR3: Please include past and ongoing IFAD investments and project in Table 13 and clearly demonstrate lack of duplication, as well as outline with specificity the areas of synergies and scaling up.</p> | <p>CR3: Cleared.</p> <p>As per the additional information provided on page 53.</p> |
| | 9. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to | <p>Yes.</p> <p>Component 3 of the project includes the design and implementation of a Knowledge Management (KM) plan, which involves capturing, documenting and disseminating lessons learned from the project activities both at the local and institutional levels. In particular, the project will establish a knowledge platform on climate</p> | - |

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| | capture and feedback lessons? | risks and climate change adaptation activities to enhance experience sharing. | |
| | 10. Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund? | <p>Yes.</p> <p>The proposal states that a consultation was carried out as per the requirements of the Fund. Annexes 9 and 10 provide lists of people that were consulted; Annex 7 provides a summary of the consultations with specification of the target group consulted including women and youth. Table 15 summarises the concerns raised.</p> <p>While the proposal includes specific references to indigenous groups, there is no evidence of consultation with these groups.</p> <p>CAR6: Please confirm that the indigenous groups present in the target areas were consulted and outline their specific feedback and how it was integrated in the proposal.</p> | <p>CAR6: Not cleared.</p> <p>No changes were made to the proposal. Annexes 9 and 10 on the stakeholder consultations do not provide such information.</p> |
| | 11. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning? | <p>Yes.</p> <p>The proposal provides an articulation of AF funding request including with/without funding scenarios.</p> | - |
| | 12. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework? | <p>Yes.</p> <p>Table 21 outlines the alignment of the project with the AF's results framework.</p> | - |
| | 13. Has the sustainability of | Unclear. | <p>CR4: Not cleared.</p> <p>No changed were made to the proposal.</p> |

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| | <p>the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?</p> | <p>The project proposal states that the sustainability of the project outcomes will be supported mainly through emphasizing active participation of communities in the implementation and management of project interventions, awareness raising and institutional and technical capacity and coordination, and through integrating these models into national budgets or new investments for replication and scaling up.</p> <p>However, it is still unclear how the project will ensure the sustainability of the infrastructure developed under the project, in particular how the maintenance of this infrastructure would be financed once the project ends, and who would be responsible for it.</p> <p>The proposal states that <i>“With regards to water infrastructure, the project will build the water users organizations on sustainable and well-managed infrastructure by communities and Farmers Organizations with participation of women in decision making processes and clear operation and maintenance arrangements and responsibilities for large and complex infrastructure.”</i></p> <p>It is hard to conceive how communities, water-users and farmers organizations can take responsibilities for the large and complex infrastructure.</p> <p>The little detail provided in the proposal (Support to districts for development of Feeder Roads Maintenance Plans; Support to Farmer- based Organizations; Empowered and autonomous farmers’ organizations at all levels that build the communities’ sense of ownership and their operation and maintenance capacity) does not really explain how the maintenance needs would be financed and managed in the future.</p> | |
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| | | <p>CR4: Please further clarify how future operation, maintenance and scaling up of project activities will be financed and sustained after the project ends, including estimates roles and responsibilities.</p> | |
| | <p>14. Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p> | <p>Partially.</p> <p>The overview of the environmental and social risk assessment is presented in section K in Table 16. However</p> <p>The proposal does not contain a detailed an environmental and social impact assessment that should have been carried out commensurate to the risks. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) provided in the annex is in French, does not align with the Adaptation Fund's Policy and does not provide the required environmental and social impact assessment. Also, no gender assessment and Action plan are included in the proposal. In addition, the proposal doesn't state the risk category of the project in compliance with the Adaptation Fund's policy. Rather <i>"The project is rated as a 'category B' project according to IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)"</i></p> <p>CAR7: Please include the Environmental and Social risk and Impact Assessment with a detailed analysis and substantiation of the risk findings for all principles, to achieve full compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund.</p> <p>CAR8: The proposal should state the category in which the screening process has classified the project/programme. (Category A, B or C). Please also</p> | <p>CAR7: Not cleared.</p> <p>The ESMF in annex presents an environmental and social risk and impact assessment and management plan, but the analysis is for the PRAPAM project rather than the AF project. The project components as described in para 125-129 of the ESMF do not correspond to the ones of the AF project.</p> <p>CAR8: Not cleared.</p> <p>The proposal still mentions that "The project is rated as a 'category B' project according to IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)" (para 205, page 82). In addition, this statement is based on the ESMF - which is for the PRAPAM project and not the AF project (please refer to CAR7 above).</p> |

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| | | <p>ensure that these categories reflect AF ESP and not the IE policy.</p> <p>Please see CAR3 on the need for a gender assessment and a gender action plan.</p> | |
| Resource Availability | 1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country? | Yes. | - |
| | 2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee? | Yes. | - |
| | 3. Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)? | Yes. | - |

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| Eligibility of IE | 1. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board? | Yes. | - |
| Implementation Arrangements | 1. Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund? | Yes. The proposal describes the implementation arrangements and include a description of the roles and responsibilities of the implementing entity and the executing entity with mentions of gender expertise | - |
| | 2. Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management? | Largely, yes. Table 17 provides an overview of financial and programme management risks as well as several measures to mitigate them. However, risks related to potential conflicts are not mentioned. In the response sheet, the proponents suggest that the <i>“risks related to potential conflicts that may delay the project implementations well as risks related to the COVID-19 pandemic have been considered and being mitigated by the IFAD Baseline project, PRAPAM.”</i> While that may be the case, the AF project proposal should clearly include such risks and possible mitigation actions. | CR5: Not cleared. There are no changes made to the proposal and no comments in the response sheet. |

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| | | CR5: Please consider the risks related to potential conflicts that may delay project implementation and propose adequate mitigation actions. | |
| | 3. Are there measures in place for the management of for environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund? | <p>Unclear.</p> <p>Table 19 provides a summary ESMP, which lacks details normally required for compliance with the Fund's ESP.</p> <p>No detailed ESMP is included. An ESMF has been attached as an annex in French; however, it is done for the IFAD baseline investment and does not comply with the Fund's ESP.</p> <p>CAR9: Please amend the ESMP to be in full compliance with the Fund's ESP and GP and in English. Please refer to CAR7 and CAR8 above.</p> <p>Please note that the ESMP should be in English and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clear roles and responsibilities for its implementation; - opportunities for consultation and adaptive management; - budget provisions, as needed, for its implementation (these need to be reflected in the budget table and in the M&E plan); - clear monitoring and evaluation arrangements for ESP compliance; - clear arrangements for the IE to supervise executing entities for implementation of ESMP. | <p>CAR9: Not cleared.</p> <p>Please refer to CAR7 and CAR8 above.</p> |
| | 4. Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included? | <p>Yes.</p> <p>Table 25 presents the breakdown of the IE fee.</p> | - |

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| | 5. Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included? | <p>No.</p> <p>The proposal does not include a breakdown of the execution costs. Table 22 (detailed budget) has the following note on the execution costs. "Recruitment of the Climate Change Adaptation Specialist. Cost includes % of staff salaries, advert and travel cost for recruitment." The same statement is repeated in the IE response sheet.</p> <p>CAR10: Please provide a detailed breakdown of these execution costs in a stand-alone table.</p> | <p>CAR10: Not cleared.</p> <p>A breakdown of the execution costs is provided in the revised Table 22 (detailed budget). However, the sum of the items under execution costs is much higher than the execution costs value in the table.</p> |
| | 6. Is a detailed budget including budget notes included? | <p>Yes.</p> <p>The proposal includes a detailed budget with budget notes indicating the break-down of costs at the activity level (Table 22).</p> | - |
| | 7. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-disaggregated data, targets and indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund? | <p>Partially.</p> <p>M&E arrangements are defined in section D of Part III including a table on page 126 with a breakdown of the budget that is included in output 3. Please note that costs for M&E are to be covered by the IE fee and the execution costs. The M&E plan does not contain reference to how it will address the management of the environmental and social risks identified.</p> <p>CAR11: Please include a more detailed budgeted M&E plan that is compliant with the AF M&E guidelines and with the Gender Policy. The total budget for M&E should include details of provisions for mid-term and terminal evaluations and other key milestones, as well as addressing Environmental and social risks.</p> | <p>CAR11: Not cleared.</p> <p>The revised proposal includes a budget table that does not include necessary details and provisions such as mid-term and terminal evaluations or addressing environmental and social risks as per the Fund's guidance. In addition, the project M&E costs should be covered by the project IE fees and execution costs and not included as project activity. Please refer to the following guidance: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/generic/costs-and-fees/</p> |

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| | 8. Does the M&E Framework include a breakdown of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function? | <p>Unclear.</p> <p>A breakdown budget for IE fees utilized in the supervision of the M&E function is provided in Table 25. However, the sums that are allocated to M&E form the IE fee do not correspond to what is included in the M&E plan and budget. That are outlined under Section D (Part-III).</p> <p>CR6: Please ensure that the costs of budget breakdown of IE fees for the supervision of M&E function in Table 25 are congruous with what is presented in the M&E plan and budget in PartIII-Section D.</p> | |
| | 9. Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework? | <p>Yes.</p> <p>As per Tables 20 and 21.</p> | - |
| | 10. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included? | <p>Yes.</p> <p>As presented in Table 24.</p> | - |



ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Regular Size Full Proposal

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| Country/Region: | Central African Republic | |
| Project Title: | Increasing the Adaptation Capacity and Resilience of Rural Communities to Climate Change in the Central African Republic | |
| Thematic Focal Area: | Agriculture | |
| Implementing Entity: | International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) | |
| Executing Entities: | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development | |
| AF Project ID: | AF00000278 | |
| IE Project ID: | | Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): 10,000,000 |
| Reviewer and contact person: | Imèn Meliane | Co-reviewer(s): Saliha Dobardzic |
| IE Contact Person: | | |

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| Technical Summary | <p>The project “Increasing the Adaptation Capacity and Resilience of Rural Communities to Climate Change in the Central African Republic” has a main goal to reduce the direct effects of climate change on 20,000 direct and 119,000 indirect beneficiaries, of which 50 percent will be women and 30% youth in rural communities. The project has additional specific objectives that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to provide alternative livelihoods for youth and women organizations; - to improve resilient rural transportation and water Infrastructures; - to strengthen the institutional capacities of government agencies to effectively carry out their respective mandates in support of smallholder farmers and cooperatives. <p>This goal and specific objectives will be achieved through the three components below:</p> <p><u>Component 1:</u> Climate resilient agricultural production and post-harvest measures combined with livelihood diversification (USD 5,367,900);</p> <p><u>Component 2:</u> Climate resilient rural transportation and water infrastructure (USD 2,729,282);</p> <p><u>Component 3:</u> Institutional capacity-building, policy engagement and knowledge management (USD 938,691).</p> |
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| | <p><u>Requested financing overview:</u> Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 180,717 Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 9,216,590 Implementing Fee: USD 783,410 Financing Requested: USD 10,000,000</p> <p>The initial technical review raised several issues related to quantification of the project benefits and beneficiaries with due consideration to gender/ vulnerable groups aspects, inclusion of vulnerable groups/ gender considerations in the consultation process, and compliance with the Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy, as discussed in the Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs).</p> |
| Date: | January 30, 2023 |

| Review Criteria | Questions | Comments | Responses |
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| Country Eligibility | 1. Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol or the Paris Agreement? | Yes. | |
| | 2. Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change? | Yes. The Central African Republic (CAR) is vulnerable to climate effects and impacts as it has experienced the more frequent and intense extreme rainfall events, prolonged dry periods and rising temperatures among others. The above trends are expected to continue based on related climate change projection models. | |

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| Project Eligibility | 1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme? | Yes. As per the endorsement letter dated 7 October 2021. | |
| | 2. Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than One hundred (100) pages for the fully-developed project document, and one hundred (100) pages for its annexes? | No. The main proposal document amounts to 100 pages, but the annexes exceed 170 pages. CAR1: Please reduce the length of the annexes to be within the 100 page limit. The annex included is the ESMF for the IFAD baseline investment and it is in French. It does not fully comply with the AF requirements. Furthermore, information that is not necessarily required for an AF proposal can be taken out. CAR2: Please ensure that the annexes contain the information required for an Adaptation Fund Proposal as per the Fund's OPG. In addition, both the main proposal and its annexes need to be in English. | Annexes in English and number of pages reduced |
| | 3. Does the project / programme support | Yes. | |

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| | concrete adaptation actions to assist the country in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience? | The project proposes a set of interventions to enhance the production and resilience of key crops in the country, namely: rice, Maize and Kassava, to diversify incomes of farmers through supporting new income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish farming along the river basin, as well as to climate-proof infrastructure for water and rural transportation. | |
| | 4. Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund? | <p>Not Cleared.</p> <p>The proposal provides a general description of the economic, social and environmental benefits that the project is supposed to deliver. However, the proposal only provides quantitative estimates for economic benefits related to outcomes only (outcome 1.1 and outcome 2).</p> <p>Para 127 states that no further benefit analysis will be conducted at this point but that the PMU will ensure that the benefits listed are documented.</p> <p>Please note that a fully-developed proposal needs to provide quantified estimates</p> | Done, in addition to the gender assessment/ gender action plan, included as annex |

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| | | <p>for the benefits in all three areas (economic, social and environmental).</p> <p>The IE response sheet states that the attached ESMF attached as an Annex contains the information. Please note that all essential information should be contained within the text of the main proposal. Please ensure that the relevant information is contained in section B of Part II relative to the economic, environmental and social benefits.</p> <p>CR1: Please provide better quantitative estimates for all three categories of benefits. Such estimates can be derived as approximations from studies or similar projects in other countries. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For economic benefits, please provide estimates of the household income increases that would be expected as a result of the project activities. - For environmental benefits, some of the benefits described in the Table under para | |
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| | | <p>117 are not environmental benefits (e.g., Extension and infrastructure rehabilitation and construction including drainage systems) please provide improved and more accurate descriptions and estimates of the environmental benefits of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Similarly, for social benefits, some of the benefits are not well described or do not correspond to social benefits. Please provide as a minimum the number of estimated direct beneficiaries for each of the outcomes, segregated by gender where possible. <p>The proposal provides information on beneficiaries and target groups, which include “marginalised and vulnerable less advantaged groups include people living with HIV/AIDS, single mothers, people with disabilities, the elderly, widows and widowers, and</p> | |
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| | | <p>indigenous peoples (M'bororo Fulani and the Aka Pygmies)" (para 103, pg 65); however, the proposal does not expand on how the project will benefit these groups and meet their needs. The proposal only highlights specific benefits for women and youth (para 92).</p> <p>CR2: Please clearly outline the particular benefits provided by the project to the marginalized and vulnerable groups and indigenous communities that have been identified in the target areas (i.e. people living with HIV/AIDS, single mothers, people with disabilities, the elderly, widows and widowers, and indigenous peoples (M'bororo Fulani and the Aka Pygmies) as per);.</p> <p>In addition, while the proposal makes references that a gender assessment and a gender action plan that have been developed and are attached (e.g., para 129, para 155), these documents are not included as attachments in the submitted proposal document (Noting that the ESMF attached in French does not include a section on</p> | |
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| | | <p>gender assessment or action plan).</p> <p>CAR3: Please include a gender assessment and gender action plan in English, as annexes to the proposal.</p> | |
| | <p>5. Is the project / programme cost effective?</p> | <p>Yes, it seems that the project could be cost effective.</p> <p>The proposal provides a logical explanation of the selected scope and approach with a description of alternative options to the proposed measures. It also provides elements for assessing the cost-effectiveness from a sustainability point of view.</p> <p>Quantitative estimates are lacking. Nevertheless, based on the description of the project activities and the alternative options, the budget and the current and forecast situation, it is reasonable to assume that the project will be overall cost effective.</p> | |
| | <p>6. Is the project / programme consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, national or</p> | <p>Yes.</p> <p>The proposal describes the project's alignment with the SDGs, NAP, NDC, National</p> | |

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| | sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments? | recovery and peacebuilding plan and national water policy. | |
| | 7. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund? | <p>Partially.</p> <p>The proposal describes key elements of laws and regulations that relate to some principles of the Fund's Environmental Social Policy (ESP). However, it does not outline how the project will comply with them in terms of the specific steps or actions that the project will take to ensure compliance with the relevant provisions of these laws and standards.</p> <p>Moreover, the project contemplates a number of infrastructure related activities that may require permits and following specific technical standards: e.g., climate-proofed construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and sanitation; the construction of culverts that enable IVS drainage; potential reinforcement of bridges</p> | <p>Cleared.</p> <p>Based on the analysis conducted for the design, the project meet relevant national technical standards, and is in compliance with the AF' ESP.</p> <p>See table 12 where activities requiring an ESIA have been specified, plus the process to request clearance before construction starts.</p> <p>Law on spatial planning policy has been added, to demonstrate how the protection of the environment is a priority. See also Law No 07/018 and Order No C5/MEEDD/DIRCAB.</p> <p>Specified in para 77 (p34) that the type of infrastructure (Output 2.1) will depend on the ESIA outcome.</p> |

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| | | <p>against increased peak fluvial discharges. There's no indication as to requirement for Environmental Impact Assessments.</p> <p>In its response sheet the proponent argues that <i>"CAR is a post-conflict country trying to recover from a protracted war with pockets of violence every now and then in various parts of the country. The country does not currently have most of the details the reviewer seeks for. The details in the proposal already capture what is obtainable in the country with regards to laws, policies and standards."</i></p> <p>CAR4: Please specify if any of the project activities, especially the infrastructure related ones, will require an Environmental Impact Assessment, and state in a logical manner how the project will ensure the authorization/clearance needed and how it would be granted for the project.</p> <p>CAR5: For the infrastructure activities, if there are no specific building codes, please state so in the</p> | |
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| | | proposal. Please also add in the proposal the special circumstances of the CAR as a post-conflict country that don't enable acquiring the details normally required in the proposal. | |
| | 8. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources? | <p>Not Clear.</p> <p>Table 13 titled "<i>Project Synergies with other Projects</i>" provides information on other relevant projects that the proposed project could build synergies with and justifies the lack of duplication. A process for coordination with relevant project is outlined in general terms.</p> <p>In this resubmission, the project proposal adds that "<i>this project is fully aligned with the IFAD baseline project PRAPAM which is also investing in productivity enhancement and rural infrastructure.</i>" However, this IFAD project is not included in the list.</p> <p>CR3: Please include past and ongoing IFAD investments and project in Table 13 and clearly demonstrate lack of duplication, as well as outline</p> | Done and table 13 updated to include IFAD projects |

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| | | with specificity the areas of synergies and scaling up. | |
| | 9. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons? | Yes. Component 3 of the project includes the design and implementation of a Knowledge Management (KM) plan, which involves capturing, documenting and disseminating lessons learned from the project activities both at the local and institutional levels. In particular, the project will establish a knowledge platform on climate risks and climate change adaptation activities to enhance experience sharing. | |
| | 10. Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund? | Yes. The proposal states that a consultation was carried out as per the requirements of the Fund. Annexes 9 and 10 provide lists of people that were consulted; Annex 7 provides a summary of the consultations with specification of the target group consulted including women and youth. Table 15 | The annex 7 on stakeholder consultations provide detailed information in this regard |

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| | | <p>summarises the concerns raised.</p> <p>While the proposal includes specific references to indigenous groups, there is no evidence of consultation with these groups.</p> <p>CAR6: Please confirm that the indigenous groups present in the target areas were consulted and outline their specific feedback and how it was integrated in the proposal.</p> | |
| | 11. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning? | <p>Yes.</p> <p>The proposal provides an articulation of AF funding request including with/without funding scenarios.</p> | |
| | 12. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework? | <p>Yes.</p> <p>Table 21 outlines the alignment of the project with the AF's results framework.</p> | |
| | 13. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project? | <p>Unclear.</p> <p>The project proposal states that the sustainability of the project outcomes will be supported mainly through emphasizing active participation of communities in</p> | |

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| | | <p>the implementation and management of project interventions, awareness raising and institutional and technical capacity and coordination, and through integrating these models into national budgets or new investments for replication and scaling up.</p> <p>However, it is still unclear how the project will ensure the sustainability of the infrastructure developed under the project, in particular how the maintenance of this infrastructure would be financed once the project ends, and who would be responsible for it.</p> <p>The proposal states that “<i>With regards to water infrastructure, the project will build the water users organizations on sustainable and well-managed infrastructure by communities and Farmers Organizations with participation of women in decision making processes and clear operation and maintenance arrangements and responsibilities for large and complex infrastructure.</i>”</p> | |
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| | | <p>It is hard to conceive how communities, water-users and farmers organizations can take responsibilities for the large and complex infrastructure.</p> <p>The little detail provided in the proposal (Support to districts for development of Feeder Roads Maintenance Plans; Support to Farmer- based Organizations; Empowered and autonomous farmers' organizations at all levels that build the communities' sense of ownership and their operation and maintenance capacity) does not really explain how the maintenance needs would be financed and managed in the future.</p> <p>CR4: Please further clarify how future operation, maintenance and scaling up of project activities will be financed and sustained after the project ends, including estimates roles and responsibilities.</p> | |
| | 14. Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental and | <p>Partially.</p> <p>The overview of the environmental and social risk</p> | <p>Done.</p> <p>The ESMF provided in the annex is for PRAPAM, the baseline project</p> |

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| | <p>social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p> | <p>assessment is presented in section K in Table 16. However</p> <p>The proposal does not contain a detailed an environmental and social impact assessment that should have been carried out commensurate to the risks. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) provided in the annex is in French, does not align with the Adaptation Fund's Policy and does not provide the required environmental and social impact assessment. Also, no gender assessment and Action plan are included in the proposal. In addition, the proposal doesn't state the risk category of the project in compliance with the Adaptation Fund's policy. Rather "<i>The project is rated as a 'category B' project according to IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)</i>"</p> <p>CAR7: Please include the Environmental and Social risk and Impact Assessment with a detailed analysis and substantiation of the risk</p> | <p>CAR7: addressed in table 16, with detailed analysis for all of the AF's principles. Part III, Table 19 presents the Environmental Management Plan, with related AF's 15 principles</p> <p>CAR8: Category has been specified under section K, para 154. It says that "based on the AF ESPs, the risk classification for the project is B, due to the fact that it's expected to generate positive social and environmental impact with limited risks."</p> <p>The project is fully aligned with the IFAD baseline project PRAPAM, also investing in productivity enhancement and rural infrastructure. Therefore the target areas are the same, as they were selected during PRAPAM's design. The ESMF provided in annex define the potential impacts of the project and the mitigation measures to implement accordingly.</p> |
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| | | <p>findings for all principles, to achieve full compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund.</p> <p>CAR8: The proposal should state the category in which the screening process has classified the project/programme. (Category A, B or C). Please also ensure that these categories reflect AF ESP and not the IE policy.</p> <p>Please see CAR3 on the need for a gender assessment and a gender action plan.</p> | |
| Resource Availability | 1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country? | Yes. | |
| | 2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee? | Yes. | |
| | 3. Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or | Yes. | |

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| | below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)? | | |
| Eligibility of IE | 1. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board? | Yes. | |
| Implementation Arrangements | 1. Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund? | Yes. The proposal describes the implementation arrangements and include a description of the roles and responsibilities of the implementing entity and the executing entity with mentions of gender expertise | |
| | 2. Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management? | Largely, yes. Table 17 provides an overview of financial and programme management risks as well as several measures to mitigate them. However, risks related to potential conflicts are not mentioned. In the response sheet, the proponents suggest that the <i>“risks related to potential</i> | |

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| | | <p><i>conflicts that may delay the project implementations well as risks related to the COVID-19 pandemic have been considered and being mitigated by the IFAD Baseline project, PRAPAM.”</i></p> <p>While that may be the case, the AF project proposal should clearly include such risks and possible mitigation actions.</p> <p>CR5: Please consider the risks related to potential conflicts that may delay project implementation and propose adequate mitigation actions.</p> | |
| | <p>3. Are there measures in place for the management of for environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p> | <p>Unclear.</p> <p>Table 19 provides a summary ESMP, which lacks details normally required for compliance with the Fund’s ESP.</p> <p>No detailed ESMP is included. An ESMF has been attached as an annex in French; however, it is done for the IFAD baseline investment and does not comply with the Fund’s ESP.</p> <p>CAR9: Please amend the ESMP to be in full compliance</p> | <p>CAR9: the ESMP has been translated to English</p> <p>All the 15 principles of the Fund’s ESP have been covered through the impact identified. Furthermore individual ESIA will be conducted with ESMP before the implementation of sub-projects by services providers.</p> |

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| | | <p>with the Fund's ESP and GP and in English. Please refer to CAR7 and CAR8 above.</p> <p>Please note that the ESMP should be in English and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clear roles and responsibilities for its implementation; - opportunities for consultation and adaptive management; - budget provisions, as needed, for its implementation (these need to be reflected in the budget table and in the M&E plan); - clear monitoring and evaluation arrangements for ESP compliance; - clear arrangements for the IE to supervise executing entities for implementation of ESMP. | |
| | 4. Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included? | <p>Yes.</p> <p>Table 25 presents the breakdown of the IE fee.</p> | |
| | 5. Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included? | <p>No.</p> <p>The proposal does not include a breakdown of the execution costs. Table 22 (detailed budget) has the following note</p> | Done |

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| | | <p>on the execution costs. “Recruitment of the Climate Change Adaptation Specialist. Cost includes % of staff salaries, advert and travel cost for recruitment.” The same statement is repeated in the IE response sheet.</p> <p>CAR10: Please provide a detailed breakdown of these execution costs in a stand-alone table.</p> | |
| | 6. Is a detailed budget including budget notes included? | <p>Yes.</p> <p>The proposal includes a detailed budget with budget notes indicating the breakdown of costs at the activity level (Table 22).</p> | |
| | 7. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-disaggregated data, targets and indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund? | <p>Partially.</p> <p>M&E arrangements are defined in section D of Part III including a table on page 126 with a breakdown of the budget that is included in output 3. Please note that costs for M&E are to be covered by the IE fee and the execution costs. The M&E plan does not contain reference to how it will address the management of</p> | Correction in table 22 |

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| | | <p>the environmental and social risks identified.</p> <p>CAR11: Please include a more detailed budgeted M&E plan that is compliant with the AF M&E guidelines and with the Gender Policy. The total budget for M&E should include details of provisions for mid-term and terminal evaluations and other key milestones, as well as addressing Environmental and social risks.</p> | |
| | <p>8. Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?</p> | <p>Unclear.</p> <p>A breakdown budget for IE fees utilized in the supervision of the M&E function is provided in Table 25. However, the sums that are allocated to M&E from the IE fee do not correspond to what is included in the M&E plan and budget. That are outlined under Section D (Part-III).</p> <p>CR6: Please ensure that the costs of budget breakdown of IE fees for the supervision of M&E function in Table 25 are congruous with what is presented in the M&E plan and budget in PartIII-Section D.</p> | Done |

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| | 9. Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework? | Yes. As per Tables 20 and 21. | |
| | 10. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included? | Yes. As presented in Table 24. | |



**REQUEST FOR PROJECT
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
1818 H Street NW
MSN P4-400
Washington, D.C., 20433
U.S.A
Fax: +1 (202) 522-3240/5
Email: afbsec@adaptation-fund.org

PROJECT PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

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PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme: INCREASING THE ADAPTATION CAPACITY AND RESILIENCE OF RURAL COMMUNITIES TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Countries: Central African Republic

Thematic Focal Area¹: Food security

Type of Implementing Entity: Multilateral Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity: INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)

Executing Entities: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

Amount of Financing Requested: 10,000,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Letters of Endorsement (LOE) signed for all countries: Yes ☒ No ☐

NOTE: LOEs should be signed by the Designated Authority (DA). The signatory DA must be on file with the Adaptation Fund. To find the DA currently on file check this page: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/designated-authorities>

Stage of Submission:

☒ This proposal has been submitted before including at a different stage (pre-concept, concept, fully-developed proposal)

☐ This is the first submission ever of the proposal at any stage

In case of a resubmission, please indicate the last submission date: 8/8/2022

Please note that fully-developed proposal documents should not exceed 100 pages for the main document, and 100 pages for the annexes.

¹ Thematic areas are: Food security; Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems; Transboundary water management; Innovation in adaptation finance.

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Geography and Environmental Context

1. The Central African Republic, herein CAR, is a landlocked country in Central Africa, located between 2° and 11° latitude north, and 13° and 27° longitude east. It has a total land area of 623,000 km² and shares borders to the north with Chad, to the northeast with Sudan, to the east with South Sudan, in the south by the Congo and Democratic Republic of Congo, and to the west with Cameroon.² The country's terrain consists of a vast peneplain dominated by two mountain ranges at the eastern and western ends. These are joined by a central 'spine', which separates the two principal drainage sources for the country: the Chari-Longue Basin in the north, and Congo Basin in the south. Due to the country's location, CAR has a relatively favorable climate conditions that are primarily hot and humid, characterized by a dry and rainy season. CAR has a high degree of biological diversity and is composed of five large phytogeographic zones, each characterized by a specific fauna: the Guinean forest zone of dense humid forests in the south; the Sudano-Ubangian zone, sheltering dense semi-humid, as well as open and dry forests; the Sudano-Guinean and Sudano-Saharan zones, composed of various types of savannahs; and the Sahelian zone, consisting of steppes in the north.³ The country is endowed with rich agricultural lands and enormous natural resources, such as wood, gold, and diamonds, the exploitation of which remains rudimentary and artisanal,⁴ however intense poverty, conflict, and a stagnated economy has resulted in CAR ranked 188 out of 189 countries on the UNDP's Human Development Index (2019).⁵
2. The ND-GAIN Index⁶ ranks 182 countries using a score which calculates a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges as well as their readiness to improve resilience. This Index aims to help businesses and the public sector better identify vulnerability and readiness in order to better prioritize investment for more efficient responses to global challenges. Due to a combination of political, geographic, and social factors, Central African Republic is recognized as highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, ranked 181 out of 182 countries in the 2021 ND-GAIN Index. The more vulnerable a country is the lower their score, while the more ready a country is to improve its resilience the higher it will be.
3. CAR has a tropical, humid equatorial climate in the south and a Sahelo-Saharan climate in the north. The country experiences hot, dry winters and mild to hot, wet summers (June to August). Only the northernmost part of the country, near the borders to Chad and Sudan, have a hot semi-arid climate. CAR is a relatively homogenous territory, which receives abundant rainfall. Across the country, annual average temperatures range from 23°C in the south to 26°C in the north. The country's altitude does play a role in temperature variation. Highest temperatures are typically observed in march and the lowest in July during the rainy season.⁷ Two high pressure zones are responsible for the alternation between rainy and dry seasons in CAR. In winter (December to March) the Libyan anticyclone in the north brings dry air to the country together with the north-east wind (Harmattan). In the northern summer, the St. Helena high pressure zone pushes moist air from south-west to north-east across the country, bringing decreasing amounts of rainfall towards the north-east. The dry season is typically from November to February but is longer in the north, and with little to no rainfall from October to April. The rainy season varies in length from over 300 days in the south to about 125 days in the north-east.⁸ CAR has five main regions, with differing climate characteristics. The Guinean forest zone is characterized in the western band, with nine months of rainy season and one dry season. In its eastern band total precipitation is almost everywhere higher than 1,600 mm. This area has the area of largest forest coverage. The Sudano-Ubangian zone occupies a narrow band between Bossembélé and Baboua and a small section of Bambari and Yalinga. The area has semi-humid forests with less coverage. The Sudano-Guinean zone is dominated by savannas and a noticeable deterioration of the rainy season.

² UNDP (2019). Central African Republic — Climate Change Adaptation Overview. URL: <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/explore/middle-africa/central-african-republic>

³ Central African Republic (2016). Nationally-Determined Contributions. URL: https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Central%20African%20Republic%20First/INDC_R%C3%A9publique%20Centrafricaine_EN.pdf

⁴ UNDP (2019). Central African Republic — Climate Change Adaptation Overview. URL: <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/explore/middle-africa/central-african-republic>

⁵ UNDP (2020). Human Development Reports — Human Development Index. URL: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>

⁶ University of Notre Dame (2020). Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative. URL: <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/>

⁷ Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Sustainable Development (2015). Second National Communication to the UNFCCC — Central African Republic. URL: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cafrnc2.pdf>

⁸ GERICs (2015). Climate-Fact-Sheet, Central African Republic

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The Sudano-Sahelian zone extends from Paoua to Ouadda-Djallé, is characterized by relative humidity and more annual sunshine. It is dominated by the country's savanna. And the Sahel zone centers around Birao and is experiences longer dry seasons than rainy seasons, with rainfall less than 700 mm per year.⁹ Climate variability and longer-term change are likely to exacerbate the country's existing vulnerabilities of high poverty rates, food insecurity, political instability and conflict. Food security is of primary concern as the majority of the country's agriculture is rain-fed and produced by small-holder farmers.¹⁰

4. Climate change trends in CAR are expected to increase the risk and intensity of flooding, increase the amount of heavy rainfall received during heavy rainfall events as well as increase the likelihood of aridity water scarcity for some areas affecting agricultural production and productivity, particularly the country's northeast zones. Increased incidence of extreme rainfall may also result in soil erosion and water logging of crops, thus decreasing yields and increasing food insecurity. Increases in temperature is also likely to increase the periods of extreme heat in northern areas. Importantly, higher temperatures and aridity threatens to reduce water storage capacities. This may result in significant economic losses, damage to agricultural lands and infrastructure as well as human casualties.¹¹ Land degradation and soil erosion, exacerbated by recurrent flood adversely impacts agricultural production, disproportionately affecting the livelihoods of the rural poor. The country's underpinning political instability and poverty will further exacerbate these issues with potential to also exacerbate potential for violence and conflict.¹²

Economy, Population and Agriculture

5. The CAR's economy is one of the worlds least developed¹³ and the most fragile country in the World. This is mainly due by the country's history marked by several conflict cycles and disrupted peace building processes. State attempts to impose itself throughout the vast territory are limited by weak capacity and legitimacy, coupled with poor connectivity and lack of basic access, infrastructures deficit gender based violence with more than one million people displaced. The estimated annual per capita income, measured in purchasing power parity, was only US\$805 in 2019. Sparsely populated and landlocked, the nation is overwhelmingly agrarian. The vast bulk of the population engages in subsistence farming and more than 70 percent of the population living in outlying areas. Agriculture accounts for 55 percent of the country's GDP, employs 74 percent of the population (2013) and together with forestry, remains the backbone of the economy. The main food crops include cassava, peanuts, sorghum, millet, maize, sesame and plantains. The principal cash crops for export include cotton, coffee and tobacco. Timber accounts for about 16 percent of export earnings and the diamond industry, nearly 54 percent.
6. The importance of food crops over exported cash crops is illustrated by the fact that the total production of cassava, the staple food of most Central Africans, ranges between 200,000 and 300,000 tons a year, while the production of cotton, the principal cash crop for export, ranges from 25,000 to 45,000 tons a year. Food crops are not exported in large quantities but do constitute the principal cash crops of the country because Central Africans derive far more income from the periodic sale of surplus food crops than from exported cash crops such as cotton or coffee. Many rural and urban women also transform some food crops into alcoholic drinks such as sorghum beer or hard liquor and derive considerable income from the sale of these drinks. Much of the income derived from the sale of foods and alcohol is not "on the books" and thus is not considered when calculating per capita income, which is one reason why official figures for per capita income for the CAR are not accurate. The per capita income in the country is often listed as being around US\$400 a year, one of the lowest in the world, but this figure is based mostly on reported sales of exports and largely ignores the more important but unregistered sale

⁹ Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Sustainable Development (2015). Second National Communication to the UNFCCC — Central African Republic. URL: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cnrc2.pdf>

¹⁰ Central African Republic (2016). Nationally-Determined Contributions. URL: https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Central%20African%20Republic%20First/INDC_R%C3%A9publique%20Centrafricaine_EN.pdf

¹¹ Serge, S.B. et al. (2017). Impacts of Climate change in Central African Republic. Journal of Science and Engineering Technology. 5, pp. 52–63. E-ISSN: 2311-8741/17

¹² IFRC (2019). Central African Republic. URL: <https://www.ifrc.org/what-we-do/disaster-management/responding/ongoing-operations/central-african-republic/>

¹³ https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/lcdr2019_en.pdf

of foods, locally produced alcohol, diamonds, ivory, bushmeat and traditional medicines, for example. The informal economy is more important than the formal economy for most Central Africans¹⁴.

7. Poverty levels remain high and estimates suggest that roughly 71 percent of the population lived below the international poverty line (US\$1.90 per day, in terms of PPP) in 2018. Approximately 643,000 people remain internally displaced, while 575,000 Central African refugees sought shelter in neighbouring countries. It is expected that in 2019, 2.9 million Central Africans - more than half of the country's population - will need humanitarian assistance, with 1.6 million people in acute need. To meet humanitarian needs, on 7 January 2019, the Government of CAR and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) officially launched the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan with a budget of US\$430.7 million.
8. The Central African Republic remains one of the poorest countries in the world and is grappling with numerous human capital challenges that will have devastating consequences for future generations. It ranks near the very bottom of the UN Human Development Index (188 out of 189 countries in December 2018). While the most recent estimates show that poverty affects more than two-thirds of the population, there have been improvements in the provision of key public services in the country's south-western region. Maternal mortality is among the world's highest (882 per 100,000 live births); the extremely high mortality rate for children under five years of age (179 per 1,000) highlights the severity of the health situation.

Table 1: Central African Republic's HDI trends based on consistent time series data and new goalposts

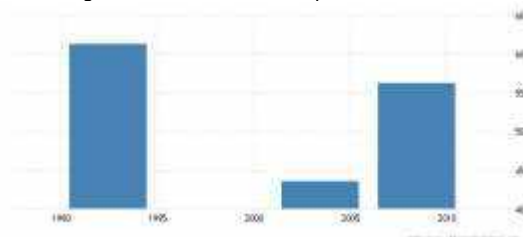
| | Life expectancy at birth | Expected years of schooling | Mean years of schooling | GNI per capita (2011 PPP\$) | HDI value |
|------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1990 | 49.1 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 968 | 0.320 |
| 1995 | 46.5 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 882 | 0.304 |
| 2000 | 44.2 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 839 | 0.307 |
| 2005 | 44.7 | 6.0 | 3.3 | 834 | 0.323 |
| 2010 | 47.3 | 6.8 | 3.6 | 987 | 0.355 |
| 2015 | 50.9 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 706 | 0.362 |
| 2016 | 51.6 | 7.6 | 4.3 | 732 | 0.372 |
| 2017 | 52.2 | 7.6 | 4.3 | 756 | 0.376 |
| 2018 | 52.8 | 7.6 | 4.3 | 777 | 0.381 |

9. The Central African Republic has some of the lowest education and gender equality indicators in the world. Poor quality primary education, the lack of secondary school education for girls and violence against women and girls remain pressing challenges for the country. There were 11,000 reported incidents of violence against women in 2016, 74 percent of which involve children. Average life expectancy is 53 years. High levels of malnutrition exist, with 41 percent of the population suffering from chronic malnutrition (stunting). The fertility rate is high at 6.2 children per woman¹⁵.

¹⁴ https://en.2016wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_the_Central_African_Republic#Agriculture

¹⁵ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/centralafricanrepublic/overview>

Figure 1: Central African Republic - GINI index



Source: Trading Economics, Central African Republic, World Bank, August 2020¹⁶.

10. **Women and youth are particularly prone to poverty.** A gender-based poverty analysis revealed that poverty is more prevalent among rural women above 15 years of age (67 percent) due to their limited access to assets (water, land, fertilizers and equipment) and decent employment opportunities¹⁷. According to the African Development Bank (AfDB) Gender Equality Index, the CAR ranks 40th out of 52 African countries, which indicates that inequalities between men and women are pronounced.

Figure 2: Employment in Agriculture



Source: theGlobalEconomy.com website¹⁸.

11. Food insecurity remains a major concern despite a reduction in the number of people in an emergency phase. According to the latest National Food Security Assessment (ENSA), published in December 2019, 44 percent of the population is severely or moderately food insecure (1,759,000 people). Some 300,000 people, or 6 percent of the population, is severely food insecure. Returnees (72 percent) and the displaced (64 percent) are the most affected by food insecurity.
12. Food insecurity is mainly caused by crop disease, heavy rain and insecurity, which limits access to fields. The price of food staples such as manioc and rice increased by 30 percent and 10 percent respectively compared to last year. According to the Global Hunger Index 2019, the Central African Republic has the worst hunger index in the world¹⁹.
13. According to FEWS NET, in January 2020, the crisis (IPC Phase 3) persists in areas affected by conflict and among households that are affected the most by flooding. The population of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the local population in areas hosting high proportions of IDPs remain among the most

¹⁶ <https://tradingeconomics.com/central-african-republic/gini-index-wh-data.html>

¹⁷ <https://data.unwomen.org/country/central-african-republic>

¹⁸ https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/Central-African-Republic/Employment_in_agriculture/

¹⁹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/central-african-republic/central-african-republic-food-insecurity-dg-echo-ensa-echo-daily#:~:text=Food%20insecurity%20remains%20a%20major,people%20in%20an%20emergency%20phase.&text=Some%20300%20000%20people%2C%20or%206,most%20affected%20by%20food%20insecurity>

food insecure. Despite above-average national crop production levels, food prices remained atypically high in the post-harvest period and humanitarian food assistance levels have declined significantly since November 2019. According to OCHA estimates, the population of IDPs increased by 15 percent from September to December 2019 due to an increase in armed conflict events since November of that year in Alindao (Basse-Kotto), Bria (Haute-Kotto) and Bangui and due to floods at the end of the rainy season. The IDP population increased from 30 to 120 percent in the prefectures of Bangui, Mbomou, Basse-Kotto, Ombella Mpoko and Lobaye.

14. In addition Kaga-Bandoro (Nana-Gribizi) hosted approximately 20,000 IDPs. In contrast, the IDP population in the Vakaga prefecture has declined by 19 percent due to negotiations among community leaders that has helped to re-establish calm conditions. Food access continues to be affected by conflict and insecurity. Violence perpetrated by armed groups continue to limit the movements of populations and their participation in markets in many areas of the country, while conflict between transhumants and farmers periodically occur in Baminui-Bangoran and Ouham. In addition, road checks and high illegal taxes prevent households from profiting from the sale of crops and forest and wildlife products. In the Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture, the closure of the border with Chad continues to limit the inflows of millet and sorghum.
15. Crop production losses due to floods has reduced supply in flood-affected areas and supply to major reference markets such as Bambari and Bangui. Household demand has also risen in areas previously receiving higher levels of food assistance. Reduced supply and increased demand, as well as the high cost of transporting commodities to market have contributed to the rise in staple food prices: the prices of cassava and corn were 60 percent above January 2019 levels in Bangui, Bangassou of Mbomou, Bambari of Ouaka, and Ndélé of Bamingui-Bangoran. In Bria, prices have doubled. The rise in prices is also linked to speculative behaviour by traders²⁰.
16. The Strategy for Rural Development, Agriculture and Food Security (SDRSA) was also adopted in April 2011. According to the vision set out by the SDRSA, by 2025, the country will have a productive, profitable agricultural sector that respects the environment, relies on local initiatives and reduces the gender gap. By generating wealth, it will create the conditions required for the emergence of a dynamic agricultural sector, including employment opportunities, and will contribute to poverty reduction and the achievement of food security.
17. Developed and adopted in December 2015, the 2016-2018 Agricultural Recovery Roadmap has four strategic axes: (i) resilience, sustainable revival of agro-pastoral activities and economic development; (ii) agriculture as a factor of national reconciliation; (iii) professional integration of young people and promotion of their entrepreneurship for the modernization of agriculture, and (iv) agricultural governance and competitiveness of the sector at regional, continental and international level. This roadmap was finally translated into a 2016-2018 Agricultural Regional Development Programme, validated in 2016 and incorporated into the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan 2017-2021 (RCPCA).

Natural Resource Management (NRM)

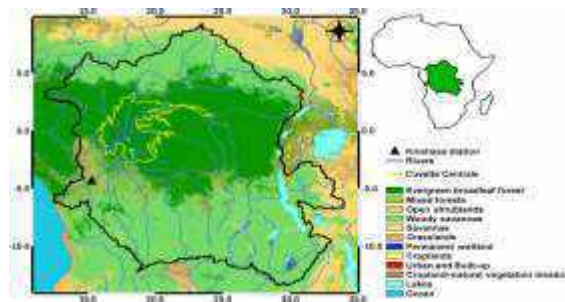
18. CAR is endowed with rich and diverse ecosystem and natural resources (vast forests, minerals deposits, fisheries, rivers, etc.). Effective management of these resources could help to alleviate poverty. The Congo River's headwaters are a complex combination of small streams, swamps and lakes in the savannah highlands of the Shaba province in south-eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), at altitudes of approximately 1500 m. Two-thirds of the country is within the [Ubangi River](#) basin (which flows into the [Congo](#)), while the remaining third lies in the basin of the [Chari](#), which flows into [Lake Chad](#) and provide opportunities for irrigation. The Congo River drains a total watershed area of 3,690,750km², covering all of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), as well as parts of Congo-Brazzaville, Cameroon, the Central African Republic (CAR), Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia and Angola.²¹ Since the tributaries of the Congo River is largely distributed throughout CAR, a decrease or increase in precipitation will greatly impact food production at national level including the project selected areas.
19. The CAR is Chad's water tower thanks to the Logone and Chari Rivers, which originate in the CAR and flow into Lake Chad. Two large mountainous areas condition the network hydrographic survey of the CAR.

²⁰ https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Central%20African%20Republic%20-%20Key%20Message%20Update_%20yen%2C%202020-01-31.pdf

²¹ https://www.wwf-congobasin.org/congo_basin_at_a_glance/area/ecosystems/rivers/

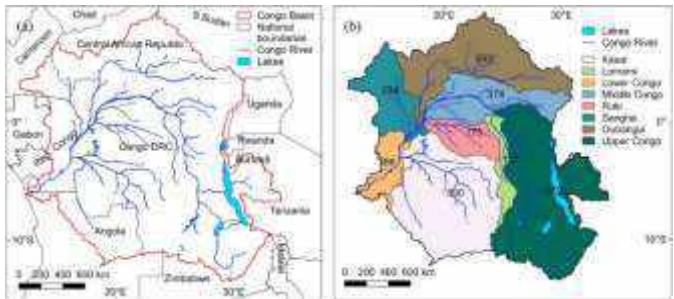
The country is drained by two main basins: (i) to the south, the Ubangi River basin, a river formed by the junction of the Mbomou and Uélé Rivers with a series of tributaries on the right (Ouaka, Kémo, Ombelle, Mpoko, Lobaye, Nana, Mambéré and Kadéï) forming the Sangha River. Ubangi is the only tributary of the Congo River that is navigable to Bangui when water levels are high; and (ii) in the north, the watershed of the Chari-Logoneque cross the Bahr tributaries Aouk, Bamingui, Gribingui, Ouham, Pendé and Mbéré. The seasonal cycle in the basin is characterised by a bi-modal rainfall distribution, with precipitation maxima in the March-April and October-November seasons. The maxima are a consequence of the rainy season in the north coinciding with the dry season in the south and vice versa. The *Cuvette* receives rainfall nearly year round; the water levels of the river channels that pass through it have two maxima and two minima each year. This pattern translates into a stable downstream flow throughout the year²².

Figure 3: Geographic location of the Congo River basin



20. Note: The Map shows the Kinshasa gauging station, the fluvial system and land use based on data for 2001-2010. The boundaries of the Cuvette Centrale are contoured in yellow (adapted from Betbeder et al., 2014) Source: Broxton et al., 2014). It also shows the tributaries flowing in the south West of the country.

Figure 4. Hydrogeology of Central African Republic: (a) Extent of the Congo River Basin; (b) Basin divided into eight sub-basins based on major tributaries



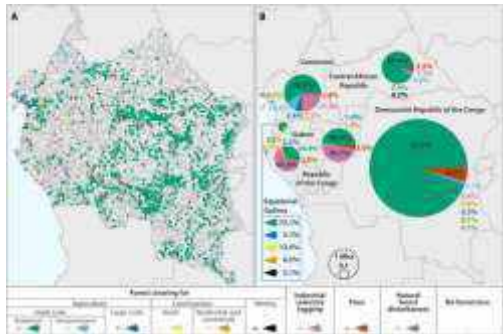
Note: area displayed in 10^3 km^2 . Fig. (b)

21. **Vegetation:** The great equatorial forest covers the south-western part of the CAR, which also has an important savannah area. The dense, humid equatorial forest strongly contrasts with the thorny bushes and shrub that cover the savannah, which too is an area of abundant fauna. The country is characterized by its very diverse flora and fauna, in particular a sizeable population of African forest elephants, which can be seen in herds made up of several dozen members, especially in Bayanga.

²² <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0341816219300803#bb0140>

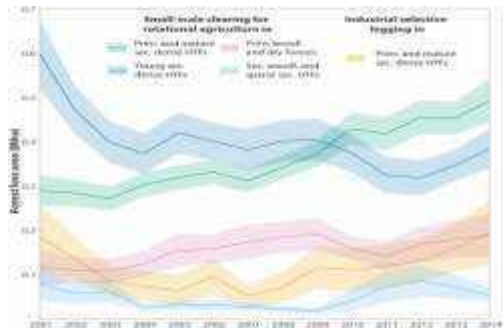
Their situation remains very fragile due to poaching for ivory and the significant consumption of bush meat, but represents a high potential for ecotourism. Tourism is still in the embryo phase, mainly due to the lack of hotel and transport infrastructure and the insecurity that reigns in the country.

Figure 5. (A) Forest disturbance drivers; (B) National estimates of 2000 to 2014 forest area loss by disturbance driver



Note: (A) Shows the reference disturbance driver for each sampled pixel. Area estimates are presented in Figure 5A. Forest clearing for small-scale rotational agriculture includes clearing for charcoal production. Source: Tyukavina, A. and others (2018), “Congo Basin forest loss dominated by increasing smallholder clearing”, *Science Advances*, vol. 4, no. 1 (7 November)²³.

Figure 6: Forest loss for major disturbance categories in the CAR



The graphical representation in figure 6 above shows the three-year moving average of annual loss of forest area for each of the major disturbance categories in the CAR compared to other Congo Bassin countries, which show an overall increase for the region, except for Gabon.

Table 2: Annual area of small-scale forest clearing for agriculture in primary and mature secondary dense HTFs and primary woodlands and dry forests (thousand hectares ± SE) by 5-year epochs

| | 2000–2005 | 2005–2010 | 2010–2014 |
|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| DRC | 321 ± 26 | 403 ± 27 | 462 ± 33 |

²³ <https://advances.sciencemag.org/content/4/11/eaat2993>

| | 2000–2005 | 2005–2010 | 2010–2014 |
|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| CAR | 64 ± 17 | 88 ± 20 | 80 ± 12 |
| CAM | 28 ± 7 | 37 ± 7 | 69 ± 16 |
| RoC | 9 ± 3 | 24 ± 8 | 35 ± 9 |
| GAB | 17 ± 5 | 7 ± 3 | 4 ± 2 |

22. **Wildlife:** In the southwest, the Dzanga-Sangha National Park is located in a rain forest area. The country is known for its forest elephants and western lowland gorillas. In the north, the Manovo-Gounda St. Floris National Park is well-populated with wildlife, including leopards, lions, cheetahs and rhinos, and the Bamingui-Bangoran National Park is located in the northeast of CAR. The parks have been seriously affected by the activities of poachers, particularly those from Sudan, over the past two decades.
23. **Protected areas:** Up until 1989, the CAR had a network of 14 protected areas: one integral reserve, three national parks, seven wildlife reserves, two biosphere reserves and one presidential park with special status. Together, these areas covered a total of 72,230 km² or about 11 percent of the country. The creation of protected areas started only in 1930, with the creation of the first national park - the Manovo-Gounda St. Floris National Park - in 1933, followed by the Bamingui-Bangoran National Park in 1936.²⁴
24. The creation of the Dzanga-Sangha Special Dense Forest Reserve and the Dzanga-Ndoki National Park in 1990 increased the number of protected areas to 16 and the total protected area to 76,610 km². This increase is testimony to the will of the CAR to preserve more natural ecosystems for the needs of present and future generations. In fact, by creating the Dzanga-Sangha Special Reserve, the CAR has opted for a new conservation strategy – one of integrated conservation and development. The primary objective of the Dzanga-Sangha Project is to protect the dense forest in the southwest of the CAR.

Table 3: Central Africa: Forest resources and management

| Country/area | Land area | Forest area 2000 | | | | | Area change 1990-2000 (total forest) | | Volume and above-ground biomass (total forest) | | Forest under management plan | |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-------|--|------|------------------------------|------|
| | | Natural forest | Forest plantation | Total forest | | | | | | | | |
| | 000 ha | 000 ha | 000 ha | 000 ha | % | ha/capita | 000 ha/year | % | m³/ha | t/ha | 000 ha | % |
| Central African Republic | 62 297 | 22 903 | 4 | 22 907 | 36.8 | 6.5 | -30 | - 0.1 | 85 | 113 | 269* | n.ap |

Source: FAO, "Central Africa", Global Forest Resources Assessment, 2000.²⁵

Agro-ecological zones²⁶

25. The country includes five agro-ecological zones: Forest or equatorial zone; Cereals and livestock or Guinean Zone; Sudano-Guinean zone; Hunting and Tourism zone.

²⁴ http://www.umich.edu/~infosrn/PDF_FILES/ENGLISH_PDF/SEC_4/NGATOUA.PDF

²⁵ <http://www.fao.org/3/y1997e/y1997e0k.htm>

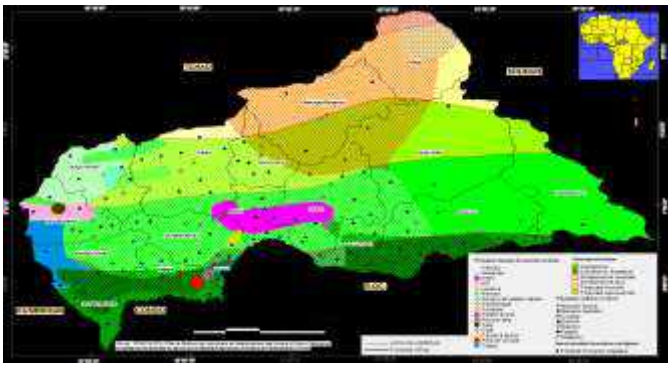
²⁶ Ministère de l'Agriculture, Plan Quinquennal de développement de l'Agriculture, version finale, avril 2013

Figure 7: Map of Agro-Ecological Zones in the CAR



Notes: *Zone forestière ou zone équatoriale* = Forest or equatorial zone; *Zone vivrier élevage ou zone guinéenne* = Cereals and livestock or Guinean Zone ; *Zone coton-vivrier-élevage ou zone soudano-guinéenne* = Cotton-cereals-livestock zone or Sudano-Guinean zone ; *Zone cynégétique et touristique* = Hunting and Tourism zone.

Figure 8: Staple food zones



Note: Manioc = manioc/cassava; arachide = peanut/groundnut; maïs = maize; mil = millet; igname = yams; haricot = bean; sorgho de saison sèche = dry-season sorghum; maraîchage = market gardening; fruitiers = fruit trees/orchards; patate douce = sweet potato; riz pluvial = rainfed rice; taro = taro; café = coffee; canne à sucre = sugarcane; palmier à huile = palm oil; tabac = tobacco; banane douce = sweet banana; banane plantain = plantain; courge = squash/gourds; patate = potato; sesame = sesame.

Climate Change

This section is from the World Bank Climate Risk Country Profile 2021²⁷.

26. **Observed trends.** Since the 1970s, mean annual temperature has significantly increased at a rate of 0.35°C per decade²⁸. However, there has been no substantial observed increase in precipitation trends; moreover, the last 30 years precipitation has been observed to have increased approximately 8%²⁹. Reduction in the number of consecutive days with 1 mm of precipitation has decreased and the number of

²⁷ https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/15875-WB_Central%20Africa%20Republic%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf

²⁸ The World Bank Group. 2021. Climate Change Knowledge Portal: Cape Verde.

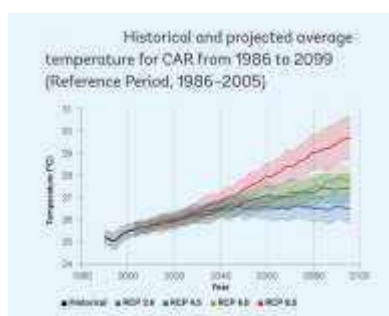
²⁹ GERICs (2015). Climate-Fact-Sheet, Central African Republic

Field Code Changed

days with precipitation of 10 mm has increased. This indicates not only an increase in precipitation received, but an increase of rainfall received through intense and extreme rainfall events³⁰.

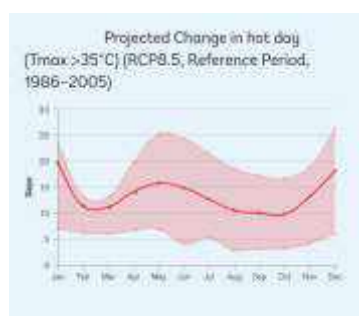
27. Temperatures across CAR are expected to increase and projections show a change in annual mean temperature from 3.1°C to 5.7°C by end of the century. An increase in the number of hot days, extreme temperatures are projected as well as a strong increase in the duration of heat waves; a significant decrease in cold spell length is projected.³² The projected change in the duration of long-lasting heat waves is expected to be an additional 7 to 81 days by 2085, with cold spells likely to decrease by 1 to as much as 13 days³¹.

Figure 8: Projected Mean-Temperature CAR Source: World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal



Source: World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal

Figure 9: Projected Precipitation- CAR Source: World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal



28. In terms of rainfall, while precipitation trends in CAR are highly variable, mean annual rainfall is expected increase across the country throughout the end of the century. More rainfall amounts are expected to be received through these intense and more frequent rainfall events. According to analysis from the German Climate Service Center (GERICS) of 32 Global Climate Models (GCMs), rainfall is expected to increase by 12% to as much as 19% by the end of the century. However, the projected change in precipitation throughout the year does not have a clear trend. Only for the dry months of November and December is a distinct increase tendency shown. There is also a likely increase in the intensity of heavy rain events, which are also likely to lead to increased flood events³².
29. While precipitation is expected to increase across all scenarios, under the highest emissions scenario, RCP8.5, precipitation rates are projected to increase, but at a slower rate than lower emission scenarios.
30. **Climate shocks.** Climate change, deforestation, watershed degradation, land use, urbanization and poor management of settlements, and slash and burn agricultural techniques have exacerbated issues and impacts from flooding and droughts and increased the risk of wildfires³³. Climate change trends in CAR are expected to increase the risk and intensity of flooding, increase the amount of heavy rainfall received during heavy rainfall events as well as increase the likelihood of aridity water scarcity for some areas, particularly the country's northeast zones. Increased incidence of extreme rainfall may also result in soil erosion and water logging of crops, thus decreasing yields and increasing food insecurity. Increases in temperature is also likely to increase the periods of extreme heat in northern areas. Importantly, higher temperatures and aridity threatens to reduce water storage capacities. This may result in significant economic losses, damage to agricultural lands and infrastructure as well as human casualties.³⁴ Land degradation and soil erosion, exacerbated by recurrent flood adversely impacts agricultural production, disproportionately affecting the livelihoods of the rural poor. The country's underpinning political instability and poverty will further exacerbate these issues with potential to also exacerbate potential for violence and conflict.³⁵

³⁰ Sonwa, D. et al. (2014). Climate Change and Adaptation in Central Africa: Past, Scenarios and Options for the Future. URL: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/268871189_Climate_change_and_Adaptation_in_Central_Africa_Past_Scenarios_and_Options_for_the_Future

³¹ GERICS (2015). Climate-Fact-Sheet, Central African Republic.

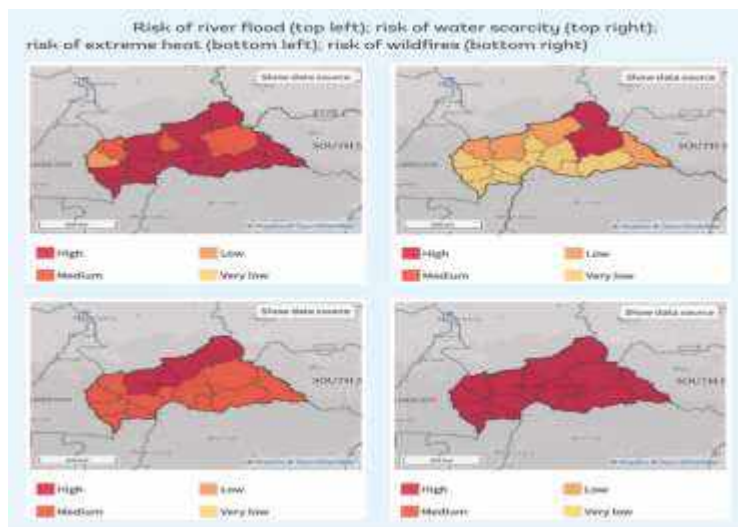
³² GERICS (2015). Climate-Fact-Sheet, Central African Republic

³³ https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/15875-WB_Central%20Africa%20Republic%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf

³⁴ Serge, S.B. et al. (2017). Impacts of Climate change in Central African Republic. Journal of Science and Engineering Technology. 5, pp. 52-63. E-ISSN: 2311-8741/17

³⁵ IFRC (2019). Central African Republic. URL: <https://www.ifrc.org/what-we-do/disaster-management/responding/ongoing-operations/central-african-republic/>

Figure 10: Different risk ratings from river flooding, water scarcity, extreme heat, and wildfires



Source: World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal

Climate change vulnerability and impacts

31. **Agriculture:** The agricultural sector accounts for employment of approximately 72% of the country's population and is the primary source of income and food sourcing for most people. Agricultural activities are mainly rainfed and subsistence, combining farming, hunting/gathering/fishing and small animal husbandry. Crop production varies by region, with beans, maize and cassava considered major staples.³⁶ Of the approximately 15 million hectares of suitable agricultural land in the country, only an estimated 7,000 km² are cultivated each year. The pastoral area of 160,000 km² is recognized to be significantly underutilized. The country's primary agriculture zone is concentrated in the south-west due to the drier the north-east and central Savannah areas. Less than 5% of this area is occupied by smallholder farms, which average 1.7 hectares per household of 5 people. Food crops represent 75% of cultivated areas and are typically self-consumed³⁷
32. **Armed conflict** remains a major driver for food insecurity in CAR and a major disruption to the country's agricultural potential. Basic services are dysfunctional or non-existent in many areas and the disruption of already limited services further hinders people's access to livelihood opportunities. Trans-human movements remain difficult, particularly in northwestern areas, generating tensions between pastoralists and farmers. This has exacerbated existing intercommunal tensions; leading to armed conflict. As households and communities have been unable to engage in agricultural and livestock activities it has resulted in a depletion of food stocks, rising prices, the adoption of negative coping mechanisms by nearly half of the population and increased dependency on food aid.³⁸
33. **Energy:** Access to electricity is one of the lowest in Africa. In CAR, the Department of Energy and Hydraulics administers the electricity sub-sector, as well as new and renewable energy opportunities. In CAR, the majority of energy, more than 90% is sourced through wood energy, with 7% by imported petroleum and 2% by electricity. Only 14% of the population has access to electricity, mainly in the capital Bangui. As of 2015, 88% of electricity was generated by hydropower. The capital city of Bangui is supplied by two hydroelectric generators and one thermal plant. A new dam on the Mbali River (a joint project with the Democratic Republic of the Congo), which permits year-round hydroelectric generation, opened in late 1991. The country's low levels of energy generation and access are due to a number of reasons, notable slow sector growth, hindered by weak institutions, low population density, the country's large size and years of unrest³⁹

³⁶ USAID (2018). Climate Risks in the Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) and Congo Basin. URL: https://www.climateinsights.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/20180604_USAID-ATLAS_ClimateRiskProfile_CARPE.pdf

³⁷ Serge, S.B. et al. (2017). Impacts of Climate change in Central African Republic. Journal of Science and Engineering Technology, 5, pp. 52-63. E-ISSN: 2311-8741/17

³⁸ FAO (2019). Central African Republic — Situation Report, July 2019. URL: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/emergencies/docs/FAOCARsitrep_July2019.pdf

³⁹ SEA4All (2016). Central African Republic. URL: https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20500.11822/20497/Energy_profile_CentralAfricanRep.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

34. **Water:** The CAR has a dense hydrological network spread throughout the country, which are distributed primarily between the two watersheds, the Eastern Logone basin to the west and the Chari in the center and east. The Central African Basin of Chari covers 202,351 km². The Congolese watershed covers the southern two-thirds of the country and consists of two major sub-basins: Oubangui and Sangha. The main rivers in the Chari-Logone basin are, the Pendé, the Lim and the Ngou which, flow in to Mount Ngaoui. The Central African basin of Chari, which covers 202,351 km² is subdivided into two parts, the Ouham and its tributaries, and the Aouk-Bamingui complex and their tributaries, with the western branch of the Chari consisting of the Ouham-Bahr Sara and the Eastern Chari from Gribingui Bamingui and Bahr Aouk. The Congolese hydrographic basin, covers the southern two-thirds of the country on 404,004 km². It is made up of two major sub-basins, those of the Ubangi and the Sangha. The basin of Ubangui occupies more than three quarters of the Congo Basin. It stretches from east to west over 350,684 km², up to the DRC with Uélé which is the main contributor. The Ubangi is made up of the union of the Uélé and Mbomou downstream from the city of Ouango. Upstream to downstream, the Central African part of this basin includes major tributaries, such as the Mbomou, Kotto, Ouaka, Kémo, Ombella, M'Poko and Lobaye. However, despite the large availability of water resources, the country has little institutionalized water supply infrastructure, impacting urban and rural supply as well as water sanitation and hygiene for local populations.⁴⁰
35. **Forestry:** CAR has significant amounts of forest coverage which is used not only for products extracted and used by humans (timber, fuel wood, palm oil, etc.), but also serves as habitat for wildlife and for the environmental services they provide, such as carbon sinks, controlling erosion and filtering water (and regulating water flow). The forest heritage in CAR consists of natural forest formations, trees outside forests and block plantations, which have undergone changes due to human activities.⁴¹ Primary impacts to the country's forests are the conversion of forests and grasslands and the abandonment of exploited land and soils used for agriculture. Furthermore, increasing pressure is being placed on CAR's forest lands due to socio-economic and agricultural pressures, most significantly in the south-western areas of the country⁴².
36. **Public health:** COVID-19 has put the country's public health system and finances under enormous stress. While the relationship between climate change, biodiversity and infectious disease is complex, the loss and degradation of natural habitats clearly undermine the web of life and increase the risk of disease spillover from wildlife to people. The Central African Republic has a life expectancy of 52 years for men and 54 years for women. Multiple crises and worsening living conditions affect the health system, which suffers from ineffective health financing, insufficient supply of medicines, and limited access to essential health services.
37. **Financial resilience:** The ratio of public debt-to-GDP fell from 63% in 2014 to 47.8% in 2019, thanks to the progressive economic recovery, arrears clearance, and limited new borrowing. Domestic debt declined from 14.2% of GDP in 2017 to 10.6% in 2019 with domestic arrears' payment. External debt is also falling but at a slower pace. Debt is projected to remain sustainable over the medium term provided that the authorities continue implementing structural reforms once the COVID-19 crisis abates. The economy depends heavily on subsistence agriculture and the export of a few commodities (cotton, coffee, diamond, and timber), making the economy vulnerable to adverse shocks. Moreover, total exports and participation in the global value chain (GVC) have declined substantially since 2000. Diversifying CAR's economy is critical to achieving long-term sustainable development and strengthening resilience. Economic diversification can further reduce poverty and vulnerabilities by generating a wide array of employment opportunities throughout the economy.

Figure 18: Crop yield under various climatic scenarios- Central African Republic

⁴⁰ Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Sustainable Development (2015). Second National Communication to the UNFCCC — Central African Republic. URL: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cfnrc2.pdf>

⁴¹ Junior, D. et al. (2016). Forest Management and Deforestation in Central African Republic. American Journal of Engineering Research. 5(4). pp. 79–90. URL: [http://www.ajer.org/papers/v5\(04\)/10504079090.pdf](http://www.ajer.org/papers/v5(04)/10504079090.pdf)

⁴² Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Sustainable Development (2015). Second National Communication to the UNFCCC — Central African Republic. URL: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cfnrc2.pdf>



Source: IFAD CARD, 2020

National climate change adaptation priorities

38. Adaptation solutions: Under the Paris Climate Agreement signed in 2015, CAR has committed to an unconditional 3.5% reduction in emissions by 2030 with a business-as-usual scenario and a 34.6% reduction by 2030 on the condition that it receives international support. Key optimum adaptation and mitigation measures suggested in National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

The INDC has synthesized CAR's priorities for adaptation to climate change by 2030 as shown in the table below:

Table 7: CAR priorities for adaptation to climate change

| Adaptation objectives | Sectors of priority | Adaptation options |
|--|--|--|
| Strengthen agriculture and food security, health, basic infrastructure and sustainable management of natural resources, with the aim of maintaining an annual rate of growth of agricultural activities of 6% and stabilize the rate of food insecurity at 15%. Vulnerability profile: Extreme hazards (torrential rains, floods and drought), most vulnerable areas (south, north and northeast) and most vulnerable populations (women, children, indigenous peoples and the aged, i.e. around 75%). | Agriculture and food security, forestry, energy, public health, water resources and land-use planning. | Adjustment of the policy framework, improved knowledge of resilience to climate change, sustainable management of the agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry systems, land-use Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of the Central African Republic – INDC. Planning, improvement and development of basic infrastructures, guarantee of energy security, improvement of public health systems, improvement of waste management and sustainable management of water resources |

Source: Central African Republic, Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, September 2015.⁴³

⁴³https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/indcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Central%20African%20Republic%20First/INDC_R%20C3%A9publique%20Centrafricaine_EN.pdf

Barriers and opportunities with the Adaptation Fund

39. The key barriers to strengthening smallholder farmers' resilience to potential risk elevation due to climate change are a combination of technical, financial, cultural, policy and regulatory obstacles which prevent rural communities' to better adopt adaptation practices at national and local level in the agricultural sector in CAR. The detailed summary is presented in the table below:

Box 1 Barriers to climate change adaptation

| Key barriers |
|--|
| <p>At Government level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacity and coordination mechanisms in the government and local communities on implementing EbA and climate-resilient and low emission agriculture. Key sector ministries in charge of agriculture, energy and forestry have limited technical and institutional capacity to implement EbA and energy for adaptation and climate resilient agriculture Lack of technical capacities and resources at district level (knowledge and resources). Lack of interconnectedness of climate interventions because of a project-based approach. Slow or limited integration of climate information into national programmes and policies, due to limited capacity and resources. Inadequate cross-sectoral coordination, with limited participation of women in relevant decision making. The lack of investment in rural infrastructure, such as feeder roads and basic infrastructure for irrigation; much of what exists is unlikely to withstand climate change impacts. |
| <p>At the community level:</p> <p>Lack of awareness and knowledge of climate change and its impact on livelihoods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mismanagement of natural resources and lack of awareness of unsustainable practices that result in widespread land/environmental degradation. Lack of adaptation options and practices that reduce vulnerability and strengthen preparedness to climate related hazards. Non-diversified livelihoods increase vulnerability to climate impact. Lack of access to information and knowledge to better manage increased climate variability and recurrent climate shocks. Cultural practices that limit the participation of women in decision making on adaptation options. Unsustainable agricultural practices such as slash and burn agriculture, inefficient techniques for land preparation (including clearing of land) and inefficient water use, together with illegal logging, deforestation and unsustainable fishing in the rivers are causing the degradation of the country's natural resources. Limited knowledge of climate change impacts on smallholder agricultural value chains and landscapes and effective adaptation interventions |

40. Combined, these key issues could lead to an increase in poverty, particularly for poor IDPs, and therefore greater vulnerability of smallholder farmer households to future climate change impacts. There is an urgent need to strengthen agricultural value chains and mobilize more concessional finance for risk management, especially for key strategic sectors such as rice, cassava and livestock.

41. **Addressing climate change:** To address the impact of climate change facing smallholder farmers, there is a need for a paradigm shift in CAR particularly in the North West- and South West regions which have high potential for agricultural production. Moving from an economy driven by a recurrent cycle of climate-vulnerable subsistence livelihoods towards a sustainable green economy based on climate-resilient livelihoods requires better access to financial and non-financial services that support farmers in adopting and implementing best climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. This support should focus particularly on the use of the best irrigation options during dry and rainy seasons, such as SRI for rice cultivation, but also the best adaptation practices in cassava including sustainable land management and sustainable livestock production.

42. In light of the above, the project seeks to promote climate proofing and build rural communities' resilience to climate change in the Central African Republic. It addresses the multiple and combined impacts of climate change, especially anticipated changes in rainfall patterns, decreased water availability (mainly due to

higher evapotranspiration) and temperature increases. The project will address the main barriers that negatively impact smallholder farmers' adaptive capacity and propose sustainable, climate resilient solutions.

43. The project intends to address the underlying constraints that further exacerbate the projected climate change impacts and that represent major barriers to adaptation and resilience in the agriculture sector in CAR. These barriers are preventing the country from achieving optimal cassava, rice and livestock (staple crops) productivity and yields to generate surpluses to respond to food security and nutritional needs while improving household incomes. Low yields prevent farmers from generating surpluses and income, thus limiting their ability to acquire inputs such as drought resilient seeds or fertilizers. As a fragile country, it needs to upgrade and improve the resilience of its infrastructure, including roads along the agricultural chain. Over 90 percent of the rural road network remains unpaved, mostly gravelled. Upkeeping these roads to ensure all-weather access is becoming increasingly difficult, as gravel resources are being depleted and traffic and heavy rains are increasing. Poor road conditions prevent farmers' access to markets and reduces their incomes. There is also a need to rehabilitate existing dams and earth dams and adapt storage facilities and warehouses to make them climate resilience.
44. Another important constraint is smallholder farmers' limited capacity to access to climate knowledge and technical information to shift from unsustainable cultivation methods that provide short-term gains but deplete soil fertility and degrade the natural capital and environment to sustainable, climate resilient practices. Climate risks and their management are new and previous IFAD projects have shown that well-targeted support to smallholder farmers leads to increased yields in the crop and livestock sector. For instance, smallholder farmers supported by an IFAD climate-focused project in Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Cameroon have doubled and even tripled production by introducing NERICA rice, over the traditional paddy varieties, and thanks to the use of earth dams. However, more effort needs to be done to help farmers have access to timely and relevant agrometeorological information to better decide on cultivation practices and cropping calendars. Early warning systems are not well in place yet. Accelerated erosion and siltation of drainage, irrigation systems could lead to a very dire situation in rice producing areas where flooding is an issue.

PROJECT / PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

45. Climate change and climate variability are expected to affect rainfall and temperature patterns in the CAR and eventually lead to decreasing water availability (mainly due to higher evapotranspiration). The project will address key climate vulnerabilities in agriculture and water resources management in the rice, cassava and maize value chains, and hence contribute to immediate and longer-term development and resilience needs of poor vulnerable smallholder farmers in CAR. The resilience of these value chains can only be achieved by : i) identifying and implementing a comprehensive set of climate resilient small holder agricultural practices and ii) agricultural diversification strategy through Income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish, farming & livestock in the project area, conservation, processing units and marketing iii) better access to markets with climate proofed roads i and water and sanitation infrastructures iii) capacity building.

Project Goal

46. The overall goal of the project is to reduce the direct effects of climate change on 20,000 direct and 119,000 indirect beneficiaries, of which 50 percent will be women and 30 percent youth in rural communities. This is based on the average Households size in Central African Republic expressed in the 2005 country's National population census which is 6 persons per household. Beneficiaries' number is determined in consideration of the integrating approach of PRAPAM project which aims in targetting all the stakeholders involved in the different portions of identified value chain (Rice, Cassava, Maize, beans, Horticulture and livestock). These beneficiaries are (i) small producers and their farmers organisations; (ii) Marginalized and vulnerable groups and indigenous communities in the target areas; (iii) stakeholders in downstream part of value chains such as processors, traders and consumers; (iv) Others operating in various connected activities like inputs providers, spare parts and repairs services providers for agricultural materials and equipments, and transport operators; and (v) private sector.

Specific Objectives

47. The project's specific objectives are:

- i. **Productivity.** The low productivity and income of smallholder farmers in the CAR is due to several reasons, including: (i) the lack of support infrastructure for production (such as irrigation schemes and adequate rural roads); (ii) insufficient and inadequate means of transportation; (iii) the lack of financial services to facilitate the mobilization of local savings, financing for activities and the modernization of agricultural structures (farms, groups, cooperatives, etc.); (iv) the virtual non-existence and inefficiency of the training system in rural areas; (v) weak organization of producer organizations; (vi) producers' difficulty in mastering new techniques and building the appropriate conservation and processing facilities; (vii) the lack of organized marketing channels (transport difficulties, establishing relationships between the different actors involved in value chains), (viii). In addition, the continuous destruction of new fallows and forestland for agricultural production is a precursor of climate change in CAR

Therefore, the first objective of the proposed project is to enhance the productive and adaptive capacity, technical skills and knowledge base of 20,000 farmers in the targeted crop (Rice, Cassava and Maize) sectors and the nutritional intake for about 20 000 households (50 percent women, 30 percent youth).

- ii. **Alternative livelihoods for youth and women.** According to the latest National Food Security Assessment (ENSA), published in December 2019, 44% of the population is severely or moderately food insecure (1,759,000 people). This means, that households end up consuming foods that are inadequate in quantity and quality. Furthermore, in 2020, the unemployment rate in the Central African Republic was around 4.33 percent (Statista 2021). Vocational training and apprenticeship opportunities are rare, and, as a result, the youth and women are vulnerable. This first objective is also to provide alternative livelihoods for youth and women organizations such as livestock production and fish farming in the Congo/Zaire basin, as well as sustainable agroforestry practices.
- iii. **Climate Resilient Rural transportation and water Infrastructures:** As post conflict country, CAR experience a significant infrastructure gap. Rural roads are in bad conditions or inexistent to connect productions basin to main makets. Water and Sanitation infrastructures are quasi inexistent in rural areas and to improve rural livelihoods, the country is working to built climate resilient infrastructure. The second component aims at improving Resilient Rural transportation and water Infrastructures
- iv. **Regulatory environment and institutional capacity.** CAR institutional and regulatory environment is very weak and lack of human and financial resources to adress climate change impacts. In such fragile country, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture and local councils would be targeted by the Project as potential receivers of support. The Ministry of Environment with the mandate of guiding CAR towards compliance with national and international environmental laws requires capacity building. This third objective is to strengthen the institutional capacities of government agencies to effectively carry out their respective mandates in support of smallholder farmers and cooperatives in coordination with other sector ministries, particularly the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment.

Project Area and Target Groups

48. The project will limit its interventions to four (4) prefectures: Nana Mambéré, Ouam Pende, Lobaye and Ombella Mpoko. These prefectures have been selected based on the following criterias: i) vulnerability to climate change (see figure below) and degradation of natural resources⁴⁴ ii) the high incidence of poverty and food and nutritional insecurity⁴⁵ iii) areas affected by the conflict and the Impact of COVID-19 ⁴⁶iv) potential to build on/ consolidate the achievements/experiences of other IFAD funded projects.
49. Within these prefectures, the project will concentrate its interventions in eleven (11) sub-prefectures/production basins: Bimbo, Boali, Bossembélé, Yaloké, Boda, Boganangone, Mbaïki, Bouar, Baboua, Bozoum and Bocaranga. The intervention area concentrates 33 percent of the general population, 39 percent of the farms registered in the whole country in 2013 and an estimated 38 percent of the

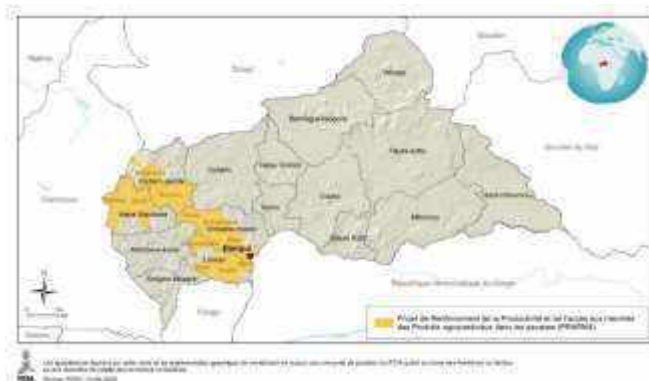
⁴⁴ 5 ème rapport national Convention sur la Diversité Biologique, 2017

⁴⁵ Enquête Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire (ENSA), PAM , 2017

⁴⁶ Enquête Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire (ENSA), PAM , 2017

1,419,232 agricultural workers in the country. To build synergy and complementarity with the PADECAS and the PREPAS, this project will target production areas with high potential and reasonably sized production sub-basins whose exploitable/exploited sites are concentrated within a 30 km radius from the centre of the basin.

Figure 24: Map of the Central African Republic and IFAD targeted regions



50. **Target group.** The intervention of this project will give priority to: (i) smallholder farmers engaged in subsistence production of crops and livestock in small areas of land and low livestock capital ; (ii) displaced persons and returnees that are highly vulnerable to climate change (iii) marginalised and vulnerable less advantaged groups include people living with HIV/AIDS, single mothers, people with disabilities, the elderly, widows and widowers, and indigenous peoples (M'bororo Fulani and the Aka Pygmies) without access to opportunities all of which are characterized by structural vulnerability, weak social integration and a lack of socioeconomic opportunities; and (iv) schooled and out-of-school youth, women heads of households and indigenous peoples (Pygmies and nomads M'bororos), all characterized by a pronounced weakness or absence of productive capital (agricultural land and livestock) and a lack of economic opportunities and jobs v) and government agencies.
51. **Targeting strategy.** The project will have a flexible, inclusive participatory targeting strategy, which will take into account the internal dynamics in each targeted production basin, the expected outcomes for each project component, the needs and specificities of all beneficiaries and the challenges of food and nutrition security plaguing the whole country. It will be based on the use of geographic targeting of production basins to identify intervention areas and on socio-economic targeting to direct the envisaged support towards priority target groups and thus promote their empowerment. Beneficiary targeting will be based on established eligibility criteria in a participatory, transparent and collaborative manner with PADECAS. Aligned with IFAD's targeting strategy, beneficiaries will be identified based on a rapid analysis of vulnerability to the impacts of COVID-19 including the following criteria: (i) smallholder farmers who cultivate up to two (2) ha of land; and (ii) are affected by decline in productivity/production, incomes, food shortages and nutritional deficits due to the COVID-19 crisis.
52. In relation to gender and youth, specific targets will be adopted to promote (i) greater access of women and young people to skills and knowledge, (ii) the economic empowerment of women and young people by facilitating their access to assets, resources and factors of production, their participation in income-generating activities and strengthening their control over resources; (iii) activities to improve women's well-being and reduce their workloads (small-scale irrigation systems, provision of ploughing services, processing equipment, multipurpose solar dryers and bioenergy), and (iv) activities strengthening the participation of women and young people and their roles in decision-making in groups and cooperatives.
53. Communities in the target areas are priority regions for the government's climate programme, as they are exposed to a number of climate-related risks, including drought, bush fires, floods, water scarcity, low agricultural productivity, delays in the rainy season and COVID-19.

54. The target areas were selected after face-to-face consultations with involved stakeholders (field mission, June 2020), and during a general consultation with the focal points of the sectors involved and the main stakeholders in 2019. Selection criteria include vulnerabilities affecting the regions, climatic variabilities, existing agricultural activities for adaptation, and the possibility of integrating women into economic activities. It should be emphasized that in addition to undertaking these consultations at both the national and local level, capacity-building in climate vulnerability, climate adaptation and climate finance was provided during the two missions. Details of the consultation process are provided in section G.
55. Beneficiaries depend heavily on natural resources and the farm which is sensitive to climate variability and the impacts of climate change. Agriculture is rain-fed and subject to variations in temperature and rainfall. In addition, livestock, forest resources, in a large part of the target areas, have been subjected to drought, rainfall pause or heavy rains. Climate variability, including unexpected droughts caused by unpredictable changes in precipitation and temperature, can have implications for the impacts, sustainability and return on investment of subprojects including infrastructure projects like rural roads and water supply. However, the project has the potential to integrate climate resilience measures without substantial additional costs through capacity building programs in climate-smart farming strategies and close collaboration with extension and monitoring agencies. Meteorological and climatic in order to regularly receive agro-climatic information and to use the right cultivars or varieties, adaptation techniques, including the Adaptation Fund. Climate change adaptation interventions will help vulnerable communities, especially young people and women, to moderate this risk and sustainably mitigate the effects of climate change in the area of intervention.
56. Against this backdrop, the project seeks to reduce vulnerability of rural communities in the project area to the impacts of climate change, such as climate variability at local and national levels, and halt the degradation of natural resources critical for sustaining agricultural production and increasing food security and nutrition of vulnerable poor communities.
57. The project will also promote policy dialogue on resilience building and the policy gap in the crop and livestock sectors with a view to developing strong policy on climate resilience to be replicated in the whole country and the Central Africa region.
58. Additionally, the project aims at improving the organisation and performance of the selected value chains, which include vamping up the resilience of rural infrastructure to climate change impacts through works to rehabilitate dams and feeder roads to connect producers to markets. Climate change could reduce crop yields, especially for rice and maize, and disrupt connections to markets.
59. The annual emissions of the Central African Republic, estimated at 116,285.49 kt eq-CO₂ in 2010, or 26 tons eq-CO₂/person, represent less than 0.002 percent of global emissions. It is equally important to note that CAR is categorized as a GHG sink when the LULUCF sector is considered. The project will contribute to reducing GHG emissions through better adaptation practices and reforestation and afforestation programmes.
60. Reflecting key development challenges and adaptation needs, the project will deliver on the stated objective through three components:
 - **Component 1:** Climate resilient agricultural production and appropriate post-harvest measures combined with livelihood diversification.
 - **Component 2:** Climate-resilient rural transportation and water infrastructure
 - **Component 3:** Institutional capacity-building, policy engagement and knowledge management.

B. PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING

Table 8: Project Components and Financing

| Project Components | Expected concrete outputs | Expected outcome | Amount |
|--|---|--|-----------------------|
| <u>Component 1: Climate resilient agricultural production and post-harvest measures combined with livelihood diversification</u> | <u>Output 1.1: Best available technologies and integrated climate resilient farming systems for rice, maize, and cassava are implemented to foster the resilience of production and post-harvest practices</u> | <u>1.1 Established proven best practices in climate resilient value chains, drawing from local and international research leading to a sustainable increase in production</u> | <u>US\$4,215,900</u> |
| | <u>Output 1.2: Income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish, farming & livestock in the project area, conservation, processing units and marketing are promoted as livelihood diversification measures</u> | <u>1.2 Smallholder farmers' capacity and adaptation strategies improved because of diversified sources of livelihood and increased income</u> | <u>US\$952,000</u> |
| <u>Component 2: Climate Resilient Rural transportation and water Infrastructures</u> | <u>Output 2.1: Rural transportation and storage infrastructures have been rehabilitated and upgraded to withstand extremes weather</u> | <u>2.Enhanced and secure access to potable water supply, postharvest losses reduced and improved access to market by beneficiary communities through climate-proofed rural road network</u> | <u>US\$ 1,858,014</u> |
| | <u>Output 2.2: Water supply storage capacity increased and sanitation infrastructure built, accounting for current and future climate risks</u> | | <u>US\$ 871,268</u> |
| <u>Component 3: Institutional capacity-building, policy engagement and knowledge management</u> | <u>Output 3.1: Capacity of the government (esp. Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and local councils) to manage climate risks is strengthened</u> | <u>3. Environment for resilient crop and livestock value chain improved and policy and regulatory frameworks strengthened due to enhanced government and local authorities' capacities on climate adaptation in water and agriculture sectors.</u> | <u>US\$400,000</u> |
| | <u>Output 3.2: Activities are adequately coordinated, monitored and evaluated.</u> | | <u>US\$316,454</u> |
| <u>Project Activity Cost</u> | <u>US\$ 8,613,636</u> | | |
| <u>Project Execution Cost (7%)</u> | <u>US\$ 602,954</u> | | |
| <u>Total Project/Programme Cost</u> | <u>US\$9,216,590</u> | | |
| <u>Project Cycle Management Fees (8.5%)</u> | <u>US\$783,410</u> | | |
| <u>Amount of Financing Requested</u> | <u>US\$10,000,000</u> | | |

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| Project Components | Expected concrete outputs | Expected outcome | Amount |
|--|--|---|-----------------------|
| Component 1: Climate resilient agricultural production and post-harvest measures combined with livelihood diversification | Output 1.1: Best available technologies and integrated climate resilient farming systems for rice, maize, and cassava are implemented to foster the resilience of production and post-harvest practices | 1.1 Established proven best practices in climate resilient value chains, drawing from local and international research leading to a sustainable increase in production | US\$4,415,900 |
| | Output 1.2: Income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish, farming & livestock in the project area, conservation, processing units and marketing are promoted as livelihood diversification measures | 1.2 Smallholder farmers' capacity and adaptation strategies improved because of diversified sources of livelihood and increased income | US\$952,000 |
| Component 2: Climate Resilient Rural transportation and water Infrastructures | Output 2.1: Rural transportation and storage infrastructures have been rehabilitated and upgraded to withstand extremes weather | 2. Enhanced and secure access to potable water supply, postharvest losses reduced and improved access to market by beneficiary communities through climate-proofed rural road network | US\$ 1,858,014 |
| | Output 2.2: Water supply storage capacity increased and sanitation infrastructure built, accounting for current and future climate risks | | US\$ 871,268 |
| Component 3: Institutional capacity building, policy engagement and knowledge management | Output 3.1: Capacity of the government (esp. Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and local councils) to manage climate risks is strengthened | 3. Environment for resilient crop and livestock value chain improved and policy and regulatory frameworks strengthened due to enhanced government and local authorities' capacities on climate adaptation in water and agriculture sectors. | US\$500,000 |
| | Output 3.2: Activities are adequately coordinated, monitored and evaluated. | | US\$438,691 |
| Project Activity Cost | US\$ 9,035,873 | | |
| Project Execution Cost (Recruitments) | US\$ 180,717 | | |
| Total Project/Programme Cost | US\$9,216,590 | | |
| Project Cycle Management Fees (8.5%) | US\$783,410 | | |
| Amount of Financing Requested | US\$10,000,000 | | |

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Table 9: Project Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (8.5 per cent).

| Project Cycle Management Fee over 6 years | Percentage | Amount |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Development and Preparation | 20% | 156,682 |
| 2. Overall Coordination and Management | 30% | 235,023 |
| 3. Financial Management and Legal Support | 20% | 156,682 |
| 4. Evaluation and Knowledge Management Support including Reporting, Mid-term Evaluation and support to Terminal Evaluation costs | 20% | 156,682 |
| 5. Overall Administration and Support Costs, including audit supervision | 10% | 78,341 |
| Total | 100% | US\$ 783,410 |

C. PROJECTED CALENDAR

| Milestones | Expected Dates |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Start of Project Implementation | 2023 |
| Mid-term Review | 2025 |
| Project Closing | 2027 |
| Terminal Evaluation | 2027 |

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

61. The project proposes to implement a set of concrete adaptation measures in some of the most profitable agricultural value chains in the country: rice, cassava and maize. Enabling actions designed to strengthen national capacities and institutions will be interlinked with concrete adaptation measures to build the resilience of the crop and livestock value chains in four target prefectures: Nana Mambéré, Ouam Pende, Lobaye and Ombella Mpoko. Within these prefectures, the project will concentrate its interventions in eleven sub-prefectures/production basins: Bimbo, Boali, Bossembélé, Yaloké, Boda, Boganangone, Mbaïki, Bouar, Baboua, Bozoum and Bocaranga. Concrete adaptation measures include the adoption of integrated, climate resilient farming, production, post-harvest and marketing systems. New technologies, will be introduced, as well as best practices aimed at promoting the paradigm shift and behavioural change in the crop and livestock value chains and increasing linkages to markets.
62. To project is structured around three components:
- **Component 1:** Climate-resilient agricultural production and appropriate post-harvest measures combined with livelihood diversification.
 - **Component 2** Climate-resilient rural transportation and water infrastructure
 - **Component 3:** Institutional capacity-building, policy engagement and knowledge management.

Component 1: Climate resilient agricultural production and appropriate post-harvest techniques combined with livelihood diversification

63. This component focuses on household/village-level interventions to promote integrated climate resilient and sustainable agroforestry type of business models to reduce the negative impacts of climate change and climate variability, as well as to contribute to sustainable agricultural and rural livelihood development through income diversification. Along the agricultural and forestry value chains, key issues to be addressed through the adoption of more effective and resilient adaptation practices are the low productivity and high vulnerability of the agricultural sector, mainly rice, cassava, maize production. These value chains are highly dependent on rainwater, which is the sole water source for a large majority of small farms. Another urgent issue is the more frequent occurrence of extreme weather events such as floods, droughts and climate-induced vegetable diseases and changes and variations in climate conditions from one year to the next, which reduce productivity levels. With regards to post-harvesting activities in the crop sector, the lack of adequate equipment for drying and processing to maintain a high quality products is still a challenge to efforts to stabilize and increase farmers' income in the face of climate change. Fostering access to affordable labour saving technologies and practices will relieve burden of farmers, especially women, reduce demand for labour, primarily child labour and address the low level of mechanization in the smallholder sector. Furthermore, measures will be taken to build stakeholder capacity and knowledge on occupational safety and health (e.g. human health of people who produce and process food and threats to their health related to climate change and environmental degradation) and topics related to social aspects such as the situation of vulnerable groups, gender inequality and the household distribution of tasks. To support the shift towards climate-resilient production and post-harvest systems and more diversified livelihood options in the targeted areas, the project will focus on the following outputs and activities.
64. **Output 1.1: Best available technologies and integrated resilient crop varieties are implemented to enhance the resilience of crop production and post-harvest practices.** The activities for each of the key value chains are listed below.
65. **Rice value chain:**

By modifying management of rice plants, soil, water and nutrients to improve growth environments, farmers can get higher-yielding, more vigorous and resilient plants nurtured by larger root systems and greater diversity/abundance of beneficial soil organisms. More productive phenotypes from available genotypes enhance farmers' income and security while reducing their costs and water requirements. The Sustainable Rice Intensification (SRI) as a knowledge-based methodology increases the productivity and resilience of rice, and more recently also of other crops. Its simple changes of agronomic practices were assembled in close collaboration with farmers during the 1970s-80s in Madagascar. Since 2000, SRI has been spreading to other countries, and today we estimate that more than 10 million farmers are benefiting from the application of this methodology.

Conceptually and operationally, SRI is based on the principles that provide an adaptive foundation for its practice:

- i. Encourage early and healthy plant establishment;
- ii. Minimize competition among plants;
- iii. Build up fertile soils that are well-endowed with organic matter and beneficial soil biota; and
- iv. Manage water to avoid both flooding and water stress

SRI methods are being successfully used in all the main rice-growing climates around the world and in both irrigated as well as rainfed rice systems.

SRI plants thrive with 30-50% less irrigation water compared to always-flooded rice, so it is efficient for water management and helps grow both in the rainy and dry season depending on available rainfalls. Reduced competition among plants in combination with aerated and organic matter-enriched soils creates stronger plants above and belowground with larger, deeper, less-senescent root systems, which can resist drought and extreme temperatures better. Also, organic matter-enriched soils are able to store more water as well as nutrients. SRI management contributes to mitigation objectives by decreasing the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) when continuous flooding of paddy soils is stopped and other rice-growing practices are changed. Good training of extension staff is required when promoting SRI practices. Well-trained and motivated extension staff makes a huge difference in impact when working with farmers. Staff should focus on experimenting and learning together with farmers. In the context of this intervention, focus will be given on rice cooperatives or association facing substantial climatic adaptation challenges (e.g. poor access to stable irrigation system, rainfed rice, etc.). SRI could also benefit from the preliminary list of innovations identified in the formulation of this project such as on water, weed, pest, fertilizer and compost management. Therefore, the SRI interventions will also benefit from the adoption of specific technologies from the innovation catalogue. In terms of implementation, the focus will primarily be targeted to rice cooperatives benefitting from sufficient planting surface and with sufficient labor forces to sustain the SRI methodology. Under this project, main activities will be:

- i. Selection of pest-resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation management and weeding) in partnership with Africa Rice
- ii. Expansion of the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) on 8000 ha.
- iii. Support for the Ministries of Agriculture and the Environment to run integrated Farmer Field Schools (FFS) or business models and provide other technical support. FFS or model business farms will be identified to showcase specific approaches to facilitate the introduction and uptake of resilient practices for farmers
- iv. Capacity-building on modern composting techniques to reduce/prevent movement of farmers to fallow land in secondary cropping years
- v. Establishment or rehabilitation of boreholes and irrigation schemes to cope with the consequences of drought and heat extreme events
- vi. Development of new inland valley swamps for rice production to increase the production of smallholder farmers and diversify and expand their revenue sources.
- vii. Construction of dykes in the valley bottom to control water during rainy seasons and of micro-catchment water runoff control dykes

- viii. Construction or consolidation of structures for gravity irrigation serving 8,000 producers
- ix. Watershed rehabilitation and introduction of efficient water use and management methods
- x. Extension and infrastructure rehabilitation and construction including drainage systems.

Maize value chains:

66. Monocropping of maize has led to soil degradation and decrease of production. The project will support these activities:
- i. Assessment of the impact of the production of the specific crop (maize) on rural livelihoods as a climate change adaptation strategy
 - ii. Selection of pest resistant varieties and growing practices (distance between plants, irrigation management and weeding)
 - iii. Community mobilization and organizing to promote the adoption of the selected crops as climate smart cash crops and the development of cooperatives
 - iv. Support for female farmers in engaging in commercial production of the selected crops (including training in sustainable production, negotiating access to farmland and equipment)
 - v. Conducting random control trials for rigorous testing and evaluation of the impact of crop production uptake on the resilience of female farmers and drought prone communities
 - vi. Support for cooperatives in the construction and climate proofing of processing units and local branding of selected crops
 - vii. Elaboration and dissemination of a user guide on sustainable production techniques best suited to the project area and good agroecological practices
 - viii. Strengthening of the capacity of the extension services to develop the field schools farmer approach to train farmers in soil fertility management, the use of organic manure and biopesticides and the adoption of good farming practices adapted to the effects of climate change; popularize soil restoration techniques; develop a sustainable mechanism for the production of organic manure and promote agroforestry (leguminous forest species or species of economic or nutritional interest)
 - ix. Set up an ICT platform for beneficiary cooperatives to exchange knowledge and experience with good agroecological practices and market information. The project will support 12,500 maize producers

Cassava value chains

67. Cassava is grown by smallholder farmers in more than 100 tropical and subtropical countries. Thanks to its efficient use of water and soil nutrients, and tolerance to drought and sporadic pest attacks, cassava can produce reasonable yields, using few if any inputs, in areas with poor soils and unpredictable rainfall. Among the world's staple food crops, cassava was long seen as the least suited to intensification. The Green Revolution approach to intensification – based on the use of genetically uniform crop varieties, intensive tillage, irrigation, fertilizer and pesticide – has proven inappropriate for cassava in rainfed areas. But cassava's importance has changed dramatically. FAO estimates the global harvest in 2012 at more than 280 million tonnes, a 60 percent increase since 2000. Global average yields have increased by almost 1.8 percent a year over the past decade, to 12.8 tonnes per hectare. With better crop and soil management, and higher yielding varieties more resistant to drought, pests and diseases, cassava could produce average root yields estimated at 23.2 tonnes. The project will support these activities;
- i. Assessment of the impact of the production of the specific crop (cassava) on rural livelihoods as a climate change adaptation strategy
 - ii. Selection of pest resistant varieties and growing practices (distance between plants, irrigation management and weeding)

- iii. Community mobilization and organizing to promote the adoption of the selected crops as climate smart cash crops and the development of cooperatives
 - iv. Support for female farmers in engaging in commercial production of the selected crops (including training in sustainable production, negotiating access to farmland and equipment)
 - v. Conducting random control trials for rigorous testing and evaluation of the impact of crop production uptake on the resilience of female farmers and dryer areas
 - vi. Support for cooperatives in the construction and climate proofing of processing units and local branding of selected crops
 - vii. Elaboration and dissemination of a user guide on sustainable production techniques best suited to the project area and good agroecological practices
 - viii. Strengthening of the capacity of the extension services to develop the field schools farmer approach to train farmers in soil fertility management, the use of organic manure and biopesticides and the adoption of good farming practices adapted to the effects of climate change; popularize soil restoration techniques; develop a sustainable mechanism for the production of organic manure and promote agroforestry (leguminous forest species or species of economic or nutritional interest)
 - ix. Set up an ICT platform for beneficiary cooperatives to exchange knowledge and experience with good agroecological practices and market information. The project will support 12,500 cassava producers
68. Growth in cassava production is likely to accelerate over the current decade. Once seen as the “food of the poor”, cassava has emerged as a multipurpose crop for the 21st century – one that responds to developing countries’ priorities, to trends in the global economy and to the challenges of climate change. In brief:
- *Rural development.* Policymakers in tropical countries are recognizing the huge potential of cassava to spur rural industrial development and raise rural incomes.
 - *Urban food security.* A major driver of production increases will be high cereal prices, which sparked global food price inflation in 2008.
 - *Import substitution.* Domestically produced cassava flour can replace some of the wheat flour in bread.
 - *Renewable energy.* Demand for cassava as a source of bio-ethanol is growing rapidly. Global output of bio-ethanol could reach 155 billion litres by 2020.
 - *New industrial uses.* Cassava is second only to maize as a source of starch. Recent cassava mutations produce root starch that will be highly sought after by industry.
 - *Adaptation to climate change.* Of the major staple crops in Africa, cassava is expected to be the least affected by climatic conditions predicted in 2030.
- As the country become more and more stable, cassava is likely to see an increased monocropping on larger fields, the widespread adoption of higher-yielding genotypes, and higher rates of use of irrigation and agrochemicals. Intensive monocropping may simplify management and favour initially higher yields in CAR. Experience has shown, however, that it also increases the prevalence of pests and diseases, and accelerates the depletion of soil nutrient stocks.
69. Many smallholder cassava growers already practise three key “Save and Grow” recommendations: reduced or zero tillage, protecting the soil surface with organic cover, and crop diversification. FAO’s “Save and Grow” farming model seeks to limit mechanical disturbance of the soil by minimizing the ploughing, harrowing or hoeing of land. Cassava growers will be encouraged to adopt minimum tillage and, ideally, zero tillage, especially on well-aggregated, friable soils with adequate levels of organic matter. Even where conservation tillage produces lower yields, it offers farmers economic advantages: reduced spending on the fuel/labour and equipment needed for conventional tillage, and the opportunity to produce cassava more intensively and sustainably, without the need for high levels of external inputs.

Reduced or zero tillage will also be important as an alternative to conventional tillage in cassava-growing areas affected by climate change. Where rainfall is reduced, it will help to conserve soil moisture; where rainfall increases, it will help reduce soil erosion and improve soil structure, allowing better internal drainage.

70. In “Save and Grow”, farmers are encouraged to cultivate a wider range of plant species in associations, sequences and rotations that may include trees, shrubs and pastures. Mixed cropping diversifies production, which helps farmers to reduce risk, respond to changes in market demand and adapt to external shocks, including climate change. Rotating or associating nutrient-demanding crops with soil-enriching legumes, and shallow-rooting crops with deep-rooting ones, maintains soil fertility and crop productivity and interrupts the transmission of crop-specific pests and diseases.
71. Higher-yielding varieties with resistance or tolerance to biotic and abiotic stresses are available in CAR and are contributing to substantial increases in cassava yields. The availability and use of high quality planting materials that maintain genetic purity and are free of diseases and pathogens are crucial to intensified cassava production and some development partners in CAR are well positioned to play an active role in this regard.
72. Low-input production systems incorporating key “Save and Grow” practices, such as reduced tillage, the use of cover crops and mulches, and mixed cropping is a production model that could be promoted. Extension services will be crucial in building on those practices by ensuring access to relevant knowledge from the innovation catalogue and linking it to the wealth of knowledge held by smallholders. Cassava growers may need incentives to manage ecosystem services such as soil conservation and protection of biodiversity as an integral part of the methodology.
73. Study also shows that mixing cassava with a diverse group of intercrops largely benefited ecosystem services – pest suppression, disease control, soil and water services, and land productivity – and these effects were detected across very different locations and farming systems.

In this intervention, it is proposed to promote “Save and Grow” strategies in cassava with a particular attention to inter-cropping with other plants such as groundnuts, grass family, grain legumes, banana or trees. Such approach is more suitable to small households since it will focus on low-inputs and inter-cropping making cassava a more cost-effective investment compared to other commodities. Particular attention will be given to farmer field schools as the recommended methodology to promote the “Save and Grow” approach. Relevant extension services and INGOs will be explored, including their training in the adoption of a “Save and Grow” approach. The project will support 14,000 cassava producers

Output 1.2: Income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish farming along the river basin (including conservation, processing units, and marketing) are promoted as livelihood diversification measures.

74. The contribution of fish farming to food and nutrition security in the project area has been underplayed due to its low priority in the food production systems. However, assessments conducted by the Food Security Cluster co-led by FAO and WFP indicate an alarming deterioration of the food security situation over the past year. Compared with pre-crisis levels (2012), cereal production is down 70 percent; fisheries output, 40 percent, and cattle population, 46 percent. The production of cotton and coffee – two key cash crops – is estimated at 42 and 28 percent lower than pre-crisis levels, respectively.
75. The key activities for this output are:
 - i. Designing and Construction of 50 earth dams less than 15 m high for fish farming activities.
 - ii. Establishment of 50 fish farms and the creation of services for the entire value chain (fingerlings, etc.).
 - iii. Training for 300 smallholder farmers on Tilapia and Milkfish production
 - iv. Construction of modern ovens to improve women’s living and working conditions
 - v. Purchase and distribution of fingerlings to farmers
 - vi. Establishment and capacity-building for fish farmers’ cooperatives.

Component 2: Climate Resilient Rural transportation and water Infrastructures

Output 2.1 – Rural transportation infrastructure have been rehabilitated and upgraded to withstand weather extremes

76. Fostering productivity and production is not sufficient to ensure that smallholder farmers sustain and increase their revenues. Poor road and transportation infrastructure leads to a depreciation of the quality of the production and hence its value on the market therefore smallholders' revenues. The already observed and projected intensification of extreme weather events could lead to more value chain disruptions, affecting the capacity of smallholders to gain sufficient incomes from their production. As a consequence, two key activities will be undertaken by the project: (1) improving the usability of road infrastructure all-year round and for all-weather conditions; (2) in the same areas rehabilitating existing warehouses to withstand wetter climatic conditions will also support the development of the rice, cassava and maize value chains.
77. With regards to infrastructure, based on the lessons learned from PREVES and other project in the country, road construction has previously overlooked the construction of culverts that enable IVS drainage, resulting in water-logged fields during the rainy season. Depending on the ESIA outcome, this project will help finance culverts that will allow for natural drainage, and it will also support the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and local councils in its supervision functions. Should the allocated budget permit, the project will support the reinforcing of bridges against increased peak fluvial discharges resulting from increased deforestation, increased surface water runoff and increased rainfall intensity.
78. Activities under this output are:
- i. Warehouse rehabilitation to withstand wetter climatic conditions. With an increasing recurrence of extreme wet events, it is essential to ensure that existing warehouses (1) preserve low humidity level to preserve the produce and (2) are rehabilitated outside floodable areas and are not exposed to extreme flood events that could adversely affect the stored produce.
 - ii. Climate-proofing 120 km of feeder roads and farm tracks to ensure the year-round and all-weather usability. This includes the studies and surveys, the works, the construction of bridges and culverts where necessary, routine and periodic maintenance.
 - iii. To sustain the climate-proofed investment over a longer period of time, activities aiming at their maintenance by local public authorities and Farmer-based organizations will also include: (1) Support to districts for development of Feeder Roads Maintenance Plans and (2) Support to Farmer-based Organizations (Road gangs formation, distribution of maintenance tools, development of Farm Tracks Maintenance Plans) 3) empowered and autonomous farmers' organizations at all levels that build the communities' sense of ownership and their operation and maintenance capacity;

Output 2.2 – Potable water supply increased and sanitation infrastructure built accounting for current and future climate risks.

79. Agricultural and domestic water management in Central African Republic is becoming more complex due to climate change. Key barriers to agriculture production involve drought (acute and seasonal) and flooding of villages due to intense periods of rain. In the targeted areas, availability of water, in both quantity and quality, is being severely affected by climate variability and climate change
80. Constraints identified at the local level include lack of water infrastructure both for agriculture and human consumption. The low productivity in agriculture and livestock is linked to water availability. Addressing the risks of current and future climate change to water supply and agricultural productivity is therefore critical in enhancing resilience. Frequent drought or erratic rainfall results in crop damage, loss of livestock and pastures, water shortage (for humans and livestock), malnutrition (due to lack of food), and migration of households and wild animals. The unsustainable management of water resources is the major factors aggravating the impacts of climate change in the targeted areas. Crop pests and water-borne diseases are common, often caused by poor farm management and the absence of water and sanitation infrastructures. Therefore, the following expected outputs are expected to improve the baseline scenario
81. The project will also tender a contract for a capable NGO or institution to carryout water quality testing as part of the site selection process to ensure the water is suitable for agriculture. As poor sanitation leads to

water borne diseases, which are responsible for all deaths of the labour force, the project will also built latrines in the villages. Activities include:

- i. Climate-proofed construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and sanitation to withstand the consequences of extreme dry and wet events that could disrupt the quantity and quality of water available to the population and its economic activities.
- ii. Capacity building for potable water management will complement the construction and rehabilitation. To sustain these infrastructures, the project will build the capacity of the water users organizations on sustainable and well-managed infrastructure by communities and Farmers Organizations with participation of women in decision making processes and clear operation and maintenance arrangements and responsibilities for large and complex infrastructure

Component 3: Institutional capacity development and policy engagement

82. To ensure the effective implementation of the project, further capacity development is required for the relevant government agencies in charge of climate change adaptation, from policy development to project execution and oversight. Component 3 therefore focuses on strengthening the capacity of key government institutions to manage climate risks (Output 3.1) and ensuring adequate M&E of project activities and the recruitment and training of staff to facilitate the implementation of adaptation to climate change activities (Output 3.2).

83. Output 3.1: Government capacity (especially the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture) to manage climate risks is strengthened.

84. The activities for this output include:

- i. Strengthening of capacities of the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Environment and their partners, such as Africa Rice, in climate risk management, planning for climate adaptation transitions (e.g. introduction of new farming systems or livelihoods) and exploiting opportunities for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, where feasible as a co-benefit. This could include capacity-building on technological enhancement methods and measures to enhance institutional capacity on sustainable agricultural productivity, supporting equitable increases in farm incomes and food security and to adapting and building the resilience of the crop and livestock sectors to climate change at multiple levels. The details of the trainings will be decided in collaboration with the staff of the ministries at project start-up.
- ii. Strengthening of the CAR Meteorological Department and local representatives.
- iii. Building the capacities of technical agents by providing them with equipment, tools and training on climate risk management so they can analyse and monitor the changes in the status of natural resources and the implementation of environmental and social safeguard measures on the field. In coordination with the PMU beneficiaries and other relevant project partners, to ensure a proper implementation and monitoring of the project's Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan and the Adaptation Fund's 15 Principles in each target zone during the implementation of the best available technologies and integrated resilient crop varieties and livestock breeds (output 1.1), income-generating activities (output 1.2.), upgrading water infrastructure (output 2.2.) and rural transportation (output 2.1), which aim to contribute to improved overall agricultural productivity, climate resilience in the crop and livestock sectors and an effective adaptation strategy in the CAR for ensuring food security and improving livelihoods in the project area.
- iv. Provision of technical assistance for improved policy frameworks to mainstream climate risks into sectoral strategies and policies.

85. Output 3.2: Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management

This final output intends to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the project as well as support the project team in accessing the necessary resources to plan and implement adaptation measures. This output supports the critically underfunded Meteorological Department and Environmental Protection Agency, the institutions in charge of climate change adaptation in the CAR. Activities to be undertaken here are:

- i. Support for the development of a measurement reporting and verification system for climate response programmes.

- ii. Support to improve monitoring & evaluation and knowledge management activities, which will include funds to cover additional baseline surveys (related to climate change adaptation) and terminal surveys (related to climate change adaptation).
- iii. Project management and coordination, including the recruitment of a climate change adaptation specialist for the duration of the project and staff training on adaptation-related issues.
- iv. As part of the activities to ensure that the project is efficiently monitored, a KM officer will be recruited in the PMU to enable the project produce a knowledge management plan, knowledge transfer platform, knowledge management products such as newsletters, TV and radio interviews and materials on success stories. These products will be disseminated via online and offline channels.

86. Theory of Change:

87. To achieve its objective, the project will support targeted investments in infrastructure, and the technical and organizational capacities of farmers' organizations, particularly youth and women and other stakeholders along the rice and cassava value chains. For these value chains, accessible markets exist domestically and regionally and productivity gains for food security and nutrition are achievable through the adoption of proven climate-smart technologies and practices and better access to markets. The AF project will scale-up achievements from IFAD past and ongoing projects PREPAS, PREVES, and PRAPAM while building synergies with other partners' work geared towards increasing climate change resilience and adapted value-chain development.

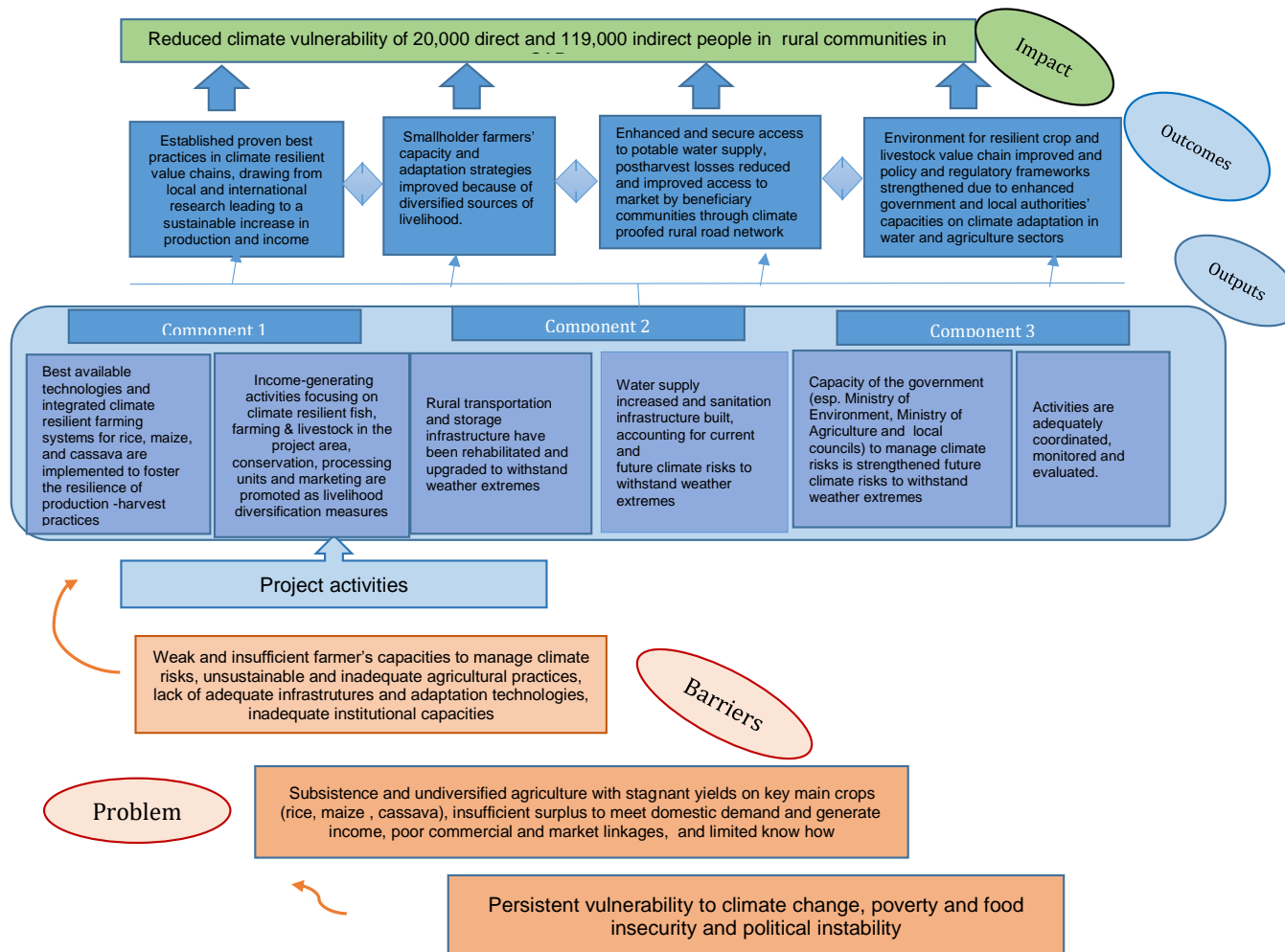
Against the climate impacts, the Theory of Change (ToC) below summarizes how a combination of the proposed interventions described under Part II are expected to yield maximum benefits in terms of transforming the target communities into more climate resilient ones through the proposed components and activities. In the rural communities of the selected countries, to improve agricultural value chains particularly rice and cassava, there is a need to address climate change impacts. This requires to ii) improve agricultural productivity under a changing climate through the adoption best agricultural and land use and forestry (LULUCF) practices, as well as livelihood climate diversification including climate resilient fishing ii) improve access to market with climate proofed infrastructures such as roads and other basic services (water and sanitation) in a post conflict recovery areas iii) build and strengthen the institutional and farmers capacity for the adoption best adaptation practices in the selected agricultural value chains and maintenance of climate proofed

88. The project aims to build strong synergies among the components to strengthen local and national administrations' capacities to mainstream climate change considerations into policies and actions for agricultural value chains. Interlinking intervention measures to improve infrastructure capacity (climate resilient agricultural practices and technologies, including post-harvest equipment), climate resilient infrastructures (roads, warehouses, storages systems), human capacity (capacity-building for farmers, government, cooperatives, etc., especially women and youth) and institutional capacity (climate risk management, M&E coordination, policy framework) is key to building a climate resilient agricultural sector and avoiding and/or minimizing climate-induced risks.

89. As the result, the project is expected to: (i) improve adaptation practices in smallholder agriculture, (ii) provide access to post-harvest technologies and climate resilient farming systems, (iii) diversify income-generating activities through the introduction of climate resilient fish farming and conservation (vi) strengthen project coordination, monitoring and evaluation and policy-making. These outputs are expected to enable rural communities to increase their climate-smart agricultural investments, which will translate into higher yields, assets and incomes that improves food security and livelihoods throughout the year. It is important to note that the proposed components and activities are fully aligned with the CAR's strategic goals and expected results and will contribute to its effort to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1,2,3,5,8,9,10,13,and 15⁴⁷.

⁴⁷ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

Figure 25: Theory of Change



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. Describe how the project / programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund

90. The focus of this project is to promote climate proofing and build the resilience of rural communities to climate change in the Central African Republic. As stated above, it addresses the multiple impacts of climate change, especially of the anticipated modification of rainfall patterns, decreased water availability, increases in temperatures and extreme climate events (floods and drought) on smallholder farmers in the project's target areas.
91. The project will contribute to the achievement of the CAR's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and its international commitments under the Paris Climate Agreement and to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), mainly SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 13 (climate action). This project will also contribute to IFAD's objectives on environment and climate described in its 2019-2025 Environment and Climate Strategy.

a. Environmental and social considerations

| Outcomes | Economic Benefits | Social Benefits | Environmental benefits |
|---|---|---|---|
| Outcome 1.1 Established proven best practices in climate resilient value chains, drawing from local and international research leading to a sustainable increase in production | Selection of pest-resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation management and weeding) in partnership with Africa Rice Expansion of the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) on 8000 ha. Increase yield per ha of cassava above 20tonnes per ha | Assessment of the impact of the production of the specific crop (rice, cassava, and maize) on rural livelihoods as a climate change adaptation strategy | Watershed rehabilitation and introduction of efficient water use and management methods Extension and infrastructure rehabilitation and construction including drainage systems. |
| Outcome 1.2 Smallholder farmers' capacity and adaptation strategies improved because of diversified sources of livelihood and increased income | Establishment or rehabilitation of boreholes and irrigation schemes to cope with the consequences of drought and heat extreme events Development of new inland valley swamps for rice production to increase the production of smallholder farmers and diversify and expand their revenue sources. <u>Creation of green jobs, supporting beneficiaries to generate income and diversify their livelihoods</u> <u>Supporting women in diversifying their income sources will support them</u> | Community mobilization and organizing to promote the adoption of the selected crops as climate smart cash crops and the development of cooperatives Support for female farmers in engaging in commercial production of the selected crops (including training in sustainable production, negotiating access to farmland and equipment) | Community mobilization and capacity building to promote integrated pest management practices and other environmental activities |

| | | | |
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| | <u>in strengthening their economic empowerment</u> | | |
| Outcome 2 Enhanced and secure access to potable water supply, postharvest losses reduced and improved access to market by beneficiary communities through climateproofed rural road network | Construction or consolidation of structures for gravity irrigation serving 8,000 producers | Enhanced and secure access to potable water supply to reduce farmer herder conflicts <u>Enhancing access to water will contribute to reducing the burden of fetching water for women.</u> | Construction of dykes in the valley bottom to control water during rainy seasons and of micro-catchment water runoff control dykes |
| Outcome 3 Environment for resilient crop and livestock value chain improved and policy and regulatory frameworks strengthened due to enhanced government and local authorities' capacities on climate adaptation in water and agriculture sectors. | Support for the Ministries of Agriculture and the Environment to run integrated Farmer Field Schools (FFS) or business models and provide other technical support. FFS or model business farms will be identified to showcase specific approaches to facilitate the introduction and uptake of resilient practices for farmers Capacity-building on modern composting techniques to reduce/prevent movement of farmers to fallow land in secondary cropping years | Support to other stakeholder ministries like the ministries of women and youth to enhance the mainstreaming of youth and gender issues in the project through the integrated Farmer Field Schools (FFS) or business models farms | Provision of technical assistance for improved policy frameworks to mainstream climate risks into sectoral strategies and policies Strengthening of capacities of the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Environment and their partners, such as Africa Rice, in climate risk management, planning for climate adaptation transitions (e.g. introduction of new farming systems or livelihoods) and exploiting opportunities for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, where feasible as a co-benefit. |

92. In line with the IFAD targeting strategy, the project will ensure that the most vulnerable groups will be appropriately taken into account in the activities and receive significant economic and social benefits from this project. For this reason, components and activities are designed to integrate women and youth to reduce the inequalities that these groups face. Concretely, they will receive capacity-building on best climate resilience business models and sustainable farming practices in the key food value chains. In addition, the project will ensure that 45 percent of the beneficiaries of the irrigated lands and technologies promoted by the project are women and young people. Support will be provided specifically to women farmers to encourage and enable them to adopt select crops (rice maize and cassava) and improve their access to climate goods and services (climate resilient seeds, inputs, technologies, equipment, supplies and infrastructure for fish farming, storage and increased access to climate information for improved climate risk management). Furthermore, the project will introduce

technologies such as solar-powered water pumps and ovens to lighten women's workload. Data collected during the assessment phase allows for the identification of families with high levels of vulnerability and who may resort to child labour as a coping strategy. Careful considerations will be given to gender roles, age and disability. Climate-smart agriculture techniques and technologies promoted in Component 1 and fishery activities (diversification) will foster social cohesion and generate direct economic benefit for the beneficiaries of each target area.

93. Other socio-economic benefits will come from the activities related to resilient post-harvest with a potential side benefit of increasing both rice, cassava and maize yields. It is expected to have beneficial impacts on local food security and nutrition including through the creation of reserves in case of climate shocks. Sustainable land and water management techniques, along with water quality monitoring are also expected to generate benefits for local health, while the diversification and sustainable management of other enterprises such as fish farming, will improve overall nutrition and household incomes.
94. The Ministry of Environment's climate information network has very limited capacity and as such, projects and relevant government agencies lack the key climate data to support planning and decision-making. The local councils and Ministry of Agriculture have limited human and technical capacity. The project will strengthen the CAR's technical capacity to collect, interpret and disseminate data on climate change and rainfall patterns in the targeted areas to inform the planning and management decision-making processes of all relevant stakeholders (government, FOs, cooperatives, individual farmers), thus filling a key technical gap in the country and providing the basis for improve climate risk management, community preparedness for response and recovery, which is consistent with SDG targets 13.1 and 13.3 on strengthening institutional capacity on climate change mitigation and adaptation.
95. The project will help increase knowledge on crop and livestock resilience and best practices by defining an integrated climate resilient crop and livestock business model. The promotion of integrated, sustainable, climate resilient farming systems will enable farmers to improve their practices, yields and thus, incomes, which will generate benefits for household food security. The implementation or improvement of irrigation systems and the introduction of new productive activities, such as fish farming, will allow farmers (particularly youth and women) to diversify their income, thus helping them to develop a more solid income base. By doing so, it will further provide safety nets for rural people in times of economic distress, helping them offset losses in income caused by weather shocks. Works to climate proof infrastructure such as rural roads and processing and storage facilities will improve access to markets and help avoid climate-related disruptions and further support income generation and diversification. This is consistent with SDG 13 on climate change, SDG 15 on sustainable forests, and NDC priorities on agriculture and forestry.
96. In various agricultural production and processing interventions, fossil fuels are the main source of electricity, which has important consequences in terms of emissions. Promoting access to renewable energy to power agricultural value chains and extend production beyond the regular growing seasons and to conserve fish stock will foster the development of climate resilient and low emission agriculture. This is consistent with the SDG 7 on ensuring access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services for all.
97. Climate resilient agriculture practices, water and soil management and reuse of certain agricultural residues are expected to not only increase yield, but also control degradation, reduce erosion, runoff and groundwater pollution. Biogas technology that reuses cassava waste to produce starch, organic fertilizer and energy will be promoted. The use of organic manure will decrease the use of chemical fertilizers, thus lower production costs to the producer, groundwater pollution and the conservation of soil carbon. The use of solar powered equipment will also foster access to renewable green energy and decrease GHG emissions through reduction of the use of wood fire. The promotion of climate resilient farming practices will contribute to the restoration of degraded land, buffer zones and, in the long run, forests and consequently, carbon sequestration. Conserving the CAR's lush forests and introducing efficient water use and management systems will be key for ensuring the availability of water for households and agriculture throughout the year – which will be a growing challenge as the impacts of climate change become more and more evident.

a. Economic benefits

98. This project focuses on the most important agricultural commodities in CAR, which are also staple crops that play a fundamental role in food security: rice, maize, cassava and livestock. Combined, they will contribute to enhancing rural communities' food and nutrition security and health in general, while improving their incomes, particularly for youth and women. This project will strengthen climate weather information and services to support capacity-building in adaptation and the implementation of the best farming model. With improved access to weather information, beneficiaries will be better equipped to plan their farming activities – for example, avoid spraying on rainy days, which will save them the cost and time of carrying out such an operation twice. The promotion of soil and water conservation techniques and technologies will improve and maintain soil health and reduce erosion in the project's target areas. This will allow the soil to grow both at the surface and at required depths, thus improving soil water retention, and ensure that future generations benefit from fertile land for food and nutritional needs. This, together with greater access to climate resilient seeds and animal breeds, will ultimately enhance crop production and productivity, while enabling farmers to generate income through the sale of surpluses.

b. Social and Economic benefits

99. As in most African countries, men and women in CAR have clearly defined socioeconomic roles based on gender norms. Therefore, to ensure the participation of women and youth and support their empowerment, the project will take special measures to promote their access to skills and knowledge, assets/resources and factors of production, ensure their participation in income-generating activities and strengthen their control over resources. Activities to improve the well-being of women and reduce their workloads (small-scale irrigation, provision of ploughing services, processing equipment, multipurpose solar dryers, bioenergy) and ones to strengthen the participation of women and young people and their roles in decision-making at the level of groups, cooperatives and platforms have been included in the project.

100. This project will comply with IFAD social and gender policies designed to address social and gender equality issues and child protection. The project development phase includes a thorough gender and social assessment and strategy to inform the activities to promote inclusiveness. A Gender Plan and Strategy has been attached as an appendix.

101. Women's participation in community decision-making processes will be promoted in project activities mainly at the project management committee level. The establishment of criteria for organizing community project committees will include equal representation of both men and women. This will be detailed in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) to be completed during project start up.

102. Youth sensitivity will be encouraged in targeting project beneficiaries and the project will ensure that implementing partners are knowledgeable about inclusiveness.

103. The project will target the marginalised and vulnerable less advantaged groups include people living with HIV/AIDS, single mothers, people with disabilities, the elderly, widows and widowers, and indigenous peoples (M'bororo Fulani aka the Pygmies) laying emphasis on capacity building, participatory decision-making, grievance redress mechanism, productivity enhancement, value addition and market linkage. When forest dwellers including pygmies are included in the decision making process, this mechanism creates opportunities to bring the whole community into the process and creates a culture of full participation through deliberate social inclusion. These activities will improve the social status and livelihood of the indigenous pygmies; thus, increasing their adaptive capacity.

104. The programme will foster rural community empowerment through capacity-building in organizational development, addressing the impacts of climate change on farms and the landscape, managing irrigation infrastructure and restoring degraded land. These skills will lead to better decisions and positive changes in the management of natural resources. Training on climate resilience for the staff of national institutions, NGOs, local councils and producer organizations will encourage the adoption of appropriate climate change adaptation practices at the household and individual levels. Improved household food and nutrition security through practices that enhance agricultural and fisheries productivity will lead to improved health. An approach ensuring that the interests of women, youth and other vulnerable groups are adequately addressed will reduce social inequalities and strengthen the capacity of vulnerable groups to take action.

105. The knowledge sharing in Component 3. Social cohesion will also be enhanced under Component 3 because working together and sharing lessons learned help communities build mutual trust and engage collectively in action that improves their adaptive capacity and resilience.

No further analysis of economic, social and environmental benefits of the project will be conducted during at this point but the PMU will ensure that the benefits listed above are properly implemented and well documented to be filed in the Project Progress Report.

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

106. The project design is cost effective as it builds on works done and on-going activities in the cassava, maize and rice sectors by various donors and governments and IFAD funded projects in CAR. It intends to improve the efficiencies of donors' investments in these sectors over the last decade.
107. The total project investment which is US\$10,000,000 project will directly benefit 20,600 direct beneficiaries. This represents about US\$500 per head of household engaged in the three main selected value chain (rice, cassava, maize) value chains. As a matter of comparison, an adaptation project at community level run by the NGO and other donors in the same area spent about 100-200 \$ or less per direct beneficiary.
108. The project activities are based on experience from past interventions in the agriculture, water and infrastructure sectors. The staff from field levels to administration have worked with and managed complex project.
109. Project will work with communities which will be able to share resources, knowledge and lessons learned from the interventions and for project staff to be able to monitor and manage community activities without extensive stress and resource requirements.
110. The activities of the project are designed to obtain optimum results that are of benefit to the communities and direct and indirect project beneficiaries in tangible ways.

Table 10 below presents the Comparative analysis of environmental risks and cost-effectiveness of intervention per Component and output.

| Component | Cost (USD) | No. of Beneficiaries | Losses Averted /Benefits Generated | Alternative to Project |
|--|------------------|--|---|---|
| Component 1 Climate-resilient agricultural production and appropriate post-harvest measures combined with livelihood diversification | 5,367,900 | 20,000 direct and 119,000 indirect beneficiaries, of which 50(10,000) percent will be women and 30(6,000) percent youth in rural communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved short-cycle crop varieties; efficient irrigation; management of soil salinity (namely drainage, flooding and organic matter addition); Increase in more resilient and higher yielding crop varieties improving farmers' income and contributing to food security; Increase in more efficient water use, reduced emissions from crop fields and adoption of RETs; Precise and reliable hydro-meteorological forecasts will be invaluable for enhancing flood protection and avoid excessive outflows; Investment in storage, conservation and processing techniques and infrastructure for reduced post-harvest losses and value addition; Gender, Marginalised and vulnerable groups including the PLWHIV and pygmies, mainstreamed in to the project | <p>The major alternative to implementing climate-resilient agricultural production and appropriate post-harvest measures combined with livelihood diversification in CAR is the business as usual considering that the country is just trying to transit to a post-conflict nation. Hence, the implementation of this project is key to building the adaptive capacity of the beneficiaries in the project area to cope.</p> <p>Some alternative methods of paddy cultivation to the System of rice Intensification (SRI) include BAU scenario, aerobic rice, and System of Assured Rice Production (SARP); Although the aerobic and SARP methods require comparatively less water, SRI water management in general reduces water needs by 25-50%, it also raises average yield, reduces costs of production, increases farmers' net income per hectare, and produces crops that are more resistant to the hazards of climate change⁴⁸</p> <p>Without this project, these vulnerable groups will continue to be marginalised</p> |
| Component 2 Climate-resilient rural transportation and water infrastructure | 2,729,282 | 20,000 direct and 119,000 indirect beneficiaries, of which 50(10,000) percent will be women and 30(6,000) percent youth in rural communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural transportation and water infrastructure have been rehabilitated and upgraded to withstand weather extremes Climate-proofing 120 km of feeder roads and farm tracks constructed to ensure the year-round and all-weather usability Road maintenance plans developed with road gangs formation and distribution of maintenance tools 50 drinking water supply facilities, simplified networks, HOP boreholes and stand alone water points rehabilitated and constructed respectively and construction of 10 public and 150 individual sanitation facilities in the project area Built capacity of beneficiaries to manage construction and rehabilitation of water structures | <p>Without this project, the farmers will spend longer hours from the farm gate to market in other sell their goods. The number of public vehicles that ply the existing roads will continue to decrease as a result of the impact from the poor road conditions.</p> <p>The absence of the water infrastructure provided by this project will continuously lead to reduced yield, wilting from drought and conflicts arising from completion among farmers and herders.</p> <p>The absence of maintenance plans and gangs will lead to the reduced shelf-life of the rural roads and water infrastructure.</p> <p>Without the implementation of potable water infrastructure and sanitation facilities in the project area, there will be an increase in the prevalence of water borne diseases.</p> <p>Without building the capacities of the beneficiaries to manage these water and sanitation structures, this will lead to the early dilapidation of these structures.</p> |

⁴⁸ Uphoff, Norman. (2020). Re: Why the alternative methods of rice cultivation with less water are not popularizing?. Retrieved from: https://www.researchgate.net/post/Why_the_alternative_methods_of_rice_cultivation_with_less_water_are_not_popularizing/5ede729a47507050225f8344/citation/download.

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|---|----------------|--|--|---|
| Component 3 Institutional capacity-building, policy engagement and knowledge management | 938,691 | 20,000 direct and 119,000 indirect beneficiaries, of which 50(10,000) percent will be women and 30(6,000) percent youth in rural communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacities of staff Ministry of Environment, and ministry of Agriculture on climate change adaptation strengthened. • Meteorological Department and local representation strengthened, including capacity building through technology enhancement and training to enhance institutional capacity. • Technical Assistance for improved policy frameworks to mainstream climate risks in into sectoral strategies and policies provided. | <p>This project builds on the efforts of other projects ensuring that capacities of ministry staff are strengthened to provide extension services and also strengthen the exit strategy of the project.</p> <p>Without the provision of technical trainings to the meteorological department, the dissemination of information from the early warning equipment will not be effective.</p> <p>There is need to improve policy frameworks to mainstream climate risks into sectoral strategies and policies. Hence, this project builds on the efforts of the IFAD baseline project PRAPAM</p> |
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D. Describe how the project / programme is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist

111. The project is aligned with the 2017-2021 National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan. This is now the main instrument of CAR, planning and mobilizing resources for the restoration of peace and the socio-economic recovery country and served reference document at the international donors' conference, held in Brussels in 2016. The plan articulates the national recovery and peacebuilding priorities, which are based on three pillars: (i) support peace, security and reconciliation, (ii) renew the social contract between the state and the population, and (iii) promote economic recovery and boost productive sectors. The Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Sustainable Development sets and modifies the policies necessary to accelerate the transition into a sustainable economy. The mitigation and adaptation strategy of the current Government of CAR is in step with previous policies. CAR ratified the Paris Agreement on 11 October 2016

112. The proposed AF-financed project is aligned with several of CAR's strategies, plans, programmes and reports, as described in the table below.

Table 11: Alignment with national strategies

| National Priority | Alignment |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) | <p>The proposed project is aligned with and will contribute towards achieving a number of the SDGs: i) SDG 1 – No poverty. Poverty reduction will be supported under Component 1 and 2 adaptation practices, transportation and water management which will lead to agricultural productivity for the population that mainly depend on crop and livestock farming (Output 11) and by developing diversified livelihood opportunities to increase household income with sustainable fishery (Output 1.2.)</p> <p>SDG 2 – Zero Hunger. The project will contribute to SDG 2 by improving food security and nutrition of households with improved productivity under Output 1.2 (best adaptation in crop and livestock value chains) . and Output 213. (livelihood diversification)</p> <p>SDG 5 – Gender equality. The project has been designed in a gender sensitive manner and will include a minimum of 40% female representation in all activities. Women-headed households will be prioritised to receive support for strengthening their houses thanks to easier access to potable water (Output 2.2)as well as Output 1.1. and output 1.2. on livelihood diversification support suppo</p> <p>SDG 13 – Climate action. As a climate change adaptation project, the AF project will inherently contribute to achieving SDG 13. Apart from the on the ground interventions (Output 1.1 and output 1.2.) to improve the adaptive capacity of the vulnerable char communities, better access to climate information and institutional capacity to consider and account for climate change will be increased (output 3.1..)</p> <p>Furthermore, The provision of water services (output 2.2) strengthens the social contract between a government and its citizens by re-establishing the government's credibility and accountability and also between communities, provided that users have equitable access to and control over the resources. By building climate resilience into water-reliant sectors like agriculture, the Adaptation Fund is supporting the largest source of rural employment. Investments in water infrastructure, governance, and management will promote more sustainable poverty eradication, support broader economic recovery, and enhance livelihoods.</p> |
| National Adaptation Plan | <p>Activities under Output 1.1. and Output 1.2. define adaptation options and diversification livelihood which are aligned on the Objective 2 of the NAP which is Adaptation Priorities for the most vulnerable sectors are included in the NAP and sectoral and national development planning</p> <p>Additionally with capacity building (output 3.1) and Output 3.2 on monitoring and knowledge management, the project will contribute to improving the NAP first development objective.</p> <p>The AF project financing itself contribute to the NAP result 3 which is financing mechanism to address climate change are strengthened including private sector engagement , innovation and indentation of flagship projects</p> |

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| Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) | Through its activities, the project will align with the NDC's which commits to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 28 per cent by 2030 while improving food security, water security, and health and livelihood protection. Through sustainable agricultural practices, agricultural production will increase and food and nutrition security insured (output 1.1.) and Output 1.2. This requires robust knowledge on climate change to inform the development of NAPAs, NDCs, national strategic planning, investment and financial decisions country programming in the agricultural sector and particularly in the crop and livestock value chains. TO sustain the work and scale it up Output 3.1. and 2.2. proposed capacity building activities for both smallholders, but also national institutions to better manage CIEWS and the climate services, expand and consolidate climate resilient agricultural production on both crop and livestock value chains which reduce the CO2 emissions contributing to the NDCs. |
| National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan 2017-2021 | The project is aligned with the National Recovery Plan and Peacebuilding which is a five year plan 2017-2021. Both Output 1.1.on agricultural production and value chains (crop and livestock) and output 1.2. on livelihood diversification contribute to the three pillars: (i) support peace, security and reconciliation, (ii) renew the social contract between the state and the population, and (iii) promote economic recovery and boost productive sectors. |
| National Water Policy, 2020 | The project is fully aligned to the main objective of this National Water Policy which is, on the one hand, to create individual and collective awareness on water-related issues within the country, and on the other hand, to foster greater synergy and coherence in public and private investments as well as ensuring the active engagement of various actors to address critical water resources issues and foster IWRM in the country. The government is committed to working with all actors to ensure that the water and sanitation policy document is fully implemented at all levels. |

113. Furthermore, the project is in line with "UN Delivering as One" as expressed in the agreed 2017-2020 Development Assistance Framework that is focused on (i) governance, (ii) human development, and (iii) sustainable development. It will explore avenues of partnering with other UN agencies like UNICEF, WFP and FAO jointly to support the government of CAR. In particular, it will work with policymakers to put in place policies directed toward sustainable production and consumption, decent work, income generation, and building the resilience of vulnerable populations to climate change.

114. **Strategic partnerships.** Key partners for policy dialogue include Farmers' Organizations, NGOs, private-sector actors, bilateral and multilateral development partners, key sector ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, The Ministry of Environment, AFDB, UNICEF, UNDP, FAO, the WFP Regional Centre on nutrition to name few.

E. 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

115. The project will ensure potential adverse environmental impacts are identified and avoided, and where impacts cannot be avoided, a suitable plan is prepared for those impacts to be mitigated and managed. Applicable and relevant national technical standards including best environmental practice will be used to deliver the planned activities.

Table 12: Alignment to AF Principles

| AF Principles | Corresponding National Standards | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | National Text enacting the standard | STANDARD |
| Compliance with law | Environment Legislation | <p>Ordinance No. 89/043 of February 1989 establishing the National Committee for the Environment and 90/003 of 9 1990, the integration of environmental issues into development planning. RCA Environmental Policies comes under the competence of the Ministry of the Environment and Ecology whose role is to develop and implement national policies relating to environmental protection, rational management of natural resources and improvement of the environment and quality of life. At the regional level, the mission of the environment administration is carried out by the prefectural inspections of the environment and ecology. The Directorate-General for the Environment is the structure responsible for monitoring ESIA procedure to ensure effective implementation. Among others, the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment also include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of soil, subsoil, sites, landscapes and national monuments, vegetation, the flora and fauna, especially classified areas, national parks and existing reserves; • Establish the basic principles for managing and protecting the environment against all forms of degradation to develop natural resources and to fight against all kinds of pollution and nuisances; • Improve the living conditions of different types of people in respect of the balance with the surrounding environment; • Create conditions for a rational and sustainable use of natural resources for present and future generations; • Guarantee all citizens a framework for an environmentally healthy and balanced life; and • Ensure the restoration of the degraded environment. <p>Output 1.1 promotes concrete adaptation measures as well as output 1.2 on livelihood diversification set sustainable practices that comply with the national environment Code. The PMU and relevant national authorities will ensure that the activities are implemented in line with the environment codes related to the proposed activities of the project.</p> <p><u>Output 2.1 focuses on the rehabilitation of rural transportation infrastructures withstanding weather extremes. Beforehand, an ESIA will be conducted to determine the type of infrastructures to be implemented (depending on impacts and mitigation measures), and define the management plan to avoid or reduce the potential negative impacts. More specifically, the results of the ESIA will have to be validated by the authorized entity (from the Ministry of Environment), before construction work could be started.</u></p> |
| | Law No. 07/018 of 28 December 2007 | Bearing the Environmental Code in its section7 specifies that "regulatory texts set out the content, methodology and procedure for impact studies, as well as the conditions under which these studies are made public and the modalities by which the Minister in charge of the environment may request or be asked for an opinion on any impact study environmental". The project will be in compliance with this environmental code in relation to EIAs or activity specific ESMFs for component 1 and 2. |

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| | Order No. C5 / MEEDD / DIRCAB of January 21, 2014 | This order defines the different categories of operations whose completion is subject to the obligation of environmental and social impact study in CAR. Article 3 of the decree stipulates in addition to hydro-agricultural projects of 1000 ha and any water withdrawal (water from surface or groundwater) of more than 30 m ³ / h are subject to completion of the environmental impact study. |
| | Law No. 09/003⁴⁹ | <p>The national spatial planning policy aims in particular to protect the environment by seeking a balance between the spaces developed in town and in the countryside, through harmony between the achievements and the environment, both social and natural.</p> <p>The various Municipal Councils concerned are consulted to give their opinion on the results of the preliminary socio-environmental impact study. The study must comply with the evaluation standards laid down in the evaluation and environmental impact guide drawn up by the technical services of the State.</p> <p>The Ministries in charge of Rural Development and that of Water, Forests, Hunting, Fisheries and the Environment are involved, among others, in the Spatial Planning process.</p> |
| Equity and Access | The National Recovery Plan and Peacebuilding 2017-2021 | <p>This is the main instrument of CAR planning and mobilizing resources for the restoration of peace and the socio-economic recovery country and served reference document at the international donors' conference, held in Brussels in 2016. It seeks to rebuild the economy through investments in Agriculture, Health, and Infrastructure etc. and is providing peace building initiatives to sustain the gains of these investments.</p> <p>The project intends to reach at least 40% women and 40% of youth. Activities under Output 1.1. both on crop and livestock value chain development will give a special attention to youth and women. This will be also the same for Output 1.2. on livelihood diversification with sustainable fishery.</p> |
| | Law No. 08/022 of October 17, 2008 on the Forestry Code | <p>The Central African Forest Code was passed in October 2008 (Law No 08.022) and is the main legal text governing the forest sector in CAR. The term "legality of timber and timber products" is defined by the law as: all timber produced according to several components of CAR legislation and regulations. The Forest Code is consistent with other CAR land legislation, stating that all forests are state-owned. It provides the authority for the licensing of traditional timber production and community forests. This provides that timber extracted from community forests or via licenses for traditional production may be lawfully exported. The Forest Code also determines the forest categories, the legal status of forest, the modalities of extraction of forest resources by different stakeholders, and the preservation of forest ecosystems.</p> <p>Under Output 12.1, the project intent to support sustainable agricultural production in the crop and livestock sectors. By doing so, it will address the degradation of natural resources particularly deforestation. Under Output 1.1., sustainable cocoa production with tree shading, restoration of degraded land and promotion of agroforestry will contribute to meeting the forest code. The National Agency for Environment, PMU and relevant national authorities will ensure the compliance monitoring against this law and national standards through the ESMF during the project implementation</p> |
| | Law No. 09/004 of January 29, 2009 on the Labour code | The Labour Code governs professional relations between workers and employers. It ensures that workers are not short-changed by employers and provides a grievance mechanism structure for redress issues. It forbids the engagement and exploitation of minors and child labour. |

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| | | The project will not enage or exploit minors or employ children to carry out the activities of the project. |
| | Law No. 63/441 of January 9, 1964 on Land code | This code (under revision) relates to the national domain of the CAR which recognizes access to land for people and state-owned land. The land code determines the national expropriation procedures and compensation |
| | Law No. 06/001 of April 12, 2006 on the Water Code | <p>Under the Water Code, the country's water resources are part of the common national heritage, and the state provides integrated management of all water resources, facilities and structures. The state's water priorities are: (1) providing drinking water; (2) protecting, conserving and managing water resources; and (3) satisfying other human water-related needs. The state's water management duties under the Water Code include: maintaining quality of water resources; preventing waste; ensuring availability; preventing waterborne disease; and developing and protecting water facilities and structures. The government may contract out the operation of water structures and facilities to other entities, as it has for the provision of drinking water. Under the Water Code, the right to use water is connected to the right to use land.</p> <p>The project location is the Congo basin where activities under Output 2.2. on development of water management and infrastructure aims at supporting water availability and use. Additionally, Output 1.1. on Best adaptation practices on crop and livestock value chains will be implemented while managing sustainably water resources. The sustainable use of water will be monitored by the PMU and National Agency for Environment, PMU and relevant national authorities to ensure compliance with the water code.</p> |
| Conservation of Biological diversity | CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) | <p>CAR acceded to CITES Convention in 1980. There are 30 plant species from CAR listed in CITES. It is an international agreement among governments whose purpose is to ensure that international trade in wild animal and plant species does not threaten the survival of these species. A total of 180 countries have agreed to the CITES regulations, which is a legally binding agreement. It is up to each CITES Party to draft its own domestic legislation in order to comply with its CITES obligations.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environement, PMU and relevant national authorities will ensure the compliance monitoring against this law and national standards through the ESMF</p> |
| Gender Equity and Women's empowerment | General Directorate for the Promotion of Women | <p>In CAR, the structure in charge of gender promotion is the General Directorate for the Promotion of Women, within the Ministry of social, National Solidarity and Family (MASSNF). To do this, its institution decree (2005 decree) assigns it the following missions: design, propose and implement the national policy on equality and fairness; work to promote the rights and social status of woman and man; work so that women and men gradually emerge from socio-cultural constraints and poverty, by supporting women's groups, through coherent literacy programs, granting of micro credits and technical training. A change of name from the general directorate for the promotion of women to the general directorate for gender promotion was carried out in 2011.</p> <p>The projet intends to reach at least 40% woman with all activities set under output 1.1. on the best adaptation activities and output 2,2 on the development of water infrastructures in order to increase climate resilience. The PMU and relevant national authorities will ensure the compliance monitoring against this law and national standards through the ESMP</p> |

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| | The national policy for the promotion of equality and equity (PNPEE), 2005 | This policy considers that "a new partnership, based on equality between men and women is essential if we want to achieve human development sustainable in the service of the individual". |
| Protection of Natural Habitats | Forest Code | <p>The Forest Code recognizes customary rights to forest resources, granting local communities use-rights to forest land and forest products. All use-rights recognized by the formal law are subject to state definition and control. The Yaoundé Declaration of 1999, which was signed by CAR, Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon, established an international framework for collaboration on cross-border forest issues, the creation of protected areas, and the development and implementation of coordinated sustainable forest management. The declaration also created a governance structure, the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC), which has the authority to direct, coordinate, harmonize, and monitor forest and environmental policies in the region.</p> <p>Under Output 1.1, specific activities related to crop value chain production, agroforestry, and sustainable management of degraded land along the protected areas will contribute to the country protected areas management. Component 3 of the project will support institutional strengthening</p> |
| Pollution prevention and resource efficiency | Law NO. 03.04 on the code of hygiene | <p>This law promotes the hygiene of the environment setting guidelines for waste disposal, and pollution.</p> <p>Activities planned under Output 1.1. (Adopting the best adaptation practices in crop and livestock value chains will contribute to reducing the emissions of GHG, by reducing the deforestation, sustainable rice production with SRI and sustainable land management. A monitoring will be done through Output 3.2. The PMU and relevant national authorities will ensure the compliance monitoring against this law and national standards through the ESMF</p> |
| | The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC) | <p>The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC) is a voluntary global partnership of governments, intergovernmental organizations, business, scientific institutions and civil society committed to catalysing concrete, substantial action to reduce SLCPs (including methane, black carbon and many hydrofluorocarbons). The Coalition works through collaborative initiatives to raise awareness, mobilise resources, and lead transformative actions in key emitting sectors.</p> <p>Activities planned under Output 1.1. (Adopting the best adaptation practices in crop and livestock value chains will contribute to reducing the emissions of GHG, by reducing the deforestation, sustainable rice production with SRI and sustainable land management The National Agency for Environment, PMU and relevant national authorities will ensure the compliance monitoring against this law and national standards through the ESMP.</p> |
| Indigenous Peoples | UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) ILO Convention 169 in August 2010 | CAR voted in favour of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) in September 2007 and ratified ILO Convention 169 in August 2010. It was the first and only African State to ratify this Convention. On 11 August 2011, under the terms of the ILO Constitution, the Convention entered into force. The project is targeting indigenous peoples (M'bororo, Fulani and the Aka Pygmies) without access to opportunities all of which are characterized by structural vulnerability, weak social integration and a lack of socioeconomic opportunities, and schooled and out-of-school pygmies and nomadic M'bororos. |

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| | | The PMU will ensure that these people groups are properly targeted in line with IFAD and AF targeting procedures. |
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116. The project will comply with CAR's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement that consists of plans for mitigating and adapting to climate change through the protection of water resources, cultivation of climate change-resistant crops, developing agroforestry, protecting soil fertility, and supporting sustainable fisheries practices.

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

Table 13: Project Synergies with other Projects

| Project and donor | Project Name and Implementation Status | Main interventions | Synergies | Non Duplication and complementarity |
|-----------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Fonds Békou | Capacity building , resilience and recovery project of the smallholder farmers in the Northern prefectures of RCA Status: Under implementation | The main objective is to sensitize and build the capacity of rural communities on peace building | The project could build on results and lessons learnt from the AF to offer solutions to rural communities. Exchanges visits, invitation to attend the project steering committees, joint technical and management meeting, joint supervisions missions and field visits, joint learning events will help the project draw on lessons from the earlier initiatives during the project design, learning from their problems/mistakes, and establishing a framework for coordination during implementation | AF project will inform but also integrate the key approach on peace building during the implementation |
| FED | Deux projets dans le Nord Est(Bamingui) et Sud- Est (Chinko) | The Project main objective is to enhance transboundary /transhumance and local development | These FED projects could be on the scaling up of the best adaptation practices generated by the AF project while the AF project could apply the the FAD participatory and comprehensive local development tools under its capacity building component as well the diversification output with livestock , Exchanges visits, invitation to attend the project steering committees, joint technical and management meeting, joint supervisions missions and field visits, joint learning events will help the project draw on lessons from the earlier initiatives during the project design, learning from their problems/mistakes, and establishing a framework for coordination during implementation | There will not be any duplication and the two projects complement each others. FED project is more on local development while the AF focus on adaptation along maize , rice and cassava value in a specific region |
| Fonds Békou/ BDEAC | PRESU Project | The Project main objective is to rehabilitate roads, drainage systems, schools and provide equipments (School ,yakitité, High School | These PRESU project is being implemented in different targeted areas and the AF project could be build on the best practices, and identify the best contractors to support the infrastructures development under this AF project, Exchanges visits, invitation to attend the project steering committees, joint technical and management meeting, joint supervisions missions and field visits, joint learning events will help the project draw on lessons from the earlier initiatives during the project design, learning from their problems/mistakes, and | There will not be any duplication as the two project are not being implemented in the same region. PRESU is more in the cities while the AF are in rural areas. |

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| | | Miskine, Health Centre Mamadou Mbaïki à PK5), feeder roads l'avenue Idriss Deby | establishing a framework for coordination during implementation | |
| UNDP – GEF | Integrated Adaptation Programme to Combat the Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Production and Food Security in CAR | The main objective is to reinforce management capacities for climatic risks, improve food security and subsistence means for CAR rural populace. | The future GEF financed activities will complement some required CC activities not covered by PRAPAM in the areas of interventions . Exchanges visits, invitation to attend the project steering committees, joint technical and management meeting, joint supervisions missions and field visits, joint learning events will help the project project draw on lessons from the earlier initiatives during the project design, learning from their problems/mistakes, and establishing a framework for coordination during implementation | There will not be any duplication and the two projects complement each others. GEF project will support climate change activities not covered under this AF project |
| GCF funded projects | Accelerating Financing and Implementation of Low Carbon and CC Resilient Priorities for Agriculture and Energy in Agriculture in African Countries | The main objective is to support the eligible countries to shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways and increase access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy to its populations. | The provision of low-emission energy pathways for agriculture will complement the AF project by providing cheap access to energy required to carry out activities like irrigation and value addition which will in-turn increase the adaptive capacity of the farmers. Exchanges visits, invitation to attend the project steering committees, joint technical and management meeting, joint supervisions missions and field visits, joint learning events will help the project project draw on lessons from the earlier initiatives during the project design, learning from their problems/mistakes, and establishing a framework for coordination during implementation | There will not be any duplication and the two projects complement each others. The GCF project will support low-emission energy generation which will be complementary to the AF including areas not covered under this AF project |

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| FAD | Project to Revitalize Crop and Livestock Production in the Savannah- PREPAS- Ongoing project | The development objective is to Strengthen the socio-economic development framework and revive crop and livestock production through approaches adapted to climate change change. | Interventions of the project will contribute to the development of production, processing and marketing in the agricultural (maize, cassava, groundnuts, red beans) and livestock (poultry, goats, sheep, pigs) sectors. It seeks to promote sustainable practices that will help farmers adapt to climate change, particularly droughts and floods. Training activities on good feeding practices, nutrition and hygiene will be organised. Improving the availability of highly nutritious food will be one of the objectives of the project. In order to reduce tensions and promote long-term sustainability, the project will also encourage dialogue between livestock keepers and farmers. | There will not be duplication between the two projects but complementarities. |
| FAD | Project to Improve the Productivity and Access to Markets of Agricultural products in the Savannah zones- PRAPAM- Ongoing | The overall goal of PRAPAM is to make a lasting contribution to poverty reduction, the improvement of the food and nutrition security of poor rural households and the economic integration of women and youth in targeted regions of the Central African Republic. Its development objective is to build rural populations, resilience and give them greater access to market opportunities. | The synergies can be illustrated given the type of interventions of PRAPAM. The development of the agricultural sector, aiming at increasing the productivity and production of plant and animal systems, which also contributes to an improvement in nutritional improvement. There is also support for the supply of services and the valorisation of products, with the aim of creating better managed infrastructures for processing, marketing and access to markets. It will also aim to strengthen the intervention capacities of support services to the agricultural and pastoral sector. | There will not be duplication between the two projects but complementarities. |

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

117. Effective knowledge management – including the collection, generation and dissemination of information – is an important component of climate change adaptation. Access to current and detailed information on climate trends and adaptation techniques is essential for project stakeholders such as government agencies, agricultural extension services and local communities to effectively and sustainably implement prioritised adaptation intervention on crop and livestock value chains. Component 3 in the project includes the design and implementation of a KM plan, which will consist of capturing, documenting and disseminating lessons learned from the project activities both at the local and institutional levels for targeting and improving adaptive capacity in crop and livestock value chains. Monitoring and evaluation activities will also be implemented under Component 3 in order to inform long-term policies and strategies for climate adaptation practices in the agricultural and rural development through income diversification. The knowledge acquired in the project will be shared on online and offline channels.
118. The project will identify and analyze knowledge products in existing projects in the country, focused on, climate resilient and sustainable crop and livestock value chains to serve as a basis for the knowledge management activities that this project will implement. This basis will also allow the project to understand where knowledge flow needs to improve to improve the project's outcomes as well. Thus, the project will define specific targets for its KM plan in order to identify the most appropriate knowledge products for these targets and define the most relevant events for knowledge access and sharing such as regular physical or virtual workshops. Workshops allow relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries to exchange experiences and learn from each other. Integrating lessons from previous projects' knowledge products will ensure a strong knowledge management established across the project by assessing performance against anticipated outcomes and adjust as necessary
119. The project will establish a knowledge platform on climate risks and climate change adaptation activities to enhance experience sharing. The project will generate knowledge through conducting vulnerability mapping and climate research, this research will focus on assessing the future geographical suitability for crop and livestock production in CAR by looking at maximum dry temperatures that are projected to be limiting for the crops. From this activity, there will be an understanding of what the differentiation of climate vulnerability is within the project area. In addition, it will project the implications for future shifts in crop and livestock production and hence, recommend adaptation measures. The project will work with relevant partners and stakeholders to contribute to the development of maps for protected forests in the country. These maps will be made available to the implementing partners to map the farms. The vulnerability mapping of areas most susceptible to slash and burn will also be mapped adding to knowledge of the scale of the problem at a national scale.
120. In addition to the maps, this activity will also include researching crop failure. The project will also design tools for knowledge dissemination to the farmer level. This will be in the form of best practices manuals and guides for tree crop production, fish farming, a curriculum developed for climate smart agriculture that will be implemented through the FFS and type of business models, pest management warnings and short demonstration videos in their indigenous languages. Furthermore, the project will develop case studies that will help disseminate lessons learned and foster replication or scaling up of successful climate smart crop production enhancement. Whenever possible, the project will facilitate baseline studies and surveys for future interventions.
121. The lessons generated by the project will be disseminated through relevant: e-newsletters, articles, blogs and hardcopy publications online, in workshops, seminars, at the line ministries and at public functions websites as well as websites of relevant regional platforms.
122. In addition, the project will produce success story videos, TV, radio interviews and packages of practice for dissemination through online and offline channels. Case studies, photo stories and short videos; booklets, posters and brochures; public and school presentations; climate hazard maps; trainings, meetings, exchange visits and workshops for community members, community leaders, CBOs, and civil authorities regarding climate resilient agriculture, community briefs and guidelines.

H. 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 of the Adaptation Fund

123. Public consultation during the preparation of the project, were conducted in accordance with the requirements of the AF and IFAD (see in Table 14 a part of the list of people/ institutions consulted). Building on the findings of the ESMF, which was part of the initial project design phase, the findings were complemented by a desk review of relevant documents on the environmental and social context of Central Africa Republic. In addition, the ESMF is the result of an assessment and determination of impacts, including impact identification, prediction, evaluation and interpretation, based on field studies and consultations in 2017 and 2018. As part of the ESMF, a general ESMP was developed for potential general project impacts, including mitigation measures, capacity and awareness building requirements to mitigate those measures, and monitoring.
124. In terms of the technical scope, the ESMF reviewed environmental, climate and social impacts, focusing on areas that have been impacted by oil operations, unsustainable agricultural practices and climate change. More specifically, the ESMF reviewed earlier reports and studies on ground and water contamination, CO2 emissions, aquatic pollution, potential impacts of oil pollutants on public health, soil degradation, impact of illegal refining operations, as well as the institutional and legal structures in the targeted areas.
125. The ESMF team held consultations with different stakeholders in the country (field, online) and targets regions see SECAP design PDR, with the last session of physical consultations held in August, 2021. This ESMF report was developed in accordance with IFAD's Social Environment and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) as well as IFAD's Environment and Natural Resources Management Policy, the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, and Targeting policies. The report also considered relevant environmental and social laws, policies and guidelines of CAR.
126. The main objective of this approach of information, communication and participation of stakeholders was to create a climate of mutually beneficial exchanges, favourable to an open dialogue with the aim of: (i) ownership of the project by beneficiaries at the stage of preparation and planning; (ii) the consideration of the concerns of all stakeholders including vulnerable populations (women, youth, children, etc.) in the design and implementation of the project; (iii) exchanges on financing and project sustainability; (iv) identification of environmental and social impacts and risks and appropriate mitigation, compensation and environmental and social cooperation. The consultative process comprises more than three weeks of stakeholder consultation and field trips, and partly on interviews with all stakeholders and beneficiaries of the project.
127. Using two stakeholder consultations, field survey, expert solicitation and literature review, we have validated the vulnerability of the selected regions. Given the fragility of the the project area, the Environmental Social Management Framework has been prepared to give direction on mitigation and adaptation measures required to ensure that the set objectives of the project are actualized. Interviews with resource persons working in different ministries and structures involved as well as main actors engaged in main agro forestry, pastoralism were made. Field visits (potential sites and sites in exploitation) and interviews with the beneficiaries of perimeters in exploitation were made. This helped to establish in a participatory manner the context of project development, problems to solve, the types of adapted solutions, etc. and the consideration of the problems of vulnerable populations particularly women and youth.
- The process was conducted as follow:
128. In the first stage, beneficiaries were widely informed on the objectives and activities of the project. These meetings were conducted in each area of intervention of the project by representatives of technical services (agriculture, environment, forestry regional representations of Agriculture rooms and representatives of farmers' organizations, etc.) and representatives of local authorities.
129. In each of these regions, the mission organized an information and consultation meeting including the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Environment and agencies, Ministry of Women and social affairs and other sector ministries. At local level, a wide range of consultations were held with local communities and

beneficiaries, CBOs, NGOs, private actors and religious chiefs. In the targeted community meetings organized with local populations in order to exchange with them on the project activities, their needs and their solutions, the concerns raised by the communities during the public consultation are summarized in [Table 15](#). This document is coordinated by IFAD in collaboration with other development partners. The Government officials, communities met during the mission have been referenced in the targeting and gender strategy in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund, is included as part of the Annexes attached. A list of attendance for the targeting and gender assessment is included as well as the description of the field joint mission and the process that led to this AF. The list of persons met during the mission is presented in the Targeting and Gender Strategy attached.

Table 14: List of some persons and institutions consulted (see Annex 9 for full list)

| Persons | Organizations |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Minister of Agriculture | Fédération nationale des éleveurs centrafricains - FNEC |
| Minister of Planning and Economy | Fédération des Maraichers de la Nana Mambere |
| Minister of Finance | WELTHUNGERHILFE |
| Minister of Environment | Chamber of Commerce CCIMA |
| Adaptation Fund focal Point | UNOPS |

Table 15: Concerns raised by the populations during the public consultations

| Sectors | Main concerns raised | Solutions proposed |
|-------------|---|---|
| Agriculture | Decline of soil fertility and soil erosion | Activities under Output 1 Actions to improve the fertility of the soil and land management |
| | Lack of access to climate resilient inputs (vaccines, breed stocks, seeds, fertilizers, and bio pesticides quality) in the crop and livestock sectors | Activities under Output 1 Sustainable and climate resilient agriculture |
| | Crop and livestock diseases especially maize, beans and cattle | Adoption of climate resilient crops and livestock, climate proof and sustainable agricultural practices, and post harvest practices as stipulated in Output 1. |
| | Lack of equipment | Activities under Outputs 2 and 3 and Promote sustainable agro forestry eco-businesses for youth and women |
| Forestry | Destruction of forests and farms by slash and burn, bush fires and flooding | Activities under Output 1 (establishment of demo plots to demonstrate best reforestation and agro forestry techniques, ridge and bunding techniques) and Output 3 Strengthen institutional and regulatory frameworks and promote forest management. |
| Fishery | Reduction of fish stock, pollution along the congo river basin | Activities under Output 1.2. Income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish farming and livelihood diversification measures. |

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|---------------------------|---|--|
| Institutional | Lack of enabling environment for institutional effectiveness and coordination mechanism | Activities under output 3 focuses to promote adequate coordination (both national and local), monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. |
| Youth Unemployment | Lack of jobs and increasing rural-urban migration | Activities in Output 3 stipulates the creation of green jobs for youth, women, the improvement of farmers' production and incomes, the improvement of women's incomes and their development as well as the improvement of the level of target areas. |
| Social exclusion | Low inclusion of youth and women | Output 3 promotes livelihood diversification measures |

List of organizations contacted, stakeholder consultation participants and pictures of field missions are provided in **Annexs 9, and 10**, respectively.

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

130. The overall goal of the project is to reduce the direct effects of climate change on 20,000 direct and 119,000 indirect beneficiaries, of which 45 percent will be women in rural communities. The paradigm shift is to move from a "business as usual" characterized by unsustainable management of natural resources in the main key commodities (livestock, fisheries, rice, maize, beans and cassava) and agriculture practices to climate resilient agricultural value chains in the project area.

131. Against the baseline scenario (BAU) and the alternative adaptation options are presented below :

1.1. Alternative 1: Without project

132. The alternative without project means not doing the Adaptation Fund project. Vicious cycle of poverty plunges poor people including the most vulnerable to climate change (youth, migrants) that depend on natural resources for their livelihood (food security, nutrition and income) in the project area. In this case, farmers will remain vulnerable to climatic changes as long as possible. Agricultural yields will continue to decline as the both the basin is affected. The production will remain low and food insecurity and poverty, migration high unemployment, insecurity will gain more ground in connection with population growth. Indeed, the current situation is marked by droughts or intense rain, which limits the efforts of farmers. There is more and more a shift in terms of rainfall towards the south and some areas are becoming more and more not suitable crop and livestock productions. Current coping and agricultural practices (rain fed agriculture, deforestation, logging, hunting) in a context of climatic stresses are clearly inadequate and exacerbate food insecurity, malnutrition and conflicts over resources, high unemployment rate, migration in the absence of job opportunities and the inability to adapt to climate change. The rate of deforestation with continue and will affect the biodiversity while contribution to limiting the carbon sink function of the remaining forests. Young people prefer to migrate in the absence of opportunities and re-engage in conflict and armed groups. Without the project, sites will remain exposed to droughts, floods, unsustainable management of natural resources, deforestation; conflicts over resources; erosion of the land. The forests will remain prey to bush fires during the dry season, and their ecological and environmental importance will decline. The lack of water to irrigate crops during dry periods will remain and the rate of food insecurity may increase. Regarding fishery the alternative without project means that fishery remain exposed to climate change and pollution. The alternative without the AF project is environmentally, economically and socially unsustainable. It does not allow the achievement of a sustainable economy because the country will be obliged to put in place in the medium term emergency programs to rescue the populations in these regions. These programs from a financial point of view will cost the country and the donors more than the project under development to have the same results.

1.2. Alternative 2: Development of a classic project without resilient actions on climate change (Business as usual)

133. This alternative is to implement a purely development project that does not include resilient actions on along the selected commodities and or sustainable management of natural resources. Such a classic project may concern: (i) the development of the sites without climate proofed infrastructure (ii) a simple development of the sites without flood protection actions, sustainable watershed management and the silting up of the sites; (iv) the development of the sites without actions of capacity building of producers on adaptation techniques; v) no support to climate resilient crop and livestock value chains. This alternative is less costly but will not produce convincing results in the long term particularly in this targeted area under climate threats. In view of the location of the project and the effects of climatic disruptions, there are irregular rains, floods in the rainy season and dry up during the dry season. This phenomenon is coupled with the erosion and transport of sediments that sand the shallows; deforestation and biodiversity including fish loss. This limits the development of agricultural sector including forestry and fishery. This alternative therefore does not solve the problems faced by the populations.

1.3. Alternative 3: Development of an AF project with proposed climate resilient interventions through:

134. **Output 1.1: Best available technologies and integrated resilient crop varieties and livestock breeds are implemented to foster the resilience of crop and livestock production and post-harvest practices.**

135. Rice value Chain:

- i. Selection of pest resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation management, and weeding) will be implemented in partnership with Africa Rice
- ii. Expanding the System of Rice Intensification (SRI)
- iii. Support to MOA to run Farmer Field Schools and provide other technical support. The FFS will showcase specific approaches to facilitate the introduction and uptake of resilient practices for farmers.
- iv. Capacity building in modern composting techniques to reduce/prevent movement of farms to fallow land in secondary cropping years
- v. Boreholes irrigation schemes, to cope with the consequences of drought and heat extreme events, boreholes will be rehabilitated and irrigation schemes will be deployed. The increasing needs for irrigation induced by future climate change will be integrated in the design of the schemes.
- vi. Development of new Inland Valley Swamps for rice production to increase the production of smallholder farmers and diversify and expand their revenue sources.
- vii. wet-season valley bottom water control cascaded dykes
- viii. micro-catchment water runoff control dykes
- ix. construction or consolidation of structures for gravity irrigation serving 8,000 producers
- x. Watershed rehabilitation, water efficiency and management,
- xi. Training and extension and infrastructure rehabilitation and construction including drainage systems

136. Cassava value Chain:

- i. An assessment of the impact of cassava production on rural livelihoods as a climate change adaptation strategy
- ii. Selection of pest resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation management, and weeding)
- iii. Community mobilization and organizing to take up cassava as a climate smart cash crop and cooperative development

- iv. Support female farmers to engage in commercial cassava production (including training in sustainable cassava production, negotiating access to farmland, tractors)
- v. Conduct random control trails for rigorous testing and evaluation of the impact of cassava uptake on the resilience of female farmers and drought prone communities
- vi. Support cooperatives with processing units.

137. Maize value Chain:

- i. An assessment of the impact of maize production on rural livelihoods as a climate change adaptation strategy
- ii. Selection of pest resistant (army worm) varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation management, and weeding)
- iii. Community mobilization and organizing to take up maize as a climate smart cash crop and cooperative development
- iv. Support female farmers to engage in commercial maize production (including training in sustainable maize production, negotiating access to farmland, tractors)
- v. Conduct random control trails for rigorous testing and evaluation of the impact of maize uptake on the resilience of female farmers and drought prone communities
- vi. Support cooperatives with processing units.

138. Output 1.2: Income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish farming conservation, processing units, marketing) are promoted as livelihood diversification measures.

- i. Construction of 50 earth dams less than 15m high⁵⁰ for fish farming activities.
- ii. Establishment of fish farms, including the creation of value-chain services (fingerling, etc.).
- iii. Training of farmers on Tilapia and Milkfish production
- iv. Designing and construction of ponds/enclosures
- v. Purchase and distribution of fingerlings to farmers
- vi. Construction of modern hovens
- vii. Establishment and building capacity for fish farmers cooperative

Livestock value Chain:

- i. An assessment of the impact of livestock production on rural livelihoods as a climate change adaptation strategy
- ii. Selection of disease resistant breeds and animal production practices (feed formulation, vaccination, housing, water management, and actions to reduce mortality rate)
- iii. Community mobilization and organizing to take up livestock production as a climate smart cash crop and cooperative development
- iv. Support female farmers to engage in commercial livestock production (small ruminants) (including training in sustainable production of livestock and management practices)
- v. Conduct random control trails for rigorous testing and evaluation of the impact of livestock production uptake on the resilience of female farmers and drought prone communities
- vi. Support cooperatives with implements and amenities required to improve live stock production

Component 2: Climate Resilient Rural transportation and water Infrastructures

⁵⁰ Total reservoir size should not exceed 3 million m³

Output 2.1 – Rural transportation and water infrastructure have been rehabilitated and upgraded to withstand weather extremes

Activities under this output are:

- i. Warehouse rehabilitation to withstand wetter climatic conditions. With an increasing recurrence of extreme wet events, it is essential to ensure that existing warehouses (1) preserve low humidity level to preserve the produce and (2) are rehabilitated outside floodable areas and are not exposed to extreme flood events that could adversely affect the stored produce.
- ii. Climate-proofing 120 km of feeder roads and farm tracks to ensure the year-round and all-weather usability. This includes the studies and surveys, the works, the construction of bridges and culverts where necessary, routine and periodic maintenance.
- iii. To sustain the climate-proofed investment over a longer period of time, activities aiming at their maintenance by local public authorities and Farmer-based organizations will also include: (1) Support to districts for development of Feeder Roads Maintenance Plans and (2) Support to Farmer-based Organizations (Road gangs formation, distribution of maintenance tools, development of Farm Tracks Maintenance Plans)

Output 2.2 – Potable water supply increased and sanitation infrastructure-built accounting for current and future climate risks.

Activities include:

- i. Rehabilitation and extension of 50 drinking water supply facilities and protection of catchment areas Construction of 50 simplified networks, HOP boreholes and standalone water points in surrounding rural villages Construction of 10 public and 150 individual sanitation facilities in the project area
- ii. Climate-proofed construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and sanitation to withstand the consequences of extreme dry and wet events that could disrupt the quantity and quality of water available to the population and its economic activities.
- iii. Capacity building for potable water management will complement the construction and rehabilitation.

139. Output 3.1: Capacity of the government (esp. Ministry of Environment, and Ministry of Agriculture) in managing climate risk is strengthened.

- i. Strengthening of capacities of staff Ministry of Environment, and ministry of Agriculture on climate change adaptation. This could include: Capacity building through technological enhancement, Training to enhance institutional capacity. The detailed trainings will be decided in collaboration with the staff of the line ministries at project start-up.
- ii. Strengthening of the Meteorological Department and local representation, including capacity building through technology enhancement and training to enhance institutional capacity. The detailed trainings will be decided in collaboration with the staff of the Meteorological Department at project start-up.
- iii. Technical Assistance for improved policy frameworks to mainstream climate risks in into sectoral strategies and policies.

140. Various activities planned these outcome and presented under section project components and description will contribute to achieving environmentally, economically and socially sustainable development. At the environmental level, activities to climate proofed crop and livestock production in the project area while building the resilience of rural communities. Additionally forecast based decision making using climate information systems and surveillance will contribute to better climate risks preparedness in these sectors. In economic terms, the project activities allow the creation of green jobs for youth, women, the improvement of farmers' production and incomes, the improvement of women's incomes and their development as well as the improvement of the level Life of target areas. At the social level, the project promotes the reduction

of the phenomenon of rural exodus, migration towards main cities; improving food and nutritional health of populations, poverty reduction and the strengthening of community life.

J. How the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project / programme

141. The sustainability of the project will be supported by :i) emphasising the active participation of communities in the implementation and management of project interventions under all components and outputs of the projects; ii) strengthening institutional and technical capacity at regional and community levels through component 3 to ensure stakeholders have adequate knowledge and skills to maintain the benefits of the project interventions; iii) training communities under components 1 and 2 extensively on climate-resilient agricultural techniques, rainwater harvesting, climate-resilient construction and locally appropriate climate-independent livelihood options; and iv) raising awareness on climate change and climate change adaptation amongst local community members, governments and other stakeholders v) proper coordination, the government will work towards integrating these models into national budgets or any new investments for replication and scaling up. Project interventions have been designed to incorporate both capacity building and physical interventions. All physical interventions have included considerations of sustainability beyond the end of the project funding cycle. The concrete measures to ensure the sustainability of each of these physical interventions after the project ends are as follow:
142. Uprooting and rehabilitation/reconversion of about 6,000 ha of overaged or affected by disease plantations, with full compensation paid to producers including along buffer zones and protected areas; The project will work with the ministry of forestry and the ministry of environment to ensure that rehabilitated land are well sustained through the activities proposed under component 2. They will work with foresters to monitor compliance with national standards and regulation as per the SECAP in Annex.
143. Access to improved seeds and breeds: This will foster the access and use of multiple resilience on cropping and livestock systems under changing climate with improved seeds and maintain and increase productivity with the most suitable seeds and agro tree crops practices/ technologies. Under Component 1, the collaboration with Africa Rice, Swiss centre and seeds producers including with cooperatives that produce improved seeds will sustain the adoption and use of improved seeds beyond the project ends. CAR's commercial production of foundation climate resilient seeds and research institutes like Africa rice will generate revenue for continuity of supplying the partners to continue to produce and sell climate resilient seedlings to farmers.
144. Scaling up of demonstration plots and best practices at government level: Under Output 3.1, the project will train government official on the use of climate information use for strategic planning programming and investment. These experiences and subprojects will be integrated into the national and local plans, local investment plans and proposed to other development partners for integration into new upcoming projects in the region and beyond. Functional cross sector coordination mechanism will be established between the line ministries, local authorities, and smallholder farmers.
145. To sustain the climate-proofed investment over a longer period of time, activities aiming at their maintenance by local public authorities and Farmer-based organizations will also include: (1) Support to districts for development of Feeder Roads Maintenance Plans and (2) Support to Farmer-based Organizations (Road gangs formation, distribution of maintenance tools, development of Farm Tracks Maintenance Plans) 3) empowered and autonomous farmers' organizations at all levels that build the communities' sense of ownership and their operation and maintenance capacity;
146. With regards to water infrastructure, the project will build the water users organizations on sustainable and well-managed infrastructure by communities and Farmers Organizations with participation of women in decision making processes and clear operation and maintenance arrangements and responsibilities for large and complex infrastructure.
147. This project is fully aligned with the IFAD baseline project PRAPAM which is also investing in productivity enhancement and rural infrastructure. The activity, "Capacity building for potable water management will complement the construction and rehabilitation" under Output 2.2 will build the capacity of the farmers to manage the water infrastructure. To ensure that this activity is sustained, Output 3.1 will

improve the capacity of the technical agents while the Baseline project continues to provide support after the end of the adaptation fund project. Once these sustainability structures are put in place, the beneficiaries will be gradually weaned to take ownership of these investments including their management.

148. Smallholder producers are cognizant of the drudgery of labor associated with shifting cultivation such as preparing new site each cropping year, weeding and protection of crops from rodents and birds. The project will move beneficiaries from shifting cultivation on the upland where they have experienced hard labor and low yield year after year to the lowland where rice production will be intensified and yield increase greater than upland systems the same size of farm.
149. The project will provide alternatives for existing livestock production under Output 2.2 practices including intercropping practiced and agro forestry with the crops by farmers on the upland with utilization of swamp margins to produce crops. Farmers could then eat and market these tree and staple crops combined with the livestock and fishery value chains. This brings additional at the same time income and improves food security and nutrition in the households
150. Knowledge and skills acquired through the implementation of all activities under all components by rural farmers, farmer organizations, fishermen, extension services, met agents is something that can never be taken away from them. The benefits they accrue from applying climate smart skill and knowledge will serve as motivating factor for sustaining food production under changing climate
151. Youth and women entrepreneur (livestock/fisheries) organization activities will result in improvement of livelihoods thus serving as motivating factor for continuation of their business activities. They will earn additional incomes from sale of manure to crop producers for vegetable production. With diversified activities, they will be able to access credit with their income and saving, invest and expand their businesses beyond the project ends
152. CAR's commercial production of foundation climate resilient seeds and Africa Rice will generate revenue for continuity of supplying the crop producers to continue to produce and sell climate resilient seedlings to farmers.
153. Overall the sustainability will depend on i) the financial and economic profitability of proposed investments which was assessed as effective and efficient at design stage; (ii) strengthened public institutions; (iii) better equipped women and youth crop and livestock producers and training institutions; (iv) empowered and autonomous farmers' organizations such as women and youth organization on integrated climate resilient agriculture, crop and livestock producers and cooperatives at all levels that build the communities' sense of ownership (v) sustainable and well-managed water infrastructure and rural transportation by communities and Farmer Organizations; (vii) promotion of a more structured approach to value chain support.

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

~~454-~~ The proposed project activities are unlikely to result in significant negative social and environmental impacts. Based on the AF ESPs the risk classification for the Project is B, due to the fact the Project is expected to generate positive social and environmental impact with limited risk. [Moreover the project will have potential adverse impacts \(intensification of production, infrastructures...\) that will be easily reversible.](#) At the environmental level the project will address drought, climate vulnerabilities in agriculture and water resources management in the rice, cassava and maize value chains by: i) identifying and implementing a comprehensive set of climate resilient small holder agricultural practices and ii) agricultural diversification strategy through Income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish, farming & livestock in the project area, conservation, processing units and marketing. In parallel the project will strengthen the stakeholder's capacity in sustainable natural resource management and adaptation to climate change. At the social level the project will ensure ~~that rural~~ that rural poor communities have better access to markets with climate proofed roads and water and sanitation infrastructures. The project will support the development of Farmers' Organizations, and the strengthening of community organizations. From a gender perspective, the project will promote income generating activities targeting women and youth in particular. Despite the positive impacts that project

activities will bring into effect for communities and ecosystems, some environmental and social risks could be triggered according to the AF ESP and GP. The ESMP, annexed, details the protective measures to be taken by the project during the construction of infrastructures, regarding the environment, the climate risks and the gender issues. The ESMP in section C Part 3 of this document and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the project provided as **Annex 1** is focused on process-oriented risk management where mechanisms are built into programme implementation to ensure that rigorous risk assessment and management measures will be applied to all component activities including unidentified sub-projects in each of the component. For some activities, the proposed interventions and investments have not been fully defined at the project approval stage. Further risk assessments will be undertaken at this stage, which include the AF principles checklist and completing the Environmental Significance Declaration Permit (ESD) checklist. This work will be supported by the EC and Gender specialists with oversight from the M&E specialists.

155-154.

156-155. All activities are known and listed under the components at the various steps of project implementation will be screened against the 15 principles of AF. The checklist attempts to apply the 15 Principles to a national context in a way that will be easily understood by project partners and beneficiaries alike.

157-156. Table 16 provides an overview of the assessment against AF principles and the principles that require further assessment and management are discussed in more detail.

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Table 146: The environmental and social impacts and risks

| Checklist of environmental and social principles | No further assessment required for compliance | Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance |
|--|--|---|
| ESP 1: Compliance with the Law | No appreciable risk | The project is in full compliance with the countries policies, standards and laws as the Environmental Protection Agency of CAR has endorsed it. With an environmental risk category of "B", the project adheres to ensuring that all safeguards are in place to ensure that the activities of the investment do not exacerbate environmental degradation. During the implementation a monitoring of the adaptation intervention will be provided to continue to track alignment with national law. |
| ESP2: Access and Equity | The beneficiaries of the proposed project are poor people in vulnerable communities who are often not integrated into decision-making processes. There is, therefore, a risk that certain community members may benefit more than others. This may result in both intra- and intercommunity conflicts. | 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. IFAD targeting tools will be applied. This risk will be mitigated through the beneficiary selection approach, and the incorporation of community consultation for all interventions that do not achieve complete coverage of the target populations. Furthermore, both beneficiary and non-beneficiary communities will be sensitised towards the approach of prioritising the support from the proposed project to the most vulnerable communities. A grievance mechanism has also been developed to support any community members who feel they are experiencing discrimination. |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <i>ESP3 : Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i> | There is a risk that vulnerable and marginalised groups will be excluded during the implementation of project activities and have insufficient access to the associated benefits | The project target groups are poor smallholder farmers, fishermen women and rural youth (18 – 35 years) that are the most vulnerable to climate change living in the targeted regions and are considered a marginalized group. Through IFAD targeting approach and community consultation the most vulnerable groups, female and youth engaged in coco rice and cassava value chains will be included. Other mitigation measures for potential indirect beneficiaries are integrated through the value chain approach, capacity building and awareness raising |
| <i>ESP 4: Human Rights</i> | No activities are, or will be, included in the design of the proposed project that are not in line with established international human rights. Moreover, the proposed project will promote the fundamental human rights of access to food, water and information. | CAR recognises fundamental human rights and freedom in its constitution that exist without discrimination by reason of race, national origin, colour, religion, opinion, belief, or sex. The project activities will not engage in any activity that may result in the infringement on the human rights of any person during implementation. |
| <i>ESP 5 Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment</i> | The proposed project is targeting communities where the gender gap is significant and men occupy the majority of the leadership positions. There is, therefore, a risk that women will not benefit equitably from the proposed project's climate change adaptation and capacity-building interventions | Although there are risks of social exclusion of women and youth due to limited access to land and low mobilization of women, the project has set some targets (40% women and 40% youth). The activities are designed and implemented in such a way that both men and women have equal opportunities to participate in consultation, training and awareness activities; receive comparable social and economic benefits. |
| <i>ESP 6 Core Labour Rights</i> | Medium risk. | The project involves construction activities (boreholes, dams, irrigation schemes, etc.) during which labour rights might not be respected. However, it will ensure that national working standards are observed on production sites and that appropriate wages are paid per assigned task; no child labour will be employed. |
| <i>ESP 7 Indigenous Peoples</i> | Medium risk. | According to the AF and IFAD definition of indigenous people Indigenous people have been listed in CAR and the project will work to include minority groups "Pygmies, Fulani and Mbororo" in the project. At Inception Phase where various ethnic groups can be identified at project activity sites and their roles in the activity clearly identified. |
| <i>ESP 8 Involuntary Resettlement</i> | No appreciable risk. | During the project consultations the project confirmed that there is no risk in areas that conflict with the water infrastructure and other concrete agricultural production and land rehabilitation. |
| <i>ESP 9 Protection of Natural Habitats</i> | There is low risk that the project affects region atretged /wetland with the removal of rice paddies and impact on natural habitat during | The project will not involve unjustified conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected; (b) officially proposed for protection; (c) recognised by the national government for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat; or (d) recognised as protected by traditional leaders and communities. All necessary assessments will be conducted before the |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | the rehabilitation of degraded land. | rehabilitation of degraded land and the promotion of sustainable rice intensification will result to restoration and improved management and protection of natural habitat as well as ecosystem functions and services. |
| <i>ESP 10 Conservation of Biological Diversity</i> | There is a risk of biodiversity loss caused by bush fires and slash and burn agriculture which lead to biological diversity losses. | Clearing of lands and rehabilitation that lead to loss of biodiversity and deforestation through physically removing species will be avoided by this project. Intervention will happen at early in the planning process by prioritizing rehabilitation and use of abandoned lands, which will lead to the biodiversity restoration |
| <i>ESP 11 Climate Change</i> | There is a moderate risk of GHG emissions from rice paddies. | The project will not generate significant and / or unjustified increase in greenhouse gas emissions or any other cause of climate change. SRI will be promoted in the rice sector and Climate resilient crop and livestock value chain will contribute in avoiding and sequestering CO2. The climate and environment specialist engaged at inception and during the design and implementation of the programme, will monitor and manage clearing and burning (greenhouse gases) as an alternative and if required will be addressed early in the project. |
| <i>ESP12 Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i> | No appreciable risk. | No mitigation measures necessary. However, the project will work to reduce waste generation and ensuring slash and burn, or release of pollutants into the environment is minimal. With the introduction of briquetting machines in the rice value chain, waste conversion will be demonstrated. |
| <i>ESP 13 Public Health</i> | There is risk under the COVID19 Context. | Promote social distancing and safe farming and sanitary measures in line with the national requirements to prevent the spread of COVID19. |
| <i>ESP 14 Physical and Cultural Heritage</i> | No appreciable risk. | No mitigation measures necessary. |
| <i>ESP 15 Lands and Soil Conservation</i> | Risk identified is related to land rehabilitation and use. | The project will ensure that all relevant environmental codes and standards will be followed during the implementation of the project. Deforestation and upland crop production might affect soil quality and conservation, as well as flooding, water logging, soil salinization and alkalization. Where land is to be modified for example farmlands that may cause soil erosion or deforestation, standards will be followed to maintain the land in its natural state or as close to its natural state as is possible; and, if land is to be converted, it must promote and protect its current function. |

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme management

157-158. Approach. The project's approaches, actions, modes of organization and implementation will apply a general principle of subsidiarity promoting decision-making processes as close as possible to the action at different levels: (i) geographical, the project targets primarily the most "local" geographical scales (village, commune, province) and their link with the regional and national scales; (ii) institutional; (iii) project management (delegate project implementation to direct users when possible, support of national government entities when needed and technical support of AFDB and other donor agencies like FAO, and UNDP); (iv) knowledge management, by strengthening local capacities and knowledge sharing, and cross-sectoral coordination and transfers.

159-160. Using the approach of synergies, the project will also complement on-going initiatives and programs in the country having similar objectives while avoiding duplications (Table 13). Therefore, all interventions will be coordinated closely with other relevant on-going initiatives implemented in the country for more effective complementarity.

160-159. The institutions involved in the implementation of the Project include on one hand administrative structures at the central level and decentralized structures and on the other hand steering, consultation, coordination, execution and monitoring bodies. The implementation of the Project will be ensured by the Ministry of Environment in collaboration with ministries and technical structures such as the Ministry of Agriculture, agency in charge of water resources, regional Committees made up of technical advisers from the 4 prefectures as well as representatives of local communities

161-160. General Organization (Figure 1Figure-26): The Central African Republic will receive funding from the Adaptation Fund (AF) through the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Through Ministry of Environment, CAR will be the executing entity in coordination with ministry of environment and ministry of agriculture while IFAD will be the implementing entity accredited by AF Board to receive direct financial transfers from the Fund as well as the monitoring and supervision entity during the implementation of the project by the executing entity. The African Development bank and other donor agencies will be the Implementing Partners (IP).

162-161. Ministry of environment is the only executing entity in coordination with the ministry of agriculture. Collaborations will be set up with the other institutes and NGOs focused on the selected value chains.

163-162. The National Steering committee (NSC) will define the orientations for the operational steering of the project, ensuring its alignment with sectoral strategies and priorities. It will integrate the project's action in complementarity and synergy with development partners in the agricultural sector in order to optimize its interventions and maximize its impact on the beneficiaries. In addition to approving the project annual work plan and budgets (AWPB) and activity reports, the NSC will monitor implementation and make recommendations during its monitoring missions in the field. The NSC will be composed by the Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, government agencies responsible for women, youth, water, commerce and the Adaptation National Focal Point.

164-163. Technial Committee: The Directorate of the department in charge of climate change issues, the Directorate of all the line ministries and agencies, focal points from the research institutions and NGOs.

165-164. Regional advisory committees: At local level, the project will benefit from the support of the regional advisory committees made up of a technical referent from the 4 prefectures.

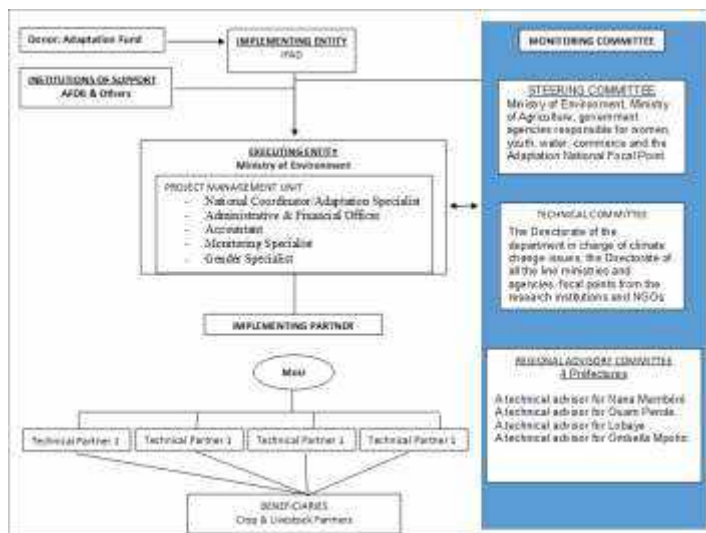


Figure 126: Schematic diagram of the project implementation organizational chart

166-165. The overall management of the project will be under the responsibility of The CAR, through its Ministry of the Environment. The ministry will set up the Project Management Unit (PMU) which will be in charge of the daily management of the project. The PMU will be composed of a National Coordinator, an Administrative and Financial Officer, an Accounting Assistant, a Procurement Controller, and an M&E Officer. The PMU will be responsible and accountable to the Government and IFAD for the efficient use of project resources in compliance with the IFAD and AF procedures and guidelines. The PMU staff will be recruited competitively at national level, in compliance with IFAD's procurement procedures, and in accordance with the AF Gender Policy. Women candidates will be encouraged. The establishment and operationalization of the PMU at the ministry of environment will be facilitated by the presence of the IFAD Country Office and by the synergies established between the AF project and IFAD funded project PRAPAM, which will be able to provide or call upon expertise in institutional development if necessary. IFAD will report to the AF on the overall management and performance of the Project.

167-166. The PMU will consistently ensure proper financial management practices. Costing prepared by the project will take into consideration all elements of the project activities including project management and local partners' activities and administrative costs. The PMU will release project funds on the basis of benchmarks throughout the life of the project. A financial system will be established to monitor and control disbursement and expenditure of the project.

168-167. The PMU will remain cautious of this and monitor the quantity and quality of procurements. The PMU will encourage the preparation of quarterly cash flows showing benchmarks for amount stipulated in the project.

169-168. The PMU will establish the project account in a reputable local bank in Bangui with three signatories necessary for payment, the Coordinator of the PMU, Deputy Minister of Administration and the Project Controller. This Account will be operated and replenished following the Imprest Account mechanism. Disbursement may include direct payments and replenishments of the account, in line with the disbursement handbook for IFAD directly supervised projects. The Controller will develop a petty cash control and management system and set ceiling on petty cash.

[470-169](#). Where and when necessary for the interest of beneficiaries, PMU will seek approval for budget realignment within the percentage provided for in the project financial policy. PMU will submit quarterly project performance reports to IFAD and each will be complete with standard financial component according to the donor's standards. MOUs will be established with implementing partners such as AFDB, PAM, Unicef, ILO / NGO-CYBS, FAO, Company private USAKA, Company private BIMBOSAINÉ, Sofia Credit, Deconcentrated Technical Services, Coordination of the SNU, BIT, WHH, RCA Chamber of Commerce, sector ministries and outline the activities that IPs will be directly responsible for. The PMU will consult implementing partners in drafting of technical specifications and ToRs while the final responsibility for the procurement process lie with the PMU. Each MoU will specify agreed disbursement arrangements with implementing partners and all the needed reporting and supporting documentation for the justification of expenditures incurred within its framework. Disbursement will always made in several tranches based on an annual activity budgets and the release of tranche will be conditional to the justification of the previous one.

[474-170](#). PMU will facilitate annual audits of the project financial statements.. Annual audits will be performed on the basis of the terms of reference that will be submitted to IFAD for approval. The Audit report will be submitted to IFAD and AF within 6 months after the end of each fiscal year. IFAD will review the report, submit to the Executing agency an action plan to address the eventual weaknesses highlighted in the report and monitor the implementation of this action plan.

[472-171](#). The project, with the support of IFAD and specialised consultants will draft an operation manual together with an administrative and financial manual that will explicit all the accounting, internal control and operation procedures that the project will follow during its implementation period. This manuals will be submitted to IFAD for non objection before the project will receive its first disbursement.

[473-172](#). The project will also acquire and install an accounting software that will be able to automatically produce all the financial reporting required by IFAD and the Fund. The access to the accounting software will be defined in order to respect an acceptable level of segregation of duties. The purchase and set-up of the accounting software will also constitute a condition to first disbursement.

1.1. Pre-Implementation Phase

[474-173](#). The project development will be informed by baseline data and social, economic and environmental analysis. The Project Implementation Management (PMU) within the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and in coordination with the ministry of Environment will hire a consultant to collect baseline data for monitoring and evaluation of the project performance throughout the implementation of the project.

[475-174](#). The baseline data will be used as a yardstick for measuring the performance of the project and to inform project management decisions. The baseline data will also inform target setting and development of indicators and Log frame for the project.

[476-175](#). The PMU will ensure that the project is social friend and gender sensitive. As such, a consultant will be hired to conduct social and gender analysis of the project communities and make recommendations for the inclusion of men, women and youth regardless of economic status, social background, and religion. This will make the project inclusive and help to maintain the fragile peace.

[477-176](#). The PMU will hire a consultant to conduct an economic analysis of the project to ensure that economic issues of smallholders are identified and address in the project design. While activities are proposed in this concept note, the full proposal will integrate findings from these analysis and recommendations to modify the proposed interventions.

[478-177](#). In this AF project development process, the environmental, social and economic impact assessment mentioned above will identify various potential impacts and recommend risk management and mitigation process as well as the responsible executing agencies and expert personnel.

1.2. Coordination and stakeholders consultative meeting

[479-178](#). The PMU of the ministry of environment will be the lead implementation agency in close collaboration with the ministry of agriculture, other line ministries, AFDB, PAM, Unicef, ILO / NGO-CYBS, FAO, Company private USAKA, Company private BIMBOSAINÉ, Sofia Credit, Deconcentrated Technical Services, Coordination of the SNU, BIT, WHH, RCA Chamber of Commerce IFAD. There will be monthly coordination

meetings for information sharing on progress made and challenges that will emerge during the project implementation to provide forum for formulating joint solutions to problems.

~~180-179~~. The PMU will organize quarterly stakeholder consultative dialogue about the direction of the project relative to achievement of desired results and to share feedbacks from key stakeholders in the agriculture sector. Key stakeholders include both public and private sector actors.

1.3. Targeting communities and beneficiaries

~~181-180~~. Over the last decade, the government of CAR and development partners have continued to work with smallholder cassava, rice, livestock and other food producers. If this project will address smallholder real farming issues and take them to the next level of the social ladder, targeting has to be done selectively to make sure that those in real needs and potential to graduate from abject poverty are reached in a significant way.

~~182-181~~. The PMU will collaborate with local partners to identify the crop and livestock producers. Criteria for selecting project specific communities will be informed by results of the social and economic analysis and be used to target deserving beneficiaries.

~~183-182~~. Targeting will entail assessing random samples of farmers' farms conditions to determine the status of agronomic practices, clones and varieties of existing and specific technical assistance that they need to increase production.

1.4. Local partners mapping and capacity assessment and training

~~184-183~~. The key partners to the project include vulnerable communities and their leaderships to promote ownership and sustainability of the adaptation interventions, environmental agency, ministry of youths and women and local implementing partners (to be selected on competitive basis on their experience working in the crop and livestock sectors).

~~185-184~~. For this project, PMU will reassess the capacities to determine their level of knowledge and skill implementing climate smart agriculture activities.

~~186-185~~. These partners have experience in conducting farmers' field school activities which will be core to the strategy for transferring climate smart skills and knowledge to farmers.

1.5. Private Sector Engagement

~~187-186~~. To ensure that the private sector is properly engaged, the project will explore opportunities to establish partnerships with these entities where they become off-takers in the crop and livestock value chains arrangements for the farmers.

~~188-187~~. To ensure that the farmers' interests are protected, the MOUs will be jointly developed by the private partners and the farmers with close supervision by the PMU. This action will ensure that the private partners do not impose predetermined prices on the farmers; issues about commodity rejection due to standard issues and commodity aggregation will also be addressed to ensure that the farmer's only burden will be to produce quality cassava stems, maize and bean seeds, disease resistant and hybrid livestock breeds; and rice paddy.

In addition, the major private sector players were part of the consultation meetings held. While they indicated their interests to work with the farmers in the capacity of off-takers, they expressed concern over the need to build the capacity of more farmers to maintain quality of the products. . Table 17 on Role and Responsibilities of project implementing partners per project output/ Activities is attached in Annexes

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

Table 17: Project risk table

| Risk | Initial risk assessment (H = high, M = moderate, L = low) | Proposed mitigation measure | Final risk assessment |
|---|---|--|-----------------------|
| Insufficient capacities to appropriately manage the day-to-day implementation of the project | M | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A National Country Programme Unit (NPCU) with administrative and financial management autonomy that assumes the fiduciary management functions of the project. - Recruitment of experts with specific experiences in development project management and financial management procedures of the lessors and mastery of an accounting software. - IFAD country office will participate as an observer in all stages of the recruitment process. - The staff of the NPCU will be linked to the project by renewable annual contracts based on a performance evaluation, - Start-up support takes into account training in financial management. | L |
| The project budgeting process doesn't respect procedures and doesn't allow for a good implementation of project activities | M | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The budget preparation process will be carried out by the NPCU staff and the AWPB will then be submitted to the steering committee for approval. The AWPB will provide details of activities, their unit and overall costs, expected results and monitoring indicators, and their implementation modalities including procurement procedures. - The budgeting process will be defined in the project procedures manual, and should be harmonized with the budgeting process of other IFAD projects. - The approved AWPB must be entered into the accounting and financial management software to monitor its implementation. - Quarterly financial reports including information on budget monitoring should be submitted to the ministries of guardianship, steering committee and IFAD. | L |
| Project financial flows and disbursement processes are not timely and jeopardize the implementation of activities on the ground | M | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of funds will be made through the standard circuit planned and already tested by other IFAD projects including replenishment of the designated account, direct payment and reimbursement. - The use of Certified Statement of Expenditures in support of expenses incurred by the Project is also planned. - As regards the implementing partners and public services, the resources will be transferred in accordance with the signed agreements and service contracts, which will have to provide mechanisms for the provision of funds based on the work plan and budget of the convention/contract, and disbursements based on a quarterly / semi-annual report of the activities carried out by the beneficiary/provider/partner. | M |
| Project implementation and financial management procedures do not guarantee sufficient transparency and accountability | H | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three (3) levels of security ensure transparency and control of operations and also mitigate the risk of distortion and dysfunction related to management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The fact that only one person cannot conduct an operation in its entirety (from beginning to end, from execution to final control); (ii) the implementation of accounting self-audits; (iii) Implementation of the IFAD Representation's proximity monitoring in CAR and joint Government/IFAD support and supervision missions and an annual audit of the accounts. | L |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--------|
| The project accounting system and financial procedures are not sufficiently formalized | H | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Project will be equipped with management software covering all financial aspects: accounting, commitment, financial statements, budget monitoring, contracts, etc. The staff will have to master the software in order to be able to correctly parameterize it to meet the needs of management. - The monitoring of financial commitments and financial achievements will be based on the use of accounting and financial management software as well as the production of financial dashboards for use by the NPCU, SC and IFAD. -The financial statements of the Project will be drafted according to the principles in force and by respecting the minimum information required by the lessor. -The annual financial statements of the Project for the year N will be established no later than the end of February of the year N + 1. The unaudited annual financial statements will be submitted to the SC and IFAD for review. -The Procedures Manual will provide a detailed phasing of all the stages leading to the closing of the accounts (monthly / quarterly / annual) and the preparation of the financial statements - The accounting system used in the framework of the Project should allow the registration of tax exemptions obtained from the government | L |
| The project financial procedures do not allow for proper and regular monitoring | M | <p>Financial monitoring based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) regular preparation of withdrawal requests, based on rolling quarterly cash plans, and bank monitoring of the designated account and the account of operations; (b) budget monitoring; c) accounting monitoring; d) technical and economic monitoring provided by the administrative and financial officer b) The administrative and financial officer will prepare quarterly financial and accounting reports (interim financial reports) which he will submit to the Coordinator for signature and send for review to the Steering Committee and IFAD. | L |
| Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events result in poor restoration results or agricultural yields. | H | <p>Current climatic variability will be taken into account in the planning of activities along the value chains (livestock, rice, cassava, beans, maize, and fishery). Drought- and flood-resilient species will be used. Techniques to assist plant growth particularly in the seedling/sapling phases and to reduce risk of damage from climate change hazard impacts will be used. Species will be planted in appropriate seasons to reduce risk of hazard impact. Diversity in planted crops will reduce this risk, Diversification with farm fish and gardening</p> | M to L |
| Loss of government support may result in lack of prioritisation of AF project activities | L | Regular stakeholder consultation and involvement will be undertaken to ensure that government maintains its commitment and considers the AF project as a support to its forestry and agriculture programmes. | L |
| Communities may not adopt activities during or after the AF project | M | <p>The interventions will be institutionalised within</p> <p>The ministry to ensure sustainable delivery post project implementation.</p> | L |

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| | | Capacity building and training of the communities will be undertaken to improve their awareness and understanding of the benefits of the activities. | |
| Priority interventions implemented are not found to be cost-effective. | L | Cost-effectiveness is a core principle in the implementation of adaptation measures. Detailed information will be recorded regarding cost-effectiveness. This will be widely disseminated and will be of use to future adaptation initiative | L |

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

[189-188.](#) A preliminary environmental and social assessment was performed as part of the project design to ensure existing environment and social standards applicable to targeted community beneficiaries are taken into account in the context of the AF Principles. The assessment against the 15 principles and the identified mitigation measures are summarized below: As the CAR Environmental Protection Agency has endorsed the project, it is fully compliant with the country's rules, standards, and laws. With an environmental risk rating of "B," the project is committed to ensuring that all safeguards are in place to ensure that the investment's operations do not worsen environmental degradation. Monitoring of the adaption intervention will be conducted during implementation to continue to check conformity with national law.

[190-189.](#) While every household/individual within the project area will have equal opportunity/access to project interventions, there is a very low risk that priority setting by village institutions and interventions using local and regional development plans, as well as wealth ranking of households, will not be done adequately, preventing some households/individuals from benefiting from the project. The IFAD targeting tools will be used. This risk will be addressed by using a beneficiary selection strategy and incorporating community consultation into all programmes that do not reach 100% coverage of the target groups. Furthermore, both beneficiary and non-beneficiary groups will be educated on the importance of allocating the proposed project's assistance to the most vulnerable communities.

[191-190.](#) A grievance system has also been designed to assist any community members who believe they are being discriminated against. The project's target groups are poor smallholder farmers, fishermen, women, and rural young (18-35 years) residing in the selected regions who are the most vulnerable to climate change and are considered a marginalised group. The most vulnerable populations, female and youth involved in the coco rice and cassava value chains, will be included through the IFAD targeting method and community consultation. Other mitigating strategies for possible indirect beneficiaries, such as capacity building and awareness raising, are incorporated through the value chain approach.

[192-191.](#) In its constitution, the Central African Republic recognises fundamental human rights and freedoms that exist without regard to race, national origin, colour, religion, opinion, belief, or gender. During the project's implementation, no action will be undertaken that may result in the violation of any person's human rights. Despite the risks of social exclusion for women and youth due to limited access to land and low female mobilisation, the initiative has set some goals (40% women and 40% young). The activities are planned and carried out in such a way that men and women have similar opportunity to participate in consultation, training, and awareness activities, as well as enjoy equivalent social and economic advantages.

[193-192.](#) Construction operations (boreholes, dams, irrigation systems, etc.) are part of the project, and labour rights may not be respected. It will, however, ensure that national working standards are followed on industrial locations and that proper salaries are given per assigned task; no child labour will be used.

[194-193.](#) Indigenous people have been classified in CAR according to the AF and IFAD definitions, however the project will work to incorporate minority groups "Pygmies" in the project. During the Inception Phase, different ethnic groups can be recognised at project activity areas, and their responsibilities in the activity are defined.

[195-194.](#) During project meetings, the project confirmed that there is no risk in places where water infrastructure and other tangible agricultural production and land rehabilitation are in conflict.

~~196-195~~. The project will not involve the unjustified conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected; (b) officially proposed for protection; (c) recognised by the national government for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat; or (d) recognised by traditional leaders and communities as protected. All essential assessments will be carried out prior to the rehabilitation of degraded land and the promotion of sustainable rice intensification, which will result in the restoration, enhanced management, and conservation of natural habitat, as well as ecosystem functions and services.

~~197-196~~. This project will avoid land clearing and rehabilitation that result in biodiversity loss and deforestation by physically removing species. The intervention will occur early in the planning process by prioritising rehabilitation and reuse of abandoned sites, resulting in biodiversity restoration. By executing all suggested initiatives, the project will prevent bushfires and slash-and-burn agriculture, which lead to biological diversity losses.

~~198-197~~. The project will not result in an increase in greenhouse gas emissions or any other source of climate change that is considerable and/or unjustifiable. SRI will be encouraged in the rice sector, and the value chain of climate resilient crops and livestock will contribute to avoiding and sequestering CO₂.

~~199-198~~. The climate and environment specialist hired at the program's inception and throughout its design and implementation will monitor and manage clearing and burning (greenhouse gases) as an option, which will be addressed early in the project if necessary.

~~200-199~~. During the 6-year period, all suggested actions are adaptation activities that will address the possible impact of climate change on the project. When carried out, these exercises will lessen the impact of low

~~201-200~~. There are no mitigation actions required. The project will, however, aim to limit trash output and guarantee that slash and burn, or the release of toxins into the environment, is kept to a minimum. Waste conversion will be illustrated with the introduction of briquetting equipment into the rice value chain.

~~202-201~~. The project's activities support resource sustainability, and no pollution is anticipated. To prevent the spread of COVID-19, promote social distancing, safe farming, and sanitary measures in accordance with national standards. The country's COVID situation has improved, but safety precautions will be maintained. Because the project would not be implemented in areas of physical or cultural heritage, no mitigation measures are required. During the project's implementation, the project will ensure that all relevant environmental codes and standards are followed. Soil quality and conservation may be impacted by deforestation and upland crop development, as well as flooding, water logging, soil salinization, and alkalization.

~~203-202~~. Where land is to be modified, such as farmlands that may cause soil erosion or deforestation, criteria will be followed to keep the land in its natural condition or as close to its natural state as feasible; and, if the land is to be converted, it must promote and safeguard its existing purpose. In addition to adaptation, the actions envisaged in the project all encourage sustainable land management.

~~204-203~~. The environmental and social management plan (ESMP) developed as part of the project design includes more detailed information on identified potential environmental and social impacts, their significance, mitigation measures and responsible parties for ensuring the risks are monitored and mitigated as and if they materialize. (see the Gender Assessment in a separate Annex that covers in more details mitigation measures to address social risks specifically. These are:

Table 249: Environmental (incl. Climate Change) Management Plan and related Adaptation Fund's 15 Principles, including mitigation for environmental and social risks measures and responsible stakeholders

| Environmental and social principles | Risks/Impacts identified | Possible measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental and social risks | Monitoring Indicators | Significance Rating (likelihood x consequence) | Period | Responsible for supervision | Cost |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| Compliance with the law | None | The project is in full compliance with the countries policies, standards and laws as the Environmental Protection Agency of CAR has endorsed it. With an environmental risk category of "B", the project adheres to ensuring that all safeguards are in place to ensure that the activities of the investment do not exacerbate environmental degradation. During the implementation a monitoring of the adaptation intervention will be provided to continue to track alignment with national law. | Number of sites for which Environmental and social impact assessment document has been prepared according to the 15 principles of the Adaptation Funds ESP | No appreciable risk. | project life cycle | IFAD, Relevant government partners including UNICEF, AFDB and FAO supervisions missions Min. of Env. | Taken into account in the project see budget lines and related Outputs |
| Access and Equity | Elite capture and Biasness in allocating project benefits Lack of interest to participate in project activities | By design, the project has focused on the most vulnerable group of populations to climate change mainly youth, women. This in itself is a mitigation measure. Furthermore, beneficiaries have been disaggregated by gender during the design through IFAD targeting approach. The profile intends to produce socio, economic profile, which will assist in identifying the households towards which project activities support should be prioritized within the poor and vulnerable communities. Households and individuals will be sensitized towards the approach of prioritizing project support to most vulnerable households while ensuring benefits trickle down to all | Level of application of fair criteria for the selection of participants in training sessions organized Percentage of women, and young people, who received training | Low to medium | During the final selection of sites and beneficiaries | PMU, Relevant government partners, IFAD supervisions missions | Taken into account in the project see budget lines and related Outputs |

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| | | the village households through one of the project activities. This will mitigate any conflicts that might arise within the village due to focusing on the most vulnerable households particularly women and youth. The PMU will monitor closely the targeting mechanism. | | | | | |
| Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups | Exclusion of marginalized groups from project benefits | Exclusion of marginalized groups. Thus, the project's design in itself is a mitigation measure. . To avoid social exclusion of marginalized communities, orientation /sensitization will be initiated in the project sites, at households and villages level to ensure equal participation and ensure no social impacts fall on the marginalized and vulnerable group. | Percentage of young people, women beneficiaries of the project | PMU Low | Semi annual | PMU, Relevant government partners, IFAD supervisions missions | Taken into account in the project; see budget lines and related Outputs |
| Human Rights | No activities are, or will be, included in the design of the proposed project that are not in line with established international human rights. Moreover, the proposed project will promote the fundamental human rights of access to food, water and information. | The project will respect and promote all fundamental human rights as per the constitution of CAR, and in accordance to all conventions signed by the government of CAR. The project will work in line with the local and regional plans and PMU and Local Communities Organisations will ensure no human rights violation happens. The project anticipates no violation of human rights including child labour through the project activities, and on the other hand will strive to empower the local community to be aware of and exercise their human rights so as to use it systemically for their benefit and wellbeing. | Level of improvement of the capacity for an efficient and equitable treatment of the cases. Number of complaints cases | No appreciable risk. | During the life cycle of the project | Competent Environmental Assessment Authority | Taken into account in the project see budget lines under M&E |

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|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Gender Equity and Women Empowerment | <p>Inequitable representation of women in decision making process; identification, planning and implementation of activities</p> <p>Lack of confidence of women to participate in project activities</p> | <p>Gender focus activities will also include creating awareness in the community at large to acknowledge women for their contribution as an income generating individual in the household to create their value in the community and promote equitable. Fair and equitable selection of beneficiaries will be done for capacity building along the selected value chains. A list of all the participants will be maintained and gender ratio will be monitored by the PMU on a quarterly basis</p> | <p>Percentage of women in decision making process</p> <p>Number of complaints</p> | <p>Low</p> <p>Low</p> | During the life cycle of the project | PMU, Relevant government partners, IFAD supervisions missions | Taken into account in the project see budget lines and related Outputs |
| Core Labour Rights | <p>Delay in wage payments;</p> <p>Non-adherence to minimum wage;</p> | <p>Compliance to labour rights will be ensured in all the project activities. vocational training programs to provide opportunities to crop and livestock producers children (focusing on women and youth) to develop skills for migrating toward other agricultural or non-agricultural activities</p> <p>The wages will be determined on task allotted and the wage rate will be calculated on the basis of prevailing minimum wage rate for the task. The record of work done for each labour engaged will have to be maintained and the wages paid accordingly. The hours of work and the timing of the working hours will be determined in consultation with the labour and the prevailing practices in the area. Compliance will be ensured by making advance payments for the physical work as per the village micro plan submitted by the local communities to the implementing partner. Positive discrimination in</p> | Proportion of local labor used in installation work | <p>Low</p> <p>Low</p> | During labor intensive activities | PMU; Competent Environmental Assessment Authority | Taken into account in the project see budget lines and related Outputs |

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| | <p>Child labour;</p> <p>Labour hours, especially on community work</p> | <p>favour of women may be used to provide fair and equal opportunity to women who seek employment as labour and gain from the wages earned by her. All forms of negative discrimination in respect of employment and occupation would be eliminated.</p> <p>Project should not engage child labour in any of its activities and all forms of forced or compulsory labour may be eliminated.</p> <p>The project will maintain registers for labour payments and same would be verified with respect to payments as per the schedule of rates, work quantity by the EE.</p> | | <p>Low</p> <p>Low</p> | | | |
| Indigenous Peoples | <p>The project is targeting indigenous peoples (M'bororo, Fulani and the Aka Pygmies) without access to opportunities all of which are characterized by structural vulnerability, weak social integration and a lack of socioeconomic opportunities, and schooled and out-of-school pygmies and nomadic M'bororos. The PMU will ensure that these people groups are properly targeted in</p> | <p>The project will ensure that issues of access to land and water experienced by the nomadic indigenous people is adequately managed by the PMU and ensuring that grievance redress channels are established to resolve conflicts</p> | <p>Number of indigenous groups engaged with</p> | <p>Low</p> | <p>During the life cycle of the project</p> | <p>PMU, Relevant government partners, IFAD supervisions missions</p> | <p>Taken into account in the project see budget lines and related Outputs</p> |

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| | line with IFAD and AF targeting procedures. | | | | | | |
| Protection of Natural Habitats | Beneficiaries may implement activities that cause negative impacts on the biophysical environment, including natural habitats, i.e. spread of diseases, overexploitation | The project will promote sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of natural habitats as part of the requirements for funding. This includes shifting from unsustainable practices including traditional slash-and-burn agriculture practices, and deforestation, and promotion of water-saving irrigation techniques to limit runoff and soil erosion in the project area. Through a risk screening system, the grant mechanism will ensure that selected activities with medium to high risks of deteriorating the integrity of semi- or all-natural habitats are avoided. For subprojects with identified low risk, proper advice and capacity building support will be provided on areas such as sustainable exploitation of forest and low land productions | Percentage of funded subprojects including activities with risks of altering natural habitats | Low | At subproject appraisal stage and during the AF project lifecycle | PMU, Grant Mechanism contractor Min. of Env. | Taken into account in the project see budget lines and related Outputs |
| Conservation of Biological Diversity | Fire, in areas of the project which are not under including virgin forest | Capacity building activities and the climate resilient practices to be put in place under components 1 and 3 will help minimize those risks The project will not involve unjustified conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected; (b) officially proposed for protection; (c) recognised by the national government for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat; or (d) recognised as protected by traditional leaders and communities. All necessary assessments will be conducted before the rehabilitation of degraded land and the promotion of sustainable rice intensification will result to restoration | Occurrence of wildfire or induced fire Deforestation | Low | During the project lifecycle | National parks staff; Communities managing community forests; PMU Min. of Agric. | Taken into account in the project see budget lines and related Outputs |

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| | | and improved management and protection of natural habitat as well as ecosystem functions and services. | | | | | |
| <i>Climate Change</i> | Emission of GHG emissions from rice paddies cultivation | The project will not generate significant and / or unjustified increase in greenhouse gas emissions or any other cause of climate change. SRI will be promoted in the rice sector and Climate resilient crop and livestock value chain will contribute in avoiding and sequestering CO2. The climate and environment specialist engaged at inception and during the design and implementation of the programme, will monitor and manage clearing and burning (greenhouse gases) as an alternative and if required will be addressed early in the project. | Number of ha of on rice paddy production | Low to medium | During the project lifecycle | PMU, Grant Mechanism contractor National Environmental Agency | Taken into account in the project see budget lines and related Outputs |
| <i>Public Health</i> | COVID -19 impact | In line with the national COVID-19 measures, promote social distancing and safe farming and sanitary measures in line with the national requirements to prevent the spread of COVID19. | Number of communities safeguarded against COVID-19 | Low to medium | During the project lifecycle | PMU, Relevant government partners, IFAD supervisions missions National Environmental Agency COVID-19 team | Taken into account in the project see budget lines and related Outputs |

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|--|--|--|--|-----|------------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i> | Risk identified is related to land rehabilitation and use. | The project will ensure that all relevant environmental codes and standards will be followed during the implementation of the project. Deforestation and upland crop production might affect soil quality and conservation, as well as flooding, water logging, soil salinization and alkalization. Where land is to be modified for example farmlands that may cause soil erosion or deforestation, standards will be followed to maintain the land in its natural state or as close to its natural state as is possible; and, if land is to be converted, it must promote and protect its current function | Ha of land sustainably managed and conserved | Low | During the project lifecycle | PMU, Relevant government partners, IFAD supervisions missions National Environmental Agency | Taken into account in the project see budget lines and related Outputs |
| <i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i> | None | No mitigation measures necessary. | Not applicable | - | - | - | - |
| Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency | Polluting of the production of crop and livestock | Capacity building and Community will be sensitized for disposal of pesticides and any pollutant used in the two value chains | Number of communities trained trained on non-biodegradables and coordinated and sustainable pest and pesticide management techniques | PMU | During the project lifecycle | PMU, Relevant government partners, IFAD supervisions missions Min. of Env. | Taken into account in the project see budget lines and related Outputs |

205-204. The ministry of environment's checklist will also be used to ensure that planning permissions and decisions comply with Government environmental and social approval processes. Updating of ESMP and a decision as to whether an EIA is required will be the final step. The initial actions during pre-inception will involve coordination of the roles and responsibilities of those involved in managing these risks with the ESS specialist taking the lead role with supporting role from the Gender and M&E specialists.

206-205. The potential environmental and social risks posed by the project are limited and constrained to feeder road rehabilitation, cassava production, rice production, small-scale irrigation and drainage, and fertiliser usage. The project will not have any negative impacts such as the involuntary taking or restriction on the use of land resulting in physical or economic displacement or negatively affect indigenous peoples or sites of historic, religious or cultural significance. The project is rated as a 'category B' project according to IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP), which means that no formal Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be required. Further analysis and an environmental management plan will however be mainstreamed throughout project design and implementation and be largely covered by the Adaptation Fund funded activities.

1.1. Grievance Mechanism

207-206. In order to reduce conflicts, a robust grievance/complaints mechanism that meets at least the following 'effectiveness' criteria should be instituted⁵¹:

- a. *Legitimate*: enabling trust from the stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended, and being accountable for the fair conduct of grievance processes;
- b. *Accessible*: being known to all stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended, and providing adequate assistance for those who may face particular barriers to access;
- c. *Predictable*: providing a clear and known procedure with an indicative time frame for each stage, and clarity on the types of process and outcome available and means of monitoring implementation;
- d. *Equitable*: seeking to ensure that aggrieved parties have reasonable access to sources of information, advice and expertise necessary to engage in a grievance process on fair, informed and respectful terms;
 - e. *Transparent*: keeping parties to a grievance informed about its progress, and providing sufficient information about the mechanism's performance to build confidence in its effectiveness and meet any public interest at stake;
- f. *Rights-compatible*: ensuring that outcomes and remedies accord with internationally recognized human rights;
- g. A source of *continuous learning*: drawing on relevant measures to identify lessons for improving the mechanism and preventing future grievances and harms;
- h. Based on *engagement and dialogue*: consulting the stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended on their design and performance, and focusing on dialogue as the means to address and resolve grievances.

208-207. IFAD has established a Complaints Procedure to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and complaints with respect to alleged non-compliance of its environmental and social policies and the mandatory aspects of its Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures in the context of IFAD-supported projects. The procedure allows affected complainants to have their concerns resolved in a fair and timely manner through an independent process. Although IFAD normally addresses potential risks primarily throughout the design process and project, it remains committed to: (i) working proactively with countries and the affected parties to resolve complaints; (ii) ensuring that the complaints

⁵¹ Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR) (2011), *UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights* (OHCHR: Geneva), pp.33-34

procedure is responsive and operates effectively; and (iii) maintaining records of all complaints and their resolutions⁵².

209-208. To ensure that complaints and dissatisfactions from farmers are duly attended to and resolved, the apex groups of the farmer organizations will serve as the first level of grievance reporting mechanism. Issues that cannot be resolved at this stage will proceed to the community leadership. When the leadership is not able to resolve these issues, the matter will be escalated to the project implementation unit through the project liaison officer at the community level.

240-209. The AF Project will as much as possible utilize every available grievance redress mechanisms including: associations (including farmers' associations/organizations) traditional council (Paramount Chiefs and elders), village square engagement (consisting of representatives of men, women and social groups), village general assembly, the project NCPU, etc. The grievance redress mechanism is further elaborated in the ESMF.

D. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan

244-210. Project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Knowledge management will be under the oversight of the National Project Coordinating Unit, and led by the M&E officer who will work closely with the implementing partners. The M&E system should: (i) produce, organize and disseminate the information needed for the strategic management of the Project, (ii) document the results and lessons learned for internal use and for public dissemination on the achievements and (iii) respond to the information needs of Adaptation Fund, IFAD and the Government on the activities, immediate outcomes and impact of the Project. A monitoring and evaluation manual that will describe a simple and effective system for collecting, processing, analysing and disseminating data will be prepared in the first year of the Project.

242-211. A computerized database will be developed that will enable the generation of dashboards used in IFAD projects. The system will be regularly fed from data collected in the field by the implementing partners and the various studies carried out as part of the projects' implementation. The monitoring and evaluation system will be coupled with a geo-localized information system (GIS) that will allow mapping and spatial-temporal analyses. Trainings will be organized to strengthen the capacities of the various stakeholders involved in the monitoring and evaluation system.

243-212. Project M&E activities will be guided by the following key considerations:

- a) Data will be disaggregated by poverty, livelihood group and gender;
- b) Each implementing or partner agency will have clear M&E responsibilities with specific reporting deadlines and a forum for presenting and discussing the findings of the monitoring exercise; and
- c) M&E will be linked to the project rationale, log frame, and annual work plans and budgets. M&E findings will be used to take corrective or enhancing measures at the level of project management.

The project key M&E activities will include the following:

244-213. Project Inception Workshop. A Project Inception Workshop will be conducted within one month after the inception workshop has taken place with the full project team, relevant government counterparts and IFAD. The Inception Workshop, i.e. the start of the Project implementation, shall be held within 6 months from the date of the 1st disbursement from AF to IFAD

245-214. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first-year annual work plan. A fundamental objective of the Inception Workshop will be to present the modalities of project implementation and execution, and assist the project team to understand and take ownership of the project's goals and objectives. An Inception Workshop Report will be prepared and shared with participants.

⁵² IFAD (2016) *Managing Risks to Create Opportunities. IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)* (IFAD: Rome), p.12

246-215. Reporting. In the first and sixth year of the Project, a MPAT/SYGRI+ survey that also incorporates the information needs of the project logical framework will be conducted. MPAT, a multidimensional poverty assessment tool, is a recently developed IFAD tool that assesses poverty in ten dimensions that are at the heart of rural livelihoods. The due date of the 1st annual Project Progress Report is 1 year after the Inception Workshop, with 2 months tolerance window. The same timeline will apply for subsequent PPRs

247-216. Semi-annual and Annual Project Reports will be prepared by the NPCU and verified by the PSC to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the previous reporting period.

248-217. These reports include, but are not limited to, reporting on the following:

- Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative);
- Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual);
- Lessons learned/good practices;
- Annual expenditure reports; and
- Reporting on project risk management.

249-218. Quarterly Progress Reports will also be prepared by project implementing partners in the field, and submitted to the NPCU to ensure continuous monitoring of project activities and identify challenges to adopt necessary corrective measures in due time.

220-219. Technical reports – such as a best practices and lessons learned report - will also be completed, as determined during the project inception report.

224-220. A Terminal project report will also be completed at least two months before project closure.

222-221. Financial Reporting. In terms of financial reporting (article 77 of the AF standard agreement), the project team will provide IFAD with certified periodic financial statements, and with an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of funds according to the established procedures.

223-222. External Evaluations. The project will undergo an independent external Mid-Term Evaluation at the mid-point of project implementation, which will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project term.

224-223. A Final Evaluation will be conducted 3 months before project closure.

225-224. Field visits. Government authorities, members of PSC and IFAD staff will conduct regular field visits to project sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress.

226-225. Knowledge management, KM culture and lack of country level M&E framework for measuring the results and contributions towards the Agenda 2030 will be addressed. Over the past year IFAD has moved towards a country programme approach in RCA with dedicated M&E resources and has provided capacity building support in the areas of monitoring, analysing results and documenting lessons learned for greater knowledge management. The project will strengthen the existing structure of the M&E Unit in the National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) to monitor outcomes in concert with the Project Monitoring and Evaluation and prepare a clear KM and implement it throughout the entire project cycle and beyond.

Output 3.2 covers the M&E activities

| | |
|---|--------------|
| <u>Output 3.2: Monitoring & Evaluation and Coordination of the Adaptation Activities</u> | |
| <u>Support for the development of a measurement reporting and verification system for climate response programmes</u> | 25000 |

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Support to improve monitoring & evaluation and knowledge management activities, which will include funds to cover additional baseline surveys (related to climate change adaptation) and terminal surveys (related to climate change adaptation). | 40000 |
| Support to project management and coordination, including the recruitment of a climate change adaptation specialist for the duration of the project and staff training on adaptation-related issues. | 225000 |
| As part of the activities to ensure that the project is efficiently monitored, the project will produce a knowledge management plan, knowledge transfer platform, knowledge management products such as newsletters, TV and radio interviews and materials on success stories. These products will be disseminated via online and offline channels | 26454 |
| Sub-total (3.2) | 316,454 |

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| Output 3.2: Monitoring & Evaluation and Coordination of the Adaptation Activities | |
| Support for the development of a measurement reporting and verification system for climate response programmes | 25000 |
| Support to improve monitoring & evaluation and knowledge management activities, which will include funds to cover additional baseline surveys (related to climate change adaptation) and terminal surveys (related to climate change adaptation). | 40000 |
| Project management and coordination, including the recruitment of a climate change adaptation specialist for the duration of the project and staff training on adaptation-related issues. | 350000 |
| As part of the activities to ensure that the project is efficiently monitored, the project will produce a knowledge management plan, knowledge transfer platform, knowledge management products such as newsletters, TV and radio interviews and materials on success stories. These products will be disseminated via online and offline channels | 23694 |
| Sub-total (3.2) | 438,694 |

E. Include a results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators

Table 20: Project Results Framework

| Project Objective(s) ⁵³ | Project Objective Indicator(s) | Baseline | Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
|--|---|----------|--|---|---|
| Overall objective: To reduce the direct effects of climate change on 20,000 direct and 119,000 indirect beneficiaries, of which 45 percent will be women in rural communities | | | | | |
| Enhancing smallholder farmers and rural population's resilience to climate change | AF Core indicator: Number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect) | 0 | 20,000 direct beneficiaries, including 45 per cent women and 40 per cent youth 119,000 indirect beneficiaries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project M & E reports - Progress reports - Mid-term and final project evaluations | Political and economic stability in CAR |
| | AF Core indicator: Number of smallholder farmers reporting improvements in | 0 | 20,000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project M & E reports - Progress reports | Political and economic stability in CAR |

⁵³ The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

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| | their living conditions | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mid-term and final project evaluations | |
| | Number of institutions and smallholder farmers with strengthened capacity to reduce risks associated with climate change | 0 | 4 at least | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project M & E reports - Progress reports - Mid-term and final project evaluations | |
| | Number of communities with access to adapted complex climate data | 0 | 20,000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project M & E reports - Progress reports - Mid-term and final project evaluations | |
| | Number of communities with increased adaptive capacity to climate change-driven hazards affecting their specific locations | 0 | 20,000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project M & E reports - Progress reports - Mid-term and final project evaluations | |
| | CC priorities are integrated into national development strategy. | 0 | 3 at least | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project M & E reports - Progress reports - Mid-term and final project evaluations | |
| | Number of farmers reporting better access to innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, and scaling -up and/or replicating | 0 | 20,000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project M & E reports - Progress reports - Mid-term and final project evaluations | |
| Project Outcome(s) | Project Outcome Indicator(s) | Baseline | Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
| Component 1: Climate-proofed agricultural production and post-harvest combined with livelihood diversification | | | | | |
| The selected crop and livestock value-chains are resilient to future climate change impacts and smallholders' incomes are diversified | - Number of farmers reporting more diverse income sources | 0 | 60 per cent of farming households (in project area) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project M & E reports - Progress reports - Mid-term and final project evaluations | Political and economic stability in CAR |
| | - Number of farmers reporting an increase in livestock productivity | 0 | 85 per cent of farming households (in project area) | | |
| | - Number of farmers reporting an increase in | 0 | 85 per cent of farming households | | |

| | | | | | |
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| | Beans productivity | | (in project area) - | | |
| | - Number of farmers reporting an increase in rice productivity | <u>0</u> | 85 per cent of farming households (in project area) | | |
| | - Number of farmers reporting an increase in maize productivity | 0 | 85 per cent of farming households (in project area) | | |
| | - Number of farmers reporting an increase in cassava productivity | 0 | 85 per cent of farming households (in project area) | | |
| | - Number of farmers adopting climate resilient farming practices | <u>0</u> | 60 per cent of farming households (in project area) | | |
| | - Number of earth dams constructed | | 40% | | |
| | - Number of fisherman adopting climate resilient fishing | | 60% | | |

Component 2: Rural transportation and water infrastructure designed and developed to withstand climate change

| | | | | | |
|---|---|------------|--|--|---|
| Climateproofed rural transportation, water and storage infrastructures | - Number of farming households having access to a potable water supply | <u>Tbd</u> | <u>25 000</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Project M&E Reports</u> - <u>Progress reports</u> - <u>MTR and Final project evaluations.</u> | <u>Political and economic stability in CAR.</u> |
| | - Number of kilometers or rural roads and feed roads climate proofed | <u>0</u> | <u>120</u> | | |
| | - <u>Number of hectares of land irrigated from earth dams</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>100 ha</u> | | |
| | - <u>Number of water user groups adopting sustainable irrigation practices.</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>60% of farming households in project area</u> | | |

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|---|---|----------|---|---|---|
| | - <u>Number of warehouses rehabilitated</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>120</u> | | |
| Component 3: Institutional capacity development and policy engagement | | | | | |
| Institutional Environment for resilient crop and livestock value chain improved, policy and regulatory frameworks strengthened | - Number of staff of the Min. of Env. Min. of Agric. and other sector trained. | 0 | Two technicians trained by PY1. Two meteorologists trained by PY3. 24 staff completed the training (12 by PY 1 and 12 by PY3) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project M & E reports - Progress reports - Mid-term and final project evaluations | Political and economic stability in CAR |
| | - Number of sectoral policies integrating climate change risks (thanks to the training provided by the project) | 0 | At least one | | |

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

The table below (Table 21) demonstrates how the project aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund.

Table 21: Project alignment with the result framework of the Adaptation Fund

| <u>Project Objective(s)</u> ⁵⁴ | <u>Project Objective Indicator(s)</u> | <u>Fund Outcome</u> | <u>Fund Outcome Indicator</u> | <u>Grant Amount (USD)</u> |
|--|--|---|--|---------------------------|
| Overall objective: To reduce the direct effects of climate change on 20,000 direct and 119,000 indirect beneficiaries, of which 45 percent will be women in rural communities | | | | |
| Enhancing smallholder farmers and rural population's resilience to climate change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of smallholder farmers living below poverty line. - Number of smallholder farmers reporting improvements in their living conditions. | Outcome 6: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats | 1.2.1. Percentage of target population covered by adequate risk reduction systems | 10,000,000 |
| <u>Project Outcome(s)</u> | <u>Project Outcome Indicator(s)</u> | <u>Fund Output</u> | <u>Fund Output Indicator</u> | <u>Grant Amount (USD)</u> |
| Component 1: Climate-proofed agricultural production and post-harvest combined with livelihood diversification | | | | |
| 1.1 Established proven best practices on climate resilient crop and livestock value chains, drawing from local and international research leading to a sustainable increase in food production | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of farmers reporting an increase in crop productivity (45% women) - Number of farmers reporting an increase in rice productivity (45% women) - Number of farmers reporting increase in cassava productivity (45% women) - Crop yield change in target areas. No of target farmers adopting climate resilient farming practices - Number of improved crop established nurseries - Number of improved seeds distributed - Number of improved breeds distributed | <p>Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability</p> <p>- Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability</p> | <p>5. Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability induced stress</p> <p>Nutrition and food security ensured during the dry season</p> | 4,415,900 |

⁵⁴ The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| <u>1.2 Adaptation strategy of smallholder farmers improved because of diversified livelihood strategy</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of farmers reporting more diverse income sources (disaggregated by gender) - Number of Fish farms as alternatives source of financing (disaggregated by gender) | <u>Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts.</u> <u>Vulnerable households have access to better nutrition and food security, source of income during the dry season</u> | <u>6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate resilient alternative livelihoods</u> <u>Nutrition and food security ensured during the dry season</u> | <u>952,000</u> |
| <u>Component 2: Rural infrastructure and water management measures</u> | | | | |
| <u>Rural transportation and water infrastructure designed and developed to withstand climate change</u> | <u>Number of farming households having access to a potable water supply</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of elevated reservoirs constructed - Number of hectares of land irrigated from earth dams - Number of water user groups adopting sustainable irrigation practices. - Number of latrines constructed - Number of warehouses - rehabilitated | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output 4: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability | <u>4.2. Physical infrastructure improved to withstand climate change and variability-induced stress</u> <u>4.1.2. No. of physical assets strengthened or constructed to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by sector and scale)</u> | <u>1,858,014</u> |
| <u>Component 3: Institutional capacity development and policy engagement</u> | | | | |
| <u>3. Environment for resilient crop and livestock value chain improved, policy and regulatory frameworks strengthened and government institutional capacities enhancement on adaptation to climate change in these sectors.</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of staff of the ministry of environment and meteorological institute trained (disaggregated by gender) - Number of sectoral policies integrating climate change risks (thanks to the training provided by the project) – Under ministry of environment management - Number of knowledge management products disseminated | <u>Output 2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events</u> | <u>2.1.1. No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events (by gender)</u> <u>2.1.2 No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks (by type, sector and scale)</u> | <u>500,000</u> <u>438,691</u> |

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| Project Objective(s) ⁶⁶ | Project Objective Indicator(s) | Fund Outcome | Fund Outcome Indicator | Grant Amount (USD) |
|--|--|---|--|--------------------|
| Overall objective: To reduce the direct effects of climate change on 20,000 direct and 119,000 indirect beneficiaries, of which 45 percent will be women in rural communities | | | | |
| Enhancing smallholder farmers and rural population's resilience to climate change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of smallholder farmers living below poverty line; Number of smallholder farmers reporting improvements in their living conditions. | Outcome 6: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats | 1.2.4. Percentage of target population covered by adequate risk reduction systems | <u>10,000,000</u> |
| Project Outcome(s) | Project Outcome Indicator(s) | Fund Output | Fund Output Indicator | Grant Amount (USD) |
| Component 1: Climate-proofed agricultural production and post-harvest combined with livelihood diversification | | | | |
| 4.1 Established proven best practices on climate resilient crop and livestock value chains, drawing from local and international research leading to a sustainable increase in food production | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers reporting an increase in crop productivity (45% women) Number of farmers reporting an increase in rice productivity (45% women) Number of farmers reporting increase in cassava productivity (45% women) Crop yield change in target areas No of target farmers adopting climate resilient farming practices Number of improved crop improved nurseries established Number of improved seeds distributed Number of improved breeds distributed | <p>Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability</p> <p>Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability</p> | <p>5. Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability induced stress</p> <p>Nutrition and food security ensured during the dry season</p> | <u>4,415,900</u> |
| 4.2 Adaptation strategy of smallholder farmers improved because of diversified livelihood strategy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers reporting more diverse income sources (disaggregated by gender) Number of Fish farms as alternatives source of financing (disaggregated by gender) | <p>Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts,</p> <p>Vulnerable households have access to better nutrition and food security, source of income during the dry season</p> | <p>6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate resilient alternative livelihoods</p> <p>Nutrition and food security ensured during the dry season</p> | <u>952,000</u> |

⁶⁶ The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

Component 2: Rural infrastructure and water management measures

| | | | |
|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| <p>Rural transportation and water infrastructure designed and developed to withstand climate change</p> | <p>Number of farming households having access to a potable water supply =Number of elevated reservoirs constructed =Number of hectares of land irrigated from earth dams =Number of water user groups adopting sustainable irrigation practices. =Number of latrines constructed =Number of warehouses =rehabilitated</p> | <p>4.2-Physical infrastructure improved to withstand climate change and variability-induced stress 4.1.2-No. of physical assets strengthened or constructed to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by sector and scale)</p> | <p><u>1,958,014</u></p> |
|---|---|--|-------------------------|

~~Component 3: Institutional capacity development and policy engagement~~

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| <p>2-Environment for resilient crop and livestock value chain improved, policy and regulatory frameworks strengthened and government institutional capacities enhancement on adaptation to climate change in these sectors.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of staff of the ministry of environment and meteorological institute trained (disaggregated by gender) Number of sectoral policies integrating climate change risks (thanks to the training provided by the project) Under ministry of environment management Number of knowledge management products disseminated | <p>Output 2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events</p> | <p>2.4.1- No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events (by gender)</p> <p>2.1.2 No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks (by type, sector and scale)</p> | <p><u>500,000</u></p> <p><u>438,604</u></p> |
|---|--|--|---|---|

The table below (~~Table Table-23~~) presents the detailed budget of the project per activity.

Table 22: Detailed budget per project activity

| Component 1: Climate-proofed agricultural production and post-harvest combined with livelihood diversification | | Budget Notes | Total Budget |
|--|---|--------------|--------------|
| Output 1.1. Best available technologies and integrated resilient crop varieties and livestock breeds are implemented to foster the resilience of crop and livestock production and post-harvest practices | | | |
| 1. <u>Selection of pest-resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation management and weeding) in partnership with Africa Rice</u> | Partnership with Africa Rice to provide pest resistant rice varieties. Cost includes seed selection, step-down training on important cultural practices required for optimum yield. | | 75000 |
| 2. <u>Expansion of the System of Rice Intensification (SRI)</u> | Cost includes assessment of existing rice fields, mapping of new production areas, and engagement of consultants. | | 50000 |
| 3. <u>Support for the Ministries of Agriculture and the Environment to run integrated Farmer Field Schools (FFS) or business models and provide other technical support. FFS or model business farms will be identified to showcase specific approaches to facilitate the introduction and uptake of resilient practices for farmers</u> | Cost includes engagement of local extension consultant to develop FFS manual and conduct ToT for lead farmers with regular follow-up to track implementation. | | 40000 |
| 4. <u>Capacity-building on modern composting techniques to reduce/prevent movement of farmers to fallow land in secondary cropping years</u> | Cost includes engagement of consultants to build beneficiary capacity on modern composting techniques annually in all the prefectures. | | 200000 |
| 5. <u>Establishment or rehabilitation of boreholes and irrigation schemes to cope with the consequences of drought and heat extreme events</u> | Cost includes engagement of consultant to carry out necessary technical studies and drawings, evaluation of existing boreholes for rehabilitation, and installation of new boreholes. | | 500000 |
| 6. <u>Development of new inland valley swamps for rice production to increase the production of smallholder farmers and diversify and expand their revenue sources.</u> | Cost includes engagement of consultant to carry out necessary technical studies for construction required to develop the new inland valley swamps for rice production and the development of the IVS. | | 550000 |
| 7. <u>Construction of dykes in the valley bottom to control water during rainy seasons and of micro-catchment water runoff control dykes</u> | Cost includes engagement of consultant to carry out necessary technical studies for construction of dykes in the valley bottom to control water during rainy seasons and of micro-catchment water runoff control dykes and the development of the valley. | | 500000 |
| 8. <u>Construction or consolidation of structures for gravity irrigation serving 8,000 producers</u> | Cost includes engagement of consultant to carry out necessary technical studies for construction or consolidation of structures for gravity irrigation serving 8,000 producers and the construction or consolidation for gravity irrigation structures. | | 500000 |
| 9. <u>Watershed rehabilitation and introduction of efficient water use and management methods</u> | Cost includes engagement of consultant to carry out necessary technical studies for Watershed rehabilitation and introduction of efficient water use and management methods and the rehabilitation of watersheds. | | 850000 |

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|--|--|-------------------------|
| 10. <u>Extension and infrastructure rehabilitation and construction including drainage systems</u> | <u>Cost includes engagement of consultant to carry out necessary technical studies for the extension and infrastructure rehabilitation and construction of drainage systems and management methods and the construction of drainage systems.</u> | <u>500000</u> |
| 11. <u>Assessment of the impact of the production of the specific crop (cassava, maize) on rural livelihoods as a climate change adaptation strategy</u> | <u>Cost includes engagement of consultant to carry out necessary technical studies for the assessment of the impact of the production of the specific crop (cassava, maize) on rural livelihoods as a climate change adaptation strategy.</u> | <u>10000</u> |
| 12. <u>Cassava: Selection of pest resistant varieties and growing practices (distance between plants, irrigation management and weeding)</u> | <u>Partnership with relevant institutions to provide pest resistant Cassava varieties. Cost includes seed selection, step-down training on important cultural practices required for optimum yield.</u> | <u>75000</u> |
| 13. <u>Community mobilization and organizing to promote the adoption of the selected crops as climate smart cash crops and the development of cooperatives</u> | <u>Cost includes engagement of consultant for community mobilization and organizing to promote the adoption of the selected crops as climate smart cash crops and the development of cooperatives.</u> | <u>115000</u> |
| 14. <u>Support for female farmers in engaging in commercial production of the selected crops (including training in sustainable production, negotiating access to farmland and equipment)</u> | <u>Cost includes engagement of consultant to conduct training in sustainable production, negotiating access to farmland and equipment.</u> | <u>100000</u> |
| 15. <u>Conducting random control trails for rigorous testing and evaluation of the impact of crop production uptake on the resilience of female farmers and drought prone communities</u> | <u>Cost includes engagement of consultant to conduct random control trails for rigorous testing and evaluation of the impact of crop production uptake on the resilience of female farmers and drought prone communities.</u> | <u>10000</u> |
| 16. <u>Support for cooperatives in the construction and climate proofing of processing units and local branding of selected crops</u> | <u>Cost includes engagement of consultant to implement support activities in the construction and climate proofing of processing units and local branding of selected crops.</u> | <u>25000</u> |
| 17. <u>Elaboration and dissemination of a user guide on sustainable production techniques best suited to the project area and good agroecological practices</u> | <u>Cost includes engagement of consultant to conduct elaborate and disseminate a user guide on sustainable production techniques best suited to the project area and good agroecological practices.</u> | <u>10000</u> |
| 18. <u>Strengthening of the capacity of the extension services to develop the field schools farmer approach to train farmers in soil fertility management, the use of organic manure and biopesticides and the adoption of good farming practices adapted to the effects of climate change; popularize soil restoration techniques; develop a sustainable mechanism for the production of organic manure and promote agroforestry (leguminous forest species or species of economic or nutritional interest)</u> | <u>Cost includes engagement of consultant to coordinate activities leading to the strengthening of the capacity of the extension services to develop the field schools farmer approach to train farmers in soil fertility management, the use of organic manure and biopesticides and the adoption of good farming practices adapted to the effects of climate change; popularize soil restoration techniques; develop a sustainable mechanism for the production of organic manure and promote agroforestry (leguminous forest species or species of economic or nutritional interest).</u> | <u>100000</u> |
| 19. <u>Set up an ICT platform for beneficiary cooperatives to exchange knowledge and experience with good agroecological practices and market information.</u> | <u>Engage the services of a consultant to set up an ICT platform for beneficiary cooperatives to exchange knowledge and experience with good agroecological practices and market information</u> | <u>5900</u> |
| Sub-total (1.1) | | <u>4,215,900</u> |

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| Output 1.2: Income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish farming along the river basin, conservation, processing units, marketing) are promoted as livelihood diversification measures | | |
| 1. <u>Design and Construction of 50 earth dams less than 15 m high for fish farming activities</u> | Cost includes engagement of consultant to carry out necessary technical studies for design and construction of 50 earth dams and the construction of the 50 earth dams. | 500000 |
| 2. <u>Establishment of 50 fish farms and the creation of services for the entire value chain (fingerlings, etc.).</u> | Cost includes engagement of consultant to establish 50 fish farms and the creation of services for the entire value chain. | 80000 |
| 3. <u>Training for 300 smallholder farmers on Tilapia and Milkfish production</u> | Engagement of consultant to conduct training for 300 smallholder farmers on Tilapia and Milkfish production | 50000 |
| 4. <u>Designing and construction of earth dams</u> | Engagement of consultant to develop all technical drawings for the construction of the earth dams. | 50000 |
| 5. <u>Construction of modern ovens to improve women's living and working conditions</u> | Engagement of consultant for the construction of modern ovens to improve the living and working condition of the women | 112000 |
| 6. <u>Purchase and distribution of fingerlings to farmers</u> | Engage the services of a consultant to initiate the procurement and distribution of fingerlings to farmers | 75000 |
| 7. <u>Establishment and capacity-building for fish farmers' cooperatives</u> | Cost includes engagement of consultant to establish and capacity-building for fish farmers' cooperatives. | 85000 |
| Sub-total (1.2) | | 952,000 |
| Cost for Component 1 | | 5,367,900 |
| Component 2: Climate resilient rural transportation and storage infrastructure | | |
| Output 2.1 Climate resilient rural transportation and storage infrastructure | | |
| 1. <u>Warehouse rehabilitation to withstand wetter climatic conditions. With an increasing recurrence of extreme wet events, it is essential to ensure that existing warehouses (1) preserve low humidity level to preserve the produce and (2) are rehabilitated outside floodable areas and are not exposed to extreme flood events that could adversely affect the stored produce</u> | Cost includes engagement of consultant to carry out necessary technical studies and the implementation for the rehabilitation and climate proofing of existing warehouses. | 550000 |
| 2. <u>Climate-proofing 120 km of feeder roads and farm tracks to ensure the year-round and all-weather usability. This includes the studies and surveys, the works, the construction of bridges and culverts where necessary, routine and periodic maintenance</u> | Cost includes engagement of consultant to carry out necessary technical studies and the implementation for the climate-proofing 120 km of feeder roads and farm tracks to ensure the year-round and all-weather usability. | 808014 |
| 3. <u>To sustain the climate-proofed investment over a longer period of time, activities aiming at their maintenance by local public authorities and Farmer-based organizations will also include: (1) Support to districts for development of Feeder Roads Maintenance Plans and (2) Support to Farmer-based Organizations (Road gangs formation, distribution of maintenance tools, development of Farm Tracks Maintenance Plans)</u> | Cost includes engagement of consultant to execute activities aimed at maintaining climate-proofed by providing: (1) Support to districts for development of Feeder Roads Maintenance Plans and (2) Support to Farmer-based Organizations (Road gangs formation, distribution of maintenance tools, development of Farm Tracks Maintenance Plans). | 500000 |
| Subtotal (2.1) | | 1,858,014 |
| Output 2.2. Climate resilient water supply and sanitation infrastructure | | |
| 1. <u>Climate-proofed construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and sanitation to withstand the consequences of extreme dry and wet events that could</u> | Cost includes engagement of consultant to carry out necessary technical studies and the implementation for the climate-proofed construction and rehabilitation of drinking | 571268 |

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| <u>disrupt the quantity and quality of water available to the population and its economic activities</u> | <u>water supply and sanitation to withstand the consequences of extreme dry and wet events that could disrupt the quantity and quality of water available to the population and its economic activities.</u> | |
| 2. <u>Capacity building for potable water management will complement the construction and rehabilitation</u> | <u>Cost includes engagement of consultant to carry out ToT training for beneficiaries on water use management.</u> | <u>300000</u> |
| <u>Subtotal (2.2)</u> | | <u>871268</u> |
| <u>Cost for component 2</u> | | <u>2,729,282</u> |
| Component 3: Institutional capacity building, policy engagement and knowledge management. | | |
| Output 3.1: Capacity of the government (esp. Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, and Africa Rice) in managing climate risk is strengthened | | |
| 1. <u>Strengthening of capacities of the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Environment and their partners.</u> | <u>Cost includes provision of support to strengthen capacities of the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Environment and their partners.</u> | <u>50000</u> |
| 2. <u>Strengthening of the CAR Meteorological Department and local representatives</u> | <u>Cost includes provision of technical support to strengthen capacities of the staff of the CAR Meteorological Department and local representatives.</u> | <u>100000</u> |
| 3. <u>Building the capacities of technical agents by providing them with equipment, tools and training on climate risk management so they can analyse and monitor the changes in the status of natural resources and the implementation of environmental and social safeguard measures on the field.</u> | <u>Cost includes provision of technical support to strengthen capacities of technical agents by providing them with equipment, tools and training on climate risk management so they can analyse and monitor the changes in the status of natural resources and the implementation of environmental and social safeguard measures on the field.</u> | <u>300000</u> |
| 4. <u>Provision of technical assistance for improved policy frameworks to mainstream climate risks into sectoral strategies and policies</u> | <u>Cost includes provision of technical support to strengthen capacities of the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Environment and their partners.</u> | <u>50000</u> |
| <u>Sub-total (3.1)</u> | | <u>500,000</u> |
| Output 3.2: Monitoring & Evaluation and Coordination of the Adaptation Activities | | |
| 1. <u>Support for the development of a measurement reporting and verification system for climate response programmes</u> | <u>Cost includes engagement of a consultant to provide technical support for the development of a measurement reporting and verification system for climate response programmes.</u> | <u>25000</u> |
| 2. <u>Support to improve monitoring & evaluation and knowledge management activities, which will include funds to cover additional baseline surveys (related to climate change adaptation) and terminal surveys (related to climate change adaptation).</u> | <u>Cost includes engagement of a consultant to provide technical support to improve monitoring & evaluation and knowledge management activities, which will include funds to cover additional baseline surveys (related to climate change adaptation) and terminal surveys (related to climate change adaptation).</u> | <u>40000</u> |
| 3. <u>Project management and coordination, including the recruitment of a climate change adaptation specialist for the duration of the project and staff training on adaptation-related issues.</u> | <u>Cost includes provision for the the overall management and coordination, recruitment of a climate change adaptation specialist, and other relevant staff for the duration of the project and staff training on adaptation-related issues.</u> | <u>225000</u> |
| 4. <u>Produce a knowledge management plan, knowledge transfer platform, knowledge management products such as newsletters, TV and radio interviews and</u> | <u>Cost includes engagement of consultants to produce a knowledge management plan, knowledge transfer platform, knowledge management products such as newsletters, TV</u> | <u>26454</u> |

| | | |
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| <u>materials on success stories. These products will be disseminated via online and offline channels</u> | <u>and radio interviews and materials on success stories.</u> | |
| Sub-total (3.2) | | 316,454 |
| Cost of Component 3 | | 716,454 |
| Project Activity cost | | 8,613,636 |
| Project Execution costs (7%) | | 602,954 |
| <u>Direct Project Execution</u> | <u>This includes all costs required execution of the project.</u> | 541,918 |
| <u>Support to Recruitment</u> | <u>This line provides additional support costs required for the day-to-day execution of the project including fiduciary aspects and overall coordination.</u> | 160,000 |
| <u>Finance and Procurement</u> | <u>Cost covers fiduciary aspects and procurement</u> | 75,000 |
| <u>Communications</u> | <u>Cost covers setting up and managing communication</u> | 50,000 |
| <u>Travel</u> | <u>Cost provides additional support for travels for supervision</u> | 50,000 |
| Total project costs | | 9,216,590 |
| Project cycle management (8.5%) | | 783,410 |
| <u>Direct Project Management</u> | <u>Cost includes engagement of consultants and activities required for the effective management of the project</u> | 750,000 |
| <u>Inception Workshop</u> | <u>Cost covers logistics required for the start-up of the project</u> | 39,367 |
| <u>Travels</u> | <u>Cost provides additional support for travels for project monitoring</u> | 130,000 |
| <u>Support to M&E</u> | <u>Cost includes support to the M&E activities of the project</u> | 120,000 |
| <u>Support to Gender Inculsion Monitoring</u> | <u>Cost includes support towards mainstreaming Gender inclusion</u> | 50,000 |
| <u>Support to ESMP Monitoring</u> | <u>Cost includes support for the monitoring of the ESMP</u> | 50,000 |
| Amount of Financing Requested | | 10,000,000 |

Table 23: Project disbursement matrix

| Outputs | Activity | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Totals |
|--|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Component 1: Climate Information and early Warning Systems (CIEWS) for adaptive capacity building, planning and programming in agriculture coupled with a knowledge base on innovative climate smart agriculture practices/innovations. | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1. Best available technologies and integrated climate resilient farming systems for rice, maize, and cassava are implemented to foster the resilience of production and post-harvest practices: | <u>Output 1.1</u> | <u>785100</u> | <u>830200</u> | <u>780200</u> | <u>1160200</u> | <u>660200</u> | <u>4215900</u> |
| | <u>Selection of pest-resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation management and weeding) in partnership with Africa Rice</u> | <u>15000</u> | <u>15000</u> | <u>15000</u> | <u>15000</u> | <u>15000</u> | <u>75000</u> |
| | <u>Expansion of the System of Rice Intensification (SRI)</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>50000</u> |
| | <u>Support for the Ministries of Agriculture and the Environment to run integrated Farmer Field Schools (FFS) or business models and provide other technical support. FFS or model business farms will be identified to showcase specific approaches to facilitate the introduction and uptake of resilient practices for farmers</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>5000</u> | <u>5000</u> | <u>40000</u> |
| | <u>Capacity-building on modern composting techniques to reduce/prevent movement of farmers to fallow land in secondary cropping years</u> | <u>50000</u> | <u>50000</u> | <u>50000</u> | <u>50000</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>200000</u> |
| | <u>Establishment or rehabilitation of boreholes and irrigation schemes to cope with the consequences of drought and heat extreme events</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>500000</u> |
| | <u>Development of new inland valley swamps for rice production to increase the production of smallholder farmers and diversify and expand their revenue sources.</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>150000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>550000</u> |
| | <u>Construction of dykes in the valley bottom to control water during rainy</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>500000</u> |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| seasons and of micro-catchment water runoff control dykes | | | | | | | |
| Construction or consolidation of structures for gravity irrigation serving 8,000 producers | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>500000</u> | |
| Watershed rehabilitation and introduction of efficient water use and management methods | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>500000</u> | <u>50000</u> | <u>850000</u> | |
| Extension and infrastructure rehabilitation and construction including drainage systems | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>500000</u> | |
| Assessment of the impact of the production of the specific crop (cassava, maize) on rural livelihoods as a climate change adaptation strategy | <u>0</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>10000</u> | |
| <u>Cassava: Selection of pest resistant varieties and growing practices (distance between plants, irrigation management and weeding)</u> | <u>15000</u> | <u>15000</u> | <u>15000</u> | <u>15000</u> | <u>15000</u> | <u>75000</u> | |
| Community mobilization and organizing to promote the adoption of the selected crops as climate smart cash crops and the development of cooperatives | <u>25000</u> | <u>25000</u> | <u>25000</u> | <u>20000</u> | <u>20000</u> | <u>115000</u> | |
| Support for female farmers in engaging in commercial production of the selected crops (including training in sustainable production, negotiating access to farmland and equipment) | <u>20000</u> | <u>20000</u> | <u>20000</u> | <u>20000</u> | <u>20000</u> | <u>100000</u> | |
| Conducting random control trials for rigorous testing and evaluation of the impact of crop production uptake on the resilience of female farmers and drought prone communities | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>10000</u> | |
| Support for cooperatives in the construction and climate proofing of processing units and local branding of selected crops | <u>5000</u> | <u>5000</u> | <u>5000</u> | <u>5000</u> | <u>5000</u> | <u>25000</u> | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | <u>Elaboration and dissemination of a user guide on sustainable production techniques best suited to the project area and good agroecological practices</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>10000</u> |
| | <u>Strengthening of the capacity of the extension services to develop the field schools farmer approach to train farmers in soil fertility management, the use of organic manure and biopesticides and the adoption of good farming practices adapted to the effects of climate change; popularize soil restoration techniques; develop a sustainable mechanism for the production of organic manure and promote agroforestry (leguminous forest species or species of economic or nutritional interest)</u> | <u>20000</u> | <u>20000</u> | <u>20000</u> | <u>20000</u> | <u>20000</u> | <u>100000</u> |
| | <u>Set up an ICT platform for beneficiary cooperatives to exchange knowledge and experience with good agroecological practices and market information.</u> | <u>5100</u> | <u>200</u> | <u>200</u> | <u>200</u> | <u>200</u> | <u>5900</u> |
| <u>Output 1.2: Income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish, farming & livestock in the project area, conservation, processing units and marketing are promoted as livelihood diversification measures</u> | <u>Output 1.2.</u> | <u>220000</u> | <u>310000</u> | <u>210000</u> | <u>115000</u> | <u>97000</u> | <u>952000</u> |
| | <u>Construction of 50 earth dams less than 15 m high for fish farming activities</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>200000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>50000</u> | <u>50000</u> | <u>500000</u> |
| | <u>Establishment of fish farms and the creation of services for the entire value chain (fingerlings, etc.).</u> | <u>20000</u> | <u>20000</u> | <u>20000</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>80000</u> |
| | <u>Training for smallholder farmers on Tilapia and Milkfish production</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>50000</u> |
| | <u>Designing and construction of earth dams</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>50000</u> |
| | <u>Construction of modern ovens to improve women's living and working conditions</u> | <u>30000</u> | <u>30000</u> | <u>30000</u> | <u>15000</u> | <u>7000</u> | <u>112000</u> |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | <u>Purchase and distribution of fingerlings to farmers</u> | <u>20000</u> | <u>20000</u> | <u>20000</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>5000</u> | <u>75000</u> |
| | <u>Establishment and capacity-building for fish farmers' cooperatives</u> | <u>30000</u> | <u>20000</u> | <u>20000</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>5000</u> | <u>85000</u> |
| Cost for Component 1 | | <u>1005100</u> | <u>1140200</u> | <u>990200</u> | <u>1275200</u> | <u>757200</u> | <u>5167900</u> |
| Component 2: Climate-proofed agricultural production and post-harvest combined with livelihood diversification | | | | | | | |
| | Output 2.1. | <u>450000</u> | <u>608014</u> | <u>500000</u> | <u>200000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>1858014</u> |
| <u>Output 2.1. Rural transportation and storage infrastructures have been rehabilitated and upgraded to withstand weather extremes (climate resilient feeder roads, drainages systems, culverts; climate proofed storage and warehouses, equipment and processing units, postharvest storage facilities with phytosanitary control and serving as integrated trading and markets points)</u> | <u>Warehouse rehabilitation to withstand wetter climatic conditions. With an increasing recurrence of extreme wet events, it is essential to ensure that existing warehouses (1) preserve low humidity level to preserve the produce and (2) are rehabilitated outside floodable areas and are not exposed to extreme flood events that could adversely affect the stored produce</u> | <u>150000</u> | <u>200000</u> | <u>200000</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>550000</u> |
| | <u>Climate-proofing 120 km of feeder roads and farm tracks to ensure the year-round and all-weather usability. This includes the studies and surveys, the works, the construction of bridges and culverts where necessary, routine and periodic maintenance</u> | <u>200000</u> | <u>308014</u> | <u>200000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>808014</u> |
| | <u>To sustain the climate-proofed investment over a longer period of time, activities aiming at their maintenance by local public authorities and Farmer-based organizations will also include: (1) Support to districts for development of Feeder Roads Maintenance Plans and (2) Support to Farmer-based Organizations (Road gangs formation, distribution of maintenance tools, development of Farm Tracks Maintenance Plans)</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>500000</u> |

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|---|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Output 2.2: Water supply increased and sanitation infrastructure built, accounting for current and future climate risks (watershed rehabilitation, water efficiency and management, training and extension and infrastructure rehabilitation and construction – irrigation systems boreholes, water quality assessment, toilets, sanitation and drainage systems) | <u>Output 2.2</u> | <u>200000</u> | <u>271268</u> | <u>200000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>871268</u> |
| | Climate-proofed construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and sanitation to withstand the consequences of extreme dry and wet events that could disrupt the quantity and quality of water available to the population and its economic activities | <u>100000</u> | <u>171268</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>571268</u> |
| | Capacity building for potable water management will complement the construction and rehabilitation | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>300000</u> |
| <u>Cost for Component 2</u> | | <u>650000</u> | <u>879282</u> | <u>700000</u> | <u>300000</u> | <u>200000</u> | <u>2729282</u> |
| <u>Component 3: Institutional capacity building, policy engagement and knowledge management.</u> | | | | | | | |
| | <u>Output 3.1</u> | <u>90000</u> | <u>90000</u> | <u>90000</u> | <u>90000</u> | <u>40000</u> | <u>400000</u> |

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|---|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| <p><u>Output 3.1. Capacity of the government (esp. Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and local councils) to manage climate risks is strengthened</u></p> | <p><u>Strengthening of capacities of the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Environment and their partners, such as Africa Rice, in climate risk management, planning for climate adaptation transitions (e.g. introduction of new farming systems or livelihoods) and exploiting opportunities for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, where feasible. This could include capacity-building on technological enhancement methods and measures to enhance institutional capacity on sustainable agricultural productivity, supporting equitable increases in farm incomes and food security and to adapting and building the resilience of the crop and livestock sectors to climate change at multiple levels. The details of the trainings will be decided in collaboration with the staff of the ministries at project start-up</u></p> | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 50000 |
| | <p><u>Strengthening of the CAR Meteorological Department and local representatives</u></p> | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 100000 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | Building the capacities of technical agents by providing them with equipment, tools and training on climate risk management so they can analyse and monitor the changes in the status of natural resources and the implementation of environmental and social safeguard measures on the field. In coordination with the PMU beneficiaries and other relevant project partners, to ensure a proper implementation and monitoring of the project's Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan and the Adaptation Fund's 15 Principles in each target zone during the implementation of the best available technologies and integrated resilient crop varieties and livestock breeds (output 1.1), income-generating activities (output 1.2.), upgrading water infrastructure (output 2.2.) and rural transportation (output 2.1), which aim to contribute to improved overall agricultural productivity, climate resilience in the crop and livestock sectors and an effective adaptation strategy in the CAR for ensuring food security and improving livelihoods in the project area | 50000 | 50000 | 50000 | 50000 | 0 | 200000 |
| | Provision of technical assistance for improved policy frameworks to mainstream climate risks into sectoral strategies and policies | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 50000 |
| Output 3.2: Activities are adequately coordinated, monitored and evaluated | Output 3.2: | 65000 | 65500 | 65500 | 60454 | 60000 | 316454 |
| | Support for the development of a measurement reporting and verification system for climate response programmes | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 25000 |

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|--|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Support to improve monitoring & evaluation and knowledge management activities, which will include funds to cover additional baseline surveys (related to climate change adaptation) and terminal surveys (related to climate change adaptation). | <u>10000</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>10000</u> | <u>5000</u> | <u>5000</u> | <u>40000</u> |
| | Support to project management and coordination, including the recruitment of a climate change adaptation specialist for the duration of the project and staff training on adaptation-related issues. | <u>45000</u> | <u>45000</u> | <u>45000</u> | <u>45000</u> | <u>45000</u> | <u>225000</u> |
| | As part of the activities to ensure that the project is efficiently monitored, the project will produce a knowledge management plan, knowledge transfer platform, knowledge management products such as e-newsletters, TV and radio interviews and materials on success stories. These products will be disseminated via online and offline channels | <u>5000</u> | <u>5500</u> | <u>5500</u> | <u>5453</u> | <u>5000</u> | <u>26454</u> |
| Cost for Component 3 | | <u>155000</u> | <u>155500</u> | <u>155500</u> | <u>150454</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>716454</u> |
| Project Activity Costs | | <u>1810100</u> | <u>2174982</u> | <u>1845700</u> | <u>1725654</u> | <u>1057200</u> | <u>8613636</u> |
| Project Execution Cost (7%) | | | | | | | <u>602954</u> |
| Direct Project Execution | | | | | | | <u>541918</u> |
| Support to Recruitment | | | | | | | <u>160000</u> |
| Finance and Procurement | | | | | | | <u>75000</u> |
| Communications | | | | | | | <u>50000</u> |
| Travel | | | | | | | <u>50000</u> |
| Total Project costs | | | | | | | <u>9216590</u> |
| Project cycle management (8.5%) | | | | | | | <u>783410</u> |
| Direct Project Management | | | | | | | <u>750000</u> |
| Inception Workshop | | | | | | | <u>39367</u> |
| Travels | | | | | | | <u>130000</u> |

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|---|----------|
| <u>Support to M&E</u> | 120000 |
| <u>Support to Gender Inculsion Monitoring</u> | 50000 |
| <u>Support to ESMP Monitoring</u> | 50000 |
| <u>Amount of financing requesting</u> | 10000000 |

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| Outputs | Activity | Year-1 | Year-2 | Year-3 | Year-4 | Year-5 | Totals |
|--|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Component 1: Climate-proofed agricultural production and post-harvest combined with livelihood diversification | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1. Best available technologies and integrated climate resilient farming systems for rice, maize, and cassava are implemented to foster the resilience of production and post-harvest practices: | Output 1.1 | 835100 | 880200 | 830200 | 1210200 | 660200 | 4415900 |
| | 1. Selection of pest-resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between lands, irrigation management and weeding) in partnership with Africa Rice | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 75000 |
| | 2. Expansion of the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 50000 |
| | 3. Support for the Ministries of Agriculture and the Environment to run integrated Farmer Field Schools (FFS) or business models and provide other technical support. FFS or model business farms will be identified to showcase specific approaches to facilitate the introduction and uptake of resilient practices for farmers | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 5000 | 5000 | 40000 |
| | 4. Capacity building on modern composting techniques to reduce/prevent movement of farmers to fallow land in secondary cropping years | 100000 | 100000 | 100000 | 100000 | 0 | 400000 |
| | 5. Establishment or rehabilitation of boreholes and irrigation schemes to cope with the consequences of drought and heat extreme events | 100000 | 100000 | 100000 | 100000 | 100000 | 500000 |
| | 6. Development of new inland valley swamps for rice production to increase the production of smallholder farmers and diversify and expand their revenue sources. | 100000 | 150000 | 100000 | 100000 | 100000 | 550000 |
| | 7. Construction of dykes in the valley bottom to control water during rainy seasons and of micro-catchment water runoff control dykes | 100000 | 100000 | 100000 | 100000 | 100000 | 500000 |

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|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 8. Construction or consolidation of structures for gravity irrigation serving 8,000 producers | 100000 | 100000 | 100000 | 100000 | 100000 | 500000 |
| 9. Watershed rehabilitation and introduction of efficient water use and management methods | 100000 | 100000 | 100000 | 500000 | 50000 | 850000 |
| 10. Extension and infrastructure rehabilitation and construction including drainage systems | 100000 | 100000 | 100000 | 100000 | 100000 | 500000 |
| 11. Assessment of the impact of the production of the specific crop (cassava, maize) on rural livelihoods as a climate change adaptation strategy | 0 | 10000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10000 |
| 12. Cassava: Selection of pest resistant varieties and growing practices (distance between plants, irrigation management and weeding) | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 75000 |
| 13. Community mobilization and organizing to promote the adoption of the selected crops as climate smart cash crops and the development of cooperatives | 25000 | 25000 | 25000 | 20000 | 20000 | 115000 |
| 14. Support for female farmers in engaging in commercial production of the selected crops (including training in sustainable production, negotiating access to farmland and equipment) | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 100000 |
| 15. Conducting random control trials for rigorous testing and evaluation of the impact of crop production uptake on the resilience of female farmers and drought-prone communities | 0 | 0 | 10000 | 0 | 0 | 10000 |
| 16. Support for cooperatives in the construction and climate proofing of processing units and local branding of selected crops | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 25000 |
| 17. Elaboration and dissemination of a user guide on sustainable production techniques best suited to the project area and good agroecological practices | 10000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10000 |
| 18. Strengthening of the capacity of the extension services to develop the field schools farmer approach | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 100000 |
| 19. Set up an ICT platform for beneficiary cooperatives to exchange knowledge and experience with good agroecological practices and market information. | 5100 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 5900 |
| Output 1.2. | 260000 | 300000 | 200000 | 105000 | 87000 | 952000 |

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|---|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Output 1.2: Income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish, farming & livestock in the project area; conservation, processing units and marketing are promoted as livelihood diversification measures | 1. Design & Construction of 50 earth dams less than 15 m high for fish farming activities | 150000 | 200000 | 100000 | 50000 | 50000 | 550000 |
| | 1. Establishment of fish farms and the creation of services for the entire value chain (fingerlings, etc.). | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 10000 | 10000 | 80000 |
| | 2. Training for smallholder farmers on Tilapia and Milkfish production | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 50000 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 3. Construction of modern ovens to improve women's living and working conditions | 30000 | 30000 | 30000 | 15000 | 7000 | 112 000 |
| | 4. Purchase and distribution of fingerlings to farmers | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 10000 | 5000 | 75000 |
| | 5. Establishment and capacity building for fish farmers' cooperatives | 30000 | 20000 | 20000 | 10000 | 5000 | 85000 |
| Component 2: Climate-proofed agricultural production and post-harvest combined with livelihood diversification | | | | | | | |
| Output 2.1: Rural transportation and storage infrastructures have been rehabilitated and upgraded to withstand weather extremes (climate resilient feeder roads, drainages systems, culverts; climate proofed storage and warehouses, equipment and processing units; postharvest storage facilities with phytosanitary control and serving as integrated trading and markets points) | Output 2.1: | 450000 | 608014 | 500000 | 200000 | 100000 | 1858014 |
| | 1. Warehouse rehabilitation to withstand wetter climatic conditions. | 150000 | 200000 | 200000 | 0 | 0 | 550000 |
| | 2. Climate-proofing 120 km of feeder roads and farm tracks to ensure the year round and all-weather usability. | 200000 | 308014 | 200000 | 100000 | 0 | 808014 |
| | 3. Support to districts for development of Feeder Roads Maintenance Plans and to Farmer-based Organizations (Road gangs formation, distribution of maintenance tools, development of Farm Tracks Maintenance Plans) | 100000 | 100000 | 100000 | 100000 | 100000 | 500000 |
| Output 2.2: Water supply increased and sanitation | Output 2.2: | 200000 | 271268 | 200000 | 100000 | 100000 | 871268 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| infrastructure built, accounting for current and future climate risks (watershed rehabilitation, water efficiency and management, training and extension and infrastructure rehabilitation and construction—irrigation systems boreholes, water quality assessment, toilets, sanitation and drainage systems) | 1. Climate-proofed construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and sanitation to withstand the consequences of extreme dry and wet events that could disrupt the quantity and quality of water available to the population and its economic activities | 100000 | 171268 | 100000 | 100000 | 100000 | 571268 |
| | 2. Capacity building for potable water management will complement the construction and rehabilitation | 100000 | 100000 | 100000 | 0 | 0 | 300000 |
| Component 3: Institutional capacity building, policy engagement and knowledge management. | | | | | | | |
| Output 3.1: Capacity of the government (esp. Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and local councils) to manage climate risks is strengthened | Output 3.1: | 140000 | 140000 | 90000 | 90000 | 40000 | 500000 |
| | 1. Strengthening of capacities of the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Environment and their partners, such as Africa Rice, in climate risk management, planning for climate adaptation transitions (e.g. introduction of new farming systems or livelihoods) and exploiting opportunities for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, where feasible. | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 50000 |
| | 2. Strengthening of the CAR Meteorological Department and local representatives | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 100000 |
| | 3. Building the capacities of technical agents by providing them with equipment, tools and training on climate risk management so they can analyse and monitor the changes in the status of natural resources and the implementation of environmental and social safeguard measures on the field. | 100000 | 100000 | 50000 | 50000 | 0 | 300000 |
| | 4. Provision of technical assistance for improved policy frameworks to mainstream climate risks into sectoral strategies and policies | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 50000 |
| | Output 3.2: | 90000 | 90000 | 90000 | 84000 | 84694 | 438694 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Output 3.2: Activities are adequately coordinated, monitored and evaluated | 1. Support for the development of a measurement reporting and verification system for climate response programmes | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 25000 |
| | 2. Support to improve monitoring & evaluation and knowledge management activities, which will include funds to cover additional baseline surveys (related to climate change adaptation) and terminal surveys (related to climate change adaptation). | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 5000 | 5000 | 40000 |
| | 3. Project management and coordination, including the recruitment of a climate change adaptation specialist for the duration of the project and staff training on adaptation related issues. | 70000 | 70000 | 70000 | 70000 | 70000 | 350000 |
| | 4. Ensure that the project is efficiently monitored, the project will produce a knowledge management plan, knowledge transfer platform, knowledge management products such as newsletters, TV and radio interviews and materials on success stories. These products will be disseminated via online and offline channels | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 4000 | 4691 | 23691 |
| Project Activity cost | | 1935100 | 2299482 | 1920200 | 1799200 | 1081890 | 9035873 |
| Project Execution cost (Recruitments) | | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 180717 |
| Total Project costs | | 9,216,590 | | | | | |
| Project cycle management (8.5%) | | 783,410 | | | | | |
| Amount of financing requesting | | 10,000,000 | | | | | |

H. Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones

Table 24: Project disbursement schedule

| - | <u>Upon Agreement signature</u> | <u>One Year after Project Start</u> | <u>Year 2</u> | <u>Year 3</u> | <u>Year 4</u> | <u>Year 5</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <u>Project Activity cost (US\$)</u> | <u>800000</u> | <u>1010100</u> | <u>2174982</u> | <u>1845700</u> | <u>1725654</u> | <u>1057200</u> | <u>8613636</u> |
| <u>Project Execution costs</u> | <u>102954</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>602954</u> |
| <u>Implementing Entity Fee (US\$)</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>183410</u> | <u>200000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>783410</u> |
| <u>Total (US\$)</u> | <u>1002954</u> | <u>1293510</u> | <u>2474982</u> | <u>2045700</u> | <u>1925654</u> | <u>1257200</u> | <u>10000000</u> |

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Table 25: IE Fees Breakdown

| <u>IE Fees Breakdown of M&E Supervision</u> | <u>Responsibility</u> | <u>Budget (USD)</u> | <u>Timeframe</u> |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>Supervision visits</u> | <u>IFAD, NPCU, Government</u> | <u>50000</u> | <u>Bi-annually</u> |
| <u>Training workshops on M&E</u> | <u>IFAD, NPCU</u> | <u>40000</u> | <u>2024</u> |
| <u>ESMF monitoring costs</u> | <u>IFAD, NPCU</u> | <u>50000</u> | <u>Bi-annually</u> |
| <u>Baseline survey/ MPAT/SYGRI+ survey</u> | <u>NPCU</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>First Year (2024)</u> |
| <u>Mid-Term Evaluation</u> | <u>IFAD, External consultants</u> | <u>60000</u> | <u>Fifth Year (2028)</u> |
| <u>Final Evaluation</u> | <u>IFAD, External consultants</u> | <u>60000</u> | <u>2026</u> |
| <u>Policy Support</u> | <u>IFAD, NPCU</u> | <u>50000</u> | <u>2028</u> |
| <u>Portfolio management</u> | <u>NPCU</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>Bi-annually</u> |
| <u>Oversight</u> | <u>IFAD</u> | <u>100000</u> | <u>Bi-annually</u> |
| <u>Financial management</u> | <u>IFAD, NPCU</u> | <u>73410</u> | <u>Bi-annually</u> |

| | | | |
|--|------------|---------------|---------------|
| Knowledge Management Activities and Publications | IFAD, NPCU | 50000 | Bi-annually |
| Total | | 783410 | 5years |

| IE Fees Breakdown of M&E Supervision | Responsibility | Budget (USD) | Timeframe |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Supervision visits | IFAD, NPCU, Government | 50000 | Bi-annually |
| Training workshops on M&E | IFAD, NPCU | 40000 | 2023 |
| ESMF monitoring costs | IFAD, NPCU | 400000 | Bi-annually |
| Baseline survey/ MPAT/SYGRI+ survey | NPCU | 400000 | First Year (2023) Fifth Year (2028) |
| Mid-Term Evaluation | IFAD, External consultants | 60000 | 2026 |
| Final Evaluation | IFAD, External consultants | 60000 | 2028 |
| Policy Support | IFAD, NPCU | 50000 | Bi-annually |
| Portfolio management | NPCU | 400000 | Bi-annually |
| Oversight | IFAD | 400000 | Bi-annually |
| Financial management | IFAD, NPCU | 73440 | Bi-annually |
| Knowledge Management Activities and Publications | IFAD, NPCU | 50000 | Bi-annually |
| Total | | 783410 | 5years |

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

Record of endorsement on behalf of the government⁵⁶ *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement for each country participating in the proposed project / programme. Add more lines as necessary. The endorsement letters should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letters with this template;*

MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET
DU DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE
DIRECTION DE CABINET
COORDINATION NATIONALE CLIMAT
DIRECTION MOBILISATION FONDS
INNOVANTS



République Centrafricaine
Unité - Dignité - Travail

Bangui le, 10.7 OCT 2021

N° 003/MEDD/DIRCAB/CNC/DMFICC.21

Letter of endorsement by the Central African Government

To: Adaptation Fund

Subject: Endorsement of the project "Increasing the adaptation capacity and resilience of rural communities to climate change in the Central African Republic"

In my capacity as Designated National Authority for Climate Funds in Central African Republic (CAR), I confirm that the above National Project proposal is consistent with the government's national priorities in the implementation of adaptation activities to reduce negative impacts and the risks associated with climate change in CAR.

Accordingly, I am pleased to approve the above project proposal. If approved, the project will be implemented by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in partnership with the United Nations Food Organization (FAO) in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the CAR.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Boris Bemokolo
Focal Point

⁵⁶ 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.

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*

| | |
|--|---|
| I certify that this Concept Note has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans 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 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. | |
| Tom Mwangi Anyonge Implementing Entity Coordinator <i>Director, OIC Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division (ECG), IFAD</i> | |
| Date: 09 January 2023 | email: t.anyonge@ifad.org |
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Annex 9 – List of Organizations met during the national consultations

| Type of Institution | Name | Function | Organization | Email |
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| | | | | |
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Annex 10 – Sample of the Stakeholder Consultation participants and pictures



With Minister of Agriculture – Hon. Rokosse Kamot



Projet de Bureau de la Production Agricole et des Services

Unité de Coordination et de Gestion

LISTE DE PRESENCE

ACTIVITE: Atelier de validation de la
proposition complète de projet A
Soumettre au Comité d'industrialisation (CIA)
Date: 14/08/2021
Lieu de l'activité:

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13-08-2021

Lieu : Salle Conférence Ministère de l'Agriculture

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Date: 1.2.2021

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ANNEX ESMF-IFAD BASELINE INVESTMENT



Cadre de gestion environnementale et sociale
(ESMF)

-
-
-

République Centrafricaine

-

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Abréviations et acronymes

| | |
|----------------|--|
| ASAP | Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme |
| BAD | Banque Africaine de Développement |
| CC | Climate Change |
| CEEAC | Communauté Économique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale |
| CEMAC | Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale |
| CEO | Chief Executive Officer |
| CGES | Cadre de Gestion Environnementale et Sociale |
| CAR | Central African Republic |
| CLPE | Cadre logique de programmation |
| COMIFAC | Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale |
| GOSOP | Programmes d'options stratégiques pour les pays |
| CV | Chaîne de valeur |
| DCP | Document Cadre de Partenariat |
| DGE | Direction Générale de l'Environnement |
| EIES | Etudes d'impact environnemental et social |
| EMS | Environmental Management System |
| ENRM | Environmental and Natural Resource Management |
| ENSA | Enquête Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire |
| ESIA | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment |
| ESMF | Environmental and Social Management Framework |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FIDA | Fonds international de développement agricole |
| FPIC | Free Prior and Informed Consent |
| GALS | Gender Action Learning Strategy |
| GES | Gaz à effet de serre |
| GIEC | Intergouvernemental sur l'Evolution du Climat |
| GINI | Inégalités des Revenus |
| GRN | Global Recordings Network |
| INDC | Intended Nationally Determined Contributions |
| IPC | Integrated Phase Classification |
| ITC | International Trade Centre |
| LGA | Local Government Area |
| MADR | Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement |

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| MEFCPE | Ministère des Eaux, Forêts, Chasse et Pêche |
| MINUSCA | Mission multidimensionnelle intégrée de stabilisation des Nations unies en République centrafricaine |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NPMU | National Program Management Unit |
| OCHA | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| ONG | ONG-Organisation non gouvernementale |
| OSC | Organisations de la Société Civile |
| PAR | Processus abrégé pour un plan d'action de réinstallation |
| PDAA | Développement de l'Agriculture Africaine |
| PDR | Project Development Report |
| PESEC | Procédures d'évaluation sociale, environnementale et climatique |
| PGES | Plan de gestion environnementale et sociale |
| PIM | Program Implementation Manual |
| PNAE | Plan National d'Action pour l'Environnement |
| PNIASAN | Programme National d'Investissement Agricole, de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle |
| PNUE | Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement |
| PRAPAM | Projet de Renforcement de la Productivité et de l'accès aux marchés des Produits agropastoraux dans les savanes |
| RCA | République centrafricaine |
| RCPCA | de Relèvement et de Consolidation de la Paix pour la République Centrafricaine |
| RDC | République Démocratique du Congo |
| RSES | Le Rapport Final Environnemental et Social |
| RUFIN | Rural Finance |
| SDRASA | Stratégie de Développement Rural, d'Agriculture et de Sécurité Alimentaire. |
| SECAP | Social Environment Climate Assessment Procedure |
| SFI | Secteur Financier Inclusif |
| SIG | Système d'information géographique |
| UNDAF | The United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| USD | United State Dollars |
| VIH/SIDA | Virus de l'immunodéficience humaine/Le syndrome d'immunodéficience acquise |
| WHH | Welthungerhilfe |

Carte de la zone du projet



Les appellations figurant sur cette carte et sa représentation graphique ne constituent en aucun cas une prise de position du FIDA, quant au statut des frontières ou, inversement, au respect des frontières existantes.

FIDA

Source: FIDA, 13-08-2009

1. Introduction

1.1. Contexte

1. L'objectif global du PRAPAM est de contribuer de manière durable à la réduction de la pauvreté, à l'amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle des ménages pauvres des zones rurales et à l'intégration économique et à l'autonomisation des femmes et des jeunes ruraux. Son objectif de développement est de renforcer la résilience des populations rurales et d'améliorer leur accès aux opportunités de marché dans les régions 1, 2 et 3 de la République centrafricaine. Il vise à créer les conditions nécessaires à une augmentation de la production végétale et animale et à ouvrir la voie à une meilleure commercialisation des produits dans les zones d'intervention grâce à des infrastructures de qualité.
2. **Les principaux Résultats attendus.** La performance du projet au terme des interventions se traduira notamment par : (i) 17 000 ménages touchés et 119 000 personnes effectivement touchées ; (ii) 85 000 emplois créés (directs et indirects) ; (iii) 730 ha aménagés (605 ha neufs et 125 ha réhabilités) ; (iv) 850 ha défrichés et labourés ; (v) 525 km de pistes réalisées (25 km construites et 500 réhabilitées) ; (vi) 53 brigades d'entretien routier équipées et installées ; (v) 4 Plateformes multifonctionnelles équipées et fonctionnelles ; (vi) 6 magasins de stockages des productions végétales livrés aux coopératives ; (vii) 20 aires de stockage des productions végétales livrées aux coopératives ; (viii) 3 unités de transformation de haricots et du riz en produits dérivés fonctionnelles ; (ix) 5 décortiqueuses de riz fonctionnelles ; (x) le financement et l'installation de 100 unités de micro-projets individuelles liées à la transformation et commercialisation des produits (48 séchoirs solaires simples, 10 plateformes de marchés ruraux, 10 fromageries artisanales, 22 unités d'appui au transport et 10 unités de batteuses) ; et (xi) rendements augmentés (Riz de 1.5 T/ha à 4 T/ha ; Maïs de 0.85 T/ha à 1.5 T/ha ; Manioc 8.4 T/ha à 10.8 T/ha ; Haricot

0.86 T/ha à 1.28 T/ha; Oignon de 12 T/ha à 18 T/ha; Concombre de 15 T/ha à 23 T/ha; Amarante de 11.5 T/ha à 16.6 T/ha); (xii) contrats commerciaux signés.

3. En outre, l'amélioration de l'état nutritionnel dans la zone du projet se traduira par le soutien: (i) à 10800 ménages en matière d'éducation nutritionnelle intégrale et sur les gestes barrières et les effets du COVID-19 (soit 45% des ménages); (ii) à 3000 ménages (dont 50% avec chef de ménage femme et 30 % de jeunes de 15-35 ans dont 20% de jeunes filles mères) en matière de soutien aux activités économiques.
4. Le PRAPAM contribuera aussi à la professionnalisation et à l'autonomisation des organisations de producteurs à travers l'appui à la dynamisation/redynamisation de la vie organisationnelle, l'accompagnement à l'organisation et la structuration des membres des OP.
5. Enfin, le PRAPAM contribuera à la promotion de l'équité genre avec une priorité à l'autonomisation des femmes et aux actions d'inclusion sociale permettant d'offrir des opportunités aux groupes marginalisés ou minoritaires à l'instar des personnes en situation de handicap, les personnes vivant avec le VIH/SIDA, les personnes victimes de violences basées sur le genre et autres formes de violence affectant leur état de bien-être.
6. L'objectif global du projet est de réduire les effets directs du changement climatique sur les 17.000 ménages et indirectement 119.000 bénéficiaires.
7. Au regard de ces résultats attendus, le projet pourrait avoir des impacts environnementaux et sociaux qui ne viendront pas intensifier la pression sur la biodiversité et les effets du changement climatique. Ainsi, le projet ne va pas investir sur des aménagements de plus de 100 ha en continu, des infrastructures de barrage de plus de 15 m de hauteur et des pistes de plus 10 km en continu dans les zones sensibles. De plus, probabilité de réinstallation ou de déplacement économique. Par conséquent le projet est de type B.
8. La RCA fait partie également des pays les vulnérables aux changements climatiques et par conséquent les risques climatiques pourront engendrer des effets négatifs sur le portefeuille et vice versa.
9. Cet objectif contribue aux objectifs stratégiques du COSOP 2020-2024 pour la RCA: (i) OS1: Augmenter la production et la productivité agricoles pour renforcer la résilience des petits producteurs et (ii) OS2: Augmentation durable des revenus des producteurs grâce au renforcement des activités post-récolte. Le projet contribue également aux indicateurs du cadre de gestion des résultats du COSOP en termes d'augmentation des revenus des ménages supervisés, d'amélioration de l'alimentation, de réduction de la malnutrition infantile et aiguë, de réduction du taux de pertes post-récolte, d'augmentation des quantités de produits vendus, de emplois permanents au profit des femmes et des jeunes le long des chaînes de valeur et développement des routes de raccordement.
10. L'objectif est aligné sur les stratégies et plans nationaux de développement du secteur rural ainsi que sur ceux du Plan-cadre des Nations Unies pour le développement pour l'aide au développement (UNDAF +) pour la période 2018-2020 et le cadre stratégique du FIDA. Il contribuera à la réalisation des objectifs de développement durable (ODD) 1, 2, 5, 8, 10 et 13. Les objectif du projet devront contribuer à la stratégie et plan d'action Environnement et Climat du FIDA 2019-2025), le plan stratégique du FIDA 2016-2025, le plan d'action Nutrition et le plan d'action genre
11. Ce programme sera mis en œuvre à travers une UGP nationale. Le projet sera coordonné par le Ministère de l'Agriculture et le ministère de l'Environnement. Le FIDA soutient la mise en œuvre des investissements de base. La BAD agira en tant qu'entités d'exécution en fournissant un appui consultatif

technique à l'UGP et à d'autres partenaires locaux. Ce CGES sera aussi mis en œuvre par l'UGP en coordination avec le ministère de l'Environnement les autres ministères, les ONGs.

1.2. Raison d'être et objectifs du CGES

12. Au cours de la phase de conception, il a été établi que la catégorie de risque environnemental et social du projet est « B » (c'est-à-dire que le projet n'investira pas dans la construction ou réhabilitation de routes de plus 10 km, ou les surfaces à emblaver de plus 100 ha), tandis que la catégorie de risque climatique est élevée. En conséquence, le projet nécessite le développement d'un cadre de gestion environnementale et sociale (CGES) à ce stade initial et pourrait nécessiter une EIES, spécifique aux activités, selon le cas. Ce rapport comprendra un plan de gestion environnementale et sociale (PGES), qui résultera de l'analyse environnementale menée.

13. Le tableau préliminaire ci-dessous présente les impacts négatifs potentiels et les risques du projet.

| Domaine d'activités | PHASE | IMPACTS NEGATIFS |
|---|--------------|---|
| Infrastructures agricoles et sociales : management de pistes d'accès et ouvrage de franchissement | Installation | Défrichement et/ou déboisement (coupe d'arbres) pour élargir l'emprise nécessaire Perturbation de la circulation pendant les travaux Occupation non autorisée de sites privés pour les bases de chantier Risques d'érosion des terres Développement des IST/Sida au cours des travaux |
| | Construction | Non utilisation de la main-d'œuvre locale Impact du COVID-19 en l'absence de mesures barrières |
| | Entretien | Génération de déchets solides (déblais, démolition, etc.) et pollution du milieu Perturbation de la circulation pendant les travaux Non utilisation de la main-d'œuvre locale |
| | Utilisation | Risques d'accidents de la circulation ; pollution et nuisances par les poussières (latérite) |
| Diverses infrastructures agricoles et sociales : construction de magasins de stockage des Produits | Construction | Dégradation des sites de stockage des matériaux de chantier Risque de dégradation temporaire des zones de rejets des résidus de chantier Risque de non réhabilitation carrières et autres sites d'emprunts Risque faible de l'abattage d'arbres pour dégager les emprises des constructions Risque faible de pollution du sol par les huiles de moteur et graisse |

| Domaine d'activités | PHASE | IMPACTS NEGATIFS |
|---------------------|-------------|--|
| | | Génération d'ordures lors des travaux de construction Pollutions et Nuisances et dégradations temporaires du cadre de vie des riverains éventuels; Risque d'Erosion du sol |
| | utilisation | Absence de mesures d'accompagnement (personnel de gestion ; toilettes fonctionnelles, raccordement aux réseaux d'eau et électricité); Non fonctionnalité des équipements dû à un défaut d'exécution des travaux Insécurité et risques d'accidents lors de bagarres, bousculades, panique et emballements dus aux fortes concentrations humaines pour les infrastructures recevant du public Génération de déchets dangereux (emballages des produits agrochimiques, produits périmés ou défectueux) |

Tableau 1 : Impacts négatifs potentiel du projet

14. Les principaux objectifs du CGES selon les termes de référence de cette étude sont les suivants :

- a. Identifier les impacts potentiels du projet et préparer un plan de gestion environnementale et sociale générique pour les impacts directs et indirects, ainsi que les impacts différentiels liés aux changements d'utilisation des terres, à l'érosion des sols, aux émissions de poussières, à la pollution sonore, à la perte d'arbres, à la biodiversité, les déchets liquides et solides des activités, l'acquisition de terrains entraînant le déplacement physique de personnes, et / ou la perte d'habitations et / ou la perte de sources de revenus, et / ou la perte des restrictions d'accès aux ressources économiques ainsi que des relations sociales, le partage des avantages et le règlement des griefs, entre autres;
- b. Formuler un cadre de gestion environnementale et sociale (CGES) comprenant toutes les normes et procédures, en spécifiant comment les sous-projets non identifiés dont l'emplacement est inconnu aborderont systématiquement les problèmes environnementaux et sociaux dans le dépistage des impacts environnementaux et sociaux et la catégorisation, les critères de sélection des sites, les mesures d'atténuation, les phases de conception, de mise en œuvre et d'exploitation ainsi que la maintenance du cycle de vie des sous-projets;
- c. Pour les projets liés aux infrastructures, formuler des directives environnementales et sociales pour les entreprises de construction à recruter comme entrepreneurs. Ces lignes directrices doivent être recommandées pour être incorporées dans les offres et les documents contractuels de l'entrepreneur.

1.3. Approche, portée et méthodologie utilisée pour le CGES

15. Ce rapport du CGES s'appuie sur les conclusions de l'examen de la procédure d'évaluation sociale, environnementale et climatique (SECAP), qui faisait partie de la phase initiale de conception du projet. Ces conclusions ont été complétées par un examen documentaire des documents pertinents sur le contexte environnemental et social de la République centrafricaine. Dans un contexte de COVID-19, des réunions virtuelles ont été organisées avec les différentes parties prenantes. D'autres analyses entreprises par les partenaires du FIDA (ONG, BAD et des consultants nationaux) ont permis de finaliser le CGES. En outre, le CGES est le résultat d'une évaluation et d'une détermination des impacts, y compris l'identification, la prévision, l'évaluation et l'interprétation des impacts, sur la base d'études de terrain et de consultations en 2017 et 2018. Dans le cadre du CGES, un PGES général a été élaboré pour les impacts généraux du projet, y compris les mesures d'atténuation, les exigences en matière de renforcement des capacités et de sensibilisation pour atténuer ces mesures, et le suivi.
16. En termes de portée technique, le CGES a examiné les impacts environnementaux, climatiques et sociaux, en se concentrant sur les domaines qui ont été touchés par les pratiques agricoles non durables et le changement climatique. Plus précisément, le CGES a examiné les rapports et études antérieurs sur la contamination des sols et des eaux, les émissions de CO₂, la pollution aquatique, les impacts potentiels des polluants pétroliers sur la santé publique, la dégradation des sols, l'impact des opérations de raffinage illégales, ainsi que les structures institutionnelles et juridiques des zones ciblées.
17. L'équipe du CGES a tenu des consultations avec différentes parties prenantes dans tous les pays et régions cibles, voir le PDR de conception du SECAP. Ce rapport du CGES a été élaboré conformément aux procédures d'évaluation de l'environnement social et du climat (SECAP) du FIDA ainsi qu'à la politique de gestion de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles du FIDA, à l'égalité des sexes et à l'autonomisation des femmes et aux politiques de ciblage. Le rapport a également examiné les lois, politiques et directives environnementales et sociales pertinentes de la CAR.

1.4. Consultations des parties prenantes dans un contexte de COVID-19

18. Des consultations virtuelles ont eu lieu avec le Ministère de l'agriculture, l'Office national d'application des normes et réglementations environnementales, le Ministère de l'environnement et des agences, le Ministère de la femme et des affaires sociales et d'autres ministères sectoriels. Au niveau local, un large éventail de consultations ont eu lieu avec les communautés locales et les bénéficiaires, les organisations communautaires, les ONG, les acteurs privés et les chefs religieux. Ces consultations ont été conduites par les représentants du FIDA au niveau du pays et les partenaires compte tenu du fait que l'équipe de formulation ne pouvait se déplacer sur le terrain.

Synthèse des consultations publiques

19. Les consultations publiques sur le terrain ont été organisées entre Juin et Août par des ONG locales, les représentants des ministères, de la BAD en l'absence de la mission FIDA dans le pays à cause du COVID mais aussi de la situation sécuritaire dans certaines localités. Les mandats ont pu collecter les informations avec les populations de quatre (4) préfectures : la Nana Mamberé, l'Ouam Pendé, la Lobaye et l'Ombella Mpoko. A l'intérieur de ces préfectures, le projet concentrera ses interventions dans onze (11) sous-préfectures et bassins de production (Bimbo, Boali, Bossembélé, Yaloké, Boda, Boganangone, Mbaiki, Bouar, Baboua⁵⁷, Bozoum et Bocaranga⁵⁸).

20. Les rencontres virtuelles avec les services techniques et les administrations ont été des occasions pour discuter des composantes et activités du projet, la stratégie d'intervention et les appuis attendus des services techniques et des autorités administratives pour la réussite du projet. Les potentialités, les contraintes naturelles, sociales et économiques ont été partout passées en revue et des recommandations et suggestions ont été formulées. Il est ressorti des échanges les principaux points suivants : (i) difficultés d'accès des jeunes au foncier ; les droits de détention sont détenus par les parents et les jeunes manquent les moyens ce qui constitue le plus souvent une contrainte pour l'entrepreneuriat des jeunes dans le domaine agricole ; (ii) les problèmes d'infrastructures et de commercialisation (iii) la réalisation des ouvrages et leur maintenance (iv) l'enclavement (v) les conflits et la situation sécuritaire. Le résumé des préoccupations des parties prenantes est synthétisé et prises en compte avec des solutions dans les différentes composantes du projet dans les tableaux présentés en annexe du rapport.

1.5. Divulgence de l'ESMF

21. La politique du FIDA en matière de divulgation des documents (2010) exige une divulgation complète au public et comprend des notes d'information sur les projets en cours d'élaboration pour présentation au Conseil, les accords de prêts et de dons approuvés et les documents de conception des projets / programmes. Ce CGES sera donc publié sur le site Web officiel du FIDA (<https://ifad.org>) et ceci 120 jours avant le conseil d'administration. En outre, le CGES devra être publié sur le site Web officiel des ministères, le site Web du FIDA, afin que toutes les parties prenantes puissent accéder au document.

1.6. Plan du rapport

22. Le plan du rapport est complété par une approche de sélection proposée (et des formulaires de sélection pertinents) pour les sous-projets éventuels. Le rapport se termine par un plan de suivi des impacts environnementaux, climatiques et sociaux

⁵⁷ Bassin-vivrier ayant accueilli les déplacés internes avec une prévalence d'insécurité alimentaire élevée (IPC 3+)

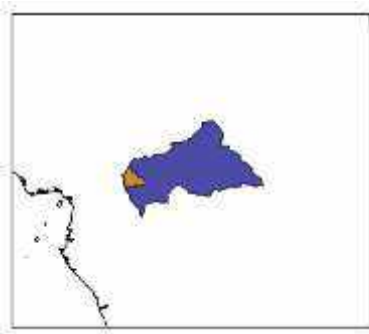
⁵⁸ L'extension des interventions du PRAPAM à ces sous-préfectures d'Ouam Pendé (Bozoum et Bocaranga) est envisagée après la revue mi-parcours, en fonction du niveau d'évolution de la situation sécuritaire dans ces zones.

(chapitre 9) ainsi que quelques suggestions pour le renforcement des capacités et la formation (chapitre 10).

2. Description du projet proposé

2.1. Zone du projet et groupe cible et situation de référence

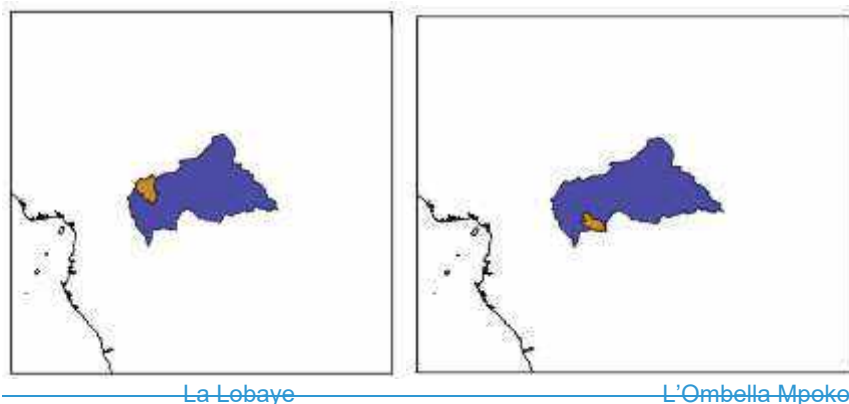
23. Le PRAPAM va circonscrire ses interventions dans quatre (4) préfectures : la Nana Mamberé, l'Ouam Pendé, la Lobaye et l'Ombella Mpoko. A l'intérieur de ces préfectures, le projet concentrera ses interventions dans onze (11) sous-préfectures et bassins de production (Bimbo, Boali, Bossembélé, Yaloké, Boda, Boganangone, Mbaïki, Bouar, Baboua, Bozoum et Bocaranga). Elles font partie de la stratégie de ciblage COSOP 2020-2024 sur des zones sélectionnées et des bénéficiaires en fonction du niveau de la pauvreté, de la vulnérabilité, des opportunités productives agro-pastorales et des critères de sécurité. Les groupes de jeunes et de femmes, les déplacés et les rapatriés, ainsi que les personnes vivant avec un handicap auront la priorité. La zone d'intervention concentrera 33% de la population générale et 39% des exploitations agricoles enregistrées dans l'ensemble du pays en 2013. Dans un contexte de COVID-19, le projet devra par ses interventions appuyer les personnes les plus affectées. Ces zones cibles sont également impactées par les effets des changements climatiques (inondations, sécheresses), une dégradation continue des ressources naturelles y compris la déforestation. Les zones cibles font également face aux problèmes de braconnage qui impacte la biodiversité faunique.



Nana Mamberé



l'Ouam Pendé



Pour les régions cibles, les impacts et projections climatiques sont développés plus bas dans la section sur les changements climatiques et gestions des ressources naturelles.

Contexte Général

24. La population de la République centrafricaine a presque quadruplé depuis l'indépendance. En 1960, la population était de 1 232 000 habitants; selon une estimation de l'ONU pour 2018, elle est d'environ 4 666 368. Les Nations Unies estiment qu'environ 4% de la population âgée de 15 à 49 ans est séropositive. Seulement 3% du pays dispose d'un traitement antirétroviral, contre une couverture de 17% dans les pays voisins du Tchad et de la République du Congo. La nation est divisée en plus de 80 groupes ethniques, chacun ayant sa propre langue. Les plus grands groupes ethniques sont les Arabes Baggara, Baka, Banda, Bayaka, Fula, Gbaya, Kara, Kresh, Mbaka, Mandja, Ngbandi, Sara, Vidiri, Wodaabe, Yakoma, Yulu, Zande, avec d'autres, y compris des Européens principalement d'origine française. Le pays également est affecté par le COVID-19 et subit l'impact des mesures imposées par le COVID-19.

25. La région offre un potentiel important pour la production et la commercialisation agro-pastorale en raison de sa proximité avec Bangui, la principale capitale du pays, et de nombreux autres centres économiques et commerciaux. L'exportation de produits végétaux et d'élevage peut avoir lieu en fonction des opportunités au Cameroun, au Congo (Brazzaville) et en RDC.

26. Le climat de la République centrafricaine est généralement tropical, avec une saison des pluies qui dure de juin à septembre dans les régions du nord du pays, et de mai à octobre dans le sud.

Field Code Changed

Field Code Changed

Field Code Changed

Field Code Changed

Field Code Changed

27. Cette zone a été sélectionnée sur la base de plusieurs critères, notamment compris: (i) un bon potentiel en terres cultivables, irrigables et pluviales; (ii) des domaines d'excellence pour le développement des activités pastorales et piscicoles; (iii) une forte densité de population et des demandeurs d'emploi; (iv) des débuts de structuration des organisations paysannes; (v) un fort potentiel de développement de l'entrepreneuriat agricole; (vi) complémentarité avec d'autres initiatives et programmes de développement agricole, et (vii) la dégradation sévère de la production et de la commercialisation des infrastructures agricoles.

28. En promouvant l'approche de la chaîne de valeur, le projet visera à atteindre tous les acteurs impliqués dans les différents segments des trois secteurs ciblés. Ce sont: (i) les petits producteurs et leurs organisations; (ii) les acteurs en aval des secteurs, y compris les transformateurs, les commerçants et les consommateurs; (iii) les acteurs exerçant des activités et des métiers connexes y compris les fournisseurs d'intrants, les fournisseurs et les réparateurs de matériels et équipements agricoles, les transporteurs; (iv) les acteurs du secteur privé qui favoriseront la rentabilité, l'inclusion et l'équité en termes de chaînes de valeur. Les femmes rurales et les jeunes ruraux (15-35 ans) qui représentent un ratio important au niveau des trois secteurs, constitueront des sous-groupes privilégiés en raison des difficultés qu'ils rencontrent pour accéder aux facteurs de production et au marché, mais aussi des opportunités que les trois secteurs proposent d'augmenter leurs revenus et de créer des emplois aux différents segments de la chaîne de valeur.

Box1: Youth Targeting Criteria

- a. Expression of interest to be endorsed by a community institution: as an investment project, screening and selection of applicants, will be handled by a competent and credible service provider, with the involvement of community institution, youth in agriculture organization, women group, government representative and CSO
- b. Persons between the age of 18 and 35 years,
- c. Clarity in the enterprise of applicants choice/interest
- d. Comfort Letter from 2 credible guarantors in the community
- e. Undertaken to keep to the code of conduct of the incubation model, which include (i) no side-selling of produce – all sales to go through an out-growers model; (ii) no fighting on the job, and (iii) no stealing/pilfering
- f. Based on the level of social risk and opportunities available to them as appear in the Table 2, Beneficiaries selection will be in the proportion of 60 percent male youth and 40 percent female youth

Tableau 2: Niveau de risque, défis et opportunités auxquels font face les jeunes hommes et femmes

| Groupe social | Femmes | | | Hommes | | |
|---------------|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Des risques | Défis | Opportunités | Des risques | Défis | Opportunités |
| Individuel | Victimisation, Migration, criminalité de faible niveau | Chômage, exclusion sociale, Accès à la terre, compétences limitées | Apprentissage, Accès au foncier et aux finances, Emplois de service | Migration, criminalité, militantisme | Chômage, accès à la terre, compétences limitées | Apprentissage, Accès au foncier et aux finances, Emplois de service |
| Ménage Chef | Victimisation | Sous-emploi, compétences limitées, temps libre limité | Emplois de service, accès au financement | Migration, criminalité, militantisme | Sous-emploi, compétences limitées | Emplois de service, accès au financement |
| Diplômé | Migration, Criminalité de faible niveau | Chômage, sous-emploi, accès aux ressources | Rôles d'incubateurs, accès aux marchés porteurs, foncier et financier | Migration, criminalité, militantisme | Chômage, sous-emploi, accès aux ressources | Rôles d'incubateurs, accès aux marchés porteurs, foncier et financier |
| Non diplômé | Victimisation, Migration, Criminalité de faible niveau | Chômage, exclusion sociale, compétences limitées, accès aux ressources | Apprentissage, Accès au foncier et aux finances, Emplois de service | Migration, criminalité, militantisme | Chômage, compétences limitées, accès aux ressources | Apprentissage, Accès au foncier et aux finances, Emplois de service |

29. Stratégie d'égalité des sexes : Pour une intégration efficace des femmes, cette stratégie de ciblage du programme favorisera les entreprises favorables aux femmes telles que la production de légumes, de poisson, de volaille, de miel, de transformation et de commercialisation à des fins de revenus qui soutiennent également la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition des ménages, comme indiqué dans les investissements de base du FIDA. Il sera également prévu d'étendre les produits soutenus dans chaque État pour inclure les produits / entreprises d'opportunité, qui entrent dans la gamme des entreprises favorables aux femmes. Les stratégies pour y parvenir comprendront: (i) des événements adaptés aux contraintes de temps et de lieu des femmes; (ii) l'auto-ciblage des groupes exclusivement féminins; (iii) fourniture d'un créneau à 50,7% pour les femmes de la communauté bénéficiaire; (iv) garantir que les femmes occupent au moins 30 pour cent des postes de direction dans les associations de produits de base; (v) l'engagement d'au moins 30 pour cent de femmes dans l'équipe de gestion du projet, entre autres. Le projet adoptera et encouragera également l'utilisation du

système d'apprentissage par action sur le genre (GALS) qui a été utilisé avec succès par le programme RUFIN. Enfin, les activités de nutrition sur la production de légumes sur le terrain ou sur des produits connexes cibleront des groupes de femmes.

2.2. Leçons sur la gestion sociale et environnementale

30. L'expérience des projets antérieurs appuyés par le FIDA en RCA montre qu'un appui technique solide est essentiel pour obtenir des résultats en matière de gestion des ressources naturelles et d'adaptation au changement climatique. La plupart des projets appuyés par le FIDA ont été conçus pour faire face aux changements climatiques et aux problèmes environnementaux, car la région est très sujette à la sécheresse, aux inondations, aux ravageurs et maladies induits par une humidité élevée, à la pollution et au ralentissement de la productivité agricole. Ce projet intégrera ainsi des mesures d'adaptation au changement climatique et d'atténuation environnementale pour promouvoir l'agro-industrie intelligente face au changement climatique pour les bénéficiaires.

2.3. Classification Environnementale et Sociale

31. Sur la base des procédures d'évaluation sociale, environnementale et climatique du FIDA (SECAP), la catégorie de risque environnemental et social est «B»⁵⁹. Les investissements de base sont des projets de développement d'entreprises de la chaîne de valeur, basés sur les ressources naturelles, ce qui implique principalement la production agricole des petits exploitants et comprend le développement des infrastructures de marché (telles que la construction / réhabilitation de routes de desserte rurales, de petites installations de transformation agroalimentaire, installations d'irrigation, etc). Les impacts environnementaux seront essentiellement basés sur le lieu et les produits dans les groupes d'entreprises et les communautés autour du projet et la plupart d'entre eux peuvent être aisément atténués par des mesures préventives et / ou des mesures d'atténuation appropriées. Les impacts négatifs seront ainsi spécifiques aux sites et ne seront pas de caractère irréversible. Cependant, les emplacements exacts des sous-projets ne sont pas encore connus et la présentation complète des risques environnementaux et sociaux et des mesures de remédiation par le biais d'une évaluation environnementale et d'impact (EIES) spécifique au contexte n'est pas possible pour le moment. Par conséquent, des EIES devront être menées pour chaque sous-projet.

Classification du Risque Climatique :

32. Le projet est classé à **risque climatique élevé**. Les bénéficiaires dépendent fortement des ressources naturelles et de l'exploitation agricole qui est sensible à la variabilité climatique et aux impacts des changements climatiques. L'agriculture est de type pluviale et assujettie aux variations des températures et pluviométries. En outre, le bétail, les ressources forestières, dans une grande partie des zones cibles, ont été

⁵⁹ Le PGES et le document du projet mentionnent le processus de consultation avec les personnes potentiellement touchées par le projet, et les mesures d'atténuation et de suivi requises pour s'assurer que ces derniers ne subissent pas d'impacts négatifs du projet.

soumis à la sécheresse, pause pluviométrique ou fortes pluies. La variabilité du climat, y compris les périodes de sécheresse inattendues provoquées par des changements imprévisibles des précipitations et des températures, peut avoir des répercussions sur les impacts, la durabilité et le retour sur investissement des sous-projets y compris les projets d'infrastructures comme les routes rurales. Toutefois, le projet a le potentiel d'intégrer des mesures de résilience climatique sans coûts supplémentaires substantiels grâce à des programmes de renforcement des capacités en matière de stratégies agricoles intelligentes sur le plan climatique et à une collaboration étroite avec les agences de vulgarisation et de surveillance météorologique et climatique afin de recevoir régulièrement des informations agro-climatiques et d'utiliser les bons cultivars ou variétés, les techniques d'adaptation, dont le Fonds d'Adaptation. Les interventions d'adaptation au changement climatique aideront les communautés vulnérables, en particulier les jeunes et les femmes, à modérer ce risque et atténuer durablement les effets du changement climatique dans la zone d'intervention

3. Cadre institutionnel et juridique de l'EIES

3.1. Cadre institutionnel

33. Le plan national de relance et de consolidation de la paix 2017-2021 est jusqu'à présent le principal instrument de planification et de mobilisation des ressources de la RCA pour le rétablissement de la paix et le redressement socio-économique du pays et a servi de document de référence à la conférence internationale des donateurs, tenue 2016.
34. Le Programme National d'Action Environnementale (PNAE), adopté, 1999 comprend des axes stratégiques qui intègrent la participation des communautés locales aux actions de conservation des forêts, la protection des sites prioritaires dits à écologie fragile, l'appui au développement local et la réalisation des études d'impact.

Législation environnementale

35. L'histoire de la gestion de l'environnement en RCA remonte à 30 ans après la publication du décret 89 / 043 de février 1989 portant création du Comité national de l'environnement et de l'ordonnance 90/003 du 9 juin 1990, l'intégration des questions d'environnement dans le développement Planification. RCA Politiques environnementales relève de la compétence du Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Écologie dont le rôle est d'élaborer et de mettre en œuvre des politiques nationales relatives à la protection de l'environnement, à la gestion rationnelle des ressources naturelles et à l'amélioration de l'environnement et de la qualité de vie. Au niveau régional, la mission de l'administration de l'environnement est assurée par les inspections préfectorales de l'environnement et de l'écologie. La direction générale de l'environnement est la structure chargée du suivi de la procédure d'EIES pour assurer une mise en œuvre efficace.

3.2. Cadre juridique national

36. La Constitution de la République centrafricaine en vertu de la loi n° 04/392 de décembre 2004 inscrit l'environnement dans son préambule et garantit une gestion

rigoureuse et un environnement transparent comme une condition inébranlable du développement durable. Dans ce cadre environnemental, les communautés locales ainsi que tous les citoyens ont la latitude d'assurer la protection de la nation. L'idée de transparence, qui reflète une bonne gouvernance environnementale et l'intégration du principe de participation citoyenne tel qu'indiqué dans le Code de l'environnement de la loi n° 07/018 du 28 décembre 2007. Le cadre juridique et réglementaire de la gestion des ressources naturelles ressources et environnement en République centrafricaine est donc complétée par les textes de référence suivants :

- Loi N0. 07/018 du 28 décembre 2007 Portant le code de l'environnement dans sa section 7 précise que « les textes réglementaires précisent le contenu, la méthodologie et la procédure des études d'impact, ainsi que les conditions dans lesquelles ces études sont rendues publiques et les modalités selon lesquelles les Le ministre chargé de l'environnement peut solliciter ou se voir demander un avis sur toute étude d'impact environnemental
- L'arrêté n° C5 / MEEDD / DIRCAB du 21 janvier 2014 définit les différentes catégories d'opérations dont la réalisation est soumise à l'obligation d'étude d'impact environnemental et social en RCA. L'article 3 du décret prévoit en plus des projets hydro-agricoles de 1000 ha et tout prélèvement d'eau (eau de surface ou souterraine) supérieur à 30 m3 / h est soumis à la réalisation de l'étude d'impact environnemental.
- L'arrêté n° C5 / MEEDD / DIRCAB du 21 janvier 2014 fixe les différentes catégories. Opérations dont la réalisation est soumise à l'obligation d'une étude d'impact environnemental et social en RCA. L'article 3 du décret indique en outre que les projets d'aménagement hydro-agricole de 1000 ha et tout prélèvement d'eau (eau de surface ou souterrain) supérieur à 30 m3 / h font l'objet d'une étude d'impact.
- Loi n° 06/001 du 12 avril 2006 portant code de l'eau, elle porte sur la gestion des ressources en eau, l'aménagement et les ouvrages hydrauliques (utilisation, protection, etc.)
- Loi n° 06/001 du 12 avril 2006 portant code de l'eau, dont les titres III portent sur la gestion des ressources en eau, des installations et ouvrages hydrauliques (utilisation; protection; etc.). O Loi n° 08/022 du 17 octobre 2008 sur le code forestier détermine qui doit définir les règles de gestion des ressources forestières et les conditions d'intervention dans les forêts classées
- La loi n° 09/004 du 29 janvier 2009 portant code du travail régit les relations professionnelles entre travailleurs et employeurs.
- Loi n° 63/441 du 9 janvier 1964 relative au domaine national de la RCA qui reconnaît l'accès à la terre pour les personnes et aux terres domaniales. Le code foncier détermine les procédures nationales d'expropriation et d'indemnisation.

37. Au niveau institutionnel, la gestion de l'environnement en RCA a fait des progrès considérables au cours des trois dernières décennies. Dans un premier temps, une partie de l'unité environnementale relevait du ministère des Eaux et Forêts à la fin des années 1980, cette responsabilité incombe actuellement au ministère de

l'Environnement et de l'Écologie (MEE) créé en 2009. La gestion au jour le jour des études environnementales sont assurés par la Direction générale de l'environnement (DGE), chargée de superviser la procédure nationale dans ce domaine, ainsi que l'analyse et la validation des rapports environnementaux. Le CEO dispose d'un service d'analyse environnementale, en employant des agents formés en la matière. Des ONG, des consultants et des associations nationales d'évaluation, des professionnels de l'environnement existent et participent à ces études. Les institutions principalement impliquées dans la mise en œuvre de ce projet sont; Le Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Ecologie (MEE), des Etudes d'Impact Environnemental et Social (EIES), relèvent de la compétence de la Direction Générale de l'Environnement (DGE). Son rôle est d'identifier, de coordonner et de suivre les stratégies sectorielles de gestion environnementale. Le PDG est concerné par ce projet car il devra veiller à la stricte mise en œuvre des Plans de Gestion Environnementaux et Sociaux (PGES). Le ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement rural (MADR) L'agriculture et le développement rural de la République centrafricaine sont guidés par des documents d'orientation stratégique nationaux qui sont:

- Lignes directrices pour la mise en œuvre du Programme mondial de développement de l'agriculture africaine (PDAA) de la Déclaration de Malabo
- Au Document de stratégie sur le développement rural, l'agriculture et la sécurité alimentaire (SDRASA) (2011-2025) validé en 2011
- Le Programme National d'Investissement Agricole, de Sécurité Alimentaire et de Nutrition (PNIASAN), octobre 2013 et
- Document de stratégie pour la reconstruction et la consolidation de la paix en Afrique centrale (RCPCA) / 2017-2021.

38. La réalisation de ces plans stratégiques s'étend à d'autres ministères. L'objectif est de soutenir la paix, la résilience et la sécurité, de renouveler la cohésion sociale entre l'État et la population et d'assurer la reprise économique et la relance des secteurs productifs. Dans le cadre de ce projet, le ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement rural (MADR) intervient en apportant un appui technique et des informations de recherche. Ministre chargé des ressources en eau et de l'énergie. Le Ministère chargé de l'intervention de l'Eau et de l'Energie dans ce projet concerne les droits d'extraction d'eau. L'eau de ce système d'irrigation proviendra de la rivière M'Poko et de la rivière Ngola. Il est à noter que ces rivières ont d'autres usages et pour cela A cause de cela, WHH devra obtenir le droit minier de ce département pour le projet.

3.3. Politiques

Engagements internationaux de la RCA

~~39. La République centrafricaine a ratifié un certain nombre d'instruments juridiques internationaux et régionaux relatifs à l'environnement, parmi lesquels :~~

- ~~• La Convention sur la biodiversité adoptée à Rio en 1992, ratifiée le 15 mars 1995~~
- ~~• La Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques, ratifiée le 15 mars 1995~~
- ~~• La Convention des Nations Unies sur la lutte contre la désertification et la sécheresse, ratifiée en septembre 1996~~
- ~~• La Convention de Stockholm sur les polluants organiques persistants ratifiée par le n° 08-003 du 01/01/2008~~
- ~~• Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages du 3 mars 1973~~
- ~~• Convention sur la conservation des espèces migratrices appartenant à la faune (Convention de Bonn) du 23 juin 1979~~
- ~~• La Convention Ramsar du 02 février 1971, amendée en 1982, 1987 et 2005 sur les zones humides d'importance internationale, notamment en tant qu'habitats d'oiseaux d'eau signée en 2005~~
- ~~• La Convention internationale sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination à l'égard des femmes - 21 juin 1991~~
- ~~• La Convention des Nations Unies relative aux droits de l'enfant - 23 avril 1992~~
- ~~• La Commission des forêts d'Afrique centrale (COMIFAC) et signataire de la « Déclaration de Yaoundé » sur l'aspect de la conservation de la biodiversité et de la gestion durable des écosystèmes forestiers en Afrique centrale~~

~~40. La Commission du bassin du lac Tchad (CBLT) et la Commission internationale du Congo-Oubangui-Sangha (CICOS) pour la gestion durable des ressources en eau partagées par les pays d'Afrique centrale~~

Contribution prévue déterminée au niveau national (2015)

~~41. Le projet se conformera à la contribution prévue déterminée au niveau national (INDC) de la RCA à l'Accord de Paris qui consiste en des plans d'atténuation et d'adaptation au changement climatique par la protection des ressources en eau, la culture de cultures résistantes au changement climatique, le développement de l'agroforesterie, la protection la fertilité des sols et le soutien de la pêche et des pratiques d'élevage durables.~~

~~42. En RCA, le Ministère chargé de l'environnement (MEFCPE) a pour mandat d'administrer le Plan d'action national d'adaptation, adopté en 2008. La RCA est membre du Comité National de Pilotage de la Convention sur les Changements~~

Climatiques et du Commission des forêts d'Afrique centrale (COMIFAC), une organisation de traité créée pour harmoniser les politiques régionales sur la foresterie et la conservation de la biodiversité.

43. La contribution prévue déterminée au niveau national (INDC) de la RCA a déclaré un objectif de réduction des émissions de GES de 5% d'ici 2030 par rapport à un scénario de statu quo, et la RCA a ratifié l'Accord de Paris en 2016. La RCA a deux lois en vigueur relatives à l'atténuation et l'adaptation au changement climatique : loi n° 08-18 relative aux biocarburants et loi n° 08-222 établissant le code forestier. (13)

3.4. Procédures environnementales du FIDA/Directives du FIDA

44. Afin d'améliorer la prise en compte des questions environnementales et sociales dans ses opérations, la direction du FIDA a, en 2009, actualisé ses procédures d'Evaluation Environnementales et Sociales (PEES) dont le code du document est EB-2009/96/R-7. Ces procédures visent à aider le personnel et les partenaires du FIDA à intervenir dans le domaine de l'environnement et la concertation sur les politiques. À ce titre, elles représentent l'un des éléments fondamentaux de l'approche adoptée par le FIDA pour promouvoir le développement durable. Elles affinent les critères d'intégration des aspects environnementaux dans les opérations du FIDA et accordent la priorité aux aspects sociaux au moyen d'un ensemble de principes, d'outils et d'obligations fixées par elles. Elles définissent également les limites du rôle du FIDA et la responsabilité des autres parties, notamment celle des institutions à l'origine des projets, qui cofinancent les interventions du FIDA.

45. Destinées à la "gestion de l'environnement et au développement durable", ces procédures tirent les enseignements de l'expérience passée et récente en matière d'environnement acquise par le FIDA et ses partenaires et orientent les activités futures du Fonds s'agissant de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles pour le long terme. L'accent est mis sur l'évaluation intégrée des facteurs environnementaux, sociaux et économiques, qui sont essentiels pour la réduction de la pauvreté et le développement durable, auxquels s'ajoutent des facteurs plus vastes, par exemple les institutions et la gouvernance.

46. Les PEES tiennent compte aussi de l'évolution du contexte mondial et des réalités qui influencent la durabilité écologique. Cependant, eu égard à l'extrême diversité des problèmes environnementaux, économiques, institutionnels et sociaux dans les pays emprunteurs, les PEES du FIDA ne dressent pas une liste exhaustive des questions liées à l'environnement et aux ressources naturelles dans ses pays emprunteurs mais définissent, en conséquence, une approche commune suffisamment souple qui permette d'entreprendre une évaluation environnementale et sociale adaptée aux différents contextes. Elles insistent, toutefois, sur le fait qu'il est indispensable de collaborer avec les pays emprunteurs et les partenaires pour mettre au point et exécuter des politiques, plans, programmes et investissements qui non seulement tiennent

compte des liens entre environnement et pauvreté mais aussi adaptent l'appui accordé par le FIDA aux différentes capacités de gestion de l'environnement de chaque pays.

47. Les procédures environnementales du FIDA se distinguent des directives environnementales existantes élaborées par des partenaires du Fonds dans la mesure où elles mettent l'accent sur les ruraux pauvres et sur la place vitale d'une bonne gestion de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles pour améliorer les moyens de subsistance dans les zones rurales défavorisées.

48. Toutefois, la responsabilité de toute EES requise durant la conception du programme ou projet appartient au pays emprunteur, au même titre que la préparation du programme ou projet au sens large. Toute EES jugée nécessaire lors de la phase d'exécution relève également de la responsabilité de l'emprunteur. Dans les deux cas, le FIDA appuiera le processus afin de garantir le respect des prescriptions, du FIDA comme de l'emprunteur.

49. À l'image de la Banque mondiale, les projets financés par le FIDA sont assignés dans l'une des trois catégories (A, B ou C) en fonction de l'importance vraisemblable des problèmes environnementaux et sociaux sur la base des critères établis dans la section 1.6 ("Critères de classification du projet"). Les trois catégories sont les suivantes :

a) **Catégorie A :** le programme ou projet risque d'avoir des impacts environnementaux et sociaux notables qui seraient problématiques, néfastes, irréversibles ou sans précédent et toucheraient une zone plus vaste que les sites ou installations visés par les interventions physiques. Il sera probablement nécessaire d'effectuer une EIES formelle pour l'ensemble du programme ou projet ou pour l'une ou plusieurs de ses composantes.

b) **Catégorie B :** le projet risque d'avoir un certain nombre d'impacts environnementaux et sociaux sur les populations ou sur des zones sensibles au plan environnemental mais qui seraient spécifiques au site et moins néfastes que ceux de la catégorie A. Même si aucune EIES formelle n'est requise, une analyse environnementale sera effectuée au cours de l'exécution.

c) **Catégorie C :** le projet n'aura que des impacts environnementaux et sociaux négligeables. Aucun travail environnemental spécifique ne sera nécessaire outre l'examen préalable.

50. Au regard des activités prévues dans le cadre du PRAPAM, celui-ci est catégorisé B. La procédure environnementale développée au chapitre suivant déclinera la conduite à tenir en fonction de la catégorie environnementale conformément aux textes nationaux et la procédure du FIDA.

~~Politiques de sauvegarde Environnementale et Sociale du FIDA~~

~~51. Les dix valeurs et principes environnementaux et sociaux du FIDA sont pertinents pour ce projet ainsi que pour le projet d'adaptation qui l'accompagnera. Ces valeurs et principes sociaux sont :~~

- ~~* Répondre aux besoins de vulnérabilité et d'adaptation des ruraux pauvres~~
- ~~* Promouvoir l'utilisation durable des ressources naturelles et la protection des écosystèmes clés.~~
- ~~* Se concentrer sur les initiatives axées sur le partenariat pour une meilleure qualité sociale et environnementale.~~
- ~~* Traiter les évaluations d'impact environnemental et social des activités agricoles et non agricoles de manière intégrée.~~
- ~~* Incorporer les externalités et minimiser les coûts sociaux.~~
- ~~* Mettre en œuvre des approches participatives, avec un accent particulier sur le rôle des femmes.~~
- ~~* Promouvoir le développement des peuples autochtones et d'autres groupes marginalisés (pasteurs, chasseurs et cueilleurs).~~
- ~~* Promouvoir des processus agricoles et de fabrication écologiquement rationnelle.~~
- ~~* Assurer un suivi environnemental et social systématique.~~
- ~~* Entreprendre des évaluations environnementales stratégiques~~

~~Procédure SECAP du FIDA~~

~~52. Les objectifs de l'étude d'évaluation de l'impact environnemental et social dans le cadre de la procédure SECAP du FIDA sont les suivants:~~

- ~~* identifier les liens clés entre la pauvreté rurale et la gestion de l'environnement et évaluer les impacts environnementaux et sociaux potentiels du projet proposé sur la base de ressources naturelles et les moyens de subsistance des communautés dans les zones cibles;~~
- ~~* explorer et identifier les options clés pour faire progresser la durabilité environnementale et sociale; et~~
- ~~* recommander des opportunités clés pour influencer le soutien du FIDA en faveur de la durabilité environnementale et du développement intelligent face au climat.~~

~~53. Ce CGES est destiné à fournir des options qui informeraient et amélioreraient ainsi la prise de décision concernant la conception du projet. Les principaux problèmes environnementaux, climatiques et sociaux à traiter sont les suivants: (i) les défis à relever pour atteindre ses objectifs de développement rural et de sécurité alimentaire; ii) les principaux problèmes environnementaux, climatiques et sociaux qui ont une incidence sur les opérations du FIDA dans le pays; (iii) l'impact direct et l'effet multiplicateur des problèmes mentionnés sur la résilience des écosystèmes et la productivité des terres et des cultures, la gestion des ressources naturelles et les moyens d'existence ruraux; (iv) l'ampleur de la volatilité et des risques résultant de la variabilité et des changements climatiques; et (v) les cadres réglementaires liés au développement rural et aux questions environnementales.~~

54. Les résultats de l'EIES du CGES et des sous-projets sont: (i) une évaluation des problèmes environnementaux (et sociaux / économiques / institutionnels) en particulier dans le secteur du développement agricole et rural; (ii) l'identification des liens avec les initiatives pertinentes en cours; (iii) la mise en place de mesures spécifiques, de recommandations, y compris des opportunités pour optimiser l'adaptation, la gestion environnementale et l'utilisation des ressources; dans la zone du projet. Ces résultats mettront en lumière les opportunités importantes disponibles pour renforcer la résilience et la capacité d'adaptation dans le programme / projet en cours de développement

55. Les principes clés pour guider le CGES et l'EIES du sous-projet sont les suivants:

- Regarder au delà de l'approche traditionnelle des garanties ``no pas nuire`` pour atténuer les risques environnementaux, climatiques et sociaux pour ``faire le bien`` en mettant davantage l'accent sur la durabilité et la gestion de l'environnement (réhabiliter les terres dégradées, saisir les opportunités d'adaptation / d'atténuation et transformer les inégalités sous-jacentes qui nuisent au développement inclusif, etc.) et les impacts et risques sociaux;
- Commencez l'EIES par un exercice de cadrage dans le but d'identifier autant que possible les problèmes sociaux, environnementaux et de changement climatique pertinents, afin que la collecte de données de base et l'évaluation d'impact puissent se concentrer sur eux.
- Mettre fortement l'accent sur l'identification des opportunités et développer un plan de gestion approprié pour améliorer les résultats et l'impact;
- Identifier et comparer des scénarios alternatifs pour recommander des propositions réalistes pour l'étude de la mission de conception;
- Identifier les besoins en capacités nécessaires pour mettre en œuvre efficacement le plan de gestion environnementale et sociale;
- Produire un plan de surveillance réaliste, comprenant des processus de gestion du changement appropriés.
- Impliquer les communautés affectées et les autres parties prenantes intéressées tout au long du processus d'EIES, de la portée à l'examen et aux commentaires sur le projet de rapport final avant la prise de décision.

La stratégie du FIDA sur le changement climatique (2010)

56. La stratégie du FIDA en matière de changement climatique exige de répondre plus systématiquement aux demandes croissantes de ses clients en matière d'appui technique et d'innovation afin de mieux répondre aux changements climatiques. Cela signifie analyser et relever les défis du changement climatique au cours des premières étapes de la conception des programmes et des projets afin de renforcer la résilience et la capacité d'adaptation. Le but et le but de la stratégie sont de :-

- Soutenir des approches innovantes pour aider les petits agriculteurs à renforcer leur résilience au changement climatique
- Aider les petits agriculteurs à tirer parti des incitations et des financements d'atténuation disponibles
- Informer un dialogue plus cohérent sur le changement climatique, le développement rural, l'agriculture et la sécurité alimentaire

57. La principale stratégie de sortie est « plus intelligent sur le climat, où le changement climatique – aux côtés d'autres risques, opportunités et thèmes – est systématiquement intégré dans les programmes de base, les politiques et les activités »:

- Concernant les opérations, le changement climatique peut être – et dans de nombreux cas est déjà – pris en compte dans le modèle opérationnel du FIDA. Cela signifie l'incorporer dans notre boîte à outils pour les premières étapes de la conception des programmes et projets de pays et pour la mise en œuvre.
- En ce qui concerne les connaissances, l'innovation et le plaidoyer, le FIDA explorera de nouveaux arrangements pour obtenir des compétences en matière de climat, partagera les expériences sur le terrain pour garantir leur application dans l'ensemble des programmes appuyés par le FIDA et poursuivra ses travaux pour façonner le dialogue mondial sur les changements climatiques pour les petits exploitants.
- S'agissant de la mobilisation des ressources, l'objectif est de rendre le portefeuille global en expansion du FIDA intelligent face au climat. L'augmentation des fonds supplémentaires pour le climat continuera d'être recherchée pour approfondir l'intégration du changement climatique dans les programmes de base du FIDA et pour couvrir le coût accru que cela implique.
- S'agissant de l'organisation interne, le FIDA utilisera davantage les compétences et le personnel internes existants et mettra en place une nouvelle structure organisationnelle qui rassemble et augmente les capacités de son personnel en matière de climat et d'environnement. Il continuera également à démontrer les valeurs de la conscience environnementale en interne.

Politique du FIDA sur l'environnement et la gestion des ressources naturelles (ENRM, 2011)

58. La gestion durable de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles (ENRM) est au cœur de la réduction de la pauvreté des populations rurales. Les populations rurales pauvres sont confrontées à une série de défis liés à la gestion des ressources naturelles. Ils sont en première ligne des impacts du changement climatique; les écosystèmes et la biodiversité dont ils dépendent sont de plus en plus dégradés; leur accès à des terres agricoles convenables diminue à la fois en quantité et en qualité; leurs ressources forestières sont de plus en plus restreintes et dégradées; ils produisent sur des terres pluviales généralement marginales, avec une pénurie d'eau accrue; les prix de l'énergie et des intrants agricoles suivent une tendance à la hausse à long terme; et la diminution des ressources halieutiques et marines menacent les sources essentielles de revenus et de nutrition.

59. Les pratiques agricoles dommageables pour l'environnement sont l'un des principaux moteurs de ces défis. Les approches inappropriées qui conduisent à une utilisation excessive d'engrais et de pesticides, à la pollution des cours d'eau et des aquifères, à l'accumulation de sel dans le sol, à la pénurie d'eau dans les principaux bassins fluviaux, à la baisse des niveaux des eaux souterraines et à la perte de la biodiversité des cultures sont de plus en plus préoccupantes. De grandes parties du Sahel dépendent de l'agriculture pluviale avec une utilisation faible ou inexistante d'engrais organiques ou inorganiques, l'érosion des sols et un accès limité aux variétés de semences. La faiblesse de la gouvernance, les politiques dommageables et l'évolution

des modes de consommation sont au cœur de cette dégradation de l'environnement: les populations rurales pauvres, y compris les petits exploitants, sont souvent démunies et donc incapables de gérer durablement les ressources naturelles; un manque d'accès clair à la terre et de droits fonciers supprime les incitations à maintenir les actifs naturels; fausser les politiques commerciales et les subventions aux combustibles fossiles et autres sont des facteurs clés. La réponse nécessite une "révolution à feuilles persistantes", alimentée par une agriculture durable qui équilibre les systèmes culture / élevage, pêche et agroforesterie, de sorte que les intrants excédentaires soient évités et que la fertilité des sols et les services écosystémiques ne soient pas compromis, tout en augmentant la production et les revenus. S'appuyant sur un nombre croissant de preuves du succès des investissements dans l'agriculture durable, il existe une énorme opportunité de développer davantage les avantages multiples.—

60. L'ENRM du FIDA souligne que la conception des projets présente de nouvelles opportunités pour améliorer l'intégration systématique et l'élargissement de l'ENRM du portefeuille. Une telle intégration peut aider le FIDA à nouer des partenariats nouveaux et renforcés avec des entités spécialisées pour apporter des réponses améliorées et efficaces aux problèmes liés aux ressources naturelles et à la variabilité et au changement climatiques. L'ENRM est au cœur de la réalisation du mandat du FIDA en matière de réduction de la pauvreté et d'agriculture durable, car ses groupes cibles dépendent directement de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles pour leurs moyens de subsistance, et la demande des clients en faveur de l'ENRM augmente.—

61. **Stratégie et plan d'action du FIDA dans le domaine de l'environnement et des changements climatiques 2019-2025** : est alignée sur la Cadre stratégique du FIDA (2016-2025) et répond aux engagements pris lors de la Onzième reconstitution des ressources du FIDA (FIDA11). Elle s'appuie également sur les progrès substantiels réalisés par le FIDA dans l'intégration des questions environnementales et climatiques dans ses investissements et ses programmes, notamment grâce à ses procédures d'évaluation sociale, environnementale et climatique (PESEC) et au Programme d'adaptation de l'agriculture paysanne (ASAP). Cette stratégie définit la stratégie du FID en matière d'intégration des questions environnements et climat dans les COSOP, projets tout en s'assurant que 25% des investissements du FIDA sont sur le climat. Cette stratégie aussi fixe les cibles pour une meilleure intégration des question jeunes, genre, nutrition et peuples indigènes dans les stratégies et projets du FIDA. La stratégie s'aligne parfaitement sur les objectifs de développement durable (ODDs) et l'accord de Paris sur les Changements Climatiques. Ce CGES s'aligne parfaitement sur les orientations de la Stratégie et plan d'action du FIDA dans le domaine de l'environnement et des changements climatiques 2019-2025 qui est de gérer les risques environnementaux, sociaux, et climatiques.

4. Contexte du pays/Description du contexte environnemental, climatique et social

Situation économique générale.

62. La République centrafricaine, pays sans littoral comptant près de 4,9 millions d'habitants, s'est engagée dans un long processus de redressement, à la suite d'une crise sécuritaire majeure en 2013 qui a démolé son tissu social et déplacé plus de 25% de sa population. Les élections de 2016 ont mis fin à trois ans de transition politique et de troubles. Depuis 2016, la République centrafricaine est gouvernée par le président Faustin-Archange Touadéra et le Premier ministre Simplicie Sarandji. Les prochaines élections présidentielles devraient se tenir entre décembre 2020 et mars 2021.

63. Le 6 Février, 2019, le Gouvernement de la République centrafricaine a signé un accord de paix à médiation de l'Union africaine avec 14 groupes armés. Cet accord a été approuvé par la communauté internationale. L'Union africaine et la Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique centrale (CEEAC) sont les garants de l'accord, tandis que la force de maintien de la paix des Nations Unies (MINUSCA) joue un rôle de soutien essentiel en arrière-plan.

Aperçu économique

64. La croissance économique en République centrafricaine a ralenti à 3,7% en 2018, comme regain d'insécurité inhibait l'activité économique en perturbant l'agriculture, la sylviculture et la production minière, et de retarder les projets d'investissement. Cependant, depuis 2015, la croissance économique du pays a dépassé la moyenne de la CEMAC et devrait atteindre 4,8% en 2019.

65. La République centrafricaine gagnerait à maintenir sa discipline budgétaire, car elle reste exposée à un risque élevé de surendettement. Les efforts du gouvernement continuent de produire des résultats positifs, avec un ratio dette / PIB qui est tombé à 49%. Les indicateurs de la dette devraient s'améliorer régulièrement à moyen terme. Le déficit global devrait atteindre 2,7% du PIB en 2019, contre 1,6% en 2017. Avec 9% du PIB en 2018, la République centrafricaine a toujours l'un des ratios recettes intérieures / PIB les plus bas de l'Afrique saharienne. Les dépenses publiques ont augmenté à 16,3% du PIB en 2018, parallèlement à une hausse des dépenses en biens et services. Les subventions restent élevées à 7,8% du PIB en 2018 et devraient atteindre 11% en 2019, grâce au soutien des partenaires au développement pour l'accord de paix.

66. Si la situation sécuritaire ne se détériore pas, les perspectives à moyen terme du pays sont positives. L'amélioration régulière attendue de la sécurité, le rétablissement progressif des services publics dans les provinces, la hausse des investissements publics et privés et la mise en œuvre des réformes devraient pousser la croissance à 4,8% en 2019.

67. La pauvreté reste élevée et les projections indiquent qu'environ 71% de la population vivait en dessous du seuil de pauvreté international (1,90 dollar par jour, en termes de PPA) en 2018. Environ 643 000 personnes sont toujours déplacées à l'intérieur du pays tandis que 575 000 réfugiés centrafricains ont cherché refuge dans les environs des pays voisins. On prévoit qu'en 2019, 2,9 millions de Centrafricains – plus de la moitié de la population du pays – auront besoin d'une aide humanitaire, avec 1,6 million de personnes dans le besoin. Afin de répondre aux besoins humanitaires, le 7 janvier 2019, le gouvernement de la République centrafricaine et le Bureau de la coordination des affaires humanitaires (OCHA) ont officiellement lancé le plan de réponse humanitaire de 430,7 millions de dollars pour l'année.

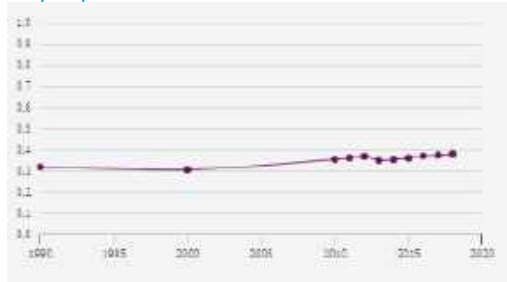
68. La République centrafricaine reste l'un des pays les plus pauvres du monde et est aux prises avec de nombreux défis en matière de capital humain. Il se classe tout en bas de l'Indice de développement humain des Nations Unies (188 sur 189 pays en décembre 2018), ce qui pourrait avoir des conséquences dévastatrices pour sa future génération. Alors que les estimations les plus récentes montrent que plus de 71% de la population est pauvre, il y a eu des améliorations dans la fourniture de services publics essentiels dans la région sud-ouest du pays.

69. La mortalité maternelle est parmi les plus élevées au monde (882 pour 100 000 naissances vivantes), tandis que le taux extrêmement élevé de mortalité des enfants de moins de 5 ans (179 pour 1 000) met en évidence la gravité de la situation sanitaire.

70. La République centrafricaine possède certains des indicateurs les plus bas du monde en matière d'éducation et d'égalité des sexes. La mauvaise qualité de l'enseignement primaire, le manque d'enseignement secondaire pour les filles et la violence à l'égard des femmes et des filles, avec 11 000 incidents signalés chaque année (2016), dont 74% concernent des enfants, restent des défis pressants pour le pays.

71. L'espérance de vie moyenne est de 53 ans. Des niveaux élevés de malnutrition existent, 41% de la population souffrant de malnutrition chronique (retard de croissance). Le taux de fécondité est élevé à 6,2 enfants par femme.

Graphique 1: Evolution de l'IDH de 1990 à 2020



Situation du secteur agricole et pauvreté rurale

72. La production agricole est dominée par les cultures de subsistance. L'agriculture (y compris la sylviculture et la pêche) représentait 54% du PIB en 2001 et employait environ 74% de la population active. La FAO estime qu'environ 2 020 000 hectares (4 991 000 acres, soit 3,2% de la superficie totale des terres) sont arables ou en cultures permanentes, et 3 000 000 d'hectares (7 400 000 acres, soit 4,8% de la superficie totale) sont en pâturage permanent. La RCA est presque autosuffisante en production alimentaire et a un potentiel en tant qu'exportateur.

73. L'indice de la production alimentaire (1999-2001 = 100) en République centrafricaine était de 120 en 2016, selon la collection d'indicateurs de développement de la Banque mondiale, compilée à partir de sources officiellement reconnues. République centrafricaine – Indice de la production alimentaire (1999-2001 = 100) – les valeurs réelles, les données historiques, les prévisions et les projections proviennent de la Banque mondiale en juillet 2020.

74. Le manioc, la culture vivrière de base, est cultivé sur environ 200 000 hectares (494 000 acres); la production était d'environ 579 000 tonnes en 1999. La banane est la deuxième grande culture vivrière. La production était de 115 000 tonnes en 1999, tandis que la production de plantain était de 82 000 tonnes. Les autres cultures vivrières de 1999 comprenaient 95 000 tonnes de maïs, 12 000 tonnes de mil et 29 000 tonnes de sorgho. Certains fruits tropicaux sont produits en petites quantités, dont 22 000 tonnes d'oranges et 2 000 tonnes de citrons et de limes en 1999. Une plantation de palmiers à huile couvrant 2 500 hectares (6 200 acres) a ouvert en 1986 à Bossongo, à 35 km (22 mi) de Bangui. En 1999, la production d'huile de palme s'élevait à 7 000 tonnes.

75. La première production commerciale de coton en Afrique équatoriale française a commencé à Ubangi-Shari en 1924. Le coton est cultivé dans les vallées fluviales du Bamingui et du Gribingui. En 1969-70, 58 000 tonnes de coton graine ont été produites, un record national, mais la production a rapidement chuté; en 1999, elle s'élevait à 35 000 tonnes. Une autre culture commerciale importante est le café de haute qualité, qui est cultivé sur les plateaux avec le sisal et le tabac; la production de café était de 9 900 tonnes en 2001/2002. Les exportations de café étaient évaluées à 2,8 millions de dollars en 2001. La production d'arachides, qui sont cultivées avec le coton, était estimée à 110 000 tonnes en 1999.

76. **Production aquacole.** La production aquacole (tonnes métriques) en République centrafricaine a été rapportée à 190 en 2016, selon la collection d'indicateurs de développement de la Banque mondiale.

compilée à partir de sources officiellement reconnues. République centrafricaine – Production aquacole (tonnes métriques) – les valeurs réelles, les données historiques, les prévisions et les projections ont été fournies par la Banque mondiale en juillet 2020.

~~77. **Pauvreté rurale.** L'indice GINI en République centrafricaine était de 56,2 en 2008, selon la collection d'indicateurs de développement de la Banque mondiale, compilée à partir de sources officiellement reconnues. République centrafricaine – indice GINI – les valeurs réelles, les données historiques, les prévisions et les projections proviennent de la Banque mondiale en juillet 2020.~~

~~78. L'indice de Gini mesure dans quelle mesure la distribution des revenus (ou, dans certains cas, des dépenses de consommation) entre les individus ou les ménages au sein d'une économie s'écarte d'une distribution parfaitement égale. Une courbe de Lorenz trace les pourcentages cumulés du revenu total reçu par rapport au nombre cumulé de bénéficiaires, en commençant par l'individu ou le ménage le plus pauvre. L'indice de Gini mesure l'aire entre la courbe de Lorenz et une ligne hypothétique d'égalité absolue, exprimée en pourcentage de l'aire maximale sous la ligne. Ainsi, un indice de Gini de 0 représente une égalité parfaite, tandis qu'un indice de 100 implique une inégalité parfaite.~~

~~79. **Sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle.** Malgré l'assistance fournie, la situation en matière de sécurité alimentaire reste préoccupante et reste très préoccupante. Les résultats de l'Évaluation nationale de la sécurité alimentaire de décembre 2018 (ENSA) indiquent que quelque 2,1 millions de personnes, soit près de la moitié des 4,5 millions de personnes vivant en République centrafricaine, sont en situation d'insécurité alimentaire, soit une augmentation par rapport aux 1,9 million de données IPC de septembre 2018. Par rapport à 2017, l'insécurité alimentaire globale a augmenté de 5 points de pourcentage, passant de 45% en 2017 à 50% en 2018.~~

~~80. Les populations vulnérables ont une consommation alimentaire inadéquate, mal diversifiée et insuffisante. Cette vulnérabilité est accentuée par la situation économique de ces ménages ainsi que par la stagnation des revenus des ménages. Ceci est profondément préoccupant car environ la moitié des familles centrafricaines consacrent la majorité de leurs revenus à la nourriture, et même jusqu'à 75% dans certaines régions. Le soutien aux activités agricoles des ménages et la réhabilitation de la chaîne de valeur sont des activités clés pour la réduction de l'insécurité alimentaire, la génération du développement socio-économique, la résilience et la paix.~~

~~81. **Égalité des sexes.** L'égalité des sexes en République centrafricaine était de 0,33333 en 2019, selon la collection d'indicateurs de développement de la Banque mondiale, compilée à partir de sources officiellement reconnues. République centrafricaine – Égalité des sexes – les valeurs réelles, les données historiques, les prévisions et les projections ont été obtenues de la Banque mondiale en juillet 2020.~~

~~Les défis environnementaux et leurs effets sur le développement agricole et la pauvreté rurale~~

~~Déséquilibre des éléments nutritifs du sol~~

~~82. Le sol est le fondement de la production agricole. Sa fertilité peut affecter directement la croissance des cultures avec des changements dans le carbone du sol (C), l'azote (N) et les activités microbiennes, qui sont susceptibles de changer avec le changement climatique, la température et les variations des précipitations. En tant que base matérielle de la croissance~~

des plantes, le sol est également un milieu important pour l'accumulation et la décomposition des polluants. L'augmentation rapide de la population a entraîné une demande accrue de terres agricoles. Ceci, à son tour, a conduit à une réduction de la taille des exploitations par ménage. En conséquence, les périodes de jachère sont soit raccourcies, soit inexistantes, ce qui entraîne une tendance écrasante à épuiser les nutriments du sol. De plus, l'application irrationnelle d'essences chimiques, d'herbicides et de pesticides signifie que l'environnement du sol est de plus en plus pollué et dégradé.

Évolution du couvert végétal et des ressources forestières

83. ~~Les espèces d'oiseaux menacées en République centrafricaine ont été signalées à 16 en 2018, selon la collection d'indicateurs de développement de la Banque mondiale, compilée à partir de sources officiellement reconnues. République centrafricaine – Espèces d'oiseaux, menacées – valeurs réelles, données historiques, prévisions et projections ont été obtenues de la Banque mondiale en juillet 2020.~~
84. **Émissions de CO₂.** Les émissions de CO₂ (kt) en République centrafricaine ont été rapportées à 301 en 2014, selon la collection d'indicateurs de développement de la Banque mondiale, compilée à partir de sources officiellement reconnues. République centrafricaine – Émissions de CO₂ (kt) – les valeurs réelles, les données historiques, les prévisions et les projections proviennent de la Banque mondiale en juillet 2020.
85. **Loyers forestiers.** Les rentes forestières (% du PIB) en République centrafricaine ont été rapportées à 13,49% en 2017, selon la collection d'indicateurs de développement de la Banque mondiale, compilée à partir de sources officiellement reconnues. République centrafricaine – Rentes forestières (% du PIB) – les valeurs réelles, les données historiques, les prévisions et les projections proviennent de la Banque mondiale en juillet 2020.
86. **Espèces de mammifères, menacées.** Les espèces de mammifères, menacées en République centrafricaine, ont été signalées à 16 en 2018, selon la collection d'indicateurs de développement de la Banque mondiale, compilée à partir de sources officiellement reconnues. République centrafricaine – Espèces de mammifères menacées – les valeurs réelles, les données historiques, les prévisions et les projections ont été obtenues de la Banque mondiale en juillet 2020.
87. **Espèces végétales (supérieures), menacées.** Les espèces végétales (plus élevées), menacées en République centrafricaine ont été signalées à 26 en 2018, selon la collection d'indicateurs de développement de la Banque mondiale, compilée à partir de sources officiellement reconnues. République centrafricaine – Espèces végétales (plus élevées), menacées – valeurs réelles, données historiques, prévisions et projections ont été obtenues de la Banque mondiale en juillet 2020.
88. **Aires protégées terrestres et marines.** Les aires protégées terrestres et marines (% de la superficie territoriale totale) en République centrafricaine ont été signalées à 18,06% en 2018, selon la collection d'indicateurs de développement de la Banque mondiale, compilée à partir de sources officiellement reconnues. République centrafricaine – Aires terrestres et marines protégées (% de la superficie territoriale totale) – les valeurs réelles, les données historiques, les prévisions et les projections ont été fournies par la Banque mondiale en juillet 2020.

~~89. La République centrafricaine a enregistré l'un des taux de déforestation totale les plus faibles des pays tropicaux entre 1990 et 2005, alors que 1,9 pour cent seulement de ses forêts ont été perdues. Cependant, le taux de dégradation des forêts du pays était considérablement plus élevé en raison de l'exploitation forestière.~~

~~90. Aujourd'hui, environ 16,6 pour cent de la République centrafricaine sont sous une forme ou une autre de protection, bien que le soutien institutionnel aux aires protégées ait historiquement été faible et que les chasseurs et les bûcherons aient continué à opérer dans les parcs nationaux. La République centrafricaine abrite environ 3600 espèces de plantes, 663 oiseaux, 131 mammifères, 187 reptiles et 29 amphibiens.~~

Activités après récolte

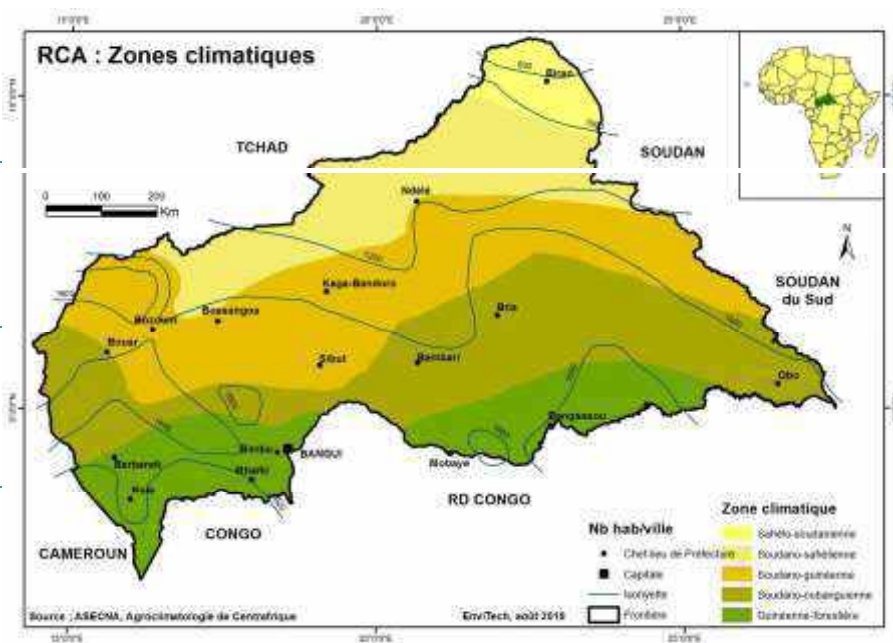
~~91. Les risques identifiés sont i) une mauvaise gestion des déchets et des eaux usées des unités de traitement; (ii) l'utilisation d'énergies conventionnelles (bois, charbon de bois) pour l'exploitation d'unités de stockage, de transformation ou de commercialisation en lieu et place d'énergies vertes par les entrepreneurs en raison d'un coût d'investissement dissuasif ou de leur indisponibilité sur le marché; (iii) une mauvaise mise en œuvre des infrastructures conduisant à une pollution des cours d'eau ou à un affaiblissement de l'environnement.~~

Caractéristiques du climat

92. La zone d'intervention du programme se situe dans un climat tropical, avec des précipitations abondantes d'environ 178 cm (70 pouces) par an dans le sud, diminuant à environ 86 cm (30 pouces) dans l'extrême nord-est. Il y a une saison des pluies (décembre-mars) et une longue saison chaude et sèche (avril-novembre). Les inondations sont courantes. Les températures à Bangui varient en moyenne entre 21°C (70°F) et 34°C (93°F).

93. **Réduction des précipitations.** Les précipitations en République centrafricaine sont tombées à 9,61 mm en décembre contre 30,19 mm en novembre 2015.

94. **Changement climatique.** Le pays est très sensible aux chocs du changement climatique. L'indice de vulnérabilité au changement climatique de la RCA est le plus élevé au monde, classant le pays au 191 sur 191. Le climat de la RCA varie selon les zones écologiques ; dans la zone équatoriale au sud, le climat est tropical et humide (température moyenne 25 °C) ; dans la partie ouest, il pleut presque toute l'année et la saison sèche ne dure souvent que deux (2) mois. Il reçoit plus de 1200 mm de précipitations par an — dans la zone intertropicale au centre, la saison des pluies dure six (6) mois (température moyenne 26 °C dans la partie la plus méridionale) — vers le nord, la saison sèche dure cinq (5) à six (6) mois. Elle reçoit également plus de 1200 mm de précipitations par an. — dans la zone sub-sahélienne nord autour de Birao, le climat est tropical sec : pluies faibles de moins de 1200 mm et grandes variations de température. — au sein de chaque bassin hydrographique, les sous-climats sont définis généralement en fonction du régime des précipitations et de la durée des pluies.



95. **Relief.** La République centrafricaine est un plateau vallonné relativement bas dominé au nord-ouest par le massif du Yadé qui prolonge l'Adamaoua et au nord-est, par le massif du Bongo. La crête Ubanguienne relie ces deux (2) massifs par collines et vallées à fond plat d'où s'élèvent les Kagas, dômes et pics granitiques. Les plateaux Carnot-Borborati dans le Southdu Yadé, et Mouka-Quadda au sud-ouest du Bongo, sont constitués d'anciennes roches découvertes par des formations de grès aux sols perméables et sableux d'où provient le diamant. Des reliefs cristallins émergent d'un vaste plateau, à proximité des frontières occidentales (montagnes de Yadé, 1420 m) et orientales (montagnes de Bongo, 1400 m).

Ressources naturelles et GRN

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Environnement naturel

96. Une grande partie du pays est constituée de savane de plateau plat ou vallonné à environ 500 mètres (1 640 pieds) au-dessus du niveau de la mer. La majeure partie de la moitié nord se trouve dans l'écorégion de savane est-soudanienne du Fonds mondial pour la nature. En plus des collines Fertit au nord-est de la RCA, il existe des collines dispersées dans les régions du sud-ouest. Au nord-ouest se trouve le massif de Yade, un plateau granitique d'une altitude de 348 mètres (1143 pieds).—

97. Avec 622 984 kilomètres carrés (240 535 milles carrés), la République centrafricaine est le 44e plus grand pays du monde. Sa taille est comparable à celle de l'Ukraine, car l'Ukraine a une superficie de 603 500 kilomètres carrés (233 000 milles carrés), selon la liste des pays et des dépendances par région.—

98. Une grande partie de la frontière sud-est formée par les affluents du fleuve Congo; la rivière Mbomou à l'est fusionne avec la rivière Uele pour former la rivière Ubangi, qui comprend également des parties de la frontière sud. Le fleuve Sangha traverse certaines des régions occidentales du pays, tandis que la frontière orientale se trouve le long du bassin versant du Nil.—

99. On estime que jusqu'à 8% du pays est couvert de forêts, les parties les plus denses étant généralement situées dans les régions du sud. Les forêts sont très diversifiées et comprennent des espèces commercialement importantes d'Ayous. (Sapelli et Sipo). Le taux de déforestation est d'environ 0,4% par an et le braconnage du bois est courant. En 2008, la République centrafricaine était le pays le moins touché par la pollution lumineuse au monde. La République centrafricaine est le point focal de l'anomalie magnétique de Bangui, l'une des plus grandes anomalies magnétiques sur Terre.———

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Ressources en eau

100. La RCA est le château d'eau du Tchad grâce au Logone et au Chari, qui y prennent leur source et se jettent dans le lac Tchad. Deux (2) grandes zones montagneuses conditionnent le levé hydrographique du réseau de la RCA. Le pays est drainé par deux (2) bassins principaux; au sud, le bassin hydrographique de l'Oubangui, un ruisseau formé par la jonction du Mbomou et de l'Uélé avec une série d'affluents sur la droite (Ouaka, Kémo, Ombelle, Mpoko, Lobaye, Nana, Mambéré et Kadéï constituent la Sangha). Seul l'Oubangui, affluent du Congo, est navigable jusqu'à Bangui lorsque les eaux sont hautes; — au Nord, les bassins versants du Chari-

Logoneque traversent leurs affluents Bahr Aouk, Bamingui, Gribingui, Ouham, Pendé et Mbéré.

Végétation

101. La RCA déborde vers le sud-ouest sur la grande forêt équatoriale et s'étend principalement dans la zone de savane. Du Sud au Nord, on peut distinguer la forêt équatoriale dense, humide, à feuilles persistantes, la savane arbustive, zone de faune abondante, la steppe de buissons épineux épars. Le pays se caractérise par une flore et une faune très diversifiées, en particulier une population d'éléphants de forêt d'Afrique, visibles en troupes de plusieurs dizaines de membres, notamment dans les salines (Bayanga). Cette situation reste très fragile du fait du braconnage pour l'ivoire et de la consommation importante de viande de brousse, mais représente un fort potentiel de chasse et d'écotourisme. Le tourisme reste encore embryonnaire, d'autant plus que cela est dû à la faiblesse des infrastructures d'accueil et de transport et à l'insécurité qui règne dans le pays.

Faune

102. Dans le sud-ouest, le parc national de Dzanga-Sangha est situé dans une zone de forêt tropicale. Le pays est connu pour sa population d'éléphants de forêt et de gorilles des plaines occidentales. Dans le nord, le parc national du Manovo-Gounda-St-Floris est bien peuplé d'animaux sauvages, notamment des léopards, des lions, des guépards et des rhinocéros, et le parc national de Bamingui-Bangoran est situé au nord-est de la RCA. Les parcs ont été gravement touchés par les activités des braconniers, en particulier ceux du Soudan, au cours des deux dernières décennies.

Biodiversité

103. **Aires protégées.** La République centrafricaine, jusqu'en 1989, disposait d'un réseau de 14 aires protégées couvrant une superficie totale de 72 230 km² soit environ 11% de la superficie totale du pays. Ces aires protégées comprenaient une réserve intégrale, trois parcs nationaux, sept réserves fauniques, deux réserves de biosphère et un parc présidentiel à statut spécial. La création d'aires protégées n'a commencé qu'en 1930. Le premier parc national a été le Parc national du Manovo-Gounda-St-Floris créé en 1933; il a été suivi en 1936 par le parc national de Bamingui-Bangoran.

104. Avec la création de la réserve spéciale de forêt dense de Dzanga-Sangha et du parc national de Dzanga-Ndoki, la République centrafricaine dispose désormais d'un réseau de 16 aires protégées, et la superficie totale désormais protégée est de 76 610 km². Cette augmentation témoigne de la volonté de la République centrafricaine de préserver davantage d'écosystèmes naturels pour les besoins des générations présentes et futures. En effet, en créant la réserve spéciale de Dzanga-Sangha, la République centrafricaine a opté pour une nouvelle stratégie de conservation, une stratégie de conservation et de développement intégrée. Le projet Dzanga-Sangha a pour objectif principal la protection de la forêt dense du sud-ouest de la République centrafricaine, qui comprend une partie de l'aire de conservation trinationale examinée dans ce volume.

| Superficie du pays | Aire d'atterrissage | Superficie forestière 2000 | | | | | Changement de superficie 1990-2000 (forêt totale) | Volume de biomasse aérienne (forêt totale) | Forêt sous plan de gestion | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------|----------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| | | Forêt naturelle | Plantation forestière | Forêt totale | | | | | | | |
| | 000-ha | 000-ha | 000-ha | 000-ha | % | ha habitant | 000-ha/an | % | m ³ /t ha | 000-ha | % |
| République centrafricaine | 62 297 | 22 903 | 4 | 22 907 | 36,8 | 6,5 | -30 | -0,1 | 85 | 113 | 26,9* |

Tableau 3. Afrique centrale: ressources forestières et gestion

- 105. Cette biodiversité est cependant en danger. Selon la liste rouge de l'UICN, les espèces en danger critique d'extinction sont énumérées ci-dessous;—

| Nom scientifique | Nom commun | taxonide | Catégorie |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| <i>Neoschumannia kamerunensis</i> | - | 39478 | CR |
| <i>Cyclanorbis elegans</i> | Tortue à carapace de Nubie | 6004 | CR |

Tableau 4. Espèces en danger critique d'instinction

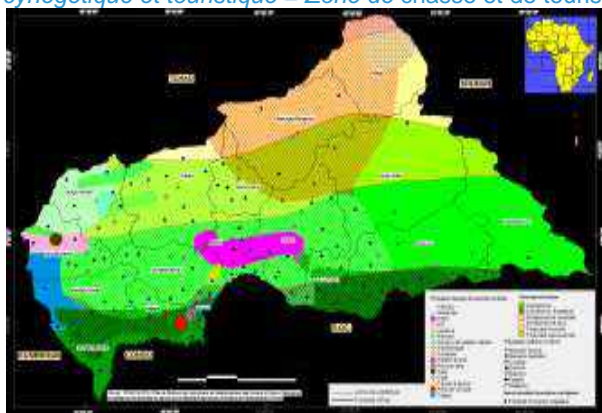
Zones agro-écologiques

106. Le pays comprend cinq zones agro-écologiques: forêt ou zone équatoriale; Céréales et bétail ou zone guinéenne; Zone soudano-guinéenne; Zone de chasse et de tourisme.

Carte des zones agro-écologiques en RCA



Remarque: Zone forestière ou zone équatoriale = zone forestière ou équatoriale; Zone vivrier élevage ou zone guinéenne = Céréales et bétail ou Zone guinéenne; Zone coton-vivrier élevage ou zone soudano-guinéenne = Zone coton-céréales-élevage ou zone soudano-guinéenne; Zone cynégétique et touristique = Zone de chasse et de tourisme.



Remarque: Manioc = manioc / manioc; arachide = arachide / arachide; maïs = maïs; mil = millet; igname = ignames; haricot = haricot; sorgho de saison sèche = sorgho de saison sèche; maraîchage = maraîchage; fruitiers = arbres fruitiers / vergers; patate douce = patate douce; riz pluvial = riz pluvial; taro = taro; café = café; canne à sucre = canne à sucre; palmier à huile = huile de palme; tabac = tabac; banane douce = banane douce; banane plantain = plantain; courge = courge / gourdes; patate = pomme de terre; sésame = sésame;

-
-

Météo à Bangui

-

107. Le tableau ci-dessous présente les indicateurs climatiques mensuels moyens à Bangui basés sur 8 années de relevés météorologiques historiques. Température en **Centigrades, Bangui 4** 40 N, 18 51 E, 1200 pieds (366 mètres) au-dessus du niveau de la mer.

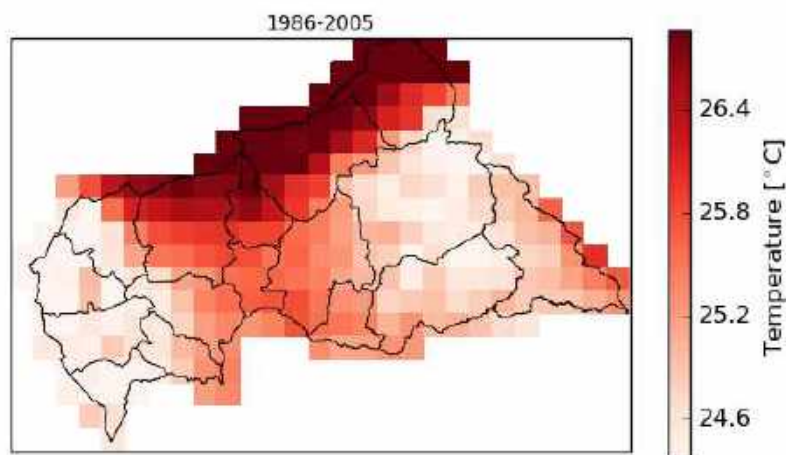
-

| - | Jan | fév | Mar | avr | Mai | Juin | juil | Août | SEP | oct | nov | déc |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| —Moy. Température | 25 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 24 |
| —Moy. Température maximale | 32 | 35 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
| —Moy. Température min. | 18 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 18 |
| —Moy. Jours de pluie | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| —Moy. Jours de neige | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

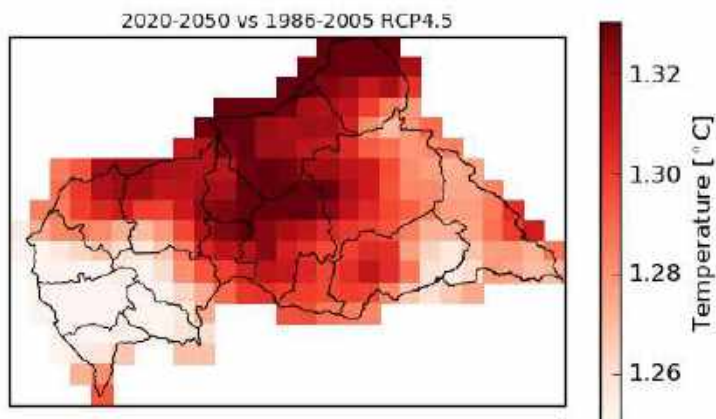
Tableau 5. Indicateurs climatiques mensuels moyens à Bangui

-

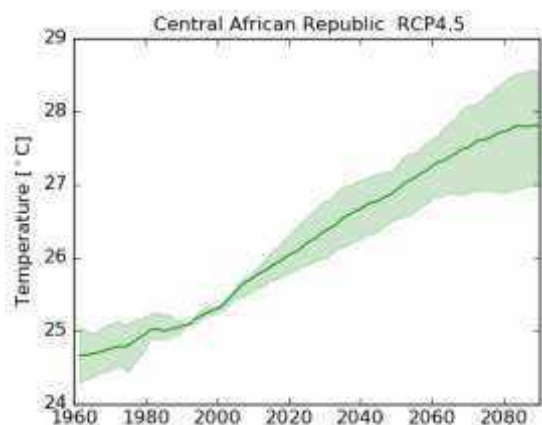
Température moyenne sur la période de référence 1986-2005. Cette carte est basée sur le jeu de données EWEMBI.



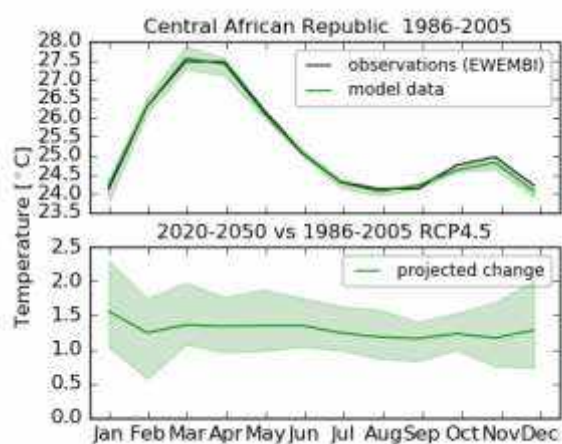
408. Changement projeté de la température pour 2020-2050 par rapport à la période de référence 1986-2005. Ici, la moyenne d'ensemble des projections du modèle climatique régional est affichée. Les cellules de la grille pour lesquelles un désaccord de modèle est trouvé sont colorées en gris. Les projections sont basées sur le scénario d'émission RCP4.5.



409. Projections du modèle climatique régional pour la température affichée sous forme de moyenne mobile sur 20 ans. La ligne représente la moyenne de l'ensemble tandis que la zone ombrée représente la répartition du modèle. Les projections sont basées sur le scénario d'émission RCP4.5.



410. Cycle annuel de température pour la période 1986-2005. En bas: changements du cycle annuel projetés pour 2020-2050 par rapport à la période de référence 1986-2005. Les données EWEMBI sont affichées en noir, les simulations de modèles climatiques régionaux en vert. La ligne verte représente la moyenne de l'ensemble tandis que la zone ombrée représente la répartition du modèle. Les projections sont basées sur le scénario d'émission RCP4.5.





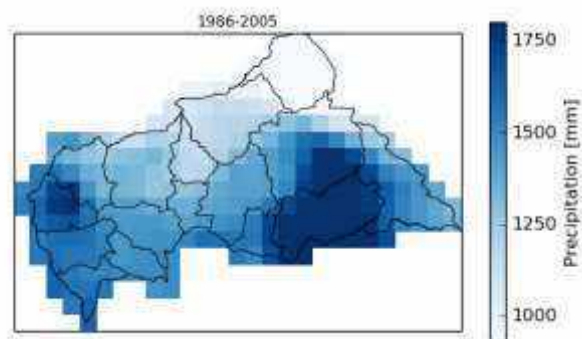
Précipitations moyennes en RCA, 2015



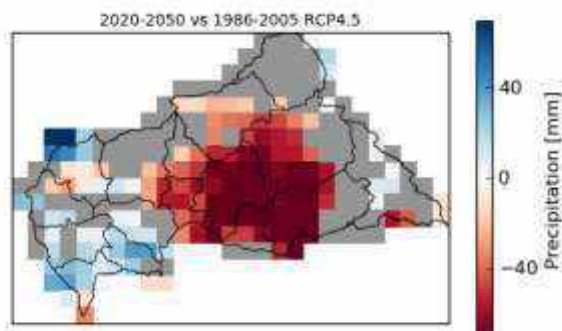
CAR Température moyenne

Précipitation

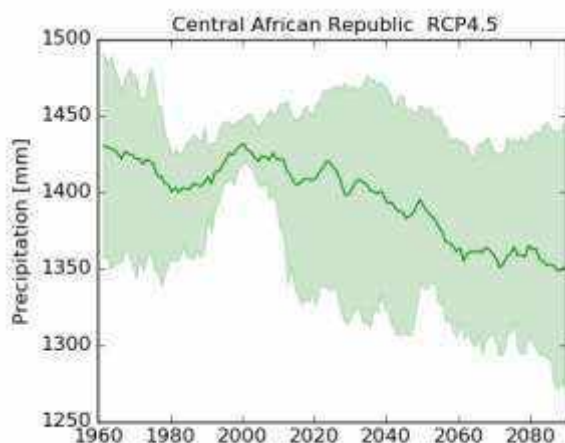
411. Somme des précipitations sur la période de référence 1986-2005. Cette carte est basée sur le jeu de données EWEMBI.



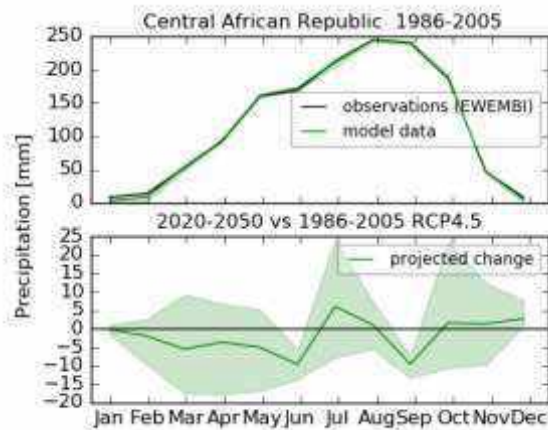
112. Changement projeté des précipitations pour 2020-2050 par rapport à la période de référence 1986-2005. Ici, la moyenne d'ensemble des projections du modèle climatique régional est affichée. Les cellules de la grille pour lesquelles un désaccord de modèle est trouvé sont colorées en gris. Les projections sont basées sur le scénario d'émission RCP4.5.



113. Projections du modèle climatique régional pour les précipitations affichées sous forme de moyenne mobile sur 20 ans. La ligne représente la moyenne de l'ensemble tandis que la zone ombrée représente la répartition du modèle. Les projections sont basées sur le scénario d'émission RCP4.5.



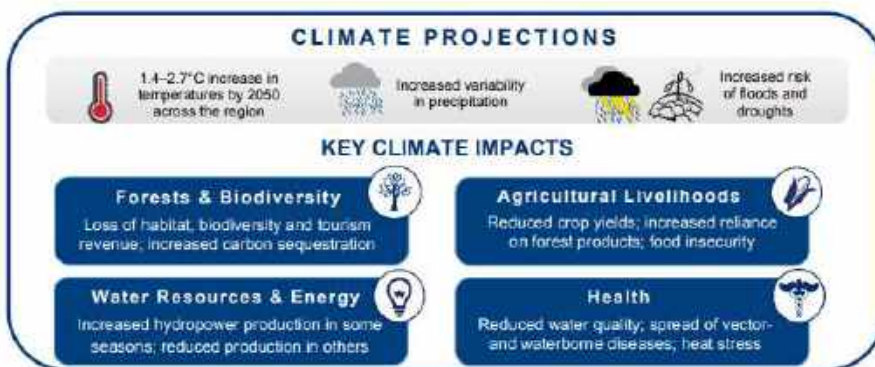
114. Cycle annuel de précipitations pour la période 1986-2005. En bas: changements du cycle annuel projetés pour 2020-2050 par rapport à la période de référence 1986-2005. Les données EWEMBI sont affichées en noir, les simulations de modèles climatiques régionaux en vert. La ligne verte représente la moyenne de l'ensemble tandis que la zone ombrée représente l'étalement du modèle. Les projections sont basées sur le scénario d'émission RCP4.5.



Projections climatiques pour 2050

115. Selon le rapport du GIEC [19], les températures en Afrique subsaharienne ont évolué un peu plus vite que la moyenne mondiale, avec des augmentations allant de 0,5 à 0,8 °C depuis la fin des années 1970. Il est très probable que les températures en Afrique augmenteront au cours du 21^e siècle de 3 à 4 °C en moyenne, 1,5 fois plus que la moyenne mondiale.

116. En RCA, différents scénarios climatiques montrent une augmentation de la température annuelle moyenne de 1,4 à 2,7 °C dans la région d'ici 2050. [20]. Le rapport de l'USAID indique également la variabilité accrue des précipitations et le risque accru d'inondations et de sécheresses, comme le montrent les figures ci-dessous.



Priorités nationales en termes d'adaptation au changement climatique

119. L'INDC a synthétisé les priorités de la RCA en matière d'adaptation au changement climatique d'ici 2030, comme indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessous : —

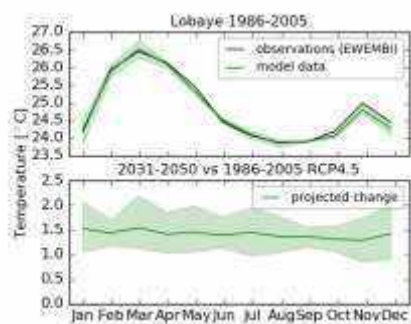
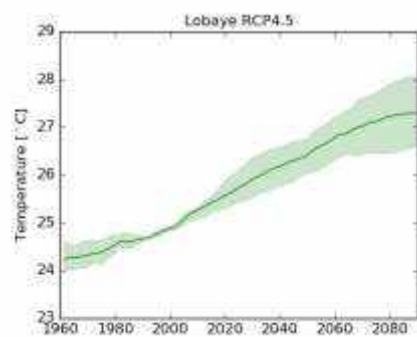
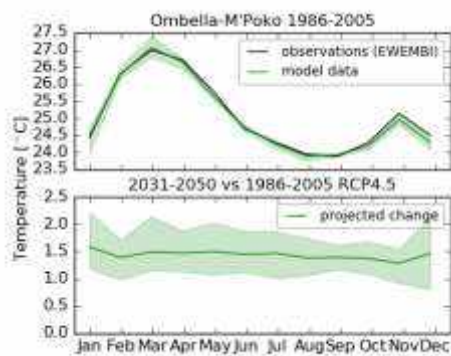
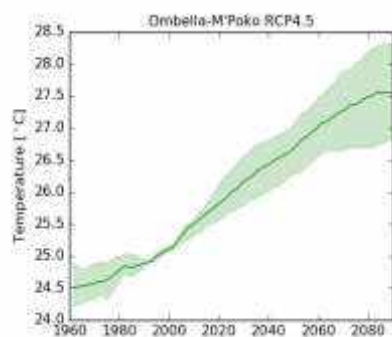
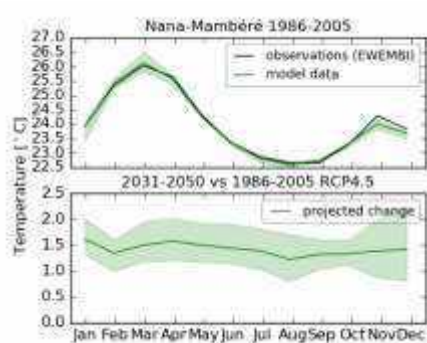
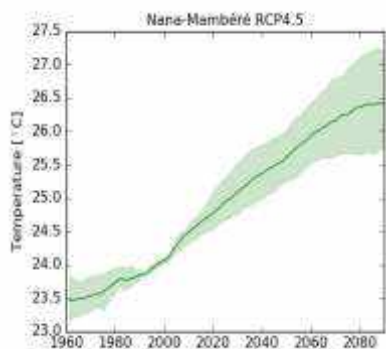
| Objectifs d'adaptation | Secteurs—d'activités prioritaires | Options d'adaptation |
|---|---|--|
| Agriculture ¹ et sécurité alimentaire, santé, infrastructures de base et gestion durable des ressources naturelles, avec pour objectif de maintenir un taux de croissance annuel des activités agricoles de 6% et de stabiliser le taux d'insécurité alimentaire à 15%. Profil de vulnérabilité: risques extrêmes (pluies torrentielles, inondations et sécheresse), zones les plus vulnérables (sud, nord et nord-est) et populations les plus vulnérables (femmes, enfants, peuples autochtones et personnes âgées, soit environ 75%). | Agriculture et sécurité alimentaire, foresterie, énergie, santé publique, ressources en eau et aménagement du territoire. | Ajustement du cadre politique, amélioration de la connaissance de la résilience au changement climatique, gestion durable des systèmes agricoles, forestiers et d'élevage, utilisation des terres Contribution prévue déterminée au niveau national de la République centrafricaine—INDC. - Planification, amélioration et développement des infrastructures de base, garantie de la sécurité énergétique, amélioration des systèmes de santé publique, amélioration de la gestion des déchets et gestion durable des ressources en eau |

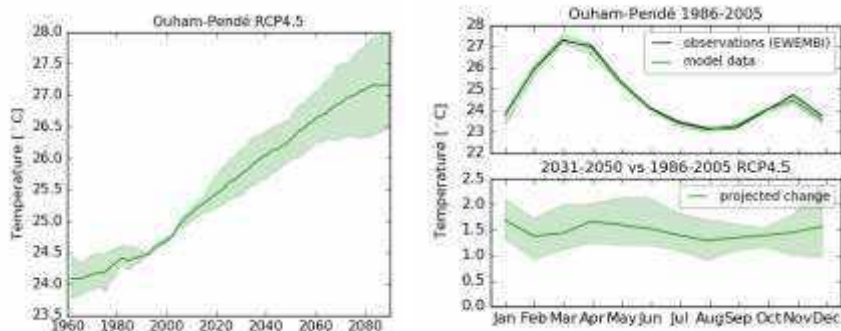
Tableau 7. Priorités d'adaptation au changement climatique

5. — Impact des changements climatiques dans les zones cibles

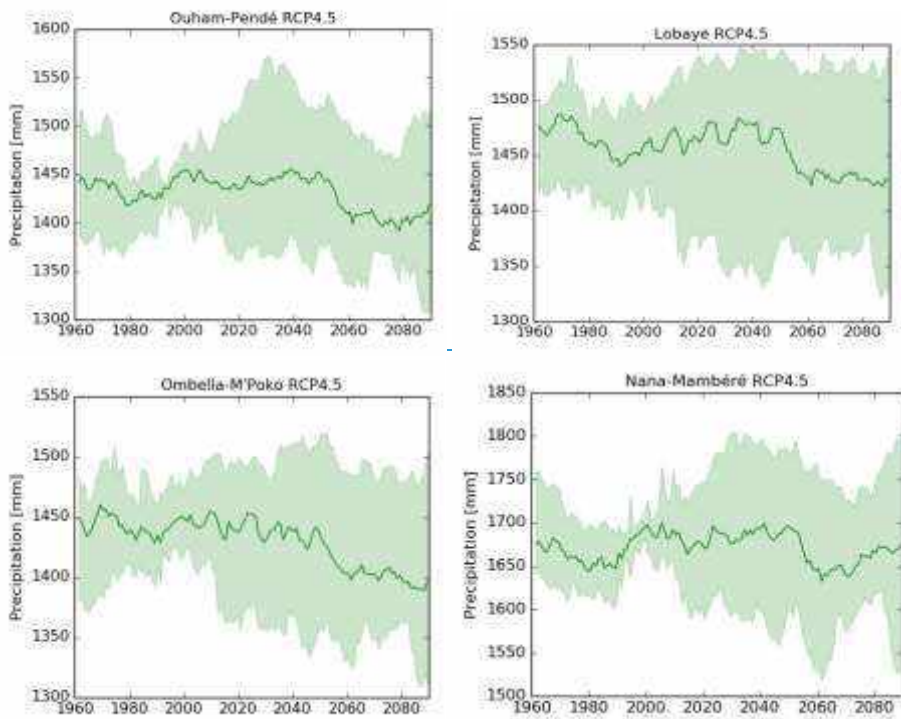
5.1. Présentation

120. ~~Région de Nana Mambere, Ombella Mboko Labaye et Ouham Pende~~: Les modèles climatiques projettent une augmentation des températures sur les 4 régions cibles de 1 à 1,5 degré. Les projections sont basées sur les émissions de ~~scénario RCP4.5~~.





121. Pour ce qui des précipitations, le même modèle prévoit une diminution des pluviométries sur les 4 régions comme l'illustrent les figures ci-dessous. Elle est plus marquée dans les régions du Nord comme l'Ouham Pende et Ombella MPoko



~~122. Combiné, les hausses de températures et la variabilité pluviométrique devrait entraîner des baisses des rendements des cultures.~~

~~123. Dans les mêmes zones d'intervention, malgré ces potentialités, il y a un cycle de paupérisation continu. La situation économique et socio-sanitaire ne cesse de se dégrader, avec comme conséquence la pression accrue sur les ressources naturelles et la dégradation accélérée de l'environnement. D'une manière générale, d'une année à l'autre la biodiversité régresse ; les bassins hydrographiques s'assèchent périodiquement ou connaissent parfois des crues exceptionnelles et des inondations. L'ampleur du braconnage et l'exploitation forestière abusive entraînent la réduction drastique des réservoirs des espèces ligneuses et non ligneuses.~~

Composantes / résultats et activités

~~124. Le projet s'articule autour de deux volets techniques et d'un volet de gestion. Toutes les activités prévues mettent une perspective particulière sur les questions de genre et de jeunesse.~~

Composante 1. Développement de la production végétale et animale

~~125. Le but de cette composante est d'améliorer la production et la productivité des cultures stratégiques (manioc, maïs, riz, haricot) et de l'élevage. Cette composante introduira des technologies pour améliorer la productivité, la transformation et le stockage des produits agricoles. L'accent sera mis sur les femmes et les jeunes dans certaines activités. Le projet appuiera la réhabilitation et la gestion des périmètres irrigués. Les éleveurs recevront les connaissances, les compétences et les ressources matérielles nécessaires pour accroître la productivité et la production du bétail.~~

- ~~• Sous-composante 1.1. Renforcer les capacités productives des producteurs~~
- ~~• Sous-composante 1.2. Création et réhabilitation des infrastructures d'appui à la production~~
- ~~• Sous-composante 1.3. Éducation nutritionnelle et inclusion sociale des populations~~

Composante 2. Appui à la fourniture de services et à la promotion des produits

~~126. L'objectif de cette composante est d'améliorer la valeur ajoutée des produits sélectionnés et d'améliorer les infrastructures pour un meilleur accès aux marchés. Cette composante contribuera à la mise en place des infrastructures rurales nécessaires pour l'agriculture et le climat, qui permettront l'ouverture des zones de production. Un appui sera fourni pour améliorer la gestion, la réhabilitation et la construction de nouvelles routes rurales qui soutiendront les zones de production agricole. Cette composante ajoutera de la valeur aux produits sélectionnés en soutenant les unités de transformation à petite échelle pour les jeunes et les femmes. Le traitement qui améliore les résultats nutritionnels sera priorisé.~~

- ~~• Sous-composante 2.1. Infrastructure d'ouverture et de connexion avec le marché~~
- ~~• Sous-composante 2.2. Soutien à la promotion des produits~~
- ~~• Sous-composante 2.3. Prise en charge de l'infrastructure pour la fonctionnalité des services~~

Composante 3. Coordination, gestion et dialogue politique

127. Cette composante vise à assurer une meilleure gestion de l'intervention et à renforcer la coordination efficace des investissements du projet grâce à la gestion administrative, comptable et financière du projet, à l'acquisition des biens, travaux et services du projet et à la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion sociale et environnementale, ainsi que comme dialogue politique pour soutenir la participation du projet aux discussions nationales et régionales sur le développement et l'entretien des infrastructures. Le projet aidera les ministères et les principales parties prenantes à coordonner l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des politiques et stratégies clés nécessaires dans le secteur dans le but d'améliorer la gouvernance et de permettre une transformation efficace du secteur rural. Le projet renforcera également les capacités des OSC et des organisations paysannes dans les domaines clés de leurs compétences nécessaires pour participer et influencer l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des politiques. Celles-ci incluront entre autres la stratégie genre, le projet de loi sur la gestion des terres et leurs plans d'action associés.—

128. Le projet facilitera également l'engagement des bénéficiaires pour accroître la transparence et la responsabilité grâce au système de suivi par des tiers. Cela comprendra une collaboration étroite avec les acteurs non étatiques et les organisations de producteurs pour mettre en place des comités, des groupes de surveillance qui contrôleront l'utilisation des ressources allouées, assureront la transparence des marchés publics, la qualité des services fournis par divers prestataires de services tels que la qualité des infrastructures construites et utilisées. Ces groupes aideront également les organes gouvernementaux et les partenaires d'exécution à proposer des mécanismes de recours pour garantir la satisfaction du service et éviter la capture par l'élite.—

Géographies et secteurs d'intervention suggérés pour l'adaptation au changement climatique

| Secteur | Mécanisme d'adaptation | La description |
|--------------|---|--|
| Sylviculture | Création et expansion de forêts naturelles communautaires, plantations, parcs nationaux et parcs forestiers | En tant que mesure d'adaptation avec des co-bénéfices d'atténuation, l'action proposée devrait renforcer la résilience des écosystèmes forestiers, y compris les fonctions d'approvisionnement à l'appui des moyens de subsistance durables des bénéficiaires directs. L'activité donnera aux communautés la sécurité juridique, les compétences et les connaissances nécessaires pour utiliser rationnellement leurs ressources naturelles et conserver la biodiversité restante. |
| | Expansion et intensification des activités d'agroforesterie et de reboisement | Cette mesure d'adaptation qui cible des zones spécifiques à travers le pays améliorera la contribution des écosystèmes forestiers restaurés à la réduction de la pauvreté forestière et, plus largement, à d'autres objectifs économiques nationaux. La mesure devrait atteindre les objectifs suivants: |
| | Intégration du changement climatique dans les politiques et plans forestiers | Afin de répondre pleinement aux défis du changement climatique, les politiques et programmes du secteur forestier doivent intégrer les réalités du changement climatique. |
| Les parcours | Élaboration et mise en œuvre de politiques efficaces de gestion intégrée des ressources naturelles | Les impacts négatifs du changement climatique sur les parcours peuvent être atténués par la formulation et la mise en œuvre de politiques efficaces qui visent à améliorer la production et prennent également en considération les besoins d'autres secteurs de l'économie basés sur les ressources naturelles. |
| | Restauration du paysage des parcours | Cette option d'adaptation comprend la manipulation et le suivi des taux de chargement des animaux, l'institutionnalisation de contrôles stricts du pâturage et la gestion de la végétation et des sols. |
| | Nouvelles stratégies de gestion | Les nouvelles stratégies consistent en une combinaison de mesures comprenant la |

| Secteur | Mécanisme d'adaptation | La description |
|---------|---|---|
| | | sélection active d'espèces végétales et la stimulation de l'économie de l'élevage pour encourager les propriétaires à fournir du bétail et des produits carnés sur les marchés locaux / régionaux. |
| Santé | Programme de lutte antivectorielle | Les effets du paludisme sur la santé nécessiteront des investissements dans la mobilisation sociale et l'éducation, les techniques de prévention telles que les répulsifs contre les moustiques, les moustiquaires imprégnées d'insecticide, les médicaments antipaludiques bon marché. Il a été démontré que l'utilisation des MII en particulier réduit la morbidité et la mortalité liées au paludisme en RCA. |
| | Programme continu d'éducation et de sensibilisation en santé publique | L'éducation sanitaire et la sensibilisation sont menées au niveau communautaire pour aider les publics dans leur prise de décision sur des questions thématiques. Les programmes d'éducation et de promotion de la santé devraient donc intégrer des éléments |
| | Surveillance intégrée des maladies et riposte | La surveillance des maladies est un élément fondamental du programme de lutte contre les maladies infectieuses. À cet égard, il est clairement nécessaire de créer ou d'améliorer la conception de bases de données sur la santé et de renforcer le programme intégré de surveillance des maladies du MS. |
| | Soutien nutritionnel aux groupes vulnérables | Le ministère de la Santé avec le soutien du fonds mondial pour fournir un soutien nutritionnel aux groupes vulnérables et aux membres de leur famille |
| | Infrastructure de santé publique | Une élimination appropriée des déchets doit être encouragée pour éviter la contamination pathogène et toxique lors des inondations. Il existe de nombreux outils et technologies qui peuvent être utilisés pour réduire les impacts de la variabilité climatique sur la santé des populations humaines vulnérables. Dans certaines communautés, il s'agit notamment de la promotion d'un environnement de logement sain et de l'application des |

| Secteur | Mécanisme d'adaptation | La description |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | règlements de construction. Dans les zones où les gens dépendent d'une eau non traitée, d'une eau potable fiable et sûre ainsi que de l'utilisation de mesures simples telles que le stockage adéquat de l'eau potable dans des récipients à bouche étroite, le filtrage de l'eau potable et l'utilisation de comprimés de chlore. |
| | Programme de vaccination | Les campagnes de vaccination contre toutes les maladies possibles doivent être soutenues. Le vaccin contre la fièvre jaune est administré à l'âge de 9 mois dans toutes les cliniques du pays. Le vaccin contre la méningite n'est administré qu'aux pèlerins musulmans avant le hajj annuel et lorsqu'une épidémie de maladie menace. |
| Agriculture | Mesures d'adaptation techniques | Sélection de variétés de cultures à haut rendement résistantes à la sécheresse, aux maladies parasitaires et à la salinité dans les conditions locales. A cette fin, le potentiel génétique des espèces cultivées locales doit être étudié et les spécimens stockés dans des banques de semences |
| | | Changement des dates de plantation et remplacement des variétés de riz de longue durée des hautes et basses terres par des variétés de courte durée |
| | | Démonstration, promotion et diffusion de technologies améliorées après récolte. Cela aura pour effet à long terme de réduire la culture extensive des terres marginales |
| | Mesures d'adaptation réglementaires | Décourager la culture sur les zones marginales |
| | | Réduction du gaspillage alimentaire cuit |
| | | Diversification des habitudes alimentaires (passage du riz à d'autres céréales) |
| | Bétail | Augmenter la production fourragère des jardins fourragers intensifs |
| | | Promouvoir l'intégration culture / élevage; |
| | | Améliorer les techniques de conservation des aliments et l'accès aux suppléments |
| | | S'engager avec d'autres institutions, par exemple, le Centre international de la |

| Secteur | Mécanisme d'adaptation | La description |
|-----------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | trypanotolérance (ITC), pour explorer le potentiel des systèmes de production animale intensive dans différentes régions de la Gambie |
| | | Explorer plus en profondeur les opportunités de sélection / croisement de vaches Ndama avec des races plus productrices de lait |
| Infrastructures | Routes et routes de desserte | Infrastructures à l'épreuve du climat avec des systèmes de drainage, des ponceaux et utilisant des infrastructures résilientes au climat. - |

Tableau 8. Options d'adaptation par secteur (PNUE, 2012)

5.2. Impact, risques potentiels et mesures d'atténuation du programme sur les plans de l'environnement et du changement climatique

129. Il existe certains principaux obstacles spécifiques que le projet entend surmonter afin d'augmenter la productivité des chaînes de valeur du bétail, du maïs, des haricots, du riz et du manioc dans les zones ciblées. Les obstacles à une meilleure productivité agricole sont:

130. Insuffisance des services d'information sur le climat, de la connaissance et de la compréhension des impacts du changement climatique pour mieux planifier la réponse dans les CV: connaissances climatiques, informations fiables pour mieux comprendre les différentes formes de risques climatiques dans l'agriculture. Des informations climatiques précises, fiables et opportunes et des systèmes d'alerte précoce robustes (CIEWS) sont essentiels pour réduire les pertes et les dommages résultant d'événements météorologiques extrêmes liés au climat, accroître la résilience des populations vulnérables et renforcer la capacité des communautés rurales locales à s'adapter aux changements futurs dans le climat. La capacité des infrastructures hydrométéorologiques en RCA est très faible, avec une densité de réseau d'observation (nombre de stations par 10 000 km²) inférieure à 1,7 en Côte d'Ivoire contre 6,2 au Malawi et 45,2 au Rwanda. Cela empêche les décideurs, les agriculteurs d'informer et de sélectionner les bonnes mesures d'adaptation dans les secteurs ciblés (bétail, haricots, maïs, riz et manioc).—

131. Capacités faibles et insuffisantes des agriculteurs à gérer les risques climatiques dans ces chaînes de valeur. Pour que les communautés rurales de la zone du projet le long des chaînes de valeur puissent faire face aux effets du changement climatique, cela nécessite une préparation et des compétences spécifiques pour mieux gérer les risques climatiques. Actuellement, ils n'ont pas les capacités d'identifier les risques climatiques et d'adopter les bonnes mesures d'adaptation.—

132. Faible adoption des pratiques / technologies d'adaptation / d'atténuation les plus appropriées, des infrastructures hydrauliques pour faire face à la faible productivité agricole dans les CV: La productivité agricole est faible en raison de nombreux facteurs dont le changement climatique. Les maladies des cultures, les inondations affectent les rendements, la production

et la productivité des cultures. Le projet augmentera la production de variétés et d'espèces résilientes au climat en favorisant l'adoption des meilleures activités d'adaptation résilientes au climat et des infrastructures rurales tout en offrant des moyens de subsistance alternatifs tels que la production agricole, la pisciculture et l'aviculture pour les jeunes et les femmes le long du bassin hydrographique.

133. Absence d'environnement propice à l'efficacité institutionnelle et au mécanisme de coordination. Il y a souvent une coordination, un partage d'informations et de données limités entre les différentes entités gouvernementales et non gouvernementales, chacune d'elles jouant un rôle clé dans la chaîne de valeur CIEWS et utilisée dans certaines chaînes de valeur. Les politiques visant à supprimer les obstacles à l'adoption et aux investissements dans le CIEWS ne sont pas en place au sein des gouvernements nationaux et locaux. Des interventions non coordonnées limitent l'efficacité des mesures d'adaptation existantes dans les chaînes de valeur sélectionnées. Le troisième objectif est de renforcer les capacités institutionnelles de ces agences pour mener à bien leurs mandats respectifs en coordination avec d'autres ministères sectoriels, notamment le ministère de l'agriculture et le ministère de l'environnement.

5.3. Impacts et risques potentiels

134. Sur le plan social, le projet ciblera directement environ 17 000 nouveaux ménages (dont 50,7% de femmes et 49,3% d'hommes) en tant que bénéficiaires grâce aux diverses activités qui seront promues et affectera environ 110 000 personnes en fonction de la taille moyenne des ménages dans le pays (recensement national de la population – 2005). Une approche de ciblage forte et des critères liés à la stratégie de suivi et d'évaluation seront mis en place lors de la conception pour permettre un recensement adéquat des bénéficiaires impliqués dans différentes activités. Les jeunes de 15 à 35 ans, qui représentent environ 30% de la population, seront au centre de l'attention. Ces bénéficiaires sont parmi les petits producteurs les plus pauvres et les plus défavorisés engagés dans la production végétale et animale. Le ciblage des activités sera une priorité au démarrage pour assurer la cohérence et l'alignement du PRAPAM et du PADECAS et ils utilisent la même approche et méthodologie. Le choix de ces groupes cibles est conforme à la politique de ciblage du FIDA et aux objectifs d'intégration, répond aux principes convenus entre la RCA et le FIDA dans le COSOP.

135. Sur le plan environnemental, le projet vise la gestion durable des ressources naturelles en général à travers, en particulier, l'amélioration de la disponibilité et de la gestion de l'eau grâce aux aménagements hydro-agricoles. De plus, afin d'assurer les meilleures conditions de prise en compte de l'environnement dans toutes les activités productives du projet, il est prévu la préparation, dès le démarrage du projet, d'un Plan de Gestion Environnementale et Sociale (PGES) et des plans pour les activités spécifiques si nécessaire.

136. Concernant le risque climatique, il est déjà pris en compte dans les activités de renforcement des capacités de résilience au changement climatique (rôle des CEP dans le renforcement des capacités de résilience, recherche de semences tolérantes au climat, mesures de conservation de l'eau et planchers CES, etc.). Le projet étant classé dans une catégorie « risque climatique élevé », il fera également l'objet d'une évaluation spécifique de l'impact climatique.

137. Une attention particulière sera portée aux conflits d'infrastructure potentiels tels que les bas-fonds aménagés et les zones humides, la transformation, le stockage et la commercialisation, etc. Ces infrastructures, par les opportunités qu'elles peuvent créer, peuvent faire l'objet de capture par les élites, de conflits intergénérationnels ou entre hommes et femmes ou encore être détournés de leur utilisation principale. Leur gestion peut engendrer des problèmes liés à l'érosion des dispositions mises en place lors du lancement des projets (création d'un management, mise en place de contributions pour d'éventuels frais d'entretien et de maintenance) et notamment des difficultés à collecter les contributions et à entretenir régulièrement les infrastructures à moyen terme. Grâce à des actions de ciblage direct, à un soutien consultatif, à l'information, à l'éducation et à la communication, et à la diffusion de l'information à travers différents médias, on veillera à minimiser ces contraintes.

138. Certains aspects positifs méritent d'être soulignés: (i) l'augmentation de la production agricole induite par la demande du marché et la valorisation des produits agricoles, l'introduction de variétés efficaces et résilientes au CC, (ii) l'amélioration des techniques agricoles, une meilleure gestion de l'eau, utilisation d'engrais, (iii) valorisation des déchets et sous-produits des filières. Toutes ces activités amélioreront les niveaux de revenus et les conditions de vie des bénéficiaires.

139. **Au niveau environnemental** au niveau des infrastructures rurales, de la transformation et de la commercialisation: (i) la dégradation potentielle des sols et la perte de biodiversité par la construction de routes de moins de 10 km; (ii) le risque potentiel de réhabiliter les barrages d'irrigation en dessous de 15 m; (iii) l'utilisation de sources d'énergie conventionnelles, en particulier la dendroénergie pour l'exploitation des unités de transformation, qui pourraient accentuer la déforestation dans une zone déjà fortement fragilisée; (iv) à proximité des infrastructures de commercialisation, la pollution causée par les déchets organiques, les sacs plastiques et les emballages; (v) l'épuisement des zones humides et des puits de séquestration du carbone; (vi) la réhabilitation des installations hydro-agricoles et la construction des infrastructures de transformation, de stockage et de commercialisation envisagées peuvent générer des effets négatifs sur l'environnement tant pendant les travaux que pendant la phase tels que: (i) un risque élevé de dégradation de la qualité de l'eau et du sol si aucune mesure n'est prise pour une bonne gestion des déchets et effluents des unités de traitement; (ii) perte de biodiversité et dégradation des sols due à la monoculture (une seule variété en rotation des cultures) et de l'habitat de certaines espèces lors des travaux avec défrichement des sites, création d'éventuelles pistes d'accès, utilisation du bois pour la construction.

140. Santé publique. La construction de forages, de barrages et la mise en place de mécanismes d'irrigation pourraient augmenter la prolifération de la malaria dans les zones du projet. En effet, l'existence d'eaux stagnantes favorise la reproduction et le développement des larves. Ce risque est déjà exacerbé par l'augmentation des pluies due au changement climatique.

141. **Au niveau de la production**: (i) l'intensification du maraîchage s'accompagne d'une utilisation accrue des produits phytopharmacologiques en raison de la sensibilité de ces cultures aux maladies et aux parasites. Une mauvaise utilisation pourrait entraîner une grave contamination de l'eau et des sols, et au niveau sanitaire, exposer les producteurs et les consommateurs à des produits toxiques dangereux si des protocoles stricts ne sont pas en place; (ii) distribution des intrants et notamment des engrais organiques. Le risque réside dans le fait que la disponibilité des biofertilisants n'est pas assurée, il faut s'assurer que conformément au DCP, des biofertilisants sont utilisés; (iii) pour les aménagements hydro-

agricoles, les risques d'augmentation des ménages propices au développement d'organismes vecteurs de maladies (bilharziose, amibiase, paludisme, etc.).—

142. Par rapport au scénario de référence, les principaux obstacles mentionnés ci-dessus qui conduisent à une faible productivité, à une insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle, exacerbée par le changement climatique et la variabilité du climat, les principaux composants, produits et activités sont proposés ci-dessous:

143. Le projet propose la mise en œuvre d'un ensemble d'options d'adaptation concrètes dans deux secteurs agricoles ciblés et rentables. Un ensemble d'actions habilitantes conçues à la fois pour renforcer les capacités et les institutions nationales ainsi que le CIEWS est lié aux mesures d'adaptation concrètes qui conduiront au renforcement de la résilience des chaînes de valeur proposées dans les zones les plus vulnérables au changement climatique en RCA. Les mesures d'adaptation concrètes sont l'application directe de systèmes intégrés de production, de post-récolte et de commercialisation résilients au climat. Les nouvelles technologies et les meilleures connaissances visent à promouvoir le changement de paradigme et le changement de comportement dans la production et les liens avec les marchés.—

144. **Risques climatiques.** Les risques climatiques sont principalement des périodes d'inondation, qui tendent à détruire le bétail et les cultures, ce qui a de graves répercussions sur les moyens de subsistance des bénéficiaires et les investissements du FIDA.—

145. **Changement climatique et adaptation au changement.** Le programme prendra en compte les enjeux du changement climatique en proposant diverses mesures d'adaptation en fonction de la problématique des sites d'intervention. Mis en œuvre dans une zone où les ressources sont déjà dégradées, et où le processus de dégradation se poursuivra, le programme renforcera la gestion des ressources naturelles, qui constituera la base des secteurs soutenus.—

146. **Zones agricoles.** Certaines analyses montrent que la production agricole reste avant tout très fortement corrélée aux superficies démontrant ainsi que la variation de la production est principalement due à celle des superficies exploitées.—

147. **Contrôle de l'eau.** La réhabilitation des barrages et des réservoirs associés à l'utilisation de systèmes d'irrigation californiens ou au goutte-à-goutte maintiendra et / ou augmentera la production alimentaire à des niveaux élevés. La perception du changement climatique par les agriculteurs est illustrée par les difficultés d'accès à l'eau, élément primordial de l'environnement rural; manque de pluie dans la zone agricole considérée comme faisant partie du changement climatique. La mise en place d'un service d'information agro-météorologique et la maîtrise des outils de prévision météorologique et le programme d'urgence permettront: (i) d'éduquer les producteurs sur le changement climatique et, (ii) d'impliquer les principaux agriculteurs dans la validation et la diffusion des informations sur les nouveaux calendriers culturels et (iii) permettre une large diffusion des messages agro-météorologiques à travers les radios communautaires.

148. **Production de légumes.** La ressource en eau nécessaire à la production représente le point le plus sensible au climat. Pour limiter l'impact sur les ressources en eau, des mesures

d'économie d'eau seront promues par le projet, comme les systèmes d'alimentation en eau typiques «californiens» et au goutte à goutte ainsi que le pompage solaire.

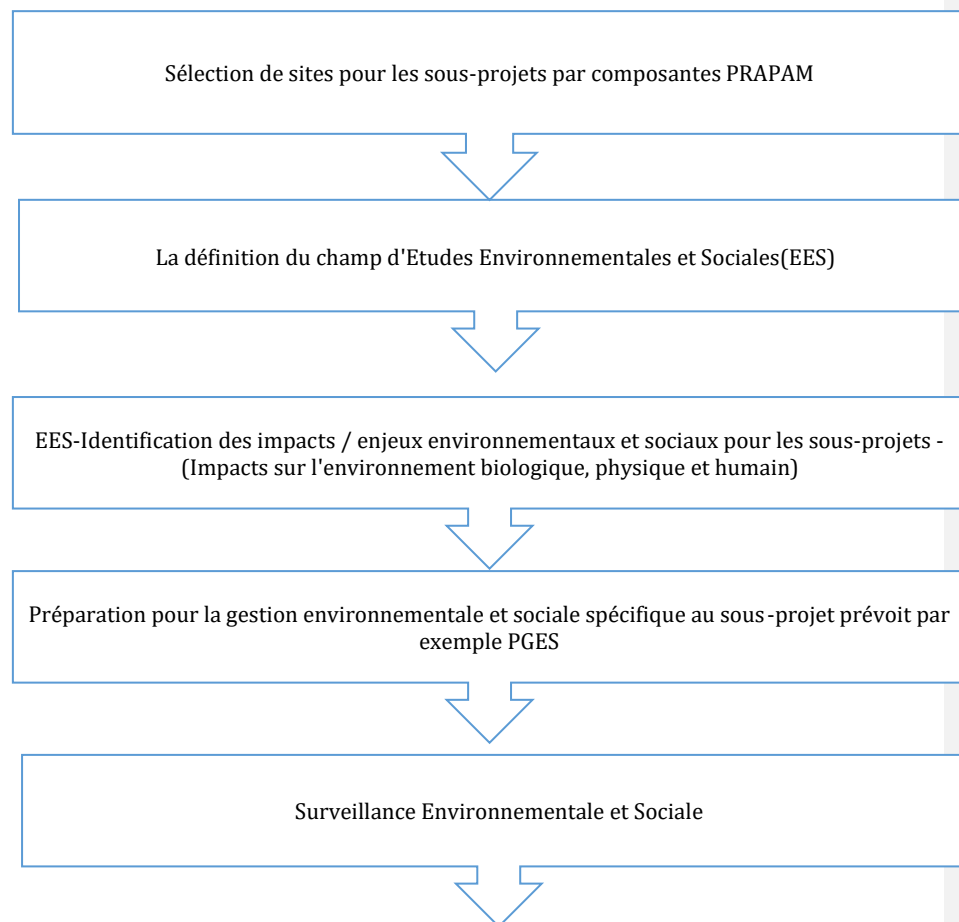
149. Accès aux ressources. Le nord étant une zone de reproduction par excellence, la dégradation des conditions climatiques aura un impact négatif sur la production par manque de fourrage et d'eau pendant les longues périodes de sécheresse. Les conflits entre agriculteurs et éleveurs seront plus nombreux et plus fréquents avec des conséquences certainement plus dramatiques. Les feux de brousse seront plus fréquents et détruisent les pâturages et les plantations. Les activités de protection, de conservation de la fertilité des sols, d'agroforesterie et de promotion des haies réduiront ces risques.

150. Le changement climatique et la dégradation de l'environnement, s'ils ne sont pas traités, aggraveront la pauvreté et la malnutrition. En outre, cela accroîtra la vulnérabilité des communautés les plus pauvres et marginalisées telles que les peuples autochtones, en particulier les pygmées, aggravera les inégalités, en particulier les femmes et les jeunes. En RCA rurale, les agriculteurs restent le groupe socio-économique le plus pauvre et représentent plus de 60% des personnes vivant en dessous du seuil de pauvreté. La contribution du secteur agricole à la création de richesse et à l'accélération de la croissance reste inférieure au potentiel de ce secteur. La faible productivité du secteur agro-pastoral, exacerbée par les crises climatiques et les catastrophes naturelles fréquentes (sécheresse, inondations, tempêtes de sable et criquets, entre autres), a aggravé la situation des ménages ruraux les plus pauvres (femmes et jeunes), laissant une grande partie de la population dans des situations de vulnérabilité chronique. Les débouchés économiques des femmes rurales sont directement liés à l'accès à la terre, à la production agricole, aux activités commerciales et à l'énergie. Les femmes effectuent en grande partie un travail non rémunéré et leur mobilité restreinte constitue un obstacle à leur participation à des activités productives, telles que la vente de leurs produits en dehors du domicile. Le renforcement des capacités des jeunes et des femmes en matière de nutrition, d'agriculture durable et résiliente au climat sera nécessaire pour transformer le secteur agricole.

5.4. Évaluation du risque climatique

GESTION ENVIRONNEMENTALE ET SOCIALE PENDANT LA DUREE DU PROGRAMME

151. ~~Les sous-projets seront évalués sur la base du processus de diligence raisonnable en commençant par la phase de sélection. Le processus global est décrit dans l'organigramme ci-dessous.~~



Liste de Contrôle Social et Environnemental

Liste de Contrôle Social et Environnemental

~~152. Caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (Importance basée sur les impacts probables)~~

- ~~• La définition du champ d'Etudes Environnementales et Sociales (EES)~~
- ~~• EES-Identification des impacts / enjeux environnementaux et sociaux pour les sous-projets (Impacts sur l'environnement biologique, physique et humain)~~
- ~~• Surveillance Environnementale et Sociale~~
- ~~• Préparation pour la gestion environnementale et sociale spécifique au sous-projet prévoit par exemple PGES~~
- ~~• Les sections suivantes décrivent ce qui doit être fait en matière de gestion environnementale et sociale à chaque étape de la vie globale du projet – identification du sous-projet, la préparation, l'évaluation, la mise en œuvre et l'achèvement.~~
- ~~• Identification et évaluation préliminaire (examen environnemental et cadrage)~~
- ~~• En collaboration avec l'équipe FIDA, l'emprunteur ou le client sélectionne les impacts environnementaux et sociaux, y compris les impacts du changement climatique, les mesures potentielles d'adaptation et d'atténuation et la vulnérabilité des populations et de leurs moyens de subsistance afin de déterminer le type et le niveau spécifique d'évaluation environnementale et sociale. La sélection est effectuée conformément aux procédures EES du FIDA.~~

~~153. Essentiellement, le filtrage environnemental et social comprendra une sélection pour la catégorisation des sous-projets, le déclenchement des SE du FIDA et les aspects spécifiques E&S dans chaque sous-projet. La sélection environnementale et sociale initiale pour la catégorisation des sous-projets et les systèmes d'exploitation sera effectuée en se référant à la liste de contrôle disponible à l'annexe 2 du document de la procédure SECAP du FIDA. La sélection des systèmes d'exploitation du FIDA et des normes de performance de la SFI sera également effectuée et si la recommandation nécessaire pour les instruments de sauvegarde pertinents sera faite. La vérification de la protection environnementale et sociale, c'est-à-dire la vérification des systèmes d'exploitation qui ont été déclenchés, doit avoir lieu pendant la phase de préparation du projet dès que l'emplacement du site est relativement précis. Les étapes à suivre sont les suivantes:~~

- ~~1. Confirmer la présence de zones sensibles à l'environnement à partir de sources secondaires ou des observations préliminaires du site ;~~
- ~~2. Vérifier l'étendue de l'applicabilité des politiques du gouvernement de la RDC et du FIDA dans les activités des sous-projets ;~~
- ~~3. Identifier les impacts négatifs et positifs potentiels; clarifier les questions à approfondir lors de la préparation de l'évaluation des impacts environnementaux et sociaux qui sera réalisée au stade de la conception.~~

~~154. Cela devrait faciliter le séquençage des sous-projets et permettre de prendre en compte les délais, tels que ceux associés aux processus de validation réglementaire, dans la mise en œuvre du projet. Les résultats du processus de sélection aideront à identifier la portée des EES et le délai requis pour obtenir les autorisations réglementaires (le cas échéant). La formulation des termes de référence spécifiques au sous-projet doit être faite sur la base des résultats de la sélection, en mettant en évidence les composantes environnementales et sociales qui nécessitent une évaluation détaillée au stade des EES.~~

Études d'Evaluation Environnementale et Sociale (EEES)

155. Les Etudes d'EES constituent l'outil le plus couramment utilisé pour garantir que les aspects environnementaux et sociaux sont pris en compte lors de la prise de décision – en influençant la conception pour éviter / minimiser et inévitablement atténuer les impacts négatifs résiduels et / ou améliorer les impacts positifs. Elles fournissent également une plate-forme pour obtenir les points de vue des parties prenantes, y compris la population directement concernée, afin d'améliorer la conception. Le contenu général de chaque étude d'impact social et environnemental dans le cadre du projet doit être conforme à la législation locale et respecter les exigences du FIDA. La SECAP du FIDA reconnaissent la législation locale et les systèmes nationaux, dans la mesure du possible, afin de s'assurer que l'évaluation est conforme à la législation et aux normes applicables dans la juridiction locale, en tenant compte de l'équivalence des normes avec celles du FIDA.

Gestion Environnementale et Sociale spécifique pour ce Programme

Plans de gestion environnementale et sociale

156. Le projet est tenu de prendre en compte les conclusions du processus d'évaluation environnementale et sociale et les résultats de l'engagement des parties prenantes afin d'élaborer et de mettre en œuvre un programme d'actions pour traiter les impacts environnementaux et sociaux identifiés et déterminer les mesures d'amélioration de la performance pour répondre aux exigences du FIDA.

157. Selon le type de projet, le programme d'actions peut consister en une combinaison de politiques opérationnelles, de systèmes de gestion, de procédures, de plans, de pratiques et d'investissements documentés, collectivement appelés plans de gestion environnementale et sociale (« PGES »). Les composantes de ces plans ou programmes peuvent inclure, par exemple, le plan de gestion de l'environnement (PGE), le plan de mobilisation des parties prenantes et / ou d'autres plans spécifiques. Ces études peuvent être incorporées dans le document d'évaluation environnementale et sociale correspondant (par exemple, l'EIES ou l'étude d'impact sur l'environnement). Alternativement, ces plans peuvent être des documents autonomes.

158. Les plans de gestion environnementale et sociale sont les principaux outils permettant de structurer les projets de manière à respecter les systèmes d'exploitation, ainsi qu'un instrument clé pour le suivi de la performance environnementale et sociale du projet. Si aucune mesure corrective n'a été identifiée dans l'évaluation environnementale et sociale, un PEES ne serait pas nécessaire.

Instruments pour la gestion environnementale et sociale

159. Une série d'instruments environnementaux et sociaux (modèles) ont été conçus pour être utilisés pour systématiser les activités environnementales et sociales qui seront développées le long du cycle du projet, organiser les processus et tenir des registres du processus. Les instruments de gestion identifiés pour les différentes étapes du cycle de projet sont les suivants : (i) Rapports trimestriels sur la mise en œuvre environnementale et sociale, (ii) Rapport de Suivi Environnemental et Social (RSES) ; et (iii) le Rapport Final Environnemental et Social (RFES). Ces différents rapports sont des outils internes à utiliser dans les activités quotidiennes, tandis que les rapports trimestriels sur la mise en œuvre sont des documents externes à partager avec la FIDA.

Consentement libre, préalable (Free, Prior and Informed Consent) :

160. Le consentement libre et préalable est nécessaire parce que la forêt et les ressources naturelles (eau, terre) et leur exploitation ont une grande qualité environnementale et impact social sur la vie des habitants des forêts. Il impacte sur la disponibilité des ressources et change la façon dont la forêt est gérée. L'objectif du FPIC est d'assurer la que si le projet a lieu, les ressources sont gérées de manière équitable et durable. Le processus pourrait être fait en plusieurs étapes à savoir :

a) Renforcer les capacités institutionnelles

L'équipe du projet en charge du volet sociale sera est cruciale pour obtenir le FPIC. Cela nécessite des investissements importants en ressources humaines et matérielles pour mener à bien ses travaux surtout avec les populations autochtones dont les pygmées. Il devrait être pleinement intégré au projet et pleinement soutenu par les la gestion. Cela implique de s'assurer que les aspects sociaux de base sont bien compris et respectés par tous.

b) Développer des stratégies de communication et d'information appropriées

Ceci nécessite de la recherche, de l'expertise et de la patience pour trouver les moyens les plus efficaces de communiquer avec les bénéficiaires du projet. La sensibilisation doit être traitée comme une double étape du dialogue.

c) Créer un processus décisionnel participatif

Les habitants des forêts y compris les pygmées doivent être inclus dans les décisions. Il est important de créer des mécanismes amener toute la communauté dans le processus et créer une culture de plein la participation par l'inclusion sociale délibérée.

d) Développer des partenariats fonctionnels

Les bénéficiaires doivent être inclus dans les partenariats de gestion forestière. Être efficace partenaires, ils doivent recevoir la formation nécessaire pour les mettre sur un pied d'égalité avec d'autres partenaires. Les partenariats devraient avoir des procédures d'autorégulation Claires.

e) Comprendre les différents modèles de consentement

Il est important que les deux parties comprennent la notion de consentement de l'autre et que des deux sont respectés autant que possible dans la relation.

f) Cartographier les zones d'utilisation des communautés locales:

Il est important que l'utilisation des ressources de tous les utilisateurs y compris les peuples autochtones soit cartographiées. Cet exercice pourrait bien se faire en accompagnant les gens dans la forêt et des environs à s'appuyer sur des porte-parole. Protégez les ressources situées sur leurs zones d'utilisation. Cette tâche devrait être l'équipe en charge du volet social, guidée par une équipe de membres de la communauté représentant la variation dans cette communauté (jeunes et vieux, hommes et femmes, tous les groupes ethniques, et les populations autochtones etc.). Cela devrait être très clair pour toute la communauté membres qui leurs ressources ont été protégé village par village et constamment surveillé et amélioré

g) Informer les communautés locales des impacts possibles de la déforestation : Les habitants des forêts ont besoin de connaître tous les impacts potentiels (directs et indirects, positifs et négatif) de l'exploitation forestière industrielle sur leurs zones d'utilisation et sur vie, et développer des mesures pour réduire ces impacts négatifs ainsi que les communautés locales.

h) Négocier la compensation et le partage des avantages avec tous les utilisateurs de la forêt et des autres ressources naturelles, Il est mieux réalisé sur la base des arbres à abattre dans chaque zone d'utilisation, village par village et le mécanisme d'afforestation, d'allocation des terres par les populations locales doivent être constamment surveillé et amélioré.

- i) ~~Construire et habiller les associations communautaires locales à gérer les avantages au niveau du village~~ Il est important de contourner la capture des avantages par l'élite et d'encourager la transparence.
- j) ~~Formaliser le processus de consentement~~: Cela peut être fait à la fois légalement sur papier si nécessaire, mais aussi par le biais d'une procédure appropriée. Une cérémonie pour marquer que l'accord est de satisfaction mutuelle.
- k) ~~Maintenir la relation de consentement~~ : Les canaux de communication entre l'entreprise et les communautés doivent être gardé ouvert en tout temps, même après la fin de l'exploitation. La relation peut également être nourri des échanges constants

Tableau 9. **Plan du FPIC et mise en œuvre**

| Action | Responsables | Quand |
|---|--|---|
| Produire une évaluation socio-culturelle et sur le foncier comprenant les droits des usagers, lois traditionnelles, les modes de vies et les systèmes de gouvernance et l'utilisation de l'espace | UGP, l'équipe sociale, les peuples indigènes, les autorités locales et autres acteurs sur le terrain | Au début de la mise en œuvre |
| Identifier les preneurs de décision pour les inclure dans les fora de discussion sur le foncier et les droits des usagers | UGP, l'équipe sociale, les peuples indigènes, les autorités locales et autres acteurs sur le terrain et définition des rôles et responsabilités avec formalisation et cérémonie coutumière, photos et vidéos | Au début de la mise en œuvre avant que les activités ne démarrent |
| Conduire une consultation sur l'inclusion dans les différentes composantes du projet (droit à la propriété, occupation des terres et gestion des ressources) | UGP, l'équipe social, les peuples indigènes, les autorités locales et autres acteurs sur le terrain, inclusion des femmes et des Jeunes et cartographies des ressources formalisation et cérémonie coutumière, photos et vidéos - | Au début de la mise en œuvre des activités |
| Formaliser le FPIC (écrit ou sous une autre forme) Et documenter en annexe | Les différents acteurs du projets et documentation et enregistrement incluant les mécanismes de plaintes | Moment opportun suite aux négociations |
| Budget est inclus dans le budget du CGES | | |

6. Plan de gestion environnementale, climatique et sociale

6.1. Introduction: principales activités, responsabilités et aperçu

Activités clés

161. Un certain nombre d'activités doivent être menées au cours des différentes phases du projet de référence pour garantir une gestion adéquate de l'impact environnemental et social. Ceux-ci incluent, mais sans s'y limiter, les éléments suivants:

Phase de négociation (septembre 2020 – fin 2021):

- Convenir des critères finaux (objectifs) et de la sélection de la communauté
- Développer un document d'information non technique sur le projet (2 à 3 pages maximum) avec les coordonnées pertinentes pour chaque région
- Convenir des critères de sélection et des formulaires proposés pour les sous-projets proposés.

Phase de démarrage / lancement (début 2021 – mi 2022):

- Élaborer un plan d'engagement des parties prenantes (ou au moins une stratégie détaillée de communication / sensibilisation);
- Sensibilisation des principales parties prenantes, en particulier au niveau communautaire, sur les objectifs du projet, la portée, les groupes cibles, la sélection des bénéficiaires et le mécanisme de réclamation;
- Mettre en place un mécanisme de réclamation et former les membres du comité et le personnel du projet concerné;
- Menor des études détaillées (sur l'environnement, les conditions socio-économiques / des moyens de subsistance) pour chacune des communautés sélectionnées afin d'établir une base de référence pour tous les indicateurs clés;
- Menor une enquête d'accès à la terre à petite échelle auprès d'un échantillon d'agriculteurs et de pêcheurs pour savoir si les hommes seront disposés à céder des terres aux femmes et qui sont les acteurs de la chaîne de valeur;
- Élaborer des modèles de contrats qui intègrent les lignes directrices environnementales et sociales pour les entrepreneurs présentés à l'annexe 3.

Phase de mise en œuvre (mi 2022 – 2027):

- Sensibilisation régulière des principales parties prenantes, en particulier au niveau communautaire, aux impacts environnementaux et sociaux potentiels du projet et à la manière de mettre en œuvre les mesures d'atténuation recommandées.

Responsabilités de gestion

162. La coordination pour la mise en œuvre du GCES se fera avec toutes les parties prenantes dans le pays. Au regard des faiblesses des institutions nationales, un programme de renforcement de capacités sera organisé et proposé en annexes. Il inclue aussi la formation des parties prenantes sur projet et les mesures de sauvegardes environnementales, sociales et climatiques. Avec les financements additionnels du Fond d'Adaptation, la coordination du

projet et les autres parties prenantes vont renforcer les mesures proposées dans le cadre du CGES avec les mesures de sauvegardes plus spécifiques au projet du fond d'adaptation

Aperçu des plans de gestion

163. Les tableaux ci-dessous présentent les plans de gestion environnementale, climatique et sociale. Pour chacun des impacts globaux potentiels décrits au chapitre 5, les plans indiquent une cote d'importance et l'étendue / prévalence (géographique) de chaque impact, recommandent des mesures d'atténuation, identifient qui est responsable de la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation, comment la mise en œuvre peut être vérifiée, et à quelle fréquence. Les plans ont été élaborés avec la contribution d'un large éventail de parties prenantes consultées lors de la mission sur le terrain du CGES. Les mesures d'atténuation recommandées s'appliquent principalement à tous les pays ; là où plus d'informations étaient disponibles, ils recommandent également des mesures spécifiques au contexte pour les États concernés ou les zones au sein des États. Une copie des plans environnementaux et de gestion devrait être mise à la disposition de tout le personnel du projet, des institutions participantes et des autres principaux représentants des parties prenantes et utilisée dans les activités de sensibilisation communautaire (c'est-à-dire de sensibilisation et de formation).

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| | | | <p>dégradées / aux zones de brousse secondaire dégradées ou aux zones déboisées</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renforcer la participation aux chaînes de valeur de transformation et de commercialisation pour créer plus d'emplois, en particulier pour les femmes • Renforcer le partenariat avec le département des forêts pour former les agriculteurs à l'agroforesterie durable <p>-</p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre de formations menées auprès des agriculteurs sur les techniques agroforestières <p>-</p> | | |
| Perte de biodiversité, feux de brousse / | Haute | Toutes les zones ou villages cibles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limiter la culture du riz dans l'écosystème de la mangrove pour | UGP, services techniques déconcentrés et | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poursuite de déclin de la forêt de mangrove | Moyen terme, fin terme | <p>-</p> <p>Trimestriel</p> <p>-</p> |

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| agriculture sur brûlis | | | <p>réduire la perte de la forêt de mangrove</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Décourager les cultures sur brûlis et incitez les agriculteurs à choisir des options de préparation et de développement durables des terres • Éviter les zones qui empiètent sur les schémas de migration connus d'espèces protégées, en voie de disparition ou rares et maintenir un corridor de migration de la faune connu | décentralisés, fournisseurs de services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre d'agriculteurs ayant reçu une formation sur la préparation et la gestion durables des terres • Enquêtes sur la biodiversité | <p>-</p> <p>- Annuel</p> |
| <p>Dégradation des terres et des sols</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> | Haute | Toutes les zones ou village cibles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La production d'une EIES spécifique au projet par les entrepreneurs devrait être exigée pour | UGP, services techniques décentralisés et décentralisés, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production d'EIES spécifiques au projet pour la construction | <p>Annuel</p> <p>-</p> <p>- Trimestriel</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> |

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| | | | <p>toutes les constructions de routes de desserte</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •——Former les agriculteurs et les prestataires de services sur le développement durable des terres et les méthodes de préparation, y compris le labour zéro ou minimum. •——Encourager l'intensification des cultures et décourager l'ouverture de la forêt vierge pour la culture. •——Autant que possible, encourager la culture mixte des cultures cibles avec des cultures de couverture et des cultures d'ancrage •——Impliquer les partenaires | fournisseurs de services | <p>de routes de desserte</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •——Nombre d'agriculteurs ayant reçu une formation sur la préparation et la gestion durables des terres •——MOU aboutis avec les instituts de recherche et les agences traitant des techniques de conservation des sols - | <p>- Moyen terme, fin terme</p> |
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| | | | du ministère et des instituts de recherche dans la formation des agriculteurs aux techniques de conservation des sols | | | |
| Pollution de l'eau - | Moyen | Toutes les zones ou village cibles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimiser l'utilisation d'engrais inorganiques et encourager l'utilisation d'engrais organiques biodégradables (en particulier dans les champs de riz, de maïs et de légumes) et l'utilisation de produits agrochimiques Envisager de former les jeunes aux applications agrochimiques durables en tant qu'entreprise pour promouvoir une chaîne de valeur agricole | UGP, services techniques déconcentrés et décentralisés, fournisseurs de services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nombre d'agriculteurs qui utilisent du fumier organique au lieu d'engrais inorganiques Nombre de jeunes engagés dans une entreprise intégrée d'application de produits agrochimiques et de pesticides | Annuel - Annuel - - |

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| | | | respectueuse de l'environnement | | | |
| Dégradation et élimination des zones humides (en particulier des mangroves) - | Haute | Toutes les zone ou village cibles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Décourager l'enlèvement et le drainage des mangroves pour les rizières et la culture maraîchère - | UGP, services techniques déconcentrés et décentralisés, fournisseurs de services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pourcentage de déclin des zones humides - | Référence / base de référence, à mi-parcours, à la fin À moyen terme, à la fin |
| Érosion et glissement de terrain / coulée de boue - | Moyen | Toutes les zone ou village cibles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourager les pratiques agronomiques telles que le labour de contour, les terrasses et les digues dans les zones de pente de colline sujettes à l'érosion et aux glissements de terrain / glissements de terrain • Encourager la plantation de cultures de couverture et de cultures d'ancrage avec la culture principale | UGP, services techniques déconcentrés et décentralisés, fournisseurs de services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre d'agriculteurs dans les zones sujettes à l'érosion / aux glissements de terrain / aux glissements de terrain adoptant des pratiques agronomiques saines et durables | À moyen terme, à la fin |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourager les tampons le long des berges pour éviter l'érosion • La conception et la construction de routes, de ponts et de ponceaux doivent être correctement surveillés pour éviter les terminaisons inappropriées qui peuvent conduire à l'érosion | | | |
| <p>Inondations (provenant des rivières et possible débordement / effondrement du barrage en terre), saturation de l'eau, salinisation et Alcalinisation des sols</p> <p>-</p> | Haute | Toutes les zone ou village cibles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Améliorer la conception des barrages en terre dans l'IVS en utilisant des périodes de retour des crues hydrologiques à long terme (50-100 ans) pour améliorer la résilience des barrages • Soutenir et améliorer le partenariat avec | UGP, services techniques déconcentrés et décentralisés, fournisseurs de services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre de saison des pluies sans débordement de barrage • Amélioration de la capacité du Met-Office à générer des prévisions sur les événements extrêmes | <p>Annuel</p> <p>-</p> <p>Trimestriel</p> <p>-</p> <p>Trimestriel</p> <p>-</p> <p>Annuellement</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>Biennal</p> |

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| | | | <p>l'Agence météorologique pour améliorer leur capacité à générer des prévisions d'événements pluviométriques extrêmes et à diffuser des informations climatiques</p> <p>•—— Envisager d'introduire une option sans regret, y compris une assurance-récolte dans le cadre du package des agriculteurs et des agro-entrepreneurs</p> <p>•—— La production d'une EIES spécifique au projet par les entrepreneurs devrait être requise pour la construction de toutes les routes de desserte afin d'éviter d'obstruer</p> | | <p>•—— Nombre d'agro-entrepreneurs recevant des informations climatiques</p> <p>•—— Nombre d'agriculteurs signés jusqu'à Agric-assurance</p> <p>•—— Résultat de l'analyse du sol</p> | |
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| | | | <p>le drainage et de provoquer l'engorgement des rizières.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysez les sols et surveillez les changements que les problèmes potentiels peuvent être gérés. Permettre l'accès aux canaux depuis la maintenance dans la conception • Fournir de l'eau pour la lixiviation en tant qu'opération spécifique | | | |
| Sécheresses récurrentes et baisses pluviométriques | Haute | Toutes les zones ou village cibles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopter les pratiques résilientes aux changements climatiques • Promouvoir l'agro foresterie • Promouvoir une irrigation | UGP, services techniques déconcentrés et décentralisés, fournisseurs de services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre de sécheresses par an • Amélioration de la capacité du Met Office à générer des prévisions | Annuel |

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| | | | <p>efficente en période sèche</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Captage des eaux pluviales pour réutilisation • Utilisations des semences tolérantes aux changements climatiques avec valeurs nutritionnelles • Formation sur les changements climatiques et les pratiques culturales | | <p>sur les événements extrêmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre d'agro-entrepreneurs recevant des informations climatiques • Nombre d'agriculteurs signés jusqu'à Agrie-assurance • Résultat de l'analyse du sol • Volume de semences améliorées adoptées | |
| <p>Prolifération des déchets agrochimiques</p> <p>-</p> | Faible | Toutes les zones ou village cibles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Envisager de créer une chaîne de valeur / un fournisseur de services d'analyse du sol pour les applications d'engrais afin | UGP, services techniques déconcentrés et décentralisés, fournisseur | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre de prestataires de services d'analyse du sol • Nombre d'agriculteurs | <p>Annuel</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>Annuel</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>Annuel</p> |

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| | | | <p>d'améliorer l'application d'engrais et agrochimique basée sur le lieu et le contexte</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourager le développement et l'utilisation de variétés de cultures locales améliorées et résilientes pour réduire la résistance aux ravageurs et l'utilisation de produits agrochimiques • Former les jeunes à l'application durable de l'entreprise agrochimique dans le cadre de la chaîne de valeur • Encourager l'utilisation d'engrais organiques | s-de services | <p>s'utilisant des variétés de cultures locales améliorées et résilientes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre de jeunes formés et engagés dans la gestion intégrée des pesticides et des produits agrochimiques dans le cadre de la chaîne de valeur • Nombre de fournisseurs agrochimiques formés et certifiés | - |
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Les prestataires de services et les fournisseurs d'intrants agrochimiques doivent respecter des normes élevées de sécurité et de sécurité lors du stockage et du transport des produits agrochimiques | | | |
| Période sèche et augmentation de l'activité des tempêtes et du vent - | Modérer | Toutes les zones ou village cibles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soutenir et améliorer le partenariat avec l'Agence météorologique pour améliorer leur capacité à générer et à diffuser des prévisions spécifiques à l'agriculture aux agriculteurs en temps utile grâce à des stations météorologiques supplémentaires et à d'autres outils de collecte | UGP, services techniques déconcentrés et décentralisés, fournisseurs de services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nombre de stations météorologiques supplémentaires prises en charge / établies par PRAPAM Serveur central de traitement des données et support de mobilité pour le Met Office | Annuel - - - Une fois que - Trimestriel - - Trimestriel - - - Annuel - - Trimestriel |

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| | | | <p>de données météorologiques appropriés, en particulier dans les intérieurs ruraux</p> <p>•—— Améliorer la capacité de l'Agence météorologique à rassembler et à traiter les données climatiques grâce à un matériel, des logiciels et un soutien à la mobilité appropriés</p> <p>•—— En plus de agric agents de vulgarisation, engager d'autres moyens, y compris les agriculteurs forum de l'organisation, les radios communautaires, les messages texte, la diffusion de l'émetteur (dans les régions</p> | | <p>•—— Publication régulière de prévisions agro-climatiques émises par l'Agence météorologique</p> <p>•—— Nombre d'agriculteurs recevant et utilisant des informations climatiques</p> <p>•—— Nombre d'entrepreneurs ayant souscrit à une assurance agricole</p> <p>•—— Nombre de commentaires des agriculteurs / organisations</p> | |
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| | | | <p>éloignées) pour diffuser des informations météorologiques et climatiques aux agriculteurs (peut-être dans les langues locales)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intégrer l'utilisation des connaissances traditionnelles en matière de prévision grâce à un retour d'information régulier des agriculteurs • Envisager d'introduire une option sans regret, y compris une assurance-récolte dans le cadre du package des agriculteurs et des agro-entrepreneurs • dispenser une formation et des intrants agricoles en | | <p>d'agriculteurs sur les informations climatiques</p> <p>-</p> | |
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| | | | temps utile pour aider les agriculteurs à ajuster et adapter leurs méthodes et leur calendrier de plantation et de récolte | | | |
| Émissions de GES des rizières - | Modérer | Toutes les zones ou village cibles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Décourager l'ouverture de nouvelles forêts vierges et de zones humides de mangroves côtières • Former les agriculteurs sur la façon de drainer les rizières à la mi-saison pour réduire les émissions de CH4 et améliorer la gestion des nutriments, y compris la rétention des résidus de riz • Encourager l'utilisation d'énergie propre dans les activités de transformation | UGP, services techniques déconcentrés et décentralisés, fournisseurs de services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pourcentage de déclin des forêts et des zones humides • Nombre d'agriculteurs formés à la gestion durable des rizières • Nombre d'unités de traitement utilisant de l'énergie durable | Référence / base de référence, à mi-parcours, à la fin Annuel - - Référence / base de référence, à mi-parcours, à la fin - |

6.3. Plan de gestion sociale

Tableau 11. Plan de Gestion Sociale

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| PLAN D'ATTÉNUATION SOCIALE | | | | | | |
| Inégalité entre les sexes et ciblage | Haute | Toutes les zones ou village cibles | • Passer suffisamment de temps (au moins 2-3 mois) pour la mobilisation sur le ciblage pour atteindre tout le monde lors des réunions communautaires (ne laisser pas la sélection des bénéficiaires aux chefs suprêmes). Utilisez les | UGP, services techniques déconcentrés et décentralisés, fournisseurs de services | Procès-verbaux et registre de présence aux réunions communautaires - Nombre de femmes et de jeunes participa | - Lors des réunions de mobilisation ciblées - - Trimestriel - - Annuellement |

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|--------|--|---------|--|---|---|------------------------------------|
| | | | <p>médias locaux ainsi que les ONG locales de confiance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourager la participation active des femmes au projet jusqu'à 40% • Impliquer les organisations de femmes et les groupes de défense et de défense des droits pour mobiliser les femmes à participer • Donner des concessions / incitations aux | | <p>nt au PROJET (à partir du registre du projet -</p> <p>Nombre de groupes de défense des femmes travaillant avec le projet -</p> | |

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|---|--|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | | | agricultrices pour leur permettre de participer • Encourager les hommes à travers le plaidoyer à soutenir la participation des femmes par la garantie des terres et des autres ressources nécessaires - | | | |
| Exclusion sociale des femmes et des jeunes en Accès limité à la terre | Haute | Toutes les zones ou village cibles | • Impliquer activement les femmes et les jeunes dans toutes les composantes et niveaux de prise de | UGP, services techniques déconcentrés et décentralisés, fournisseurs | Listes de présence Listes des projets approuv | À chaque activité du projet Lors de l'approbation du business plan et |

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|--------|--|---------|--|---|---|---|
| | | | <p>décision du projet;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S'efforcer de maintenir un ratio de bénéficiaires du projet de 40% de femmes et 20% de jeunes (hommes et femmes de moins de 35 ans) • Encourager la soumission de propositions commerciales par des groupes exclusivement féminins (y compris les coopératives); • Veiller à ce que les | rs de services | <p>és et de leurs bénéficiaires</p> <p>Liste des membres et du personnel</p> <p>Listes de présence aux ateliers de sensibilisation et aux bénéficiaires /</p> <p>Commentaires de la commu</p> | <p>tous les six mois par la suite</p> <p>Tous les six mois</p> <p>À chaque activité du projet</p> <p>Annuel</p> |

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|--------|--|---------|---|---|---|------------------------------------|
| | | | <p>femmes occupent au moins 30 à 40 pour cent des postes de direction dans les organisations faitières d'agriculteurs et dans l'équipe de gestion de projet;</p> <p>• Lors de l'organisation de réunions ou d'événements, s'assurer qu'ils sont adaptés aux contraintes de temps et de lieu des femmes;</p> | | <p>nauté lors des visites de sites</p> <p>Accord communautaire sur l'accès à la terre pour les femmes et les jeunes</p> <p>Nombre de jeunes de la communauté engagés comme ouvriers dans la</p> | |

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|--------|--|---------|--|---|---|------------------------------------|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L'accès à la terre pour les femmes et les jeunes devrait être une condition préalable à la sélection / participation de la communauté • Pour éviter l'obstructionnisme (« comportement de blocage »), assurez-vous que les hommes sont inclus (« entraînés ») dans les activités de sensibilisation. Travailler avec des OSC de confiance | | construction de routes et de barrages et la réhabilitation des pistes agricoles | |

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|--------|--|---------|--|---|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | <p>locale pour sensibiliser la communauté (œuvrer pour un « changement d'attitude »)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faire en sorte que les entrepreneurs en construction de routes et de barrages embauchent la main-d'œuvre des communautés locales pour accroître le sentiment d'appartenance et de participation • Envisager d'utiliser la main-d'œuvre | | | |

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|--------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| | | | locale pour la construction et la réhabilitation des pistes agricoles au lieu de machines pour augmenter le nombre de bénéficiaires indirects du projet | | | |
| Gérer les attentes | Haute | Toutes les zones ou village cibles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Le ciblage du projet et le mécanisme de mise à l'échelle doivent être expliqués de manière explicite et transparente dans le manuel de mise en | UGP, services techniques déconcentrés et décentralisés, fournisseurs de services | Manuel de mise en œuvre du projet - - Critères de sélection des projets dans les | Avant le début du projet - - 6 mois dans le projet - - Trimestriel |

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|--------|--|---------|--|---|---|------------------------------------|
| | | | <p>œuvre du projet (PIM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les critères de sélection, ce que le projet offre et les attentes des bénéficiaires visés doivent être explicites et sans ambiguïté (et traduits dans les langues locales afin que tout le monde soit emporté) • Accompagner les représentants de la communauté et des entrepreneurs dans la | | <p>langues locales</p> <p>- Matériel de gestion des connaissances et de communication</p> | |

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|--------|--|---------|---|---|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | <p>mise en œuvre du projet (et éventuellement les chefs suprêmes ou leurs représentants) à chaque étape de la mise en œuvre du projet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenir une gestion solide des connaissances et une diffusion de l'information pour tenir tout le monde au courant des événements | | | |

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|---|--|------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Conditions de travail dangereuses et insalubres - | Moyen | Toutes les zones ou village cibles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporer les directives environnementales et sociales dans les contrats avec les prestataires de services et assurer la conformité; • Sensibiliser les bénéficiaires du projet et leurs communautés au sens large sur les normes de santé et de sécurité, y compris: Utilisation sûre des machines de production, de | UGP, services techniques déconcentrés et décentralisés, fournisseurs de services | Directives de l'entrepreneur Dépliant ou affiche sur la santé et la sécurité Réunion communautaire Réunion communautaire | <input type="checkbox"/> Dans les 6 mois suivant démarrage du projet et revue semestriel le par la suite <input type="checkbox"/> Dans les 6 mois suivant le démarrage du projet, semestriellement par la suite <input type="checkbox"/> Dans les 6 mois suivant |

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|--------|--|---------|--|---|----------------------------|--|
| | | | <p>traitement et de transport, des produits agrochimiques (pesticides et engrais), des installations électriques et du câblage (en particulier dans les zones humides / pendant les pluies);</p> <p>* Sensibilisation de certaines communautés aux droits de l'enfant et veiller à ce qu'il n'y ait pas de travail des enfants dans certains</p> | | | <p>démarrage du projet et revue semestrielle par la suite</p> <p>☐ Dans les 6 mois suivant le démarrage du projet, semestriellement par la suite</p> |

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|-------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| | | | projets d'agro-entreprises. | | | |
| Capture d'élite - | Moyen | Toutes les zones ou village cibles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examen détaillé des propositions de business plan sur la viabilité commerciale, les conflits d'intérêts et la corruption. Exclure (l'utilisation de) les fournisseurs de services appartenant ou liés à des politiciens ou des partis politiques Assurer le respect des critères de sélection objectifs pré- | UGP, services techniques déconcentrés et décentralisés, fournisseurs de services | Formulaires de sélection des propositions remplis Examiner les missions Point à l'ordre du jour du comité de pilotage Réunion communautaire | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lors de missions de revue semestrielles Lors des réunions semestrielles du comité Mensuellement pendant les premiers mois, trimestriellement par la suite |

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|--------|--|---------|--|---|----------------------------|--|
| | | | <p>approuvés et un partage d'informations et une prise de décision transparents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensibiliser les communautés sur les objectifs du projet, les groupes cibles, les critères de sélection des bénéficiaires et • Risque de capture par les élites (« détournement »); • Accord avec les dirigeants traditionnels et le conseil | | Document d'accord | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dans les 6 mois suivant le début du projet |

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|--|--|------------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | des anciens sur la sélection de la communauté et des bénéficiaires, et l'adhésion à une prise de décision représentative et transparente liée au projet (via une lettre d'entente, un protocole d'accord ou un autre format approprié). Impliquez les OSC de confiance locale. | | | |
| Perte et perturbation des ressources culturelles | Faible | Toutes les zones ou village cibles | N'approuvez pas les projets situés dans ou | UGP, services techniques | Inventaire des ressources | * Annuel et |

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| telles que la forêt sacrée et le site archéologique | | | autour des forêts sacrées et des bosquets communautaires et des sites archéologiques | déconcentrés et décentralisés, fournisseurs de services | culturelles - | |
| Resurgence des conflits | Moyen | Toutes les zones ou villages cibles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenir une solide gestion des connaissances, la diffusion de l'information et des engagements communautaires pour garder tout le monde informé • Sensibiliser les communautés rurales sur la lutte contre l'exploitation | UGP, services techniques déconcentrés et décentralisés, fournisseurs de services | Partie prenante plan d'engagement (SEP) Rapports de réunion des parties prenantes, dépliant de projet | Dans les 2 mois suivant le début du projet Trimestrie ↓ Trimestrie ↓ À chaque activité du projet |

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|--------|--|---------|---|---|---|---|
| | | | <p>et abus sexuels des femmes en référence à la politique du FIDA en matière de prévention et de lutte contre le harcèlement, l'exploitation et les abus sexuels des femmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Développer un cadre clair de plaintes, de recours et de règlement des différends et le faire savoir à toutes les parties prenantes • Développer un plan d'engagement des parties | | <p>Registre des plaintes</p> <p>Comptes rendus de réunion, observation</p> <p>Contrat de prestation de services et listes d'emploi</p> <p>Code de conduite</p> <p>Réunion communautaire</p> | <p>Lors de l'attribution des contrats et après les paiements</p> <p>Dans les 6 mois suivant le début du projet</p> <p>À chaque activité du projet pendant les 6 premiers mois, trimestriellement par la suite</p> |

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|--------|--|---------|--|---|---|------------------------------------|
| | | | prenantes (SEP) clair et simple (y compris la stratégie de communication / sensibilisation), en particulier sur les objectifs du projet et la dotation en personnel (y compris qui est responsable de quoi), les critères de sélection de la communauté et des bénéficiaires, la structure / les méthodes de communication entre la communauté | | Matériel de gestion des connaissances Nombre d'OSC locales en partenariat avec LE PROJET | Trimestriel Annuellement |

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|--------|--|---------|---|---|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | <p>et le projet et gestion des griefs / conflits;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenir régulièrement les parties prenantes concernées informées de l'avancement du projet; • Impliquer les jeunes et les femmes leaders ainsi que les aînés respectés dans les décisions clés du projet et les activités de sensibilisation; • Divulguer publiquement les informations pertinentes | | | |

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|--------|--|---------|--|---|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | <p>sur les contrats et les paiements;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourager les entrepreneurs / prestataires de services à donner la préférence d'emploi aux membres de la communauté locale • Développer un code de conduite pour toutes les parties prenantes • Sensibiliser les femmes et en particulier les jeunes sur ce que c'est que d'être un agro-entrepreneur | | | |

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|------------------------------------|
| | | | <p>(donner une image réaliste des avantages économiques, sociaux et environnementaux, mais aussi des défis et des responsabilités).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impliquer les OSC de confiance locale dans la sensibilisation communautaire | | | |
| Santé | | | | | | |
| Maladies d'origine hydrique | Moyen | Toutes les zones ou villages cibles | • Des efforts pour se concentrer sur les marécages de la vallée intérieure afin de protéger | UGP, services techniques déconcentrés et décentralisés, | Matériel de sensibilisation Nombre d'agriculteurs utilisant | Annuel - |

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|---|--|------------------------------------|---|--|--|------------------------------------|
| | | | les agriculteurs de la schistosomiase, une maladie d'origine hydrique dans les rizières inondées, avec des bottes de riz et des médicaments | fournisseurs de services | des bottes de riz - | |
| Augmentation du risque de prolifération des nids de malaria à cause de la mise en place des mécanismes d'irrigation | Moyen | Toutes les zones ou village cibles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution de moustiquaires imprégnées aux villages environnants • Sensibilisation des populations sur les risques de malaria et les | UGP, services techniques déconcentrés et décentralisés, fournisseurs de services, population | Rapport de sensibilisation Nombre de cas de malaria pendant et après la | Trimestrie ↓ |

| Impact | Évaluation de l'importance (probabilité x conséquence) | Étendue | Atténuation recommandée | Responsabilité de la mise en œuvre de l'atténuation | Des moyens de vérification | Moment / fréquence de vérification |
|--|--|------------------------------------|--|---|--|------------------------------------|
| | | | moyens de protection | s bénéficiaires | construction | |
| Poussière de la construction de routes | Moyen | Toutes les zones ou village cibles | <p>*Les contacteurs routiers présenteront une évaluation de l'impact environnemental et social avec un plan de gestion pour la gestion des externalités dans le cadre du processus d'appel d'offres</p> <p>Penser à utiliser la technologie Autoseal (une technologie à base de polymère qui durcit et peut durer 5 ans ou plus) pour aider à résoudre le problème d'inhalation de poussière</p> | UGP, services techniques déconcentrés et décentralisés, fournisseurs de services rurale, entrepreneurs / prestataires de services | Nombre d'EIES pour les projets de routes de desserte rurales | Trimestrie ↓ |

Tableau 12. Principales mesures de gestion et de suivi et coordination avec les cofinanciers dont Adaptation Fund

| Aspect / Impact | Phase | | Mesure de gestion / engagement | Indicateurs de suivi | Responsable de la mise en œuvre et du suivi |
|--|-------|-------|--|---|---|
| | Cons. | Oper. | | | |
| Généralités | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bruit, circulation, etc., dérangement des résidents | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sélectionner un site de marché suffisamment éloigné des récepteurs sensibles (par exemple, école, centre de santé)• Développer, communiquer et mettre en œuvre une procédure de gestion des conflits | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nombre de conflits enregistrés.• Suivi régulier du bruit | UGP et partenaires de mise en œuvre UGP va coordonner aussi l'application des mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impacts sur la biodiversité | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visiter des sites de marché sélectionnés avec des représentants locaux avant les travaux afin d'identifier toute espèce de flore menacée et demander l'autorisation de défricher• Interdire le personnel du projet et les entrepreneurs, comme condition d'embauche, de ne point participer à la chasse, de l'achat ou du commerce d'animaux sauvages, ainsi que de la collecte de bois et de produits forestiers non ligneux | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changement subi par la forêt/couvert végétal• Recensement régulier de la biodiversité pour mesurer les changements dans l'abondance de la biodiversité végétale et animale | UGP et Partenaires de mise en œuvre et services techniques étatiques du Ministère de l'environnement UGP va coordonner aussi l'application des mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Renforcement des capacités locales | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• S'assurer que les contractants embauchent du personnel local dans la mesure du possible (par exemple, pour des postes non qualifiés) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ratio encadrement du personnel local au personnel non local• Nombre d'employés locaux formés | UGP et partenaires de mise en œuvre UGP va coordonner aussi l'application des mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Santé et sécurité au travail | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Développer une politique HSE et des règles pour les chantiers de construction• Assurer l'utilisation des EPI par les travailleurs de la construction | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nombre d'équipements de prévention en matière de santé et de sécurité en stock /en cours d'utilisation• Nombre de dérapages en matière de santé et | UGP et partenaires de mise en œuvre UGP va coordonner aussi l'application des mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moyens de subsistance des populations rurales touchées | ✓ | ✓ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entreprendre des enquêtes représentatives régulières pour surveiller les améliorations ou autres changements concernant les moyens d'existence | de sécurité <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statut des moyens de subsistance des petits exploitants ruraux | UGP et partenaires de mise en œuvre |
| Préparation / défrichage | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perte d'arbres | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Démarquer clairement les chantiers avant les travaux ; s'assurer que la perturbation ne se produit que dans les limites marquées • Préserver les arbres dans la mesure du possible • Intégrer la plantation d'arbres dans la conception du marché, en priorisant les espèces et/ou les arbres menacés ayant une valeur nutritionnelle | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changement subi par la forêt / couvert végétal | UGP et partenaires de mise en œuvre UGP va coordonner aussi l'application des mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risque d'érosion du sol | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sélectionner des sites sur un terrain plat à > 500 m des cours d'eau • Prévoir du travail en saison sèche • Installer des clôtures limoneuses en descendant du sol nu pour attraper tout écoulement, le cas échéant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suivi régulier de la qualité de l'eau | UGP et partenaires de mise en œuvre UGP va coordonner aussi l'application des mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risque de déplacement physique / économique | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sélectionnez les sites inhabités et inutilisés | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre de conflits enregistrés • Nombre d'affaires ouvertes/fermées relatives à un déplacement physique/économique | UGP et parties prenantes (autorités locales) UGP va coordonner aussi l'application des mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |
| Excavation de matériaux à des fins de construction | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perturbation des cours d'eau et des fosses d'emprunt | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recueillir des matériaux d'agrégats sur des sites d'emprunt existants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suivi régulier de la qualité de l'eau | Partenaires de mise en œuvre (entrepreneur) UGP va coordonner aussi l'application des mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |

| Machines lourdes et équipement utilisé à des fins de construction | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risque de contamination du sol (déversement de matières dangereuses) | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toutes les matières dangereuses seront stockées de manière appropriée (couverte, etc.) avec un confinement secondaire de capacité suffisante (> 110% du volume) Utiliser du matériel de prévention des déversements, tel que des faisceaux, des barrages adsorbants, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nombre et volume de matières dangereuses stockées Nombre d'équipements de prévention des déversements en stock / sur site | Partenaires de mise en œuvre (entrepreneur) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution sonore | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectuer le travail à la lumière du jour (lorsque les niveaux de bruit ambiant sont plus élevés) Conseiller les résidents avant les activités bruyantes Sélectionner l'équipement de machinerie lourde pour s'assurer que les niveaux de bruit ne dépassent pas les normes de bruit guinéennes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suivi régulier du bruit | Partenaires de mise en œuvre (entrepreneur) UGP va coordonner aussi l'application des mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production de poussière | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Couvrir toutes les charges pendant le transport Couvrir tous les stocks (de sable, etc.) pendant le stockage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suivi régulier de la qualité de l'air | Partenaires de mise en œuvre (entrepreneur) UGP va coordonner aussi l'application des mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |
| Production de déchets | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production de déchets de construction, y compris les déchets dangereux | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Désigner un site d'élimination approprié, à au moins 200 m des lignes de drainage et des résidences, de préférence dans une zone précédemment perturbée | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nombre et volume de types de déchets stockés | Partenaires de mise en œuvre (entrepreneur) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production d'eaux usées via des installations sanitaires | | ✓ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installer une unité de traitement des eaux usées pour traiter l'eau avant le rejet S'assurer que les eaux usées à évacuer satisfont aux normes de rejet guinéennes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suivi régulier de la qualité de l'eau Suivi régulier des effluents | Concepteurs de programme, UGP et entrepreneurs |

PGES pour les Routes et autres infrastructure

Tableau 13. Registre des principales mesures de gestion et de suivi pour les marchés, écoles et postes de santé

| Aspect / Impact | Phase | | Mesure de gestion / engagement | Indicateurs de suivi | Responsable de la mise en oeuvre et du suivi |
|--|-------|-------|--|---|---|
| | Cons. | Oper. | | | |
| Généralités | ✓ | | | | |
| • Bruit, circulation, etc. dérangement des résidents | ✓ | | • Développer, communiquer et mettre en œuvre une procédure de gestion des conflits | • Nombre de conflits enregistrés • Suivi régulier du bruit | • UGP et les entrepreneurs UGP va coordonner aussi l'application des mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |
| • Impacts sur la biodiversité | ✓ | | • Interdire le personnel du projet et les entrepreneurs, comme condition d'embauche, de participer à la chasse, à l'achat ou au commerce d'animaux sauvages, ainsi que à la collecte de bois et de produits forestiers non ligneux | • Changement de forêt / couvert forestier • Recensement régulier de la biodiversité pour mesurer les changements dans l'abondance de la biodiversité végétale et animale | UGP et les entrepreneurs UGP va coordonner aussi l'application des mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |
| • Renforcement des capacités locales | ✓ | | • S'assurer que les contractants embauchent du personnel local dans la mesure du possible (par exemple, pour des postes non qualifiés) | • Ratio du personnel local au personnel non local • Nombre d'employés locaux formés | UGP et les entrepreneurs UGP va coordonner aussi l'application des mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |
| • Santé et sécurité au travail | ✓ | | • Développer une politique et des règles de santé, sécurité et environnement pour les chantiers de construction • Assurer l'utilisation des EPI par les travailleurs de la construction | • Nombre d'équipements de prévention en matière de santé et de sécurité en stock / en cours d'utilisation • Nombre de dérapages en matière de santé et de sécurité | UGP et les entrepreneurs UGP va coordonner aussi l'application des mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |
| • Moyens de subsistance | ✓ | ✓ | • Entreprendre des enquêtes | • Statut des moyens de subsistance des petits | UGP UGP va coordonner |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| des populations rurales touchées | | | représentatives régulières pour surveiller l'amélioration ou les moyens d'existence | exploitants ruraux | aussi l'application des mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |
| Préparation/défrichage | ✓ | | | | |
| • Dégradation de la terre | ✓ | | • Veiller à ce que les travaux restent dans les limites physiques des voies/routes existantes pour éviter toute perturbation de la végétation, des champs, etc. | • Changement subi par la forêt / couvert végétal | UGP et les entrepreneurs UGP va coordonner aussi l'application des mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |
| • Risque d'érosion du sol | ✓ | | • Prévoir de travailler en saison sèche • Installer des clôtures limoneuses en descente du sol nu pour capturer tous les écoulements, le cas échéant (en particulier près des cours d'eau) | • Suivi régulier de la qualité de l'eau | UGP et les entrepreneurs UGP va coordonner aussi l'application des mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |
| Excavation de matériaux à des fins de construction | ✓ | | | | |
| • Perturbation des cours d'eau et des fosses d'emprunt | ✓ | | • Recueillir des matériaux d'agrégats sur des sites d'emprunt existants | • Suivi régulier de la qualité de l'eau | Entrepreneurs UGP va coordonner aussi l'application des mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |
| Machines lourdes et équipement utilisé à des fins de construction | ✓ | | | | |
| • Risque de contamination du sol (déversement de matières dangereuses) | ✓ | | • Toutes les matières dangereuses seront stockées de manière appropriée (couverte, etc.) avec un confinement secondaire de capacité suffisante (> 110% du volume) • Utiliser du matériel de prévention des déversements, tels que faisceaux, barrages adsorbants, etc. | • Nombre et volume de matières dangereuses stockées | Entrepreneurs UGP va coordonner aussi l'application des mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |
| • Pollution sonore | ✓ | | • Effectuer le travail à la lumière du jour (lorsque les niveaux de bruit ambiant | • Suivi régulier du bruit | Entrepreneurs UGP va coordonner aussi l'application des |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sont plus élevés) • Conseiller les résidents avant les activités bruyantes • Sélectionner l'équipement de machinerie lourde pour s'assurer que les niveaux de bruit ne dépassent pas les normes de bruit guinéennes | | mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production de poussière | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Couvrir toutes les charges pendant le transport • Couvrir tous les stocks (de sable, etc.) pendant le stockage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suivi régulier de la qualité de l'air | Entrepreneurs UGP va coordonner aussi l'application des mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |
| Production de déchets | ✓ | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production de déchets de construction, y compris les déchets dangereux | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Désigner un site d'élimination approprié, à au moins 200 m des lignes de drainage et des résidences, de préférence dans une zone précédemment perturbée | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre et volume de types de déchets stockés | UGP et les entrepreneurs UGP va coordonner aussi l'application des mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |
| Santé et sécurité communautaires | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risque d'accidents de la circulation | ✓ | ✓ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mettre en place des mesures de sécurité routière, y compris une signalisation et un contrôle de la vitesse appropriés (bosses sur la route, etc.) lorsque cela est jugé nécessaire | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre d'agriculteurs formés à la santé et à la sécurité • Nombre de membres de la communauté formés à la sécurité routière | Entrepreneurs UGP va coordonner aussi l'application des mesures de gestion et suivi du cofinanciers (Fond d'Adaptation) |

Tableau 14. Principales mesures de gestion et de suivi du CGES

| Aspect / Impact | Phase | | Mesure de gestion / engagement | Indicateurs de suivi | Responsable de la mise en œuvre et du suivi |
|---|-----------|-----------|--|--|---|
| | Con s- | Oper - | | | |
| Généralités | | | | | |
| Impacts de l'eau | ✓ | | Consulter les Responsables du bassin du Mono avant de réaliser des travaux | Suivi régulier de la qualité de l'eau | UGP et partenaires de mise en œuvre y compris les service techniques étatiques y compris le ministère de l'environnement |
| Augmentation des conflits avec la faune | ✓ | | Visiter des sites agricoles sélectionnés avec des représentants locaux dans les deux pays avant les travaux afin d'identifier les espèces de flore menacées et les corridors écologiques à conserver (par exemple pour le passage des hippopotames, etc.) Former les communautés locales à l'importance et aux techniques de la protection de la faune et de la flore menacées (identification des espèces et espèces menacées présentant un intérêt écologique, utilisation de zones tampons, multicultures, etc.) | Nombre d'agriculteurs formés aux techniques d'évitement des dommages causés par les espèces sauvages (épouvantails) Nombre d'agriculteurs formés à la lutte antiparasitaire Recensement régulier de la biodiversité pour mesurer les changements dans l'abondance de la biodiversité végétale et animale | UGP et parties prenantes (autorités locales, OP) y compris le ministère de l'environnement |
| Renforcement des capacités locales | ✓ | | S'assurer que les contractants embauchent du personnel local dans la mesure du possible (par exemple, pour des postes non qualifiés) | Ratio du personnel local au personnel non local Nombre d'employés locaux formés | UGP et partenaires de mise en œuvre y compris les service techniques étatiques y compris le ministère de l'environnement |
| Impacts sur la biodiversité | ✓ | | Intégrer un programme de reboisement au projet, en consultation avec les acteurs locaux. Les espèces doivent inclure les espèces et espèces menacées ayant un habitat/valeur de nidification/recherche de nourriture | Zone de terres reboisées Changement de forêt / couvert forestier Recensement régulier de la biodiversité pour mesurer les changements | UGP et partenaires de mise en œuvre y compris les service techniques étatiques et autre parties prenantes (autorités locales) |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| | | | pour les animaux | dans l'abondance de la biodiversité végétale et animale | |
| • Moyens de subsistance des populations rurales touchées | ✓ | ✓ | • Entreprendre des enquêtes représentatives régulières pour surveiller l'amélioration ou les moyens d'existence | • Statut des moyens de subsistance des petits exploitants ruraux | UGP et partenaires de mise en œuvre (ONG locales, OP) |
| Préparation / défrichage | | | | | |
| • Perte d'arbres | ✓ | | • Démarquer clairement les chantiers avant les travaux ; s'assurer que la perturbation ne se produit que dans les limites marquées • Préserver les arbres dans la mesure du possible • Intégrer la plantation d'arbres, en donnant la priorité aux espèces et/ou arbres menacés ayant une valeur nutritive pour les personnes ou les animaux | • Changement de forêt / couvert forestier | Partenaires de mise en œuvre y compris le ministère de l'environnement |
| • Risque d'érosion du sol | ✓ | | • Maintenir une zone tampon de > 15 m de toutes les lignes de drainage (soit au moins 15 m de part et d'autre du drainage), en veillant à ce que la végétation soit retenue dans la zone tampon • Installer des clôtures limoneuses en aval du sol nu pour capturer les eaux de ruissellement, le cas échéant | • Suivi régulier de la qualité de l'eau | UGP et partenaires de mise en œuvre y compris les services techniques étatiques y compris le ministère de l'environnement |
| • Risque de déplacement physique / économique | ✓ | | • Consulter les parties prenantes concernant le régime foncier | • Nombre de griefs enregistrés • Nombre d'affaires ouvertes / formées relatives à un déplacement physique / économique | UGP et parties prenantes (autorités locales) |
| Excavation de matériaux à des fins de construction (barrages, etc.) | | | | | |
| • Perturbation des cours d'eau et des fosses d'emprunt | ✓ | | • Recueillir des matériaux d'agrégats sur des sites d'emprunt existants | • Suivi régulier de la qualité de l'eau | Partenaires de mise en œuvre y compris les services techniques étatiques y compris le ministère de l'environnement |

| Utilisation d'équipement à des fins de construction | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| ▲ Risque de contamination du sol (déversement de matières dangereuses) | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toutes les matières dangereuses seront stockées de manière appropriée (couverte, etc.) avec un confinement secondaire de capacité suffisante (> 110% du volume) Utiliser du matériel de prévention des déversements, tel que des faisceaux, des barrages adsorbants, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Nombre et volume de matières dangereuses stockées □ Nombre d'équipements de prévention des déversements en stock / sur site | Partenaires de mise en œuvre (entrepreneurs) y compris le ministère de l'environnement |
| ▲ Pollution sonore | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectuer le travail pendant les heures de clarté Conseiller les résidents avant les activités bruyantes | ▲ Suivi régulier du bruit | Partenaires de mise en œuvre (entrepreneurs) |
| ▲ Génération de poussière | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Couvrir toutes les charges pendant le transport Couvrir tous les stocks (de sable, etc.) pendant le stockage | ▲ Suivi régulier de la qualité de l'air | Partenaires de mise en œuvre (entrepreneurs) y compris le ministère de l'environnement |
| Construction de barrage | | | | | |
| ▲ Obstruction des voies navigables | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> S'assurer que le dimensionnement et l'emplacement des petits barrages/zones de rétention permettent le passage continu de la faune aquatique (par exemple poissons, hippopotames) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nombre de voies navigables obstruées lors des audits du site | Partenaires de mise en œuvre (entrepreneurs) y compris le ministère de l'environnement |
| La production de déchets | | | | | |
| ▲ Production de déchets de construction, y compris les déchets dangereux | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Désigner un site d'élimination approprié, à au moins 200 m des lignes de drainage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nombre et volume de types de déchets stockés | UGP et Partenaires de mise en œuvre (entrepreneurs) |
| ▲ Production de déchets organiques | ✓ | ✓ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promouvoir le compostage des déchets organiques | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nombre d'agriculteurs formés au compostage et à la gestion des déchets | UGP et Partenaires de mise en œuvre (entrepreneurs) |
| ▲ Production de déchets dangereux (par exemple, récipients contenant des herbicides / pesticides, etc.) | | ✓ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensibiliser les communautés locales sur les dangers des déchets dangereux et la nécessité de gérer les déchets Assurez-vous que tous les contenants de produits chimiques vides sont rincés trois fois et perforés avant leur élimination pour éviter leur réutilisation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nombre d'agriculteurs formés au compostage et à la gestion des déchets | UGP et Partenaires de mise en œuvre (entrepreneurs) |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (comme les contenants d'eau, etc.); • Désigner un site d'élimination approprié, à au moins 200 m des lignes de drainage | | |
| Utilisation d'intrants agricoles | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risque de pollution de l'eau | | ✓ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispenser une formation sur l'utilisation rationnelle des produits agrochimiques (dosage, etc.), l'utilisation du compost organique et du fumier, les techniques de rotation/association des cultures (intégration des légumineuses dans les systèmes de riz et de maïs) et d'autres techniques pour minimiser l'utilisation d'intrants agricoles • Promouvoir des méthodes de désherbage manuel si possible | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre d'agriculteurs formés à la préparation durable des terres • Modification de la couverture des forêt-galerie et des zones humides • Suivi régulier de la qualité de l'eau | UGP et Partenaires de mise en œuvre (entrepreneurs) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risques pour la santé et la sécurité de la communauté | | ✓ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispenser une formation aux méthodes d'application et aux équipements de protection individuelle appropriés (gants, masque, etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre d'agriculteurs formés à la santé et à la sécurité | UGP et Partenaires de mise en œuvre (entrepreneurs) |
| Activités agricoles générales | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perte de biodiversité via la mise en place de monocultures | | ✓ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promouvoir les cultures mixtes/interculturelles, y compris la plantation d'espèces/cultures de subsistance parallèlement à des espèces de valeur écologique | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changement subi par la forêt/couvert végétal • Nombre de types de cultures • Recensement régulier de la biodiversité pour mesurer les changements dans l'abondance de la biodiversité végétale et animale | UGP et Partenaires de mise en œuvre (entrepreneurs) |

Tableau 15. Budget des activités de suivi environnemental et social

| Activité avec une composante suivi | Indicateurs clés de suivi | Responsabilité de la surveillance | Mécanisme de suivi | Fréquence de suivi | Suivi des coûts (estimation en USD) |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| SUIVI DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT | | | | | |
| Etude de référence environnementale pour le projet | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Télédétection et collecte de données SIG, permettant de faire le suivi des éléments suivants : • Changement de forêt/couvert forestier • Modification de la couverture des forêt-galerie et des zones humides • Zone de terres reboisées • Statut étude référence des conditions environnementales au niveau du projet, y compris : • le suivi de la qualité de l'eau • le suivi du bruit • le suivi de la qualité de l'air • le recensement de la biodiversité | Responsable UGP | Télédétection et évaluation rapide sur le terrain | Une fois (étude de référence) | 70,000 |
| Notice d'impact spécifique au site pour la réhabilitation des routes et la | Statu étude de référence des conditions environnementales | Responsable UGP | Rapport de notification d'impact | Par intervention | 100,000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|--|--|--------|
| construction du marché, école et sante | (comme ci-dessus) | | | | |
| EIES spécifiques au site pour le développement agricole | Etude de référence des conditions environnementales (comme ci-dessus) | Responsable UGP | Rapport ESIA | Par intervention | 40,000 |
| Évaluation de la dégradation des sols, des sols et de l'eau (y compris les déchets et les produits agrochimiques) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> le suivi régulier de la qualité de l'eau le suivi régulier des effluents le nombre de voies navigables obstruées lors des audits du site le nombre d'agriculteurs formés à la préparation durable des terres | Responsable UGP | Enquêtes sur le terrain et analyses en laboratoire | Chaque six mois (saison sèche et humide) | 30,000 |
| Évaluation de la déforestation des forêts et des zones humides | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changement de forêt/couvert forestier Modification de la couverture des forêts galeries et des zones humides Zone de terres reboisées | Responsable UGP | Télédétection et enquêtes sur le terrain | Annuelle | 50,000 |
| Enquêtes et recensement de la biodiversité | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changements dans l'abondance de la biodiversité végétale et animale Nombre d'agriculteurs formés aux techniques d'évitement des dommages causés par les espèces sauvages (épouvantails) | Responsable UGP | Enquête de terrain | Chaque six mois (humide et saison sèche) | 45,000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre d'agriculteurs formés à la lutte antiparasitaire • Nombre de types de cultures | | | | |
| Santé et sécurité au travail | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre d'équipements de prévention en matière de santé et de sécurité en stock/en cours d'utilisation • Nombre de non-conformités en matière de santé et de sécurité • Nombre d'équipements de prévention des déversements en stock/sur site • Nombre d'agriculteurs formés à la santé et à la sécurité surtout sur les mesures barrières et le COVID-19 | Responsable UGP | Audit | Mensuelle | 40,000 |
| Gestion des déchets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre d'agriculteurs formés au compostage et à la gestion des déchets • Nombre et volume de matières dangereuses stockées • Nombre et volume de types de déchets stockés | Responsable UGP | Audit | Mensuelle | 35,000 |
| Suivi SOCIAL | | | | | |
| Etude de référence du projet | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statut des moyens de subsistance des petits exploitants ruraux | Responsable social et communautaire | Enquêtes socio-économiques | Une fois (étude de référence) | 30,000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|-------------------|--------|
| | | de UGP | rapides | | |
| Moyens de subsistance des populations rurales touchées | • Statut des moyens de subsistance des petits exploitants ruraux | Responsable social et communautaire de UGP | Enquêtes socio-économiques rapides | Annuelle | 40,000 |
| Egalité des sexes dans les contextes sociaux, la sensibilisation et des formations pour lutter contre la violence à l'égard des femmes et le taux de natalité élevé | ✓ Nombre de femmes et d'hommes bénéficiant de programmes de formation à la violence domestique. • Prévalence de violence physique et / ou sexuelle entre partenaires intimes au cours des 12 derniers mois; et la prévalence de la violence sexuelle par un non-partenaire | Responsable social et communautaire de UGP | Responsable social et communautaire de UGP | annuelle | 50,000 |
| Griefs (négatifs et positifs) | • Nombre de griefs enregistrés • Nombre d'affaires ouvertes/fermées relatives à un déplacement physique/économique | Responsable social et communautaire de UGP | Boîtes à suggestions, réunions régulières des parties prenantes | Mensuelle | 25,000 |
| Mise en œuvre du FPIC | • Plan de mise en œuvre | Responsable social et communautaire de UGP | Rapport de suivi et réunions régulières | semestrielle | 50,000 |
| Renforcement des capacités | • Ratio du personnel local au personnel non local • Nombre d'employés locaux formés | Responsable social et communautaire de UGP | Audit | Semestrielle ↓ | 70,000 |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|---|--------------|---------|
| Santé et sécurité communautaires | Nombre de membres de la communauté formés à la sécurité routière | Responsable social et communautaire de UGP | Réunions régulières des parties prenantes, étude des archives concernant la formation | Semestrielle | 30000 |
| Total | | | | | 705,000 |

6.4. Engagement des parties prenantes, sensibilisation de la communauté et gestion des attentes

164. L'expérience des précédents FIDA et d'autres projets d'investissement économique et social montre que l'engagement et la sensibilisation des parties prenantes sont d'une importance critique pour la réussite du projet. En l'absence de communication claire avec les parties prenantes concernées et de sensibilisation appropriée des communautés locales, les rumeurs, la désinformation et la spéculation se développent, et les accusations et les tensions se transforment facilement en conflit (violent) au sein et entre les communautés. Par conséquent, pour bon nombre des impacts environnementaux et sociaux potentiels, les plans de gestion recommandent l'élaboration d'un plan d'engagement des parties prenantes avec une stratégie de communication claire et l'organisation d'activités de sensibilisation communautaire sur une base régulière.

165. Un plan d'engagement des parties prenantes (SEP) doit inclure au moins les éléments suivants:

- a) Principes, objectifs et champ d'application
- b) Règlements et exigences (institutionnelles)
- c) Résumé des activités d'engagement des parties prenantes précédentes
- d) Cartographie et analyse des parties prenantes
- e) Stratégies d'engagement
- f) Messages clés et canaux de communication
- g) Mécanisme de réclamation (voir également la section 9.6 ci-dessous)
- h) Ressources et responsabilités
- i) Suivi et évaluation

166. Les activités de sensibilisation de la communauté (c'est-à-dire la sensibilisation et la formation) doivent être claires, opportunes et adaptées à la culture; cela signifie que les messages clés doivent être communiqués dans un format et dans une langue facile à comprendre, de préférence par quelqu'un qui parle la langue locale et connaît les coutumes et sensibilités locales, et à un moment qui convient et suffit à toutes les communautés clés groupes, en particulier les femmes et les jeunes. Pour garantir une entrée appropriée dans la communauté et atteindre les groupes cibles de la manière la plus efficace et la plus efficiente, il est conseillé d'impliquer également les organisations de la société civile qui sont déjà actives et auxquelles font confiance les communautés sélectionnées.

6.5. Gestion des griefs

167. Le projet établira un processus d'engagement communautaire et fournira un accès à l'information sur une base régulière. Afin de réduire les conflits, le projet utilisera le mécanisme de réclamation mis en place par le FIDA, qui comprend une procédure de réclamation pour recevoir et faciliter le règlement des préoccupations et des réclamations concernant le non-respect présumé des politiques environnementales et sociales du FA ou du FIDA ainsi que aspects des procédures d'évaluation sociale, environnementale et climatique dans le contexte des projets appuyés par le FIDA. La procédure permet aux plaignants touchés de voir leurs préoccupations résolues de manière équitable et rapide grâce à un processus indépendant. Bien que le FIDA traite normalement les risques potentiels principalement grâce à son processus amélioré d'AQ / AQ et au moyen d'un appui à l'exécution des projets, il reste déterminé à: i) travailler de manière proactive avec les parties concernées pour résoudre les plaintes; (ii) veiller à ce que la procédure de plainte soit réactive et fonctionne efficacement; et (iii) tenir des registres de toutes les plaintes et de leurs résolutions. De plus, le Cadre stratégique du FIDA appelle à faire en sorte que les projets et programmes favorisent l'utilisation durable des ressources naturelles, renforcent la résilience au changement climatique et reposent sur l'appropriation par les femmes et les hommes ruraux eux-mêmes afin d'atteindre la durabilité

168. Les projets et programmes appuyés par le FIDA, y compris des fonds supplémentaires comme ce Fonds d'adaptation, sont conçus de manière participative, en tenant compte des

préoccupations de toutes les parties prenantes. Le FIDA exige que les projets soient exécutés conformément à ses politiques, normes et garanties. Il appartiendra à l'UGP du projet, sous le contrôle du FIDA, de veiller à ce que toutes les parties prenantes concernées soient correctement informées du mécanisme de réclamation. Ce mécanisme sera mis à disposition au Gouvernorat de la région et aux administrateurs des provinces (secteurs). Des exemplaires du manuel du mécanisme de règlement des griefs seront mis à disposition au niveau des villages. Il sera également affiché sur le site Web du projet et sur le site Web de l'entité d'exécution (FIDA). Les procédures de dépôt de la plainte sont disponibles sur le site du FIDA.

169. L'objectif de la procédure de réclamation du FIDA est de veiller à ce que des mécanismes appropriés soient en place pour permettre aux individus et aux communautés de contacter directement le FIDA et de déposer une plainte s'ils pensent être ou pourraient être affectés par un projet / programme financé par le FIDA, se conformer aux politiques sociales et environnementales du FIDA et aux aspects obligatoires du SECAP. Les plaintes doivent concerner uniquement des questions environnementales, sociales et climatiques et ne doivent pas être des accusations d'activités frauduleuses ou de corruption liées à la mise en œuvre du projet – elles sont traitées par le Bureau de l'audit et du contrôle du FIDA.

Critères d'éligibilité selon le mécanisme de réclamation du FIDA

170. Pour déposer une plainte pour non respect présumé des politiques sociales et environnementales du FIDA et des aspects obligatoires de son SECAP, le FIDA examinera uniquement les plaintes répondant aux critères suivants:

- Les plaignants affirment que le FIDA n'a pas appliqué ses politiques sociales et environnementales et / ou les dispositions obligatoires énoncées dans le projet SECAP et Sauvegardes du Fonds pour l'adaptation.
- Les plaignants affirment qu'ils ont été ou seront affectés par la non-application par le FIDA de ces politiques.
- Les plaintes doivent être déposées par au moins deux personnes, toutes deux ressortissantes du pays concerné et / ou vivant dans la zone du projet. Les réclamations de sites étrangers ou les réclamations anonymes ne seront pas prises en compte.
- Les plaintes doivent concerner des projets / programmes en cours de conception ou de mise en œuvre. Les plaintes concernant des projets clôturés, ou ceux qui sont décaissés à plus de 95%, ne seront pas prises en considération.

3. Le processus selon le mécanisme de réclamation du FIDA:

171. Les plaignants doivent d'abord porter l'affaire à l'attention du gouvernement ou de l'organisation non gouvernementale responsable de la planification ou de l'exécution du projet ou du programme (agence d'exécution du ministère de l'Agriculture et ministère de l'Économie et des Finances et Agence de protection de l'environnement qui ont la responsabilité pour superviser les travaux sur le terrain. Si l'agence d'exécution ne répond pas de manière adéquate, la question peut être portée à l'attention du FIDA. La question peut être portée directement devant le FIDA si les plaignants estiment qu'ils pourraient faire l'objet de représailles s'ils directement à l'agence chef de file.

172. La Division régionale du FIDA examinera la plainte et, si nécessaire, prendra contact avec le Ministère de l'agriculture et le Ministère de l'économie et des finances, l'Agence de protection de l'environnement relevant du Ministère de l'environnement pour décider si les plaintes sont justifiées. Si les plaignants demandent que leur identité soit protégée, le FIDA ne divulguera pas ces informations au Ministère de l'agriculture ou à quiconque au sein du gouvernement. Si la plainte n'est pas justifiée, la division régionale en informera les plaignants par écrit. Si la Division régionale estime que la plainte est

justifiée et qu'il existe des preuves d'un préjudice réel ou probable du fait du non-respect par le FIDA de ses politiques et procédures, le FIDA prendra des mesures. Cela peut consister à apporter des modifications au projet / programme, ou à exiger que le gouvernement respecte ses obligations en vertu de l'Accord de financement. La réponse du FIDA se concentrera sur la mise en conformité du projet / programme et aucun dédommagement financier ne sera disponible ou payé en réponse à de telles plaintes. Les plaignants seront informés de l'issue de la question par la division régionale.

173. Dans tous les cas, si les plaignants ne sont pas d'accord avec la réponse du FIDA, ils peuvent adresser une demande à SECAPcomplaints@ifad.org et demander qu'un examen impartial soit effectué par le Bureau du Vice-Président. Le bureau du vice-président décidera des mesures à prendre pour examiner ces plaintes, y compris, si nécessaire, engager des experts externes pour examiner la question. Les plaignants seront informés des résultats de l'examen. IFAD inclura dans son rapport annuel une liste des plaintes reçues et un résumé des mesures prises pour y remédier.

Comment déposer une plainte:

174. Une plainte relative au non-respect des politiques sociales et environnementales du FIDA et aux aspects obligatoires de son SECAP peut être soumise de l'une des manières suivantes:

- Téléchargez le formulaire de plainte (Word) sur le site Web du FIDA: <https://www.ifad.org/en/accountability-and-complaints-procedures>

- Envoyez un e-mail à SECAPcomplaints@ifad.org

1. En outre, le PRAPAM utilisera autant que possible tous les mécanismes de recours disponibles, y compris: les associations (y compris les associations / organisations d'agriculteurs), le conseil traditionnel (chefs suprêmes et les anciens), l'engagement de la place du village (composé de représentants d'hommes, de femmes et groupes), l'assemblée générale du village, le projet NPMU, etc.

-Analyse des alternatives

175. Les alternatives suivantes seront envisagées avant le début de toute activité: —

- Site: l'emplacement d'une agro-entreprise proposée sera évalué pour s'assurer qu'elle n'est pas située sur un sentier pédestre ou dans une zone sujette aux inondations et qu'elle maintient la distance nécessaire par rapport aux autoroutes
- Tracé: l'entreprise ne sera pas située près des lignes électriques, des stations de débit et / ou des oléoducs et gazoducs ou de l'emprise
- Produit: seuls les types de cultures et les variétés qui sont tolérantes à la sécheresse, résistantes aux ravageurs et à haut rendement seront sélectionnés

Intrants (par exemple, source d'énergie, produits agrochimiques), échelle (par exemple, petits producteurs, grandes exploitations commerciales); et la conception (par exemple, hauteur du bâtiment, écrans, couleur) de chaque entreprise sera analysée avant toute activité.

Tableau 16. Cadre de gestion environnementale et sociale (CGES) pour les étapes de la chaîne de valeur agricole

| Partie dans la chaîne de valeur | Problème clé affectant l'environnement | Impact potentiel (négatif et positif) | | | Mesures d'atténuation standard | Suivi et indicateurs |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| | | Environnement | Social et institutionnel | Économique | - | - |
| <i>Production</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Préparation des terres – défrichage, culture et autres problèmes • Utilisation d'engins de terrassement, p.ex. de tracteurs pour le déblaiement • Utilisation d'agrochimiques • Utilisation de pesticides | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Élimination des forêts et des zones humides • Dégradation des terres et des sols • Pollution de l'eau et du sol • Inondation • Érosion • Incendie de brousse et de pipeline • Perte de biodiversité | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augmentation de l'emploi des jeunes avec une diminution possible de l'agitation des jeunes • Augmentation de l'interaction et de la coopération des jeunes et de leur capacité à résoudre les problèmes et à résoudre les conflits • Augmentation du | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augmentation des ventes et des revenus des ménages • Augmentation de l'emploi des jeunes et du bien-être social • Amélioration de la nutrition et de la sécurité alimentaire • Capacité accrue des jeunes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autant que possible, décourager l'ouverture de forêts vierges et de zones humides • Former les agriculteurs aux pratiques de gestion durable des terres pour réduire les impacts environnementaux • Offrir une formation et des intrants agricoles aux agriculteurs à temps pour leur | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nombre d'agriculteurs ayant reçu une formation sur la préparation durable des terres • Changements dans les forêts et les zones humides • Résultats d'analyses périodiques du sol • Manuel de santé, de sécurité et d'environnement • Nombre d'entreprises de la chaîne de valeur autour de la |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--|---|---|---|--|
| | - - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *——Gestion des déchets *——Émission de GES - - | <p>sentiment de fierté et de responsabilité chez les jeunes participants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *——Conflit intercommunautaire et intracommunautaire sur la propriété foncière *——Agitation possible de la part des jeunes qui ne sont pas actuellement inclus dans le programme *——Exclusion sociale, en particulier le manque d'accès à la terre des femmes et des jeunes | <p>à gérer leurs entreprises de manière productive et rentable; augmentant ainsi le développement du PIB et de la main-d'œuvre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *——Augmentation de la substitution des importations *——Mais l'augmentation des coûts environnementaux et sociaux associés | <p>permettre d'ajuster et d'adapter leurs méthodes et leur calendrier de plantation et de récolte</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *——Adopter et appliquer des règles de santé, de sécurité et d'environnement sur les sites de production pour garantir des processus de production propres, durables et respectueux de l'environnement ainsi que des processus de production intelligents face au climat *——Encourager l'exploration complète de la chaîne de | <p>gestion et de la valorisation des déchets, de la gestion des pesticides et des produits agrochimiques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *——Plan d'engagement des parties prenantes *——Réunions du comité de résolution des conflits *——Listes des projets approuvés et de leurs bénéficiaires *——Accord communautaire sur l'accès à la terre pour les femmes et les jeunes |
|--|--------|--|---|---|---|--|

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| | | | | | <p>valeur, par exemple convertir la volaille et autres déchets d'élevage en fumier de ferme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Développer un plan d'engagement des parties prenantes (SEP) clair et simple, incl. mécanisme de réclamation, pour gérer les attentes • Impliquer activement les femmes et les jeunes dans toutes les composantes et niveaux de prise de décision du projet | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| <i>En traitement</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilisation de machines de traitement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> La production de déchets - Pollution de l'air, de l'eau et du sol - Émissions de GES des machines | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditions de travail dangereuses et insalubres - Utilisation d'enfants travailleurs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Augmentation des ventes et des revenus des ménages - Augmentation de l'emploi des jeunes et du bien-être social - Amélioration de la capacité de traitement, des ajouts de valeur et du développement de la chaîne de valeur - Amélioration de la nutrition et de la sécurité alimentaire | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourager l'utilisation de sources d'énergie renouvelables et à faible émission de carbone - Adopter des règles d'hygiène, de sécurité et d'environnement sur les sites de transformation - Former les | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nombre d'opérateurs adoptant des technologies renouvelables à faible émission de carbone - Nombre d'entreprises créées axées sur la conversion et la valorisation des déchets - Nombre d'entrepreneurs adoptant des opérations de transformation durables - Gestion des connaissances / plans de communication, rapports de réunion des parties prenantes, dépliants / dépliants de projets de communication |
|----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacité accrue des jeunes à gérer leurs entreprises de manière productive et rentable, augmentant ainsi le développement du PIB et de la main-d'œuvre Augmentation de la substitution des importations Mais l'augmentation des coûts environnementaux et sociaux associés | <p>agriculteurs aux pratiques agro-industrielles durables pour réduire les impacts environnementaux</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensifier la gestion des connaissances et la diffusion des informations pour mettre en valeur la réalisation du projet - - - | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|

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|--------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | - | | |
| <i>Commercialisation</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •—Construction d'une infrastructure de marché | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •—Poussière, fumée, bruit, mouvement du sol / vibrations •—La déforestation •—Pollution de l'eau •—Inondations et érosion de mal •—Ponceaux construits, routes, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •—Meilleur accès au marché •—Meilleur accès aux sites de production et de transformation par les agences de contrôle •—Meilleur accès aux communautés rurales •—Conflit foncier et demande d'indemnisation là où l'infrastructure doit être construite | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •—Meilleure pénétration du marché •—Accès aux informations sur le marché et aux services de liaison et de soutien avec les marchés •—Chaîne de valeur marchande renforcée, avec des entreprises plus rentables •—Stockage amélioré et réduction des déchets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •—Utilisation de la construction à équipement modeste •—Élaborer / adopter et appliquer des règles de santé, de sécurité et d'environnement sur les chantiers de construction •—Consentement légal et volontaire | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •—Observation des engins de chantier pour la poussière, le bruit, la fumée, les vibrations, etc. •—Rapport d'inspection des travaux sur la qualité environnementale des infrastructures de marché •—Plans de santé, de sécurité et d'environnement •—Copie du consentement de la communauté / des individus sur le site foncier de l'infrastructure du marché |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| | | | | | de la communauté / ou des individus sur le site foncier pour l'infrastructure du marché | |
| Transport (et approvisionnement) 11 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilisation d'engins de transport motorisés et lourds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Émissions de GES liées au transport | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afflux de migrants ruraux vers les sites agro-industriels et les zones de transformation Augmentation du nombre de prestataires de services, qui stimulent l'économie | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriation accrue du système de transport motorisé et autre Augmentation du nombre de prestataires de services Augmentation du PIB Mais l'augmentation des | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organiser les entrepreneurs du transport en association pour une gestion facile Élaborer un code de conduite et une réglementation en matière de santé, de sécurité et | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code de conduite pour les transporteurs Procès-verbaux des réunions de l'association des transporteurs |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | coûts environnem entaux et sociaux associés | d'environn ement pour les transporte urs | |
| Services financiers | Adoptez une assurance agricole - Produits de prêt verts | Production non durable et perte d'actifs et de production | Déstockage et migration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Augme ntation des produits financiers Mettre en place le secteur de l'assurance agricole | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acco mpagner les acteurs privés et publies pour développe r un secteur de l'assuranc e mature | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partenariat public et privé |

6.6- Analyse des produits de remplacement

176- Le tableau ci-dessous fournit une analyse plus détaillée des alternatives pour les différents types de produits:

Tableau 17. Pratiques agricoles climato-intelligentes

| MARCHANDISE | PRATIQUES CULTURELLES PRÉDOMINANTES | PRATIQUES AGRICOLES CLIMATIQUES INTELLIGENTES |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Manioc et équivalent | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilisation de tiges usées Mauvaise application des amendements de sol Utilisation de variétés à faible rendement Épandage d'engrais Opérations de travail du sol Utilisation de produits chimiques inorganiques de protection des cultures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourager les programmes de petits planteurs Encourager l'analyse des échantillons de sol Encourager l'adoption de variétés améliorées Encouragez l'application de l'anneau à une profondeur de 6 cm à 10 cm Encouragez un labour minimum ou nul Encourager l'utilisation de solutions de protection des cultures biologiques comme l'huile de neem Encourager les activités de séquestration du carbone |
| Riz | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recyclage du paddy Mauvaise application des amendements du sol Utilisation de variétés à faible rendement Épandage d'engrais Opérations de travail du sol Utilisation de produits chimiques inorganiques de protection des cultures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourager la transplantation de paddy Encourager l'analyse des échantillons de sol Encourager l'adoption de variétés améliorées Encouragez l'application profonde d'urée à une profondeur de 6 cm à 10 cm Encouragez un labour minimum ou nul Encourager l'utilisation de solutions de protection des cultures biologiques comme l'huile de Neem Encourager les activités de séquestration du carbone |
| Bétail | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |

| MARCHANDISE | PRATIQUES CULTURELLES PRÉDOMINANTES | PRATIQUES AGRICOLES CLIMATIQUES INTELLIGENTES |
|-------------------|--|--|
| Cultures d'arbres | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recyclage des plants Mauvaise application des amendements du sol Utilisation de variétés à faible rendement Épandage d'engrais Opérations de travail du sol Utilisation de produits chimiques inorganiques de protection des cultures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopter des régimes de sous-traitance Encourager l'analyse des échantillons de sol Encourager l'adoption de variétés améliorées Encouragez un labour minimum ou nul Encourager l'utilisation de solutions de protection des cultures biologiques comme l'huile de Neem Encourager les activités de séquestration du carbone |

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7. Examen environnemental et social des sous-projets

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7.1. Introduction : dépistage et examen

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177. Cet examen est destiné à vérifier les problèmes potentiels de sauvegarde environnementale et sociale en évaluant les impacts potentiels et, par le biais d'un nouveau PGES spécifique au projet, en identifiant les mesures d'atténuation de conception appropriées. Le résultat du processus de sélection est un examen de la proposition finale de sous-projet qui comprendra :

- Conformité avec le PGES et le CGES décrits ci-dessus ainsi qu'avec les déclarations d'orientation SECAP du FIDA;
- Potentiel pour le projet d'avoir des impacts environnementaux négatifs;
- Potentiel pour le projet d'avoir des impacts climatiques défavorables;
- Potentiel pour le projet d'avoir des impacts sociaux négatifs;
- Adéquation et faisabilité des mesures d'atténuation de sauvegarde et des plans de suivi proposés, y compris tout plan ou cadre de processus des communautés locales pour les restrictions d'inclusion.

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178. En cas de sous-projets ayant des impacts environnementaux et sociaux moyens (et donc gérables), un examen environnemental et / ou social devrait être entrepris, sur la base du FIDA SECAP et du PGES et du CGES décrits aux chapitres 6 et 7. Cette un examen examinera les impacts environnementaux et sociaux négatifs et positifs potentiels du sous-projet et définira les mesures nécessaires pour prévenir, minimiser ou atténuer les impacts négatifs et améliorer les performances environnementales et sociales. Dans la plupart des cas, il s'agira d'un simple examen par référence aux rapports et études existants (si disponibles), et par des discussions avec les communautés locales et d'autres parties prenantes, si nécessaire.

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~~179. Les propositions de sous-projets ayant des impacts environnementaux et sociaux moyens (gérables) devraient inclure les éléments de base suivants dans la candidature et contenir dans le PGES spécifique au projet: —~~

- ~~• Un résumé et une description des effets négatifs possibles que des activités spécifiques de sous-projet peuvent survenir;~~
- ~~• Une description de toutes les mesures prévues pour éviter ou atténuer les impacts négatifs, et comment et quand elles seront mises en œuvre;~~
- ~~• Un système de suivi des effets environnementaux et sociaux du projet;~~
- ~~• Une description de qui sera responsable de la mise en œuvre et du suivi des mesures d'atténuation; et~~
- ~~• Une estimation des coûts des mesures d'atténuation, qui devrait être incluse dans la proposition de sous-projet.~~

~~180. La portée de tout examen environnemental et / ou social et des mesures d'atténuation associées sera déterminée par le personnel compétent (environnement / changement climatique) en consultation avec des experts techniques si nécessaire, via le processus de sélection et d'approbation des sous-projets.~~

~~181. Les propositions de sous-projets avec seulement des impacts négatifs mineurs ou sans impact négatif n'ont pas besoin d'un examen séparé (ou PGES). Les sections suivantes décrivent le contenu des formulaires de sélection.~~

~~7.2. Dépistage de l'éligibilité~~

~~182. Le rapport de conception de projet (PDR) de chaque projet fournit une description détaillée des critères d'éligibilité. Pour plus d'informations sur les critères d'éligibilité et le processus de sélection, voir les paragraphes pertinents dans la section « Composantes et résultats » du chapitre « Description du projet » du PDR de chaque investissement de base. L'annexe 1 fournit le format proposé pour la lettre d'intérêt / le formulaire de demande, qui doit être rempli par chaque bénéficiaire prévu (p. Ex. Incubateur ou demandeur) et sera utilisé comme principal outil pour vérifier l'éligibilité par le prestataire de services. —~~

~~183. Le reste de ce chapitre se concentrera sur l'examen de l'impact environnemental, climatique et social des sous-projets probables d'agro-entreprises et d'infrastructures de marché.~~

~~7.3. Dépistage des impacts environnementaux et sociaux~~

~~184. Sur la base des directives SECAP pertinentes ainsi que de l'expérience technique, deux formulaires distincts de sélection environnementale et sociale ont été élaborés: pour les sous-projets de l'agro-entreprise et des infrastructures connexes (de marché). Les formulaires de sélection sont présentés à l'annexe 2. Pour être clair: les formulaires de sélection présentés à l'annexe 2 doivent être remplis par le responsable environnement / climat, assisté si nécessaire par des spécialistes techniques externes. Les bénéficiaires prévus (c'est-à-dire les incubateurs et les apprentis) sont uniquement tenus de remplir le formulaire d'intention / de candidature (voir annexe 1).~~

~~7.4. Dépistage des impacts climatiques~~

~~Un formulaire distinct de dépistage climatique est également présenté à l'annexe 2.~~

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- **7.5. Évaluation de l'importance de l'impact**
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- ~~185. Afin de déterminer l'importance des impacts, la probabilité qu'un impact se produise est comparée à la conséquence ou à l'ampleur de l'impact s'il devait se produire. La probabilité est définie comme la fréquence d'un impact.~~
-

Tableau 18. Définitions de la conséquence

| Conséquence | Définition |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Aucun impact / aucun changement | <input type="checkbox"/> Aucun impact sur les environnements biophysiques et sociaux / les moyens de subsistance / la santé / le genre <input type="checkbox"/> Aucune préoccupation du public <input type="checkbox"/> Aucun problème juridique |
| Négligeable | <input type="checkbox"/> Impact faible / mineur sur l'environnement / les moyens de subsistance / la santé / le genre <input type="checkbox"/> Impacts sociaux mineurs <input type="checkbox"/> Aucun problème juridique |
| Intermédiaire | <input type="checkbox"/> certain niveau d'impact sur l'environnement / les moyens de subsistance / la santé / le genre <input type="checkbox"/> Problèmes sociaux apparents <input type="checkbox"/> Peut avoir des implications juridiques |
| Sévère | <input type="checkbox"/> Impacts de haut niveau sur l'environnement / les moyens de subsistance / la santé / le genre <input type="checkbox"/> Préoccupations ou perceptions importantes du public <input type="checkbox"/> Non-conformité légale |
| Inconnue | <input type="checkbox"/> ampleur de l'impact ne peut être déterminée à ce stade <input type="checkbox"/> Appliquer le principe de précaution |

Le tableau ci-dessous peut aider à faire une évaluation visuelle rapide de l'importance des impacts particuliers, ainsi que de l'intervention dans son ensemble.

Tableau 19. Évaluation de l'impact

| Conséquence | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Probabilité | Aucun impact / aucun changement | Négligeable | Intermédiaire / modéré | Sévère |
| Improbable | | | | |
| Possible / moins d'une fois par an | | | | |
| Occasionnel / au moins une fois par an | | | | |
| Fréquent / au moins une fois par mois | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Continu, inévitabile, quotidien- irréversible- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|

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Légende:

~~Faible importance-~~
~~Importance moyenne-~~
~~Importance élevée-~~

186. Quelle que soit leur importance, dans tous les cas où un impact négatif peut survenir, des mesures d'atténuation doivent être proposées. Dans la plupart des cas, il est possible d'incorporer des mesures d'atténuation dans la conception, de sorte que les conceptions devront peut-être être changées / modifiées pour permettre cela. Les projets qui n'ont que des impacts de faible importance n'auront probablement pas besoin d'un nouveau PGES; dans ce cas, le PGES standard et le CGES dans ce rapport suffiront. Dans le cas d'un projet avec des impacts d'importance moyenne, l'élaboration de plans appropriés, en plus du PGES standard et du CGES peut suffire pour gérer la gravité des impacts. Dans le cas de projets ayant des impacts de grande importance, une EIES distincte est presque toujours nécessaire.

8. ~~Suivi des impacts environnementaux, climatiques et sociaux~~

8.1. ~~Introduction~~

187. ~~Le suivi est un processus à long terme, qui doit commencer dès le début et se poursuivre tout au long de la vie du projet. Son objectif est d'établir des repères afin que la nature et l'ampleur des impacts environnementaux et sociaux anticipés puissent être évaluées en permanence. Le suivi implique un examen continu ou périodique des activités de sensibilisation de la communauté et des bénéficiaires et de construction / maintenance des infrastructures pour déterminer l'efficacité des mesures d'atténuation recommandées. Par conséquent, les tendances de la gestion sociale ainsi que la dégradation ou l'amélioration de l'environnement peuvent être établies, et des impacts auparavant imprévus peuvent être identifiés ou anticipés et évités. L'objectif général du suivi environnemental et social est de s'assurer que les mesures d'atténuation recommandées sont incorporées et que les activités menées pendant la sensibilisation (c'est-à-dire la formation et la sensibilisation) et la construction / l'entretien des infrastructures sont acceptables sur les plans environnemental et social, et donc durables.~~

8.2. ~~Indicateurs de performance clés~~

188. ~~Lors de l'identification des indicateurs de performance, il est important de sélectionner des indicateurs simples à suivre et qui ne nécessiteront pas l'utilisation d'équipements hautement techniques ou ne nécessiteront pas de formation spécialisée. Des objectifs de performance doivent être établis avant que les indicateurs de performance ne soient identifiés. Pour ce projet, six objectifs de performance globale (axés principalement sur les principaux bénéficiaires) ont été proposés;~~

- ~~* Amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire (prise en compte de la durée de la saison de la faim, du nombre de repas, de la diversité et de la qualité des aliments);~~
- ~~* Augmentation des actifs (détenus par les bénéficiaires);~~
- ~~* Création d'emplois (par la création, la croissance et le renforcement de l'agro-entreprise);~~
- ~~* Amélioration de la stabilité des revenus (pour une sécurité alimentaire renforcée et des moyens de subsistance durables);~~
- ~~* Amélioration du volume de production et de la commercialisation (par les agro-entrepreneurs bénéficiaires);~~
- ~~* Renforcement du soutien et des capacités des institutions rurales (promotion des agro-entreprises basées sur les jeunes)~~
- ~~* Produits d'assurance et nombre d'agriculteurs assurés~~

~~Voir la section 2.4 pour plus de détails, y compris les objectifs de performance convenus pour chaque indicateur.~~

189. ~~Compte tenu de l'accent mis sur l'autonomisation des jeunes et des femmes dans les zones sujettes aux conflits, nous suggérons d'inclure un indicateur de performance supplémentaire axé sur l'inclusion sociale: une participation accrue des femmes et des jeunes à la prise de décision communautaire.~~

190. Divers impacts et aspects du projet sont liés à ces objectifs de performance globale. Lorsque les activités et les indicateurs sont établis, la première activité consiste à collecter des données de base qui serviront de référence et par rapport auxquelles les changements dans les indicateurs identifiés peuvent être mesurés. Les types de paramètres qui peuvent être surveillés peuvent inclure des mesures d'atténuation ou des caractéristiques de conception, ou des impacts réels. Dans certains cas, tels que les ouvrages de drainage et les interventions de conservation des sols, le suivi est assez simple et peut être effectué dans le cadre d'un entretien de routine ou périodique. Cependant, d'autres paramètres, notamment ceux liés aux enjeux sociaux, écologiques et de changement climatique, ne peuvent être évalués efficacement que sur une période de 2 à 5 ans.

191. Le plan de suivi du tableau 10.3 ci-dessous énumère les indicateurs qui devraient être suivis au cours de ce projet. Il décrit les paramètres qui peuvent être surveillés et suggère comment le suivi doit être effectué, à quelle fréquence et qui devrait être responsable du suivi et de l'action.

Plan de surveillance environnementale, climatique et sociale

Étude de base

-

8.3. Coûts de la surveillance environnementale et sociale

-

-

Tableau 20. Coûts de surveillance (estimation)

| Paramètre de surveillance | Total | Année ½ | Année 2-5 | EIES spécifiques au site pour les routes par district * | 62786 | 30000 | 39344 |
|--|--------|---------|-----------|---|--------|-------|---------|
| EIES spécifiques au site pour les barrages en terre par district | 32786 | 16393 | 16393 | | | | |
| Étude de référence environnementale | 25 000 | 25 000 | - | Surveillance de l'environnement ** | 160000 | 60000 | 100 000 |
| Enquête sur l'accès aux informations climatiques et étude sur les émissions de GES | 47214 | 23607 | 23607 | | | | |
| Étude de base sur les moyens | 49951 | 49951 | 0 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| de subsistance / sociaux | | | | | | | |
| Suivi des moyens d'existence | 78689 | 13115 | 65574 | Autre veille sociale *** y compris sur le COVID-19 et le VIH/SIDA | 65574 | 10929 | 54645 |
| Coûts totaux de surveillance | 522000 | 228995 | 299563 | | | | |

9. Renforcement des capacités et formation pour la gestion environnementale et sociale

9.1. Renforcer les capacités et améliorer la résilience

192. Une mise en œuvre réussie du projet nécessite le renforcement des capacités institutionnelles, en particulier dans le domaine des assurances, des coopératives et des autres organisations agricoles pertinentes. En outre, il existe un fort besoin de sessions de formation in situ spécifiques au contexte pour les agriculteurs, d'autres bénéficiaires, par exemple sur l'agriculture intelligente face au climat et l'adaptation au changement climatique, afin d'améliorer leur résilience afin de faire face plus efficacement aux événements météorologiques liés au climat tels que comme les inondations, la sécheresse et les vagues de chaleur.

9.2. Capacité existante

193. Les consultations avec les parties prenantes ont révélé que l'un des principaux défis était l'expertise technique limitée, l'expérience pratique et le manque de responsabilités claires des fonctionnaires chargés de l'environnement. En conséquence, leur capacité à mettre en œuvre ou à suivre pratiquement la gestion environnementale, sociale et climatique était limitée. Pour garantir que les garanties environnementales, sociales et climatiques sont respectées et pleinement intégrées dans le projet, une formation pratique est nécessaire sur un large éventail de sujets et à différents niveaux.

9.3. Sujets de formation

194. Les thèmes de formation proposés comprennent, à tout le moins:

- Sensibilisation communautaire;
- Les exigences du SECAP et de l'ERNM du FIDA ainsi que les politiques sur le climat, les terres et la divulgation;

195. Processus, procédures et arrangements institutionnels du CGES pour développer et mettre en œuvre les plans de gestion requis;

- Collecte de données et utilisation d'outils d'analyse de données;
- Dépistage et notation tels que prescrits dans le CGES;
- Évaluation et exigences des impacts environnementaux, sociaux et climatiques;
- Préparation, mise en œuvre et suivi des PGES et des EIES;
- Reporting et suivi de la mise en œuvre des PGES;
- Formation spécifique aux produits sur l'agriculture intelligente face au climat, les meilleures pratiques environnementales et sociales, telles que l'utilisation efficace d'engrais organiques et chimiques, la lutte contre les ravageurs et les maladies, les pratiques agronomiques économes en eau, la gestion de la fertilité des sols, les méthodes agricoles à faible impact ainsi que la main-d'œuvre et techniques de sauvegarde;
- Mécanismes de résolution des conflits et de gestion des griefs;
- Audit environnemental (EMS 14001) et social, et rédaction de rapports

9.4. Public cible

196. Les groupes cibles pour la formation devraient inclure au moins:

- Comités de pilotage et techniques du projet;

- ~~Agents régionaux et nationaux chargés de l'environnement et du climat~~
- ~~Personnel de projet du FIDA~~
- ~~Les fournisseurs de services~~
- ~~Bénéficiaires (c.-à-d. Incubateurs et apprentis)~~
- ~~Compagnies d'assurance agricole~~

9.5. Approche de formation

~~197. Les thèmes de formation susmentionnés seront dispensés en fonction des besoins de chaque groupe cible de formation. Volonté en premier lieu la formation fournie au personnel du projet ainsi que le Comité directeur et techniques. Les spécialistes régionaux de l'environnement / du climat seront ensuite formés pour dispenser une formation de formateurs (ToT) aux spécialistes de l'environnement / du climat de l'État et à d'autres parties prenantes au niveau du gouvernement local et de la communauté. Cette ToT se concentrera en particulier sur le processus du CGES, les exigences de sélection et les approbations, y compris la préparation des plans de gestion des impacts et leur mise en œuvre. Le personnel du projet dans le pays sera formé pour soutenir les prestataires de services privés dans la mise en œuvre sur le terrain de l'agriculture intelligente face au climat, l'amélioration de la résilience, la mise en œuvre de mesures d'atténuation et de gestion, avec une attention particulière à la gestion de l'eau et à l'application agrochimique, à la manipulation, au stockage et à l'élimination. Des consultants indépendants seront engagés pour dispenser des formations techniques spécifiques. Dans la plupart des formations, d'autres personnes ressources du FIDA, du monde universitaire, de la société civile et d'autres agences de développement seront invitées à participer.~~

9.6. Coûts du renforcement des capacités (estimation) au regard de la faiblesse des capacités nationales

Tableau 21. Budget du renforcement des capacités

| - - Activité | An | | | | | | | Budget (USD) | Remarques |
|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------|-----------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | |
| 1. Sensibilisation des parties prenantes et de la communauté | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -50,000 | - |
| 2. Sensibilisation communautaire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -30,000 | - |
| 3. Formation à la FdF pour les spécialistes régionaux et nationaux de l'environnement / du climat, le personnel de projet et d'autres parties prenantes concernées; a. Exigences des politiques SECAP et ERNM du FIDA, sur le climat, les terres et la divulgation; b. Processus, procédures et arrangements institutionnels du CGES pour développer et mettre en œuvre les plans de gestion requis; c. Dépistage et notation tels que prescrits dans le CGES; d. Évaluation et atténuation des impacts environnementaux, sociaux et climatiques; e. Préparation, mise en œuvre, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -20,000 | - |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------|---|
| suivi et reporting des PGES et EIES: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Analyse des sols et analyse des sols pour les chaînes de valeur | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -15,000 | - |
| 5. Collecte de données et utilisation d'outils d'analyse de données | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -15,000 | - |
| 6. Formations spécifiques aux produits sur l'agriculture intelligente face au climat, les meilleures pratiques environnementales et sociales, y compris l'utilisation efficace des engrais organiques et chimiques, la gestion des ravageurs et des maladies, les pratiques agronomiques économiques en eau, la gestion de la fertilité des sols, les méthodes agricoles à faible impact et les techniques permettant d'économiser la main- d'œuvre. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -20,000 | - |
| 7. Résolution de conflits et gestion des griefs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -10,000 | - |
| 8. Audit environnemental (EMS 14001) et social et rédaction de rapports | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -20,000 | - |
| somme finale | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -180,000 | - |

ANNEXES

Annexe 1 – Formulaire de vérification de l'admissibilité

Lettre d'intérêt (formulaire de vérification d'admissibilité)

Veuillez remplir tous les espaces requis dans ce formulaire

1. Nom: Prénom _____ Autres noms: _____
_____ Nom de jeune fille (pour les mariés femmes): _____

2. Sexe: (a) Homme ☐ (b) Femme ☐

3. Date de naissance: _____

4. Plus haut niveau d'éducation: (a) Pas d'éducation formelle ☐ (b) École primaire ☐ (c) École secondaire ☐ (d) École professionnelle (e) Enseignement supérieur ☐

5. À quelle communauté appartenez-vous: _____

6. Depuis combien de temps vivez-vous dans cette communauté: _____

7. Comment appartenez-vous à cette communauté: (a) par naissance ☐ (b) par mariage ☐ (c) autre (précisez): _____

8. Zone de gouvernement local (LGA): _____ Etat: _____

9. Quelle entreprise vous intéresse (voir la liste des entreprises sélectionnées pour la LGA): _____

10. Avez-vous une expérience dans cette entreprise: (a) Oui ☐ (b) Non ☐. Si oui, combien d'années: _____

11. Appartenez-vous à une organisation de jeunes ou de femmes: (a) Oui ☐ (b) Non ☐. Si oui, quel est le nom: _____

12. Appartenez-vous à une société coopérative: (a) Oui ☐ (b) Non ☐. Si oui, quel est le nom: _____

13. Avez-vous accès à un terrain pour l'entreprise: (a) Oui ☐ (b) Non ☐.

14. Si oui à la question 13, où se trouve le terrain _____
_____ ; et quelle est la superficie du terrain? _____

15. Quel type de titre vous avez sur la terre: (a) Document du gouvernement ☐ (b) Héritage du parent ☐ (c) consentement du mari ou de la femme ☐ (d) allocation familiale ☐ (e) allocation de la communauté ☐ (f) Autres (précisez): _____

Approbations:

Candidat: je certifie que les informations fournies ici sont correctes

Nom: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

-

-

Leader communautaire / traditionnel :

Nom: _____

Signe: _____

Date: _____

-

Vérifications:

-

Commentaires du bureau de liaison du gouvernement local : _____

Nom de l'officier: _____

La désignation: _____

Signe et date: _____

-

Commentaires du Bureau national de coordination des projets : _____

Nom de l'officier: _____

La désignation: _____

Signe et date: _____

-

Dépistage:

Commentaires des prestataires de services : _____

_____ Commentaires catégoriques (a) Candidat
éligible {} (b) Candidat inéligible {}

-

-

-

-

-

~~Annexe 2 – Formulaire d'examen environnemental préalable et social~~

~~-~~
~~-~~

~~A: Formulaire de présélection des projets agro-industriels~~

~~-~~

~~Informations générales~~

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Nom du projet: | - |
| Nom de l'incubateur / du demandeur: | - |
| Nom de la coopérative: | - |
| Coordonnées de la personne de contact: | |
| Nom du groupe Apex: | - |
| Coordonnées de la personne de contact: | |
| Emplacement du projet: | - |
| Secteur du projet (par exemple, riziculture, transformation du manioc, etc.): | - |
| Coût estimé: | - |
| Date de début proposée: | - |
| Durée prévue du projet: | - |
| Site (superficie estimée en ha): | - |
| Toute équité / contribution apportée au projet: | - |
| Tout projet de nouvelle construction: | - |

Evaluation des problèmes environnementaux et sociaux

| Question | Oui | Non | Explication supplémentaire de la réponse «Oui» |
|--|-----|-----|--|
| 1. Le sous-projet développera-t-il des zones humides? | - | -x | - |
| 2. Le sous-projet entraînerait-il un déplacement économique ^[2] (perte d'actifs ou accès aux ressources) ou réinstallation physique | - | -x | - |
| 3. Le sous-projet entraînerait-il la conversion et / ou la perte de ressources culturelles physiques? | - | -x | - |
| 4. Le sous-projet aura-t-il des impacts sociaux négatifs importants (affectant l'accès et / les droits d'utilisation à la terre, l'accès à l'eau potable et à l'eau pour d'autres usages) sur les communautés locales ou d'autres parties affectées par le projet? | - | -x | - |
| 5. Le projet déclenchera-t-il des pratiques de gestion non durable des ressources naturelles (pêche, foresterie, élevage, augmentation significative de l'utilisation des produits agrochimiques) qui dépassent la capacité de charge? | - | -x | - |
| 6. Le sous-projet comprend-il la conversion de zones importantes (au-dessus de 50 ha) de forêts naturelles / autres terres sauvages? | - | -x | - |
| 7. Le projet entraînerait-il des effets négatifs importants sur les habitats et / ou les écosystèmes et leurs services (par exemple, perte d'habitat, érosion / autre forme de dégradation des terres, fragmentation, changements hydrologiques)? | | -x | |
| 8. La zone cible du projet proposé comprend-elle des zones écologiquement sensibles; les zones d'importance mondiale pour la conservation de la biodiversité et / ou les zones riches en biodiversité; des habitats dépendants d'espèces menacées? | - | -x | - |
| 9. Le projet implique-t-il le développement de la pêche dans des situations où peu d'informations existent sur le rendement durable? | - | x- | - |
| 10. Le projet pourrait-il présenter un risque d'introduction d'espèces exotiques envahissantes? | - | -x | - |
| 11. Le projet implique-t-il le transfert, la manipulation ou l'utilisation d'organismes génétiquement modifiés / d'organismes vivants modifiés susceptibles d'avoir un effet néfaste sur la biodiversité menacée? | - | -x | - |

| Question | Oui | Non | Explication supplémentaire de la réponse «Oui» |
|---|-----|-----|--|
| 12. Le site du projet est-il à proximité d'une installation pétrolière et gazière telle que des stations de débit, un terminal pétrolier, une emprise de pipeline de pétrole ou de gaz? | - | -x | - |
| 13. Un déversement d'hydrocarbures ou un incendie de pipeline a-t-il déjà été enregistré autour du site du projet? | - | -x | - |
| 14. Le projet implique-t-il des changements d'utilisation des terres (intensification agricole et / ou extension de la zone de culture) et des ressources qui peuvent avoir des impacts négatifs sur les habitats, les écosystèmes et / ou les moyens de subsistance? | x- | - | -La promotion d'une agriculture résiliente aux changements climatiques |
| 15. Le projet se traduira-t-il par une utilisation accrue de produits agrochimiques susceptibles d'affecter l'environnement naturel / la santé humaine? | - | -x | - |
| 16. Le projet comprend-il des projets d'irrigation et de drainage à petite échelle et des retenues d'eau, y compris de petits barrages (sauf dans les zones humides)? | x- | - | Forages, barrages, pour les mécanismes d'irrigation |
| 17. Le projet implique-t-il une intensification agricole et / ou une extension de la surface de culture dans les zones non-sensibles? | -x | - | - |
| 18. Les activités du projet incluent-elles le développement des parcours et de l'élevage? | x | - | -Pour la diversification agricole |
| 19. Le projet concerne-t-il la pêche artisanale où il existe des informations sur le rendement durable? | - | -x | - |
| 20. Les activités du projet incluent-elles l'aquaculture et / ou la mariculture? | - | -x | - |
| 21. Les activités du projet comprennent-elles la gestion ou la réhabilitation des bassins versants? | - | -x | - |
| 22. Le projet comprend-il des mesures de conservation des sols et de l'eau à grande échelle? | - | -x | - |
| 23. Le projet comprend-il des sous-projets de développement de petites et microentreprises? | x | - | - |
| 24. Le projet implique-t-il des opérations de crédit par le biais de prestataires de services financiers, y compris des crédits pour les pesticides / autres produits agrochimiques, l'achat de bétail, l'irrigation, etc.? | -x | - | -A travers le renforcement de capacités pour l'accès aux marchés |

| Question | Oui | Non | Explication supplémentaire de la réponse «Oui» |
|--|-----|-----|--|
| 25. Les activités du projet incluent-elles le développement de chaînes de valeur basées sur les ressources naturelles? | -x | - | - |
| 26. L'une des activités du projet aurait-elle des effets négatifs mineurs sur les ressources culturelles physiques? | - | -x | - |
| 27. Le projet aurait-il une faible probabilité d'avoir une réinstallation physique ou un déplacement économique? | -x | - | Pour les infrastructures routières |
| 28. Le projet comprend-il le développement d'installations agro-industrielles? | - | -x | - |
| 29. Le projet nécessitera-t-il une main-d'œuvre migrante pendant la construction? | -x | - | - |
| 30. Le projet nécessitera-t-il des travailleurs saisonniers pour planter et / ou récolter les produits? | -x | - | - |
| 31. La construction ou l'exploitation du projet entraînera-t-elle une augmentation du trafic sur les routes rurales? | x | - | Accès facilité aux marchés, construction des routes/pistes rurales |

Conseils pour la catégorisation des sous-projets:

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Réponse "Oui" à l'une des questions 1 à 13 | La catégorie environnementale et sociale du sous-projet est A | L'EIES est requise pour le sous-projet |
| Réponse «Oui» aux questions 14 à 31 | La catégorie environnementale et sociale du sous-projet est B | Sous-projet d'adoption du PGES dans le CGES général |
| Réponse «Non» à presque toutes les questions | La catégorie environnementale et sociale du sous-projet est C | Aucune analyse supplémentaire n'est requise |

B: Formulaire de sélection des sous-projets d'infrastructure (de marché)

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Nom de l'infrastructure de marché: | - |
| Type d'infrastructure: | - |
| Emplacement: | - |
| Date de début proposée: | - |
| Durée prévue du projet: | - |

| | |
|--|---|
| Coût estimé: | - |
| Estimation du nombre de communautés à desservir: | - |
| Nombre estimé d'entrepreneurs à servir: | - |

Dépistage des sous-projets d'infrastructure (de marché)

| Question | Oui | Non |
|--|-----|-----|
| 1. Les activités du projet comprendront-elles la construction / réhabilitation de routes rurales ou d'autres infrastructures rurales dans des zones protégées / sensibles[4]? | - | -x |
| 2. Le projet comprend-il la construction de routes ou d'autres infrastructures dont la superficie totale est défrichée de 50 ha ou plus? | - | -x |
| 3. Le projet comprend-il la construction de barrage (s) / réservoir (entre 5 et 15 m de haut avec un réservoir de plus de 2 millions de m ³)? | | -x |
| 4. Le projet implique-t-il la réhabilitation / développement de périmètres irrigués à grande échelle (au-dessus de 100 ha)? | | -x |
| 5. Le projet implique-t-il une extraction importante des eaux souterraines (nettement au-dessus de la capacité de recharge)? | | -x |
| 6. Le projet comprend-il un développement à base d'eau (au sol ou en surface) où l'on pense qu'un épuisement important dû au changement climatique ou à une surutilisation s'est produit? | - | x |
| 7. Le projet implique-t-il une extraction, un détournement ou un confinement importants des eaux de surface? | - | -x |
| 8. Le projet comprend-il le drainage ou la correction des plans d'eau naturels (ex: drainage des rivières)? | - | -x |
| 9. Le projet comprendra-t-il la construction / réhabilitation de routes rurales qui traversent des emplacements d'infrastructure pétrolière tels que des stations de débit, des parcs de stockage ou des oléoducs et gazoducs? | - | -x |
| 10. L'une des activités du projet aurait-elle des effets négatifs mineurs sur les ressources culturelles physiques? | - | x |
| 11. Le projet comprend-il le développement d'installations agro-industrielles? | - | -x |
| 12. Le projet nécessitera-t-il une main-d'œuvre migrante pendant la construction? | -x | - |
| 13. La construction ou l'exploitation du projet entraînera-t-elle une augmentation du trafic sur les routes rurales? | -x | - |
| 14. Le gouvernement ou la communauté a-t-il garanti la location du terrain pour l'infrastructure (du marché)? | -x | - |
| 15. Y a-t-il un plan en place pour la durabilité de l'infrastructure pendant la durée de vie du projet? | -x | - |

| | | |
|---|----|---|
| 16. Le projet comprend-il des mesures spécifiques de protection contre la poussière (comme des masques anti-poussière et des projections d'eau)? | -x | - |
| 17. Des dispositions ont-elles été prises pour payer une compensation adéquate pour la propriété privée qui pourrait être affectée par la construction du projet? | -x | - |
| 18. Des équipements de construction avec des décibels modérés seront-ils utilisés et le moment de l'utilisation sera-t-il prévu pour que les gens ressentent moins d'inconfort? | -x | - |
| 19. La replantation d'arbres et de végétation sera-t-elle effectuée pour stabiliser les pentes et reverdir les bords des routes? | x | - |

Conseils pour la catégorisation:

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Réponse "Oui" à l'une des questions 1 à 9 | La catégorie environnementale et sociale est A | L'EIES est requise |
| Réponse «Oui» aux questions 10 à 13 | La catégorie environnementale et sociale est B | Sous-projet d'adoption du PGES général dans le CGES |
| Réponse «non» à presque toutes les questions 1 à 13 et «oui» aux questions 14 à 19 | La catégorie environnementale et sociale est C | Aucune analyse supplémentaire n'est requise |

C: Formulaire de dépistage climatique pour les sous-projets

À utiliser avec les formulaires de dépistage environnemental et social.

Evaluation des problèmes climatiques

| Question | Oui | Non | Explication supplémentaire de la réponse «Oui» * |
|--|-----|-----|--|
| 1. La zone du projet est-elle sujette à des événements climatiques extrêmes tels que des inondations, des sécheresses, des tempêtes tropicales ou des vagues de chaleur? | -x | - | Le pays subit les effets des changements climatiques |
| 2. Les scénarios climatiques pour la zone du projet prévoient-ils des changements de température, de précipitations ou de conditions météorologiques | -x | - | Des variabilités climatiques sont déjà enregistrés |

| | | | |
|--|----|----|---|
| extrêmes qui auront un impact négatif sur l'impact, la durabilité ou le coût du projet pendant sa durée de vie? | | | |
| 3. Le projet réalisera-t-il des investissements dans les zones côtières basses / exposées aux inondations fluviales et aux ondes de tempête côtières? | - | -x | - |
| 4. Le projet promouvra-t-il l'activité agricole dans les zones marginales et / ou fortement dégradées qui ont une sensibilité accrue aux événements climatiques (comme sur les coteaux, les pentes déboisées ou les plaines inondables)? | -x | - | Les sites cibles sont impactés par le climat |
| 5. Le projet est-il situé dans des zones où les projets de développement rural ont subi des pertes et des dommages importants liés aux conditions météorologiques dans le passé? | -x | - | Les sites cibles sont impactés par le climat |
| 6. Le projet développera-t-il / installera-t-il des infrastructures dans des zones ayant des antécédents d'événements météorologiques extrêmes? | -x | - | Le projet entend développer des infrastructures climato résilientes dont des routes de plus 10 km |
| 7. Le groupe cible du projet est-il entièrement dépendant des ressources naturelles (telles que les cultures saisonnières, les parcelles agricoles pluviales, les stocks de poissons migrateurs) qui ont été affectées au cours de la dernière décennie par les tendances climatiques ou des événements climatiques spécifiques? | -x | - | Les bénéficiaires dépendent à fond des ressources naturelles |
| 8. La variabilité du climat affectera-t-elle probablement la productivité agricole (cultures / élevage / pêche) ou l'incidence associée de ravageurs et de maladies pour les groupes cibles du projet? | -x | - | Les sites cibles sont impactés par le climat |
| 9. Les risques liés aux conditions météorologiques ou les extrêmes climatiques auraient-ils un impact négatif sur les étapes clés des chaînes de valeur identifiées dans le projet (de la production aux marchés)? | -x | - | Les risques climatiques pourront avoir des impacts négatifs sur les différents segments des |

| | | | |
|---|----|----|--|
| | | | chaines de valeur |
| 10. Le projet investit-il dans des moyens de subsistance sensibles au climat et diversifiés? | -X | - | Les interventions sont proposées dans le PRAPAM |
| 11. Le projet investit-il dans une infrastructure exposée à des événements météorologiques extrêmes peu fréquents? | -X | - | Les interventions sont proposées dans le PRAPAM dont les infrastructures de production, d'irrigation et des routes |
| 12. Le projet investit-il dans le développement institutionnel et le renforcement des capacités des institutions rurales (telles que les groupes d'agriculteurs, les coopératives) dans des zones climatiquement hétérogènes? | -X | - | Des actions sont proposées |
| 13. Le projet a-t-il le potentiel de devenir plus résilient grâce à l'adoption de technologies vertes à un coût raisonnable? | -X | - | Des actions sont proposées |
| 14. L'intervention du projet a-t-elle la possibilité de renforcer les capacités locales de gestion des risques climatiques? | -X | - | Des actions sont proposées aussi à travers le projet |
| 15. Le projet a-t-il la possibilité d'intégrer les aspects de la résilience climatique à travers le dialogue politique pour améliorer les stratégies / politiques du secteur agricole? | -X | - | A travers les actions proposées sur le renforcement des capacités |
| 16. Le projet a-t-il le potentiel d'intégrer des mesures de résilience climatique sans coûts supplémentaires importants (par exemple, amélioration de la variété des cultures, renforcement des capacités; ou inclusion des questions de risque climatique dans les processus politiques) | - | -X | Les mesures de résilience ont un coût additionnels et inclus dans le projet et le projet |
| 17. Sur la base des informations disponibles, le projet bénéficierait-il d'une analyse plus approfondie des risques climatiques et de la vulnérabilité pour | -X | - | Une analyse plus approfondie |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|------------------|
| identifier des actions d'investissement complémentaires supplémentaires pour gérer les risques climatiques? | | | a été développée |
|---|--|--|------------------|

-

Conseils pour la catégorisation:

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Réponse "Oui" à l'une des questions 1 à 9 | Le _____ risque climatique du sous-projet est élevé | Une analyse des risques climatiques est requise pour le sous-projet |
| Réponse «Non» à presque toutes les questions | Le _____ risque climatique du sous-projet est modéré | Sous-projet d'adoption du PGES dans le CGES général |

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Annexe 3 – Directives environnementales et sociales pour les entrepreneurs[5]

(pour référence dans les accords / contrats contractuels)

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Une saine gestion environnementale et sociale des projets de construction ne peut être réalisée qu'avec une sélection de site et une conception de projet adéquates. En tant que tel, le PGES pour les projets impliquant toute nouvelle construction, ou toute réhabilitation ou reconstruction pour des projets existants, devrait fournir des informations sur les critères de sélection pour la sélection et la conception du site, y compris les éléments suivants:-

-

Sélection du site

Les sites doivent être choisis en fonction des besoins de la communauté pour des projets supplémentaires, avec des lots spécifiques choisis en fonction des caractéristiques géographiques et topographiques. Le processus de sélection du site implique des visites et des études sur site pour analyser: (i) les caractéristiques du site, suburbaines ou rurales; (ii) les réglementations nationales, régionales ou municipales affectant les sites proposés; (iii) accessibilité et distance des zones habitées; (iv) la propriété foncière, y compris la vérification de l'absence de squatters et / ou d'autres problèmes juridiques potentiels liés à l'acquisition de terres; (v) la détermination de la vulnérabilité du site aux risques naturels (c'est-à-dire l'intensité et la fréquence des inondations, des glissements de terrain, etc.); (vi) l'adéquation des sols et sous-sols à la construction; (vii) contamination du site; (viii) les caractéristiques de la flore et de la faune; (ix) présence ou absence d'habitats naturels et / ou d'habitats importants sur le plan écologique sur le site ou à proximité (par exemple, forêts, zones humides, espèces rares ou menacées); et (ix) les caractéristiques historiques et communautaires.-

-

Les règles (y compris les interdictions spécifiques et les mesures de gestion de la construction) doivent être incorporées dans tous les documents d'appel d'offres, contrats et bons de travail pertinents.-

-

Les interdictions

Les activités suivantes sont interdites sur ou à proximité du site du projet:-

- ~~Coupe d'arbres pour quelque raison que ce soit en dehors de la zone de construction approuvée;~~
- ~~Chasse, pêche, capture d'animaux sauvages ou collecte de plantes;~~
- ~~Utilisation de matériaux toxiques non approuvés, y compris les peintures à base de plomb, l'amiante, etc.~~
- ~~Perturbation de tout ce qui a une valeur architecturale ou historique;~~
- ~~Construction de protection contre les incendies;~~
- ~~Utilisation d'armes à feu (sauf par des agents de sécurité autorisés);~~
- ~~Consommation d'alcool par les travailleurs.~~

Mesures de gestion de la construction

Les déchets solides, sanitaires et dangereux doivent être correctement contrôlés, grâce à la mise en œuvre des mesures suivantes:

La gestion des déchets:

- ~~Minimiser la production de déchets qui doivent être traités ou éliminés;~~
- ~~Identifiez et classez le type de déchets générés. Si des déchets dangereux (y compris des déchets de soins de santé) sont générés, des procédures appropriées doivent être prises concernant leur stockage, leur collecte, leur transport et leur élimination;~~
- ~~Identifier et délimiter les zones d'élimination en indiquant clairement les matériaux spécifiques qui peuvent être déposés dans chacune;~~
- ~~Contrôler le placement de tous les déchets de construction (y compris les déblais de terre) vers des sites d'élimination approuvés (> 300 m des rivières, des ruisseaux, des lacs ou des zones humides). Tous les déchets, métaux, huiles usées et matériaux excédentaires générés pendant la construction ne doivent être éliminés que dans des zones autorisées, intégrant des systèmes de recyclage et la séparation des matériaux.~~

Entretien:

- ~~Identifier et délimiter les zones d'entretien des équipements (> 15 m des rivières, ruisseaux, lacs ou zones humides);~~
- ~~S'assurer que toutes les activités de maintenance des équipements, y compris les changements d'huile, sont menés dans les zones d'entretien démarquées; ne jamais jeter les huiles usées sur le sol, dans les cours d'eau, les canaux de drainage ou dans les égouts;~~
- ~~Identifier, délimiter et appliquer l'utilisation des voies d'accès à l'intérieur du site pour limiter l'impact sur la végétation du site;~~
- ~~Installer et entretenir un système de drainage adéquat pour empêcher l'érosion sur le site pendant et après la construction.~~

Contrôle de l'érosion

- ~~Ériger des barrières de contrôle de l'érosion autour du périmètre des coupes, des fosses d'élimination et des routes;~~
- ~~Pulvériser de l'eau sur les chemins de terre, les coupes, les matériaux de remblai et le sol empilé pour réduire l'érosion induite par le vent, au besoin;~~

- Maintenez la vitesse du véhicule à ou en dessous de 10 mph dans la zone de travail, 15 mph ou moins à moins de 200 m du site, et respectez les limites de vitesse pertinentes en tout temps vers / depuis la zone de travail.

~~Stocks et fosses d'emprunt~~

- Identifier et délimiter les emplacements des stocks et des bancs d'emprunt, en veillant à ce qu'ils soient à 15 mètres des zones critiques telles que les pentes raides, les sols sujets à l'érosion et les zones qui se drainent directement dans les plans d'eau sensibles;
- Limitez l'extraction des matériaux aux bancs d'emprunt approuvés et délimités.

~~Nettoyage du site~~

- Établir et appliquer des procédures quotidiennes de nettoyage du site, y compris l'entretien d'installations d'élimination adéquates pour les débris de construction.

Sécurité pendant la construction

Les responsabilités de l'entrepreneur comprennent la protection de chaque personne et des biens à proximité contre les accidents de construction. L'entrepreneur est responsable du respect de toutes les exigences de sécurité nationales et locales et de toutes les autres mesures nécessaires pour éviter les accidents, y compris les suivantes:

- Baliser soigneusement et clairement les voies d'accès sécuritaires pour les piétons;
- Si des écoliers se trouvent à proximité, incluez le personnel de sécurité routière pour diriger la circulation;
- Maintenir l'approvisionnement en fournitures pour les panneaux de signalisation (y compris la peinture, le chevalet, le matériel de signalisation, etc.), le marquage routier et les garde-corps pour maintenir la sécurité des piétons pendant la construction;
- Menor une formation sur la sécurité pour les travailleurs de la construction avant de commencer les travaux;
- Fournir des équipements de protection individuelle (EPI) et des vêtements (tels que des lunettes, des gants, des respirateurs, des masques anti-poussières, des casques de sécurité, des bottes à embout en acier, etc.) pour les travailleurs de la construction et faire respecter leur utilisation;
- Afficher les fiches signalétiques pour chaque produit chimique présent sur le chantier;
- Exiger que tous les travailleurs lisent ou aient lu toutes les fiches signalétiques. Expliquez clairement les risques pour eux et leurs partenaires, en particulier si vous êtes enceinte ou prévoyez de fonder une famille. Encouragez les travailleurs à partager l'information avec leurs médecins, le cas échéant;
- Veiller à ce que l'élimination des matériaux contenant de l'amiante ou d'autres substances toxiques soit effectuée et éliminée par des travailleurs spécialement formés;
- Pendant les fortes pluies ou les urgences de quelque nature que ce soit, appliquer les directives de garanties de construction;

- Renforcez les équipements électriques et mécaniques pour résister aux événements imprévus pendant la construction.

Contrôle des nuisances et de la poussière

Pour contrôler les nuisances et la poussière, l'entrepreneur doit:

- Maintenir toute la circulation liée à la construction à 15 mi / h ou moins dans les rues à moins de 200 m du site;
- Maintenir toutes les vitesses du véhicule sur place à ou en dessous de 10 mi / h;
- Dans la mesure du possible, maintenir les niveaux de bruit associés à toutes les machines et équipements à 90 dB ou moins;
- Dans les zones sensibles (y compris les quartiers résidentiels, les centres de santé, les écoles, etc.) des mesures plus strictes peuvent être nécessaires pour éviter les niveaux de bruit indésirables;
- Minimiser la production de poussière et de particules à tout moment, pour éviter les impacts sur les familles et les entreprises environnantes, et en particulier sur les personnes vulnérables (enfants, personnes âgées);
- Élimination progressive de la végétation pour éviter que de grandes zones ne soient exposées au vent;
- Placez des écrans anti-poussière autour des zones de construction, en accordant une attention particulière aux zones proches des habitations, des zones commerciales et des zones de loisirs;
- Pulvériser de l'eau au besoin sur les chemins de terre, les zones coupées et les tas de terre ou les matériaux de remblai;
- Appliquer des mesures appropriées pour minimiser les perturbations dues aux vibrations ou au bruit provenant des activités de construction.

Relations avec la communauté

Pour maintenir des relations communautaires cordiales, l'entrepreneur doit:

- Conformément aux exigences du pays et du PGES, informer la population sur les horaires de construction et de travail, l'interruption des services, les itinéraires de contournement de la circulation, le cas échéant;
- Limitez les activités de construction la nuit. Si nécessaire, s'assurer que le travail de nuit est soigneusement planifié et que la communauté est correctement informée afin qu'elle puisse prendre les mesures nécessaires;
- Au moins cinq jours avant toute interruption de service (y compris l'eau, l'électricité), la communauté doit être informée au moyen d'affiches clairement visibles sur le site du projet et aux emplacements centraux de la communauté;
- Dans la mesure du possible, en particulier pour les tâches qui peuvent également être effectuées grâce à un travail manuel peu qualifié (comme le creusement de tranchées peu profondes, etc.), utilisez la main-d'œuvre de la communauté locale.

Procédures de recherche fortuite pour les artefacts d'importance culturelle

Dans le cas où des matériaux de valeur culturelle (y compris des sanctuaires, des tombes, etc.) sont découverts pendant les fouilles:

- Arrêter les travaux immédiatement après la découverte de tout matériau présentant une éventuelle valeur archéologique, historique, paléontologique ou autre

valeur culturelle, annoncer les résultats au chef de projet et informer les autorités compétentes;

- Protéger au mieux les artefacts à l'aide de couvercles en plastique et mettre en œuvre des mesures pour stabiliser la zone, si nécessaire, pour bien protéger les artefacts ;
- Empêcher et pénaliser tout accès non autorisé aux artefacts ;
- Redémarrer les travaux de construction uniquement avec l'autorisation des autorités compétentes.

Supervision environnementale pendant la construction

Le dossier d'appel d'offres devrait indiquer comment le respect des règles environnementales et des spécifications de conception serait surveillé, ainsi que les sanctions en cas de non-respect par les entrepreneurs ou les travailleurs. La supervision de la construction nécessite une surveillance du respect du manuel et des spécifications environnementales par l'entrepreneur ou son superviseur environnemental désigné. Les entrepreneurs sont également tenus de respecter les lois nationales et étatiques régissant l'environnement, la santé et la sécurité publique.

Annexe 4 – Liste de contrôle des impacts environnementaux et sociaux des travaux de construction (Appliquer les normes et réglementations nationales de construction)

Annexe 5 – Une stratégie d'inclusion sociale sera élaborée et utilisée comme levier pour d'autres projets et initiatives agricoles

Annexe 6 : Liste des parties prenantes consultées dans la formulation du projet : Voir fin du document.

Annexe 7 – Aperçu du plan de mise en œuvre du CLIP[6]

Si des détails adéquats sur le projet ne sont pas disponibles au stade de la note conceptuelle, la première mission de conception doit identifier les besoins en CLPE, ainsi que les composantes et activités du projet qui nécessitent un CLIP par les communautés rurales. La mission doit ensuite élaborer le plan de mise en œuvre du CLIP indiquant le processus et le calendrier de sollicitation du CLIP auprès des communautés concernées avant que la conception du projet ne soit terminée.

Un aperçu du plan du CLPE comprendrait les étapes suivantes du processus et un calendrier:

• Réaliser une évaluation socioculturelle et foncière

Fournir des informations sur l'évaluation socioculturelle, ce qui a été fait pendant la conception et ce qui doit être fait pendant la mise en œuvre. Fournir des informations sur le moment où l'évaluation socioculturelle sera prête

-
- **Identifier les institutions décisionnelles et les représentants**
Décrivez les consultations tenues pendant la phase de conception du projet (y compris le nom des communautés, les contacts des organisations) et ses résultats. Décrivez comment les institutions décisionnelles seront identifiées, les représentations formalisées afin de convenir du processus de consultation menant au CLIP des communautés concernées. Indiquer quand ce processus sera mené.
-
- **Mener une consultation menant au CLIP sur le projet / composant / activités spécifiques proposé**
Décrivez les consultations tenues pendant la phase de conception du projet (y compris le nom des communautés, les contacts des organisations) et ses résultats. Décrivez le processus de consultation à mener pendant la phase de mise en œuvre qui mènera au CLIP par les communautés concernées. Indiquez les aspects du projet proposé qui nécessitent un CLIP. Indiquez qui mènera les consultations. Indiquez quand ce processus sera mené. Dans le cadre du processus de consultation, précisez si la cartographie participative sera utilisée comme instrument pour le processus de consultation menant au CLIP.
-
- **Formaliser l'accord de consentement**
Précisez que l'accord de consentement sera officialisé sous forme écrite ou sous d'autres formes convenues par les communautés. Indiquez la date à laquelle l'accord de consentement sera officialisé.
-
- **Évaluer la mise en œuvre du CLIP**
Décrivez comment la mise en œuvre du CLIP sera évaluée lors des missions de supervision conjointe
-
- **Accord de prêt**
Indiquer les actions appropriées que l'emprunteur s'engage à entreprendre
-
- **Divulgaration de la documentation relative au processus du CLPE**
Indiquez quand la documentation sera divulguée.
-
- **Documenter le processus du CLPE**
Décrivez comment le processus du CLPE sera documenté
-

Tableau 6 HTDN ON FPIC: recherche du FPIC au stade de la mise en œuvre

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Effectuer une évaluation socioculturelle et foncière | Identifier les institutions décisionnelles et les représentants | Mener une consultation menant au CLIP | Formaliser l'accord de consentement |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

| De la note conceptuelle à la première mission de conception | Lors de la première mission de conception | De la première mission de conception à l'évaluation | Avant QA (à annexer au PDR) |
|--|---|--|---|
| Identifier: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lois coutumières, règles informelles et pratiques d'organisation sur la propriété foncière Institutions et systèmes de gouvernance Types de moyens d'existence Mécanismes de soutien mutuel et de solidarité Les acteurs de la communauté, les utilisateurs des terres et évaluent qui a le droit de donner ou de refuser le consentement Évaluer : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conséquences du projet proposé pouvant entraîner le changement de statut des terres, territoires et ressources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mener des consultations préliminaires avec la communauté et expliquer la nature du projet proposé Accorder du temps aux communautés pour discuter et choisir leurs représentants pour le processus de consultation menant au CLIP Clarifier les responsabilités des représentants Convenir du processus menant au CLPE Identifier les parties signataires de l'accord de consentement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partager l'objectif et la portée du projet avec les représentants identifiés par les communautés et identifier les composantes du projet nécessitant un CLIP Les informer sur les acteurs finançant et mettant en œuvre le projet et leurs responsabilités respectives Fournir des informations claires et transparentes sur les avantages et les risques du projet Partager les résultats de l'évaluation socioculturelle, foncière et environnementale Formaliser l'accord de consentement | Comprendre: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attentes respectives Durée du projet proposée, résultats attendus et activités Plan et procédures de suivi et de vérification participatifs Identification des procédures et mécanismes de réclamation Conditions de retrait du consentement Enregistrement du processus par des moyens et des langues accessibles à toutes les parties prenantes et parties impliquées |

Annexe 8 – Processus abrégé pour un plan d'action de réinstallation (PAR)[7]

~~Afin de simplifier la préparation d'un PAR où 10 ménages ou moins seront économiquement ou physiquement affectés par le projet, les étapes suivantes peuvent être suivies:~~

- ~~1. Réalisez une enquête de recensement pour identifier les personnes potentiellement affectées, en indiquant le nombre de personnes et de ménages affectés.~~
- ~~2. Identifiez les personnes vulnérables au sein de ce groupe afin de pouvoir leur accorder une attention particulière.~~
- ~~3. Fixez une date limite bien définie après laquelle les demandes d'éligibilité à inclure dans le processus de réinstallation ne seront pas acceptées.~~
- ~~4. Vérifiez, par le biais du service gouvernemental local compétent, que les personnes affectées identifiées sont éligibles pour être incluses dans le processus de réinstallation.~~
- ~~5. Documentez le statut socio-économique des personnes affectées, y compris la valeur / l'évaluation de leurs actifs et autres sources de moyens de subsistance qui seront affectés ou perdus.~~
- ~~6. Décrivez les différentes options d'indemnisation à offrir à chaque personne / ménage à réinstaller (« options de droit ») et documentez les options préférées pour chaque personne / ménage, en indiquant le coût de cette option. Impliquez toute la communauté et les ménages dans les décisions de compensation convenue.~~
- ~~7. Documenter toute autre aide à la réinstallation à fournir à la demande des personnes affectées, y compris leurs choix préférés.~~
- ~~8. Les personnes déplacées doivent être réinstallées au sein de leurs propres communautés ou villages, afin que les bouleversements causés par la réinstallation soient minimisés. Si ce n'est pas le cas, alors consulter les communautés d'accueil pour la fourniture de terres et de services sociaux aux personnes réinstallées et leur apporter un soutien en conséquence.~~
- ~~9. Décrivez les rôles institutionnels et les responsabilités pour la mise en œuvre du plan de réinstallation, y compris la participation du gouvernement local et des ONG au suivi du plan.~~
- ~~10. Fournissez un calendrier clair pour les activités de réinstallation et un calendrier pour l'ensemble du processus. Le calendrier doit garantir une compensation / réinstallation en temps opportun.~~

| 11. Fournir le budget de réinstallation / compensation

Annexe 6 : Projet de Renforcement de la Productivité et de l'accès aux marchés des Produits agropastoraux dans les savanes (PRAPAM)

Liste des participants clés lors des séances d'élaboration du projet

| No | Noms et prénoms | Fonction/Organisation | Contact |
|----|---------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 1 | DAOUDA Souleymane | Ministre ai/MESA | 75254747 |
| 2 | AMOUDOU Aimé | DIRCAB/MADR | 72744003 |
| 3 | Dr-NAMKOISSE Emmanuel | DIRCAB/MESA | 72502978 |
| 4 | YAKENDE Rodrigues Prosper | DG/ACDA | 72757705 |
| 5 | Dr.YASSIGAO Désiré | Président/CAEEFCPT | 72228436 |
| 6 | DALAMBAYE Francis Yvon | Assistant Technique/MESA_UE-Bekou | 72672532 |
| 7 | BOUAQUA Eugene | DG EPAJ/MEFCP | 75204634 |
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ANNEX ESMF-IFAD BASELINE INVESTMENT

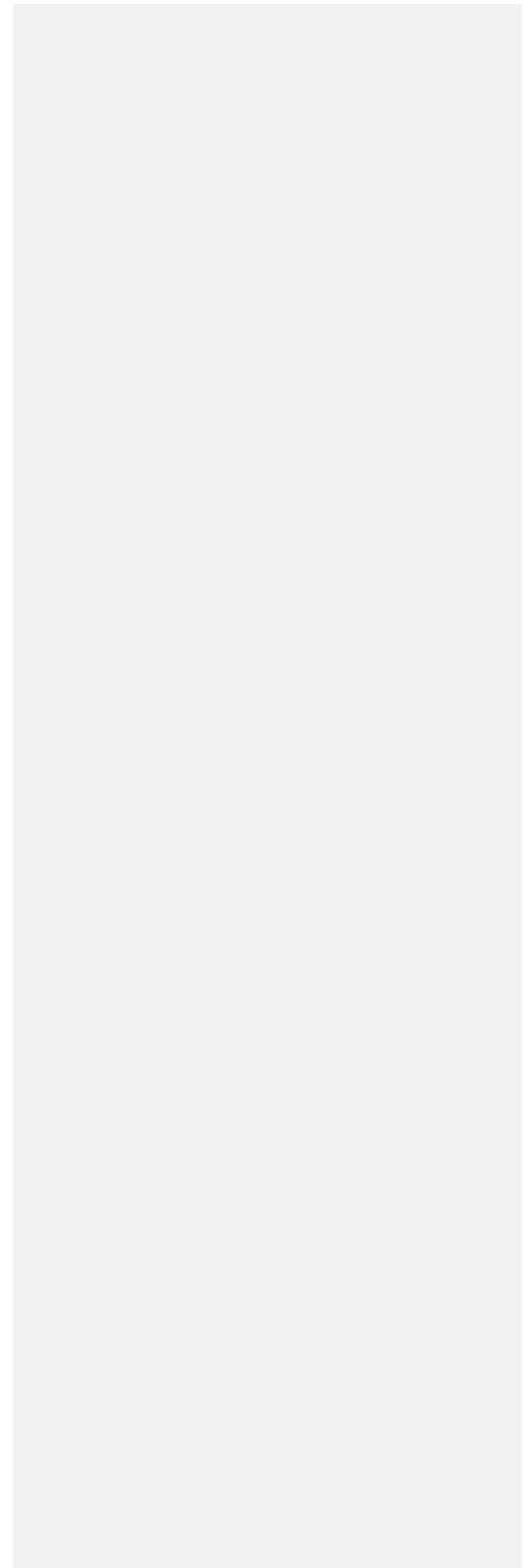


Environmental and Social Management Framework
(ESMF)

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Central African Republic

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Abbreviations and acronyms

| | |
|----------------|--|
| <u>ASAP</u> | <u>Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Program</u> |
| <u>AfDB</u> | <u>African development bank</u> |
| <u>CC</u> | <u>Climate Change</u> |
| <u>ECCAS</u> | <u>Economic Community of Central African States</u> |
| <u>CEMAC</u> | <u>Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa</u> |
| <u>CEO</u> | <u>Chief Executive Officer</u> |
| <u>CGES</u> | <u>Management framework. Environmental and Social</u> |
| <u>BECAUSE</u> | <u>Central African Republic</u> |
| <u>CLPE</u> | <u>Logical programming framework</u> |
| <u>COMIFAC</u> | <u>Central African Forest Commission</u> |
| <u>COSOP</u> | <u>Country Strategic Opportunities Programs</u> |
| <u>resume</u> | <u>Value chain</u> |
| <u>DCPs</u> | <u>Partnership Framework Document</u> |
| <u>CEO</u> | <u>Directorate General for the Environment</u> |
| <u>ESIA</u> | <u>Environmental and social impact studies</u> |
| <u>EMS</u> | <u>Environmental Management System</u> |
| <u>ENRM</u> | <u>Environmental and Natural Resource Management</u> |
| <u>ENSA</u> | <u>National Food Security Survey</u> |
| <u>ESIA</u> | <u>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment</u> |
| <u>ESMF</u> | <u>Environmental and Social Management Framework</u> |
| <u>CAM</u> | <u>Food and Agriculture Organization</u> |
| <u>IFAD</u> | <u>International Fund for Agricultural Development</u> |
| <u>FPIC</u> | <u>Free Prior and Informed Consent</u> |
| <u>GALS</u> | <u>Gender Action Learning Strategy</u> |
| <u>GHG</u> | <u>Greenhouse gas</u> |
| <u>IPCC</u> | <u>Intergovernmental on Climate Change</u> |
| <u>GINI</u> | <u>Income Inequality</u> |
| <u>NRG</u> | <u>Global Recordings Network</u> |
| <u>INDC</u> | <u>Intended Nationally Determined Contributions</u> |
| <u>CPI</u> | <u>Integrated Phase Classification</u> |
| <u>ITC</u> | <u>International Trade Center</u> |
| <u>LGA</u> | <u>Local Government Area</u> |
| <u>MADR</u> | <u>Ministry of Agriculture and Development</u> |

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|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| <u>MEFCPE</u> | <u>Ministry of Waters, Forests, Hunting and Fishing</u> | Formatted: English (United Kingdom) |
| <u>MINUSCA</u> | <u>United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic</u> | Formatted: English (United Kingdom) |
| <u>SOFT</u> | <u>Memorandum of Understanding</u> | Formatted: English (United Kingdom) |
| <u>NPMU</u> | <u>National Program Management Unit</u> | Formatted: English (United Kingdom) |
| <u>OCHA</u> | <u>Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</u> | |
| <u>NGO</u> | <u>NGO Non-governmental organization</u> | |
| <u>CSOs</u> | <u>Civil Society Organizations</u> | |
| <u>BY</u> | <u>Abbreviated Process for a Resettlement Action Plan</u> | Formatted: English (United Kingdom) |
| <u>AADP</u> | <u>Development of African Agriculture</u> | |
| <u>RDP</u> | <u>Project Development Report</u> | |
| <u>PESEC</u> | <u>Social, environmental and climate assessment procedures</u> | Formatted: English (United Kingdom) |
| <u>ESMP</u> | <u>Environmental and Social Management Plan</u> | |
| <u>IMP</u> | <u>Program Implementation Manual</u> | |
| <u>NEAP</u> | <u>National Action Plan for the Environment</u> | Formatted: English (United Kingdom) |
| <u>PNIASAN</u> | <u>National Agricultural Investment, Food and Nutritional Security Program</u> | Formatted: English (United Kingdom) |
| <u>UNEP</u> | <u>United Nations Environment Program</u> | |
| <u>PRAPAM</u> | <u>Project to Strengthen Productivity and Market Access for Agropastoral Products in the Savannahs</u> | Formatted: English (United Kingdom) |
| <u>RCA</u> | <u>Central African Republic</u> | |
| <u>RCPCA</u> | <u>of Recovery and Consolidation of Peace for the Central African Republic</u> | Formatted: English (United Kingdom) |
| <u>ground floor</u> | <u>Democratic Republic of Congo</u> | |
| <u>CSR</u> | <u>The Final Environmental and Social Report</u> | Formatted: English (United Kingdom) |
| <u>RUFIN</u> | <u>RuralFinance</u> | |
| <u>ASRS</u> | <u>Strategy for Rural Development, Agriculture and Food Security</u> | Formatted: English (United Kingdom) |
| <u>SECAP</u> | <u>Social Environment Climate Assessment Procedure</u> | |
| <u>IFC</u> | <u>Inclusive Financial Sector</u> | |
| <u>GIS</u> | <u>Geographic information system</u> | |
| <u>UNDAF</u> | <u>The United Nations Development Assistance Framework</u> | |
| <u>USD</u> | <u>United States Dollars</u> | |
| <u>HIV/AIDS</u> | <u>Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</u> | Formatted: English (United Kingdom) |
| <u>WHH</u> | <u>Welthungerhilfe</u> | |

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1.1. Context

- 5

3. In addition, the improvement of the nutritional status in the project area will result in support: (i) to 10,800 households in terms of comprehensive nutritional education and on barrier gestures and the effects of COVID-19 (i.e. 45 % Household) ; (ii) 3,000 households (50% of which have a female head of household and 30% of young people aged 15-35, of which 20% are young girl mothers) in terms of support for economic activities.
4. PRAPAM will also contribute to the professionalization and empowerment of producer organizations through support for the revitalization/revitalization of organizational life, support for the organization and structuring of PO members.
5. Finally, PRAPAM will contribute to the promotion of gender equity with a priority on the empowerment of women and social inclusion actions to provide opportunities to marginalized or minority groups such as people with disabilities. , people living with HIV/AIDS, people who are victims of gender-based violence and other forms of violence affecting their state of well-being .
6. The overall objective of the project is to reduce the direct effects of climate change on 17,000 households and indirectly 119,000 beneficiaries.
7. In view of these expected results, the project could have environmental and social impacts that will not increase the pressure on biodiversity and the effects of climate change. Thus, the project will not invest in developments of more than 100 ha continuously, dam infrastructure over 15 m high and tracks over 10 km continuously in sensitive areas. Also, likelihood of resettlement or economic displacement. Therefore the project is type B.
8. The CAR is also one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change and therefore climate risks could have negative effects on the portfolio and vice versa.
9. This objective contributes to the strategic objectives of the 2020-2024 COSOP for the CAR: (i) SO1: Increase agricultural production and productivity to strengthen the resilience of small producers and (ii) SO2: Sustainable increase in producers' incomes through the strengthening of post-harvest activities. The project also contributes to the indicators of the COSOP results management framework in terms of increased income of supervised households, improved diet, reduction in child and acute malnutrition, reduction in the rate of post- harvest, increased quantities of produce sold, permanent employment for women and youth along value chains and development of connecting roads.
10. The objective is aligned with national rural sector development strategies and plans as well as those of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF+) for the period 2018-2020 and the strategic framework of IFAD. It will contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 2, 5, 8, 10 and 13. The project objectives should contribute to IFAD's Environment and Climate Strategy and Action Plan 2019-2025), the IFAD's strategic plan 2016-2025, the nutrition action plan and the gender action plan
11. This program will be implemented through a national PMU. The project will be coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Environment. IFAD supports the implementation of basic investments. The AfDB will act as implementing entities by providing technical advisory support to the PMU and other local partners. This ESMF will also be implemented by the PMU in coordination with the Ministry of the Environment, other ministries and NGOs.

1.2. Rationale and objectives of the ESMF

12. During the design phase, it was established that the environmental and social risk category of the project is "B" (i.e. the project will not invest in the construction or rehabilitation of roads of more 10 km, or areas to be planted over 100 ha), while the climatic risk category is **high**. Accordingly, the project requires the development of an environmental and social management framework (ESMF) at this initial stage and may require an ESIA, specific to the activities, as the case may be. This report will include an environmental and social management plan (ESMP), which will result from the environmental analysis conducted.

13. The preliminary table below presents the potential negative impacts and risks of the project.

| Activity field | PHASE | NEGATIVE IMPACTS |
|---|--------------|---|
| Agricultural and social infrastructure; management of access roads and crossing structures | Installation | Clearing and/or deforestation (cutting of trees) to widen the necessary right-of-way Disruption of traffic during the works Unauthorized occupation of private sites for site bases Land erosion risks Development of STIs/AIDS during the works |
| | Construction | Non-use of local labor Impact of COVID -19 in the absence of barrier measures |
| | Interview | Generation of solid waste (excavation, demolition, etc.) and environmental pollution Disruption of traffic during the works Non-use of local labor |
| | Use | Risks of traffic accidents; pollution and nuisance by dust (laterite) |
| Various agricultural and social infrastructure; construction of storage warehouses for Products | Construction | Degradation of site materials storage sites Risk of temporary degradation of site waste disposal areas Risk of non-rehabilitation of quarries and other borrow sites Low risk of tree felling to clear construction rights-of-way Low risk of soil pollution by motor oils and grease Generation of garbage during construction works Pollution and Nuisance and temporary degradation of the living environment of any local residents; Soil Erosion Risk |
| | use | Absence of support measures (management staff; functional toilets, connection to water and electricity networks); Non-functionality of equipment due to a fault in the execution of the work Insecurity and risk of accidents during fights, jostling, panic and runaways due to high human concentrations for infrastructures open to the public Generation of hazardous waste (agrochemical product packaging, expired or defective products) |

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Table 1: Potential negative impacts of the project

14. The main objectives of the ESMF according to the terms of reference of this study are as follows:

- a. Identify potential project impacts and prepare a generic environmental and social management plan for direct and indirect impacts, as well as incremental impacts related to land use changes, soil erosion, dust emissions, noise pollution, loss of trees, biodiversity, liquid and solid waste from activities, land acquisition leading to physical displacement of people, and/or loss of homes and/or loss of springs income, and/or loss of restrictions on access to economic resources as well as social relationships, benefit sharing and grievance resolution, among others;
- b. Formulate an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) including all standards and procedures, specifying how unidentified sub-projects with unknown location will systematically address environmental and social issues in screening for environmental and social impacts and categorization, site selection criteria, mitigation measures, design, implementation and operation phases as well as life cycle maintenance of sub-projects;
- c. For infrastructure-related projects, formulate environmental and social guidelines for construction companies to hire as contractors. These guidelines should be recommended for incorporation into contractor bids and contract documents.

1.3. Approach, scope and methodology used for the ESMF

15. This ESMF report builds on the findings of the Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedure (SECAP) review, which was part of the initial design phase of the project. These findings were complemented by a desk review of relevant documents on the environmental and social context of the Central African Republic. In the context of COVID-19, virtual meetings have been organized with the various stakeholders. Other analyzes undertaken by IFAD's partners (NGOs, AfDB and national consultants) made it possible to finalize the ESMF. In addition, the ESMF is the result of an assessment and determination of impacts, including the identification, prediction, evaluation and interpretation of impacts, based on field studies and consultations, in 2017 and 2018. As part of the ESMF, a general ESMP has been developed for the general impacts of the project, including mitigation measures, capacity building and awareness requirements to mitigate these measures, and the follow up.

16. In terms of technical scope, the ESMF considered environmental, climate and social impacts, focusing on areas that have been impacted by unsustainable agricultural practices and climate change. More specifically, the ESMF reviewed previous reports and studies on soil and water contamination, CO2 emissions, water pollution, potential impacts of oil pollutants on public health, soil degradation, the impact of illegal refining operations, as well as the institutional and legal structures of the targeted areas.

17. The ESMF team held consultations with different stakeholders in all target countries and regions, see SECAP design RDP. This ESMF report has been prepared in accordance with IFAD's Social Environment and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) and IFAD's Environmental and Natural Resource Management Policy, on equal terms gender and women's empowerment and targeting policies. The report also reviewed relevant CAR environmental and social laws, policies and guidelines.

1.4. Stakeholder consultations in the context of COVID -19

18. Virtual consultations were held with Ministry of Agriculture, National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Office, Ministry of Environment and Agencies, Ministry of Women and Social Affairs and others sector ministries. At the local level, a wide range of consultations took place with local communities and beneficiaries, community organizations, NGOs, private actors and religious leaders.

These consultations were conducted by IFAD representatives at country level and partners, given that the formulation team could not travel to the field.

Summary of public consultations

19. Public consultations on the ground were organized between June and August by local NGOs, representatives of ministries, the AfDB in the absence of the IFAD mission in the country because of COVID but also the security situation in certain localities. . The delegates were able to collect information with the populations of four (4) prefectures: Nana Mamberé, Ouam Pendé, Lobaye and Ombella Mpoko. Within these prefectures, the project will concentrate its interventions in eleven (11) sub-prefectures and production basins (Bimbo, Boali, Bossembélé, Yaloké, Boda, Boganangone, Mbaïki, Bouar, Baboua 60, Bozoum and Bocaranga) 61.

20.

21. The virtual meetings with the technical services and the administrations were opportunities to discuss the components and activities of the project, the intervention strategy and the support expected from the technical services and the administrative authorities for the success of the project. Potentialities, natural, social and economic constraints have been reviewed everywhere and recommendations and suggestions have been formulated. The following main points emerged from the discussions: (i) difficulties in accessing land for young people; holding rights are held by parents and young people lack the means, which most often constitutes a constraint for young people's entrepreneurship in the agricultural sector; (ii) infrastructure and marketing problems (iii) the construction of works and their maintenance (iv) isolation (v) conflicts and the security situation. The summary of the concerns of the stakeholders is synthesized and taken into account with solutions in the various components of the project in the tables presented in the appendix of the report.

1.5. ESMF Disclosure

22. IFAD's Policy on Disclosure of Documents (2010) requires full public disclosure and includes briefs on projects under preparation for presentation to the Board, approved loan and grant agreements and documents project/program design. This ESMF will therefore be published on the official IFAD website (<https://ifad.org>) 120 days before the Board meeting. In addition, the ESMF should be published on the official website of the ministries, the IFAD website, so that all stakeholders can access the document.

1.6. Report outline

23. The report outline is complemented by a proposed selection approach (and relevant selection forms) for potential sub-projects. The report ends with a plan for monitoring environmental, climate and social impacts (chapter 9) as well as some suggestions for capacity building and training (chapter 10).

2. Description of the proposed project

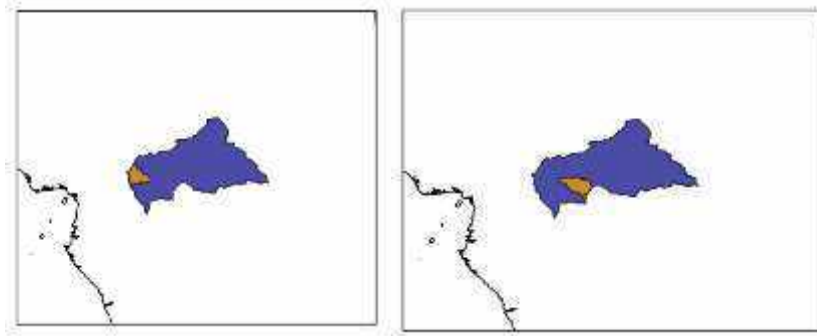
2.1. Project area and target group and baseline situation

24. PRAPAM will limit its interventions to four (4) prefectures: Nana Mamberé, Ouam Pendé, Lobaye and Ombella Mpoko. Within these prefectures, the project will concentrate its interventions in eleven (11) sub-prefectures and production basins (Bimbo, Boali, Bossembélé, Yaloké, Boda, Boganangone, Mbaïki, Bouar, Baboua, Bozoum and Bocaranga). They are part of the COSOP 2020-2024 targeting strategy on

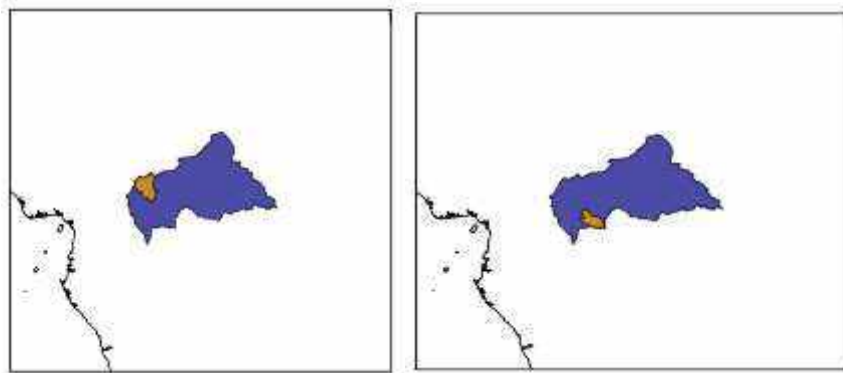
⁶⁰Food-producing basin having hosted internally displaced persons with a high prevalence of food insecurity (IPC 3+)

⁶¹The extension of PRAPAM interventions to these sub-prefectures of Ouam Pendé (Bozoum and Bocaranga) is envisaged after the mid-term review, depending on the level of evolution of the security situation in these areas.

[selected areas and beneficiaries based on the level of poverty, vulnerability, agro-pastoral productive opportunities and security criteria. Youth and women's groups, displaced and returnees, and people living with disabilities will be given priority. The area of intervention will concentrate 33% of the general population and 39% of agricultural holdings registered throughout the country in 2013. In the context of COVID-19, the project will have to support the most affected people through its interventions. These target areas are also impacted by the effects of climate change \(floods, droughts\), continuous degradation of natural resources including deforestation. The target areas also face poaching issues which impact wildlife biodiversity.](#)



[Nana Mamberé Ouam Pendé](#)



[La Lobaye L'Ombella Mpoko](#)

[For the target regions, climate impacts and projections are developed below in the section on climate change and natural resource management.](#)

[General context](#)

[25. The population of the Central African Republic has almost quadrupled since independence. In 1960, the population was 1,232,000; according to a UN estimate for 2018, it is about 4,666,368. The United Nations estimates that about 4% of the](#)

population between the ages of 15 and 49 is HIV positive . Only 3% of the country has antiretroviral treatment , compared to 17% coverage in neighboring Chad and the Republic of the Congo . The nation is divided into more than 80 ethnic groups, each with its own language. The largest ethnic groups are the Baggara, Baka , Banda , Bayaka, Fula , Gbaya , Kara , Kresh , Mbaka , Mandja , Ngbandi , Sara , Vidiri , Wodaabe , Yakoma, Yulu , Zande Arabs , with others including Europeans mainly of French origin. The country is also affected by COVID-19 and is experiencing the impact of the measures imposed by COVID 19

26.The region offers significant potential for agro-pastoral production and marketing due to its proximity to Bangui, the country's main capital, and many other economic and commercial centres. The export of plant and livestock products can take place depending on the opportunities in Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville) and the DRC.

27.The climate of the Central African Republic is generally tropical , with a rainy season lasting from June to September in the northern regions of the country, and from May to October in the south.

28.This area was selected on the basis of several criteria, including: (i) good potential for cultivable, irrigable and rainfed land; (ii) areas of excellence for the development of pastoral and fish farming activities; (iii) high population density and job seekers; (iv) the beginnings of the structuring of farmers' organizations; (v) strong potential for the development of agricultural entrepreneurship; (vi) complementarity with other agricultural development initiatives and programs; and (vii) severe deterioration of production and marketing of agricultural infrastructure.

29.By promoting the value chain approach, the project will aim to reach all actors involved in the different segments of the three targeted sectors. These are: (i) small producers and their organizations; (ii) actors downstream of the sectors, including processors, traders and consumers; (iii) actors carrying out related activities and trades, including input suppliers, suppliers and repairers of agricultural materials and equipment, transporters; (iv) private sector actors who will promote profitability, inclusion and equity in terms of value chains. Rural women and young rural people (15-35 years old), who represent a significant ratio at the level of the three sectors, will constitute privileged sub-groups because of the difficulties they encounter in accessing production factors and the market, but also the opportunities that the three sectors offer to increase their incomes and create jobs for the different segments of the value chain.

Box1: Youth Targeting Criteria

- a. Expression of interest to be endorsed by a community institution: as an investment project, screening and selection of applicants, will be handled by a competent and credible service provider, with the involvement of community institution, youth in agriculture organization, women group, government representative and CSO
- b. Persons between the age of 18 and 35 years,
- c. Clarity in the enterprise of applicants choice/interest
- d. Comfort Letter from 2 credible guarantors in the community
- e. Undertaken to keep to the code of conduct of the incubation model, which include (i) no side-selling of produce – all sales to go through an out-growers model; (ii) no fighting on the job, and (iii) no stealing/pilfering
- f. Based on the level of social risk and opportunities available to them as appear in the Table 2, Beneficiaries selection will be in the proportion of 60 percent male youth and 40 percent female youth

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Table 2: Level of risk, challenges and opportunities faced by young men and women

| social group | Women | | | Men | | |
|-----------------|---|--|---|----------------------------|--|---|
| | Risks | Challenges | Opportunities | Risks | Challenges | Opportunities |
| Individual | Victimization, Migration, low level crime | Unemployment, social exclusion, Access to land, limited skills | Apprenticeship, Access to land and finance, Service jobs | Migration, crime, activism | Unemployment, access to land, limited skills | Apprenticeship, Access to land and finance, Service jobs |
| Household Chief | Victimization | Underemployment, limited skills, limited free time | Service jobs, access to finance | Migration, crime, activism | Underemployment, limited skills | Service jobs, access to finance |
| Diploma | Migration, Low level crime | Unemployment, underemployment, access to resources | Roles of incubators, access to growth markets, land and finance | Migration, crime, activism | Unemployment, underemployment, access to resources | Roles of incubators, access to growth markets, land and finance |

| social group | Women | | | Men | | |
|---------------|---|---|--|----------------------------|---|--|
| | Risks | Challenges | Opportunities | Risks | Challenges | Opportunities |
| Not graduated | Victimization, Migration, Low level crime | Unemployment, social exclusion, limited skills, access to resources | Apprenticeship, Access to land and finance, Service jobs | Migration, crime, activism | Unemployment, limited skills, access to resources | Apprenticeship, Access to land and finance, Service jobs |

30. **Gender Strategy:** For effective mainstreaming of women, this program targeting strategy will promote women-friendly enterprises such as vegetable, fish, poultry, honey production, processing and marketing for that also support household food security and nutrition, as outlined in IFAD's core investments. There will also be plans to expand the products supported in each state to include opportunity products/businesses, which fall within the range of women-friendly businesses. Strategies to achieve this will include: (i) events tailored to women's time and location constraints; (ii) self-targeting of women-only groups; (iii) provision of a 50.7% niche for women in the beneficiary community; (iv) ensure that women hold at least 30 percent of leadership positions in commodity associations; (v) engagement of at least 30 percent women in the project management team, among others. The project will also adopt and promote the use of the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) which has been used successfully by the RUFIN programme. Finally, nutrition activities on field vegetable production or related products will target groups of women.

2.2. Lessons on social and environmental management

31. Experience from past IFAD-supported projects in CAR shows that strong technical support is essential to achieving results in natural resource management and climate change adaptation. Most IFAD-supported projects were designed to address climate change and environmental issues, as the region is highly prone to drought, flooding, high humidity-induced pests and diseases, pollution and slowdown in agricultural productivity. This project will thus integrate climate change adaptation and environmental mitigation measures to promote climate-smart agribusiness for the beneficiaries.

2.3. Classification Environmental And Social

32. Based on IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP), the environmental and social risk category is "B" ⁶². Foundational investments are natural resource-based value chain enterprise development projects, which primarily involve smallholder agricultural production and include market infrastructure development (such as construction/rehabilitation of rural feeder roads, small agro-processing facilities, irrigation facilities, etc). The environmental impacts will be primarily location and product based in the business groups and communities around the project and most of these can be easily mitigated through preventive measures and/or appropriate mitigation measures. Negative impacts will thus be site-specific and not irreversible. However, the exact locations of the sub-projects are not yet known and the full presentation of environmental and social risks and remediation measures through a context-specific environmental and impact assessment (ESIA) is not possible at the moment. Consequently, ESIA's will have to be carried out for each sub-project.

Climate Risk Classification:

⁶²The ESMP and the project document mention the consultation process with the people potentially affected by the project, and the mitigation and monitoring measures required to ensure that they are not adversely affected by the project.

33. The project is classified as **high climate risk**. Beneficiaries are highly dependent on natural resources and farming which is sensitive to climate variability and the impacts of climate change. Agriculture is rain-fed and subject to variations in temperature and rainfall. In addition, livestock, forest resources, in a large part of the target areas, have been subjected to drought, rainfall break or heavy rains. Climate variability, including unexpected dry spells caused by unpredictable changes in rainfall and temperature, can affect the impacts, sustainability and return on investment of sub-projects including infrastructure projects such as rural roads. However, the project has the potential to integrate climate resilience measures without substantial additional costs through capacity building programs in climate-smart agricultural strategies and close collaboration with extension and monitoring agencies, meteorological and climatic in order to receive regular agro-climatic information and to use the right cultivars or varieties, adaptation techniques, including the Adaptation Fund. Climate change adaptation interventions will help vulnerable communities, especially youth and women, to moderate this risk and sustainably mitigate the effects of climate change in the area of intervention.

3. and legal framework for ESIA

3.1. Institutional frame

34. The National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan 2017-2021 has so far been CAR's main instrument for planning and mobilizing resources for the restoration of peace and the socio-economic recovery of the country and has served as a background paper to the international donor conference, held in 2016.
35. The National Environmental Action Program (PNAE), adopted in 1999, includes strategic axes which include the participation of local communities in forest conservation actions, the protection of priority sites known as fragile ecology, support for local development and the carrying out impact studies.

Environmental legislation

36. The history of environmental management in the CAR dates back 30 years after the publication of Decree 89/043 of February 1989 establishing the National Environment Committee and Ordinance 90/003 of June 9, 1990, integration of environmental issues into development planning. RCA Environmental Policies falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Environment and Ecology, whose role is to develop and implement national policies relating to the protection of the environment, the rational management of natural resources and improving the environment and the quality of life. At the regional level, the mission of the environment administration is ensured by the prefectural inspections of the environment and ecology. The Directorate General for the Environment is the structure responsible for monitoring the ESIA procedure to ensure effective implementation.

3.2. National legal framework

37. The Constitution of the Central African Republic under Law No. 04/392 of December 2004 enshrines the environment in its preamble and guarantees rigorous management and a transparent environment as an unshakable condition for sustainable development. Within this environmental framework, the local communities as well as all the citizens have the latitude to ensure the protection of the nation. The idea of transparency, which reflects good environmental governance and the integration of the principle of citizen participation as indicated in the Environmental Code of Law No. 07/018 of December 28, 2007. The legal and regulatory framework of the management of natural resources and environment in the Central African Republic is therefore supplemented by the following reference texts :

- Law NO. 07/018 of December 28, 2007 Bearing the environmental code in its section 7 specifies that "regulatory texts specify the content, methodology and procedure of impact studies, as well as the conditions under which these studies are made public and the terms and conditions under which the Minister responsible for the environment may request or be asked for an opinion on any environmental impact study
- Order No. C5 / MEEDD / DIRCAB of January 21, 2014 defines the different categories of operations whose implementation is subject to the obligation of an environmental and social impact study in CAR. Article 3 of the decree also provides for hydro-agricultural projects of 1000 ha and any water

withdrawal (surface or underground water) greater than 30 m3 / h is subject to the completion of the environmental impact study.

- Order No. C5 / MEEDD / DIRCAB of January 21, 2014 sets the different categories. Operations whose implementation is subject to the obligation of an environmental and social impact study in CAR. Article 3 of the decree also indicates that hydro-agricultural development projects of 1000 ha and any water withdrawal (surface or underground water) greater than 30 m3 / h are subject to a study. impact.
- Law No. 06/001 of April 12, 2006 on the water code, it concerns the management of water resources, development and hydraulic works (use, protection, etc.)
- Law No. 06/001 of April 12, 2006 on the water code, whose titles III relate to the management of water resources, hydraulic installations and works (use; protection; etc.). O Law No. 08/022 of October 17, 2008 on the Forest Code determines who must define the rules for the management of forest resources and the conditions for intervention in classified forests
- Law No. 09/004 of January 29, 2009 on the labor code governs professional relations between workers and employers.
- Law No. 63/441 of January 9, 1964 relating to the national domain of the CAR which recognizes access to land for people and to state lands. The land code determines the national procedures for expropriation and compensation.

38. At the institutional level, environmental management in the CAR has made considerable progress over the past three decades. Initially, part of the environmental unit came under the Ministry of Water and Forests in the late 1980s, this responsibility currently lies with the Ministry of Environment and Ecology (MEE) created in 2009. Management day-to-day environmental studies are carried out by the General Directorate for the Environment (DGE), responsible for supervising the national procedure in this area, as well as the analysis and validation of environmental reports. The CEO has an environmental analysis service, employing agents trained in the subject. NGOs, consultants and national evaluation associations, environmental professionals exist and participate in these studies. The institutions mainly involved in the implementation of this project are: The Ministry of Environment and Ecology (MEE), Environmental and Social Impact Studies (ESIA), come under the jurisdiction of the General Directorate for the Environment (DGE). Its role is to identify, coordinate and monitor sectoral environmental management strategies. The CEO is concerned by this project because he will have to ensure the strict implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP). The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR) Agriculture and rural development in the Central African Republic is guided by national strategic orientation documents which are:

- Guidelines for the implementation of the Malabo Declaration Global African Agriculture Development Program (AADP)
- The Strategy Document on rural development, agriculture and food security (SDRSA) (2011-2025) validated in 2011
- The National Agricultural Investment, Food Security and Nutrition Program (PNIASAN), October 2013 and
- Strategy document for the reconstruction and consolidation of peace in Central Africa (RCPCA) / 2017-2021.

39. The realization of these strategic plans extends to other ministries. The objective is to support peace, resilience and security, to renew social cohesion between the State and the population and to ensure economic recovery and the revival of productive sectors. As part of this project, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR) intervenes by providing technical support and research information. Minister in charge of water resources and energy. The Ministry responsible for the intervention of Water and Energy in this project concerns water extraction rights. The water for this irrigation system will come from the M'Poko River and the Ngola River. It should be noted that these rivers have other uses and for this reason, WHH will have to obtain the mining right from this department for the project .

3.3. Policies

CAR's international commitments

40. The Central African Republic has ratified a number of international and regional legal instruments relating to the environment, including:

- - The Convention on Biodiversity adopted in Rio in 1992, ratified on March 15, 1995
 - The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, ratified on March 15, 1995
 - The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought, ratified in September 1996
 - The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants ratified by No. 08 003 of 01/01/2008
 - Convention on international trade in species of wild fauna and flora of March 3, 1973
 - Convention on the conservation of migratory species belonging to fauna (Bonn Convention) of June 23, 1979
 - The Ramsar Convention of February 2, 1971, amended in 1982, 1987 and 2005 on wetlands of international importance, in particular as habitats for waterfowl, signed in 2005
 - The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women - June 21, 1991
 - The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child - April 23, 1992
 - The Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC) and signatory of the "Yaoundé Declaration" on the aspect of biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems in Central Africa

41. The Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and the International Commission of Congo-Oubangui-Sangha (CICOS) for the sustainable management of water resources shared by the countries of Central Africa

Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (2015)

42. The project will comply with CAR's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the Paris Agreement which consists of climate change mitigation and adaptation plans through the protection of water resources, the cultivation of crops resistant to climate change, the development of agroforestry, the protection of soil fertility and the support of sustainable fisheries and livestock practices.

43. In the CAR, the Ministry responsible for the environment (MEFCPE) is responsible for administering the National Adaptation Action Plan, adopted in 2008. The CAR is a member of the National Steering Committee for the Convention on Climate Change and the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC), a treaty organization created to harmonize regional policies on forestry and biodiversity conservation.

44. CAR's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) declared a target of reducing GHG emissions by 5% by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual scenario, and CAR ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016. CAR has two laws in force relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation: Law No. 08-18 relating to biofuels and Law No. 08.222 establishing the Forest Code. (13)

3.4. IFAD Environmental Procedures /IFAD Guidelines

45. In order to improve the consideration of environmental and social issues in its operations, in 2009 IFAD Management updated its Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures (ESAP) whose document code is EB 2009/96/R .7. These procedures are intended to help IFAD staff and partners engage in environmental and policy dialogue. As such, they represent one of the fundamental elements of IFAD's approach to promoting sustainable development. They refine the criteria for integrating environmental

aspects into IFAD's operations and prioritize social aspects through a set of principles, tools and obligations established by them. They also define the limits of IFAD's role and the responsibility of other parties, in particular that of the institutions behind the projects, which cofinance IFAD's interventions.

46. Intended for "environmental management and sustainable development", these procedures draw lessons from past and recent environmental experience acquired by IFAD and its partners and guide the Fund's future activities with regard to environment and natural resources for the long term. Emphasis is placed on the integrated assessment of environmental, social and economic factors, which are essential for poverty reduction and sustainable development, in addition to broader factors, such as institutions and governance.

47. ESAPs also take into account the changing global context and realities that influence ecological sustainability. However, in view of the wide variety of environmental, economic, institutional and social issues in borrowing countries, IFAD's ESAPs do not provide an exhaustive list of environmental and natural resource issues in its borrowing countries but define, therefore, a common approach that is sufficiently flexible to undertake an environmental and social assessment adapted to the different contexts. They emphasize, however, that it is essential to work with borrowing countries and partners to develop and implement policies, plans, programs and investments that not only take into account the links between environment and poverty but also adapt IFAD's support for the different environmental management capacities of each country.

48. IFAD's environmental procedures differ from existing environmental guidelines developed by IFAD partners in that they emphasize the rural poor and the vital role of good environmental and natural resource management in improving livelihoods in disadvantaged rural areas.

49. However, responsibility for any SEA required during program or project design rests with the borrowing country, as does program or project preparation more broadly. Any SEA deemed necessary during the implementation phase is also the responsibility of the borrower. In both cases, IFAD will support the process to ensure compliance with both IFAD and borrower requirements.

50. Similar to the World Bank, IFAD-funded projects are assigned to one of three categories (A, B or C) based on the likely significance of environmental and social issues based on criteria established in Section 1.6 ("Project Classification Criteria"). The three categories are:

a) **Category A:** the program or project is likely to have significant environmental and social impacts that would be problematic, harmful, irreversible or unprecedented and would affect an area larger than the sites or facilities targeted by the physical interventions. It will probably be necessary to carry out a formal ESIA for the entire program or project or for one or more of its components.

b) **Category B:** the project is likely to have a number of environmental and social impacts on populations or on environmentally sensitive areas but which would be specific to the site and less harmful than those of category A. Even if none No formal ESIA is required, an environmental analysis will be carried out during execution.

c) **Category C:** the project will only have negligible environmental and social impacts. No specific environmental work will be required beyond the screening.

51. With regard to the activities planned under the PRAPAM, it is categorized B. The environmental procedure developed in the following chapter will set out the conduct to be followed according to the environmental category in accordance with national texts and the IFAD procedure.

IFAD Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies

52. IFAD's ten environmental and social values and principles are relevant to this project as well as to the adaptation project that will accompany it. These values and social principles are:

- Meeting the vulnerability and adaptation needs of the rural poor
- Promote the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of key ecosystems.
- Focus on partnership-oriented initiatives for better social and environmental quality.
- Address environmental and social impact assessments of agricultural and non-agricultural activities in an integrated manner.
- Incorporate externalities and minimize social costs.
- Implement participatory approaches, with particular emphasis on the role of women.
- Promote the development of indigenous peoples and other marginalized groups (pastoralists, hunters and gatherers).
- Promote environmentally sound agricultural and manufacturing processes.
- Ensure systematic environmental and social monitoring.
- Undertake Strategic Environmental Assessments

IFAD SECAP procedure

53. The objectives of the environmental and social impact assessment study under IFAD's SECAP procedure are:

- identify key linkages between rural poverty and environmental management and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed project on natural resource base and community livelihoods in target areas;
- explore and identify key options for advancing environmental and social sustainability; And
- recommend key opportunities to influence IFAD's support for environmental sustainability and climate-smart development.

54. This ESMF is intended to provide options that would inform and thereby improve decision-making regarding project design. The main environmental, climatic and social issues to be addressed are: (i) the challenges to be met in order to achieve its rural development and food security objectives; (ii) key environmental, climate and social issues impacting IFAD operations in the country; (iii) the direct impact and multiplier effect of the mentioned issues on ecosystem resilience and land and crop productivity, natural resource management and rural livelihoods; (iv) the extent of volatility and risk resulting from climate variability and change; and (v) regulatory frameworks related to rural development and environmental issues.

55. The results of the ESIA of the ESMF and sub-projects are: (i) an assessment of environmental (and social/economic/institutional) issues particularly in the agricultural and rural development sector; (ii) identification of linkages with relevant ongoing initiatives; (iii) the establishment of specific measures, recommendations, including opportunities to optimize adaptation, environmental management and resource use; in the project area. These findings will shed light on the significant opportunities available to build resilience and adaptive capacity in the programme/project being developed.

56. The key principles to guide the ESMF and ESIA of the sub-project are:

- Looking beyond the traditional 'do no harm' safeguards approach to mitigating environmental, climate and social risks to 'do good' with a greater focus on sustainability and climate change management, environment (rehabilitating degraded lands, seizing adaptation/mitigation opportunities and transforming underlying inequalities that undermine inclusive development, etc.) and social impacts and risks;
- Begin the ESIA with a scoping exercise with the aim of identifying as many relevant social, environmental and climate change issues as possible, so that baseline data collection and impact assessment can focus on them.
- Strong focus on identifying opportunities and developing an appropriate management plan to improve results and impact;

- Identify and compare alternative scenarios to recommend realistic proposals for the design mission study;
- Identify the capacity needs necessary to effectively implement the environmental and social management plan;
- Produce a realistic monitoring plan, including appropriate change management processes;
- Involve affected communities and other interested stakeholders throughout the ESIA process, from scoping to reviewing and commenting on the draft final report before decision-making.

IFAD's Climate Change Strategy (2010)

57. IFAD's climate change strategy calls for responding more systematically to the growing demands of its clients for technical support and innovation to better respond to climate change. This means analyzing and addressing the challenges of climate change during the early stages of program and project design to build resilience and adaptive capacity. The aim and purpose of the strategy are to:

- Support innovative approaches to help small-scale farmers build their resilience to climate change
- Help small-scale farmers take advantage of available incentives and mitigation finance
- Inform a more coherent dialogue on climate change, rural development, agriculture and food security

58. The main exit strategy is "climate smarter, where climate change – alongside other risks, opportunities and themes – is systematically integrated into core programs, policies and activities".

- Regarding operations, climate change can be – and in many cases already is – factored into IFAD's operating model. This means incorporating it into our toolkit for the early stages of country program and project design and for implementation.
- With regard to knowledge, innovation and advocacy, IFAD will explore new arrangements for obtaining climate skills, share experiences on the ground to ensure their application across IFAD-supported programs and will continue its work to shape the global dialogue on climate change for smallholders.
- In terms of resource mobilization, the goal is to make IFAD's expanding overall portfolio climate-smart. Increased additional climate funds will continue to be sought to deepen the integration of climate change into IFAD's core programs and to cover the increased cost this entails.
- In terms of internal organization, IFAD will make greater use of existing internal skills and staff and put in place a new organizational structure that brings together and increases the capacity of its staff on climate and environment. It will also continue to demonstrate the values of environmental awareness internally.

IFAD Policy on Environment and Natural Resource Management (ENRM, 2011)

59. Sustainable management of the environment and natural resources (ENRM) is at the heart of poverty reduction among rural populations. Poor rural people face a series of challenges related to the management of natural resources. They are on the front line of the impacts of climate change; ecosystems and the biodiversity on which they depend are increasingly degraded; their access to suitable agricultural land is diminishing both in quantity and quality; their forest resources are increasingly restricted and degraded; they produce on generally marginal rainfed lands, with increased water scarcity; energy and agricultural input prices follow a long-term upward trend; and dwindling fish and marine resources threaten essential sources of income and nutrition.

60. Environmentally damaging agricultural practices are one of the main drivers of these challenges. Inappropriate approaches that lead to excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides, pollution of waterways and aquifers, accumulation of salt in the soil, water scarcity in major river basins, declining groundwater levels and loss of crop biodiversity are of growing concern. Large parts of the Sahel depend on rain-fed agriculture with little or no use of organic or inorganic fertilizers, soil erosion and limited access to seed varieties. Weak governance, damaging policies and changing consumption patterns are at the heart of this environmental degradation: poor rural people, including smallholders, are often destitute and therefore unable to manage resources sustainably. natural; a lack of clear access to land and tenure rights removes incentives to maintain natural assets; distorting trade policies and fossil fuel and other subsidies are key factors. The answer requires an 'evergreen revolution', fueled by sustainable agriculture that balances crop/livestock, fisheries and agroforestry systems, so that excess inputs are avoided and soil fertility and ecosystem services are not adversely affected, not compromised, while increasing

production and income. Building on a growing body of evidence of the success of investing in sustainable agriculture, there is a huge opportunity to further develop multiple benefits.

61. IFAD's ENRM highlights that project design presents new opportunities to improve the systematic integration and scaling up of portfolio ENRM. Such integration can help IFAD build new and strengthened partnerships with specialized entities to provide improved and effective responses to issues related to natural resources and climate variability and change. ENRM is central to the achievement of IFAD's mandate in poverty reduction and sustainable agriculture, as its target groups depend directly on the environment and natural resources for their livelihoods, and demand from customers in favor of ENRM increases.

62. IFAD's Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2019-2025: is aligned with IFAD's Strategic Framework (2016-2025) and responds to commitments made during the Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD11). It also builds on the substantial progress made by IFAD in integrating environmental and climate issues into its investments and programmes, in particular through its Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment (SECAP) and the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Program (ASAP). This strategy defines IFAD's strategy for integrating environmental and climate issues into COSOPs and projects, while ensuring that 25% of IFAD's investments are climate-related. This strategy also sets targets for better integration of youth, gender, nutrition and indigenous peoples issues into IFAD's strategies and projects. The strategy aligns perfectly with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. This ESMF is perfectly aligned with the orientations of IFAD's Strategy and Action Plan in the field of the environment and climate change 2019-2025, which is to manage environmental, social and climate risks.

4. Country context/Description of the environmental, climatic and social context

General economic situation

63. The Central African Republic, a landlocked country with a population of nearly 4.9 million, has embarked on a long process of recovery, following a major security crisis in 2013 that shattered its social fabric and displaced more than 25% of its population. The 2016 elections ended three years of political transition and unrest. Since 2016, the Central African Republic has been governed by President Faustin-Archange Touadéra and Prime Minister Simplicie Sarandji. The next presidential elections are expected to be held between December 2020 and March 2021.

64. On February 6, 2019, the Government of the Central African Republic signed an African Union-mediated peace agreement with 14 armed groups. This agreement has been endorsed by the international community. The African Union and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) are the guarantors of the agreement, while the United Nations peacekeeping force (MINUSCA) plays a vital supporting role behind plan.

Economic overview

65. Economic growth in the Central African Republic slowed to 3.7% in 2018, as renewed insecurity inhibited economic activity by disrupting agriculture, forestry and mining production, and delaying investment projects. However, since 2015, the country's economic growth has exceeded the CEMAC average and is expected to reach 4.8% in 2019.

66. The Central African Republic would benefit from maintaining its budgetary discipline, as it remains exposed to a high risk of debt distress. The government's efforts continue to yield positive results, with

the debt-to-GDP ratio falling to 49%. Debt indicators are expected to improve steadily over the medium term. The overall deficit is expected to reach 2.7% of GDP in 2019, compared to 1.6% in 2017. With 9% of GDP in 2018, the Central African Republic still has one of the lowest domestic revenue-to-GDP ratios in the country. Saharan Africa. Public spending increased to 16.3% of GDP in 2018, alongside a rise in spending on goods and services. Subsidies remain high at 7.8% of GDP in 2018 and are expected to reach 11% in 2019, thanks to the support of development partners for the peace agreement.

67. If the security situation does not deteriorate, the country's medium-term outlook is positive. The expected steady improvement in security, the gradual restoration of public services in the provinces, the increase in public and private investment and the implementation of reforms should push growth to 4.8% in 2019.

68. Poverty remains high and projections indicate that around 71% of the population was living below the international poverty line (\$1.90 per day, in PPP terms) in 2018. Around 643,000 people are still displaced inside interior of the country, while 575,000 Central African refugees have sought refuge in the vicinity of neighboring countries. It is expected that in 2019, 2.9 million Central Africans - more than half of the country's population - will need humanitarian assistance, with 1.6 million people in need. In order to respond to humanitarian needs, on January 7, 2019, the government of the Central African Republic and the Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs (OCHA) officially launched the \$430.7 million humanitarian response plan for the year.

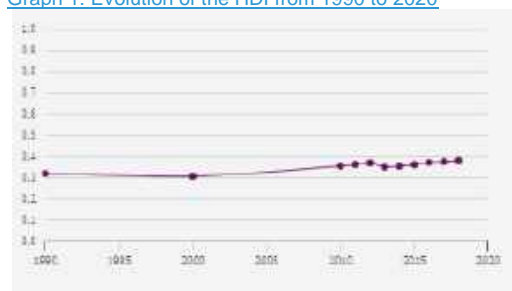
69. The Central African Republic remains one of the poorest countries in the world and faces many human capital challenges. It ranks at the very bottom of the United Nations Human Development Index (188 out of 189 countries as of December 2018), which could have devastating consequences for its future generation. While the most recent estimates show that over 71% of the population is poor, there have been improvements in the provision of essential public services in the southwestern region of the country.

70. Maternal mortality is among the highest in the world (882 per 100,000 live births), while the extremely high mortality rate for children under 5 (179 per 1,000) highlights the seriousness of the health situation.

71. The Central African Republic has some of the lowest education and gender equality indicators in the world. The poor quality of primary education, the lack of secondary education for girls and violence against women and girls, with 11,000 incidents reported each year (2016), of which 74% concern children, remain pressing challenges for the country.

72. The average life expectancy is 53 years. High levels of malnutrition exist, with 41% of the population suffering from chronic malnutrition (stunting). The fertility rate is high at 6.2 children per woman.

Graph 1: Evolution of the HDI from 1990 to 2020



Situation of the agricultural sector and rural poverty

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73. Agricultural production is dominated by subsistence crops. Agriculture (including forestry and fishing) accounted for 54% of GDP in 2001 and employed around 74% of the labor force. The FAO estimates that about 2,020,000 hectares (4,991,000 acres, or 3.2% of the total land area) are arable or under permanent crops, and 3,000,000 hectares (7,400,000 acres, or 4.8% of the total area) are in permanent pasture. The CAR is almost self-sufficient in food production and has potential as an exporter.

74. The food production index (1999-2001=100) in the Central African Republic was 120 in 2016, according to the World Bank's collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources. Central African Republic - Food Production Index (1999-2001=100) - actual values, historical data, forecasts and projections are from the World Bank as of July 2020.

75. Cassava, the staple food crop, is grown on about 200,000 hectares (494,000 acres); production was around 579,000 tonnes in 1999. Banana is the second major food crop. Production was 115,000 tons in 1999, while plantain production was 82,000 tons. Other food crops in 1999 included 95,000 tons of maize, 12,000 tons of millet and 29,000 tons of sorghum. Some tropical fruits are produced in small quantities, including 22,000 tons of oranges and 2,000 tons of lemons and limes in 1999. A palm oil plantation covering 2,500 hectares (6,200 acres) opened in 1986 in Bossongo, 35 km (22 mi) from Bangui. In 1999, palm oil production amounted to 7,000 tons.

76. The first commercial cotton production in French Equatorial Africa began in Ubanqi-Shari in 1924. Cotton is grown in the Bamingui and Gribingui river valleys. In 1969-70, 58,000 tons of seed cotton were produced, a national record, but production fell rapidly: in 1999 it was 35,000 tons. Another important cash crop is high quality coffee, which is grown on the uplands along with sisal and tobacco; coffee production was 9,900 tons in 2001/2002; Coffee exports were valued at \$2.8 million in 2001. Production of groundnuts, which are grown alongside cotton, was estimated at 110,000 tons in 1999.

77. **Aquaculture production.** Aquaculture production (metric tons) in the Central African Republic was reported at 190 in 2016, according to the World Bank's Development Indicators Collection, compiled from officially recognized sources. Central African Republic - Aquaculture production (metric tons) - actual values, historical data, forecasts and projections were provided by the World Bank in July 2020.

78. **Rural poverty** The GINI index in the Central African Republic was 56.2 in 2008, according to the World Bank's collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources. Central African Republic - GINI index - actual values, historical data, forecasts and projections are from the World Bank in July 2020.

79. The **Gini** index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of beneficiaries, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus, a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

80. **Food and nutrition security.** Despite the assistance provided, the food security situation remains worrying and remains of great concern. The results of the December 2018 National Food Security Assessment (ENSA) indicate that some 2.1 million people, almost half of the 4.5 million people living in the Central African Republic, are in a situation of food insecurity, food, up from 1.9 million in September CPI data, 2018. Compared to 2017, overall food insecurity increased by 5 percentage points, from 45% in 2017 to 50% in 2018.

81. Vulnerable populations have inadequate, poorly diversified and insufficient food consumption. This vulnerability is accentuated by the economic situation of these households as well as by the stagnation of household incomes. This is deeply concerning as around half of Central African families spend the majority of their income on food, and even up to 75% in some areas. Supporting household agricultural activities and rehabilitating the value chain are key activities for reducing food insecurity, generating socio-economic development, resilience and peace.

82. **Gender equality.** Gender equality in the Central African Republic was 0.33333 in 2019, according to the World Bank's collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources. Central African Republic - Gender equality - actual values, historical data, forecasts and projections were obtained from the World Bank in July 2020.

Environmental challenges and their effects on agricultural development and rural poverty

Soil nutrient imbalance

83. Soil is the foundation of agricultural production. Its fertility can directly affect crop growth with changes in soil carbon (C), nitrogen (N) and microbial activities, which are likely to change with climate change, temperature and variations in rainfall. As the material basis for plant growth, soil is also an important medium for the accumulation and decomposition of pollutants. The rapid increase in population has led to an increased demand for agricultural land. This, in turn, led to a reduction in farm size per household. As a result, fallow periods are either shortened or non-existent, resulting in an overwhelming tendency to deplete soil nutrients. In addition, the irrational application of chemical essences, herbicides and pesticides means that the soil environment is increasingly polluted and degraded.

Evolution of plant cover and forest resources

84. Threatened bird species in the Central African Republic were reported at 16 in 2018, according to the World Bank's collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources. Central African Republic - Bird species, threatened - actual values, historical data, forecasts and projections were obtained from the World Bank in July 2020.

85. **CO2 emissions.** CO2 emissions (kt) in the Central African Republic were reported at 301 in 2014, according to the World Bank's collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources. Central African Republic - CO2 emissions (kt) - actual values, historical data, forecasts and projections are from the World Bank in July 2020.

86. **Forest rents.** Forest rents (% of GDP) in the Central African Republic were reported at 13.49% in 2017, according to the World Bank's collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources. Central African Republic - Forest rents (% of GDP) - actual values, historical data, forecasts and projections are from the World Bank in July 2020.

87. **Species of mammals, threatened.** Mammal species, threatened in the Central African Republic, were reported at 16 in 2018, according to the World Bank's collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources. Central African Republic - Threatened mammal species - actual values, historical data, forecasts and projections were obtained from the World Bank in July 2020.

88. **Plant species (higher), threatened.** The (highest) plant species, threatened in the Central African Republic were reported at 26 in 2018, according to the World Bank's Development Indicators Collection, compiled from officially recognized sources. Central African Republic - Plant Species (Highest), Threatened - actual values, historical data, forecasts and projections were obtained from the World Bank in July 2020.

89. **Terrestrial and marine protected areas.** Terrestrial and marine protected areas (% of total territorial area) in the Central African Republic were reported at 18.06% in 2018, according to the World Bank's Development Indicators Collection, compiled from officially recognized sources. Central African Republic - Terrestrial and marine protected areas (% of total territorial area) - actual values, historical data, forecasts and projections were provided by the World Bank in July 2020.

90. The Central African Republic recorded one of the lowest total deforestation rates of tropical countries between 1990 and 2005, when only 1.9 percent of its forests were lost. However, the rate of forest degradation in the country was considerably higher due to logging.

91. Today, about 16.6 percent of the Central African Republic is under some form of protection, although institutional support for protected areas has historically been weak and hunters and loggers have continued to operate in the parks, national. The Central African Republic is home to approximately 3600 species of plants, 663 birds, 131 mammals, 187 reptiles and 29 amphibians .

Post-harvest activities

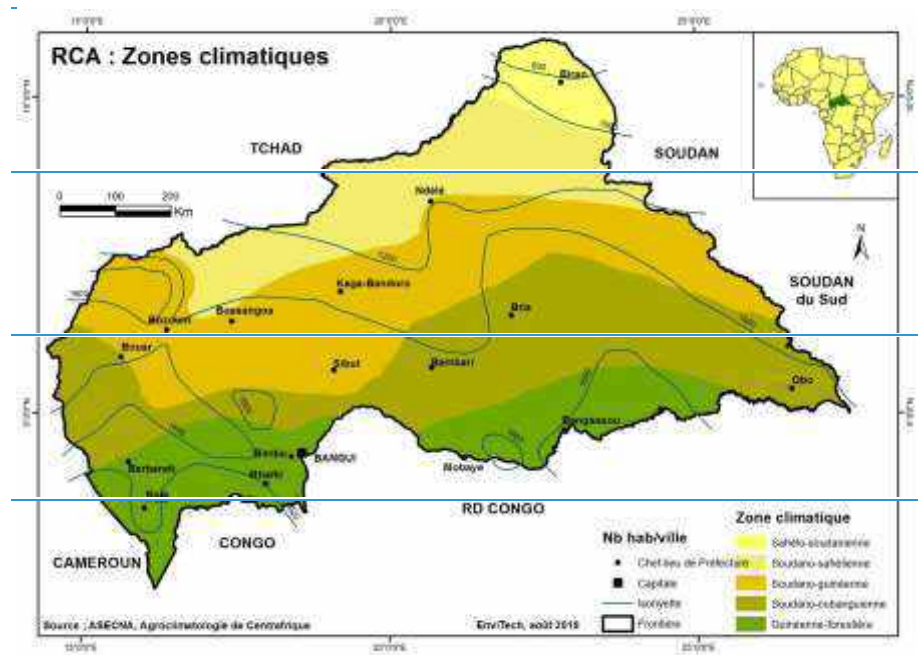
92. The risks identified are (i) poor management of waste and wastewater from treatment units; (ii) the use of conventional energies (wood, charcoal) for the operation of storage, processing or marketing units instead of green energies by entrepreneurs due to a cost of dissuasive investment or their unavailability on the market; (iii) poor implementation of infrastructure leading to pollution of waterways or weakening of the environment.

Characteristics of the climate

93. The program intervention area is in a tropical climate, with abundant rainfall of about 178 cm (70 inches) per year in the south, decreasing to about 86 cm (30 inches) in the extreme northeast. There is a rainy season (December-March) and a long hot and dry season (April-November). Floods are common. Temperatures in Bangui vary on average between 21°C (70°F) and 34°C (93°F).

94. **Reduced rainfall.** Rainfall in the Central African Republic fell to 9.61 mm in December from 30.19 mm in November 2015.

95. **Climate change.** The country is very sensitive to the shocks of climate change. CAR's Climate Change Vulnerability Index is the highest in the world, ranking the country 191 out of 191. The climate of the CAR varies according to the ecological zones; in the equatorial zone in the south, the climate is tropical and humid (average temperature 25 ° C); in the western part, it rains almost all year round and the dry season often lasts only two (2) months. It receives more than 1200 mm of precipitation per year - in the intertropical zone in the center, the rainy season lasts six (6) months (average temperature 26 ° C in the southernmost part) - towards the north, the dry season lasts five (5) to six (6) months. It also receives more than 1200 mm of rainfall per year. - in the northern sub-Saharan zone around Birao, the climate is tropical dry: low rainfall of less than 1200 mm and large temperature variations. - within each hydrographic basin, the sub-climates are generally defined according to the regime rainfall and the duration of rainfall.



96. **Relief.** The Central African Republic is a relatively low hilly plateau dominated to the northwest by the Yadé massif which extends the Adamaoua and to the northeast by the Bongo massif. The Ubanguian ridge connects these two (2) massifs by hills and flat-bottomed valleys from which rise the Kagas, domes and granite peaks. The Carnot-Berbérati plateaus in Southdu Yadé, and Mouka-Ouadda in the southwest

of Bongo, are made up of ancient rocks discovered by sandstone formations with permeable and sandy soils from which the diamond originates. Crystalline reliefs emerge from a vast plateau, near the western (Yadeh mountains, 1420 m) and eastern (Bongo mountains, 1400 m) borders.

Natural resources and NRM

Natural environment

97. Much of the country is flat or rolling plateau savannah about 500 meters (1,640 ft) above sea level. Most of the northern half is in the East Sudanese savannah ecoregion of the World Wide Fund for Nature. In addition to the Fertit hills in the northeast of the CAR, there are scattered hills in the southwestern regions. To the northwest is the Yade Massif, a granite plateau with an elevation of 348 meters (1,143 ft).

98. At 622,984 square kilometers (240,535 sq mi), the Central African Republic is the 44th largest country in the world. Its size is comparable to Ukraine, as Ukraine has an area of 603,500 square kilometers (233,000 sq mi), according to the list of countries and dependencies by region.

99. Much of the southern border is formed by tributaries of the Congo River; the Mbomou River in the east merges with the Uele River to form the Ubangi River, which also includes parts of the southern border. The Sangha River runs through some of the western regions of the country, while the eastern boundary is along the Nile watershed.

100. It is estimated that up to 8% of the country is covered in forest, with the densest parts usually located in the southern regions. The forests are very diverse and include commercially important Ayous species. (Sapelli and Sipo). The rate of deforestation is around 0.4% per year and poaching of wood is common. In 2008, the Central African Republic was the country least affected by light pollution in the world. The Central African Republic is the focal point of the Bangui Magnetic Anomaly, one of the largest magnetic anomalies on Earth.

Water resources

101. The CAR is the water tower of Chad thanks to the Logone and the Chari, which take their source there and flow into Lake Chad. Two (2) large mountainous areas condition the hydrographic survey of the CAR network. The country is drained by two (2) main basins; to the south, the watershed of the Oubangui, a stream formed by the junction of the Mbomou and the Uélé with a series of tributaries on the right (Ouaka, Kémo, Ombelle, Mpoko, Lobaye, Nana, Mambéré and Kadéï constitute the Sangha). Only the Oubangui, a tributary of the Congo, is navigable as far as Bangui when the waters are high; - to the north, the watersheds of the Chari- Logoneque cross their tributaries Bahr Aouk, Bamingui, Gribingui, Ouham, Pendé and Mbéré.

Vegetation

102. The CAR spills over to the southwest into the great equatorial forest and extends mainly into the savannah zone. From south to north, we can distinguish the dense, humid, evergreen equatorial forest, the shrubby savannah, an area of abundant fauna, the steppe of scattered thorny bushes. The country is characterized by a very diversified flora and fauna, in particular a population of African forest elephants, visible in herds of several dozen members, especially in the salt flats (Bayanga). This situation remains very fragile due to poaching for ivory and the high consumption of bushmeat, but represents a strong potential for hunting and ecotourism. Tourism is still embryonic, especially since this is due to the weakness of reception and transport infrastructures and the insecurity that reigns in the country.

Wildlife

103. In the southwest, the Dzanga-Sangha National Park is located in an area of tropical forest. The country is known for its population of forest elephants and western lowland gorillas. In the north, the Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park is well populated with wildlife, including leopards, lions, cheetahs and rhinos, and the Bamingui-Bangoran National Park is located in the northeast of the RCA. The parks have

been seriously affected by the activities of poachers, particularly those from Sudan, over the past two decades.

Biodiversity

104. **Protected areas** . The Central African Republic, until 1989, had a network of 14 protected areas covering a total area of 72,230 km², or about 11% of the total area of the country. These protected areas included an integral reserve, three national parks, seven wildlife reserves, two biosphere reserves and a presidential park with special status. The creation of protected areas did not begin until 1930. The first national park was the Manovo-Gounda-St Floris National Park created in 1933; it was followed in 1936 by the Bamingui-Bangoran National Park.

105. With the creation of the Dzanga-Sangha Dense Forest Special Reserve and the Dzanga-Ndoki National Park, the Central African Republic now has a network of 16 protected areas, and the total area now protected is 76,610 km. This increase demonstrates the Central African Republic's desire to preserve more natural ecosystems for the needs of present and future generations. Indeed, by creating the Dzanga-Sangha Special Reserve, the Central African Republic has opted for a new conservation strategy, an integrated conservation and development strategy. The main objective of the Dzanga-Sangha project is the protection of the dense forest of the south-west of the Central African Republic, which includes part of the trinational conservation area examined in this volume.

| Country area | Landing area | Forest area 2000 | | | | | Area change 1990-2000 (total forest) | Volume and aboveground biomass (total forest) | | Forest under management plan | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|------|------------------|--|--|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | | natural forest | Forest planting | Total forest | | | | | | | | |
| | 000 ha | 000 ha | 000 ha | 000 ha | % | ha inhabitant | 000 ha / year | % | m ³ / ha | t/ha | 000 ha | % |
| Central African Republic | 62,297 | 22,903 | 4 | 22,907 | 36.8 | 6.5 | -30 | -0.1 | 85 | 113 | 269 * | siesta |

Table 3. Central Africa: forest resources and management

106. However, this biodiversity is in danger. According to the IUCN Red List, critically endangered species are listed below:

| Scientific name | Common name | taxonid | Category |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Neoschumannia kamerunensis | - | 39478 | RC |
| Cyclanorbis elegans | Nubian Shelled Turtle | 6004 | RC |

Table 4. Critically endangered species

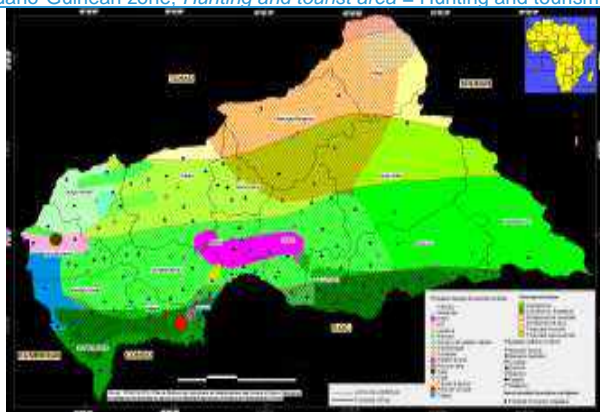
Agro-ecological zones

107. The country comprises five agro-ecological zones: forest or equatorial zone; Cereals and cattle or Guinean zone; Sudano-Guinean zone; Hunting and tourism area.

Map of agro-ecological zones in CAR



Note: Forest zone or equatorial zone = forest or equatorial zone; Food-breeding zone or Guinean zone = Cereals and livestock or Guinean zone; Cotton-food crop-livestock zone or Sudano-Guinean zone = Cotton-cereals-livestock zone or Sudano-Guinean zone; Hunting and tourist area = Hunting and tourism area.



Note: Cassava = cassava/cassava; groundnut = groundnut / groundnut; maize = maize; millet = millet; yam = yams; bean = bean; dry season sorghum = dry season sorghum; market gardening = market gardening; fruit trees = fruit trees / orchards; sweet potato = sweet potato; upland rice = upland rice; taro = taro; coffee = coffee; cane sugar = sugar cane; oil palm = palm oil; tobacco = tobacco; sweet banana = sweet banana; plantain = plantain; squash = squash/gourds; potato = potato; sesame = sesame.

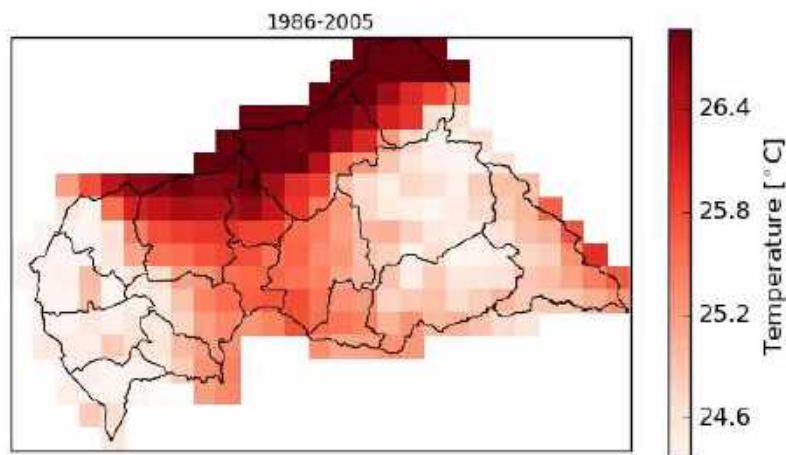
Weather in Bangui

108. The table below displays the average monthly climate indicators in Bangui based on 8 years of historical weather records. Temperature in **Centigrade**, Bangui 4 40 N, 18 51 E, 1200 feet (366 meters) above sea level.

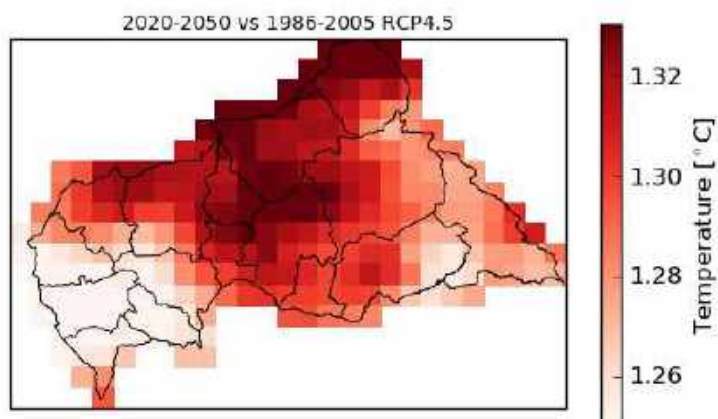
| | Jan | feb | Mar | apr | May | June | jul | August | SEP | oct | nov | dec |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Avg. Temperature | 25 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 24 |
| Avg. Maximum temperature | 32 | 35 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
| Avg. Min temperature | 18 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 18 |
| Avg. rainy days | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Avg. snow days | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5. Average monthly climate indicators in Bangui

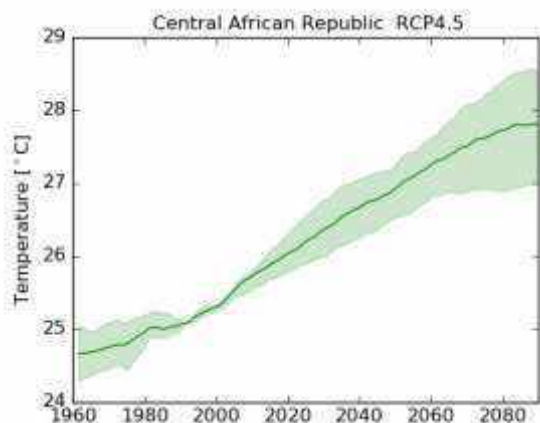
Average temperature over the reference period 1986-2005. This map is based on the EWEMBI dataset.



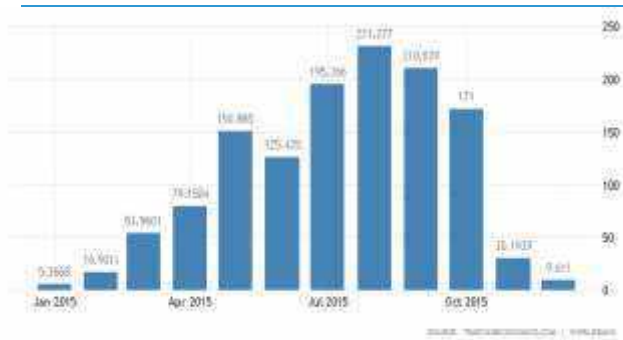
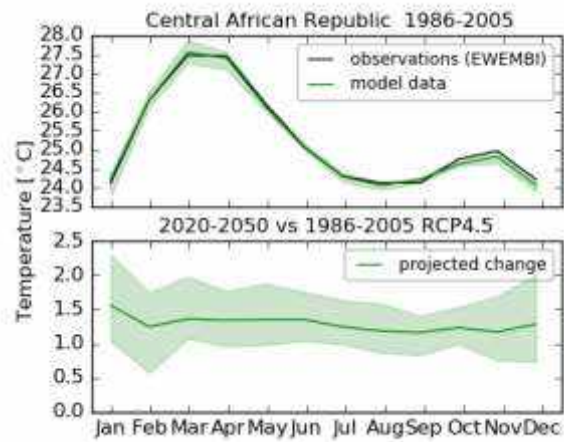
109. Projected temperature change for 2020-2050 relative to the 1986-2005 base period. Here, the ensemble average of the regional climate model projections is displayed. Grid cells for which a pattern mismatch is found are colored gray. The projections are based on the RCP4.5 emission scenario.



110. Regional climate model projections for temperature displayed as a 20-year rolling average. The line represents the ensemble mean while the shaded area represents the pattern distribution. The projections are based on the RCP4.5 emission scenario .



111. Annual temperature cycle for the period 1986-2005. Bottom: Annual cycle changes projected for 2020-2050 compared to the 1986-2005 baseline. EWEMBI data are displayed in black, regional climate model simulations in green. The green line represents the ensemble mean while the shaded area represents the pattern distribution. The projections are based on the RCP4.5 emission scenario .



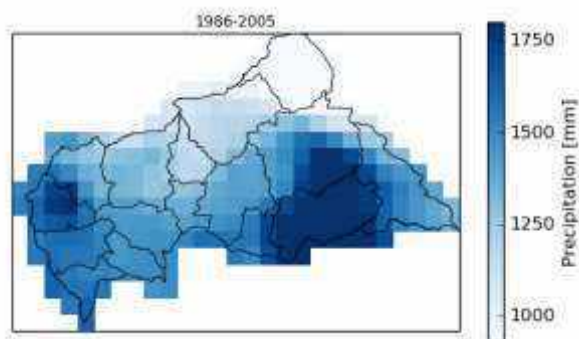
Average rainfall in CAR, 2015



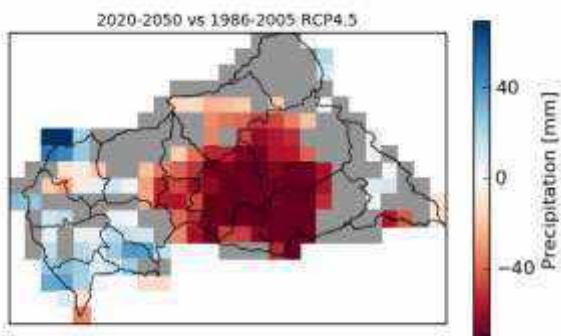
CAR Average temperature

Precipitation

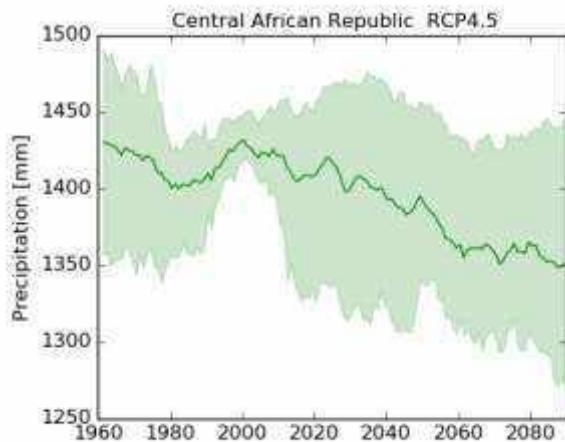
112. Sum of precipitation over the reference period 1986-2005. This map is based on the EWEMBI dataset



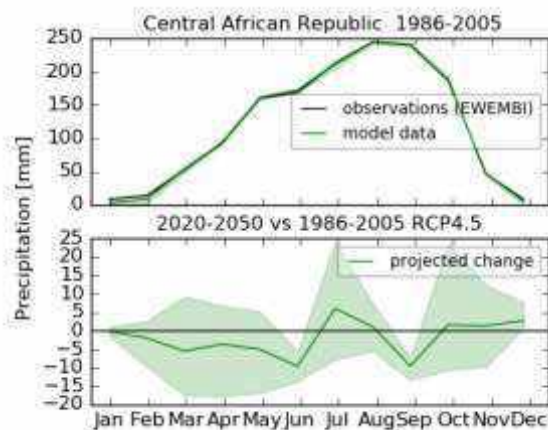
113. Projected change in precipitation for 2020-2050 relative to the base period 1986-2005. Here, the ensemble average of the regional climate model projections is displayed. Grid cells for which a pattern mismatch is found are colored gray. The projections are based on the RCP4.5 emission scenario.



114. Regional climate model projections for precipitation displayed as a 20-year moving average. The line represents the ensemble mean while the shaded area represents the pattern distribution. The projections are based on the RCP4.5 emission scenario.



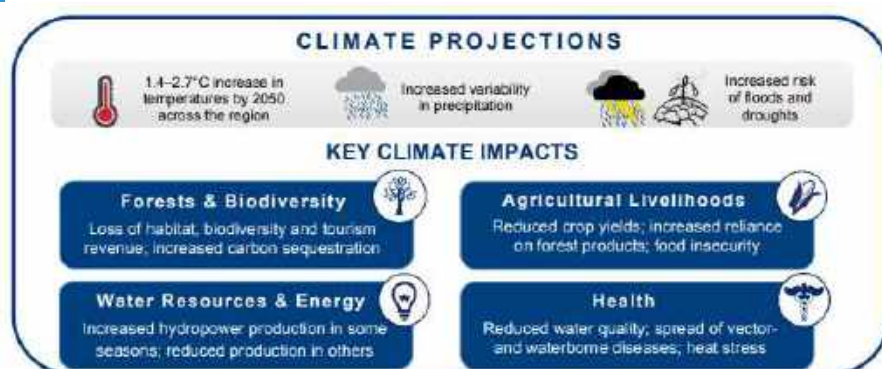
115. Annual precipitation cycle for the period 1986-2005. Bottom: Annual cycle changes projected for 2020-2050 compared to the 1986-2005 baseline. EWEMBI data are displayed in black, regional climate model simulations in green. The green line represents the ensemble mean while the shaded area represents the model spread. The projections are based on the RCP4.5 emission scenario.



Climate projections for 2050

116. According to the IPCC report [19], temperatures in sub-Saharan Africa have been changing somewhat faster than the global average, with increases ranging from 0.5 to 0.8°C since the late 1970s. It is very likely that temperatures in Africa will rise during the 21st century by an average of 3-4°C, 1.5 times more than the global average.

117. In CAR, different climate scenarios show an increase in average annual temperature of 1.4 to 2.7 °C in the region by 2050. [20]. The USAID report also indicates increased rainfall variability and increased risk of floods and droughts, as shown in the figures below.



| Key Climate Trends and Projections in DRC, ROC and CAR | | |
|--|--|---|
| Sources: World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal | | |
| | Observed trends | Climate projections |
| Temperature | DRC : Warm extremes increased (e.g., warmest day increased by about 0.25°C per decade) ROC : Mean annual temperature increased 0.6°C between 1951–1999 CAR : Mean annual temperature has increased at a rate of 0.3°C per decade since 1978, with faster increases in northeastern parts of the country | DRC : Rise in minimum temperatures will exceed rise in maximum temperatures; increase in average daily temperatures ROC : 1°C increase in mean annual temperature by 2050; increases in heat wave durations by 2046–2065, particularly in northern and northeastern ROC CAR : 0.7–3°C increase in mean annual temperatures by 2080 |
| Rainfall | DRC : Increased frequency of intense rainfall events ROC : Average annual rainfall decreased between 1950s and 1980s CAR : Decrease in precipitation over the period 1978–2009, with more interannual variability | DRC : Continued increase in frequency of intense rainfall events ROC : Increase in mean annual rainfall by 2046–2065; increase in rainfall intensity CAR : Increase in mean annual rainfall; rainfall becomes more erratic |

118. This climate change will have foreseeable consequences on the living conditions of rural populations. According to the IPCC, "climate change could have significant short- and long-term impacts in rural areas by influencing water availability and supply, food security and agricultural incomes, including by causing the displacement of production of food and non-food crops around the world. (high confidence level)".

119. It is therefore recommended to develop new adaptation measures for agriculture, water, forestry and biodiversity through policies that take into account rural decision-making contexts. In summary, the IPCC has summarized in the table below the main adaptation risks, problems and prospects for the African continent.



Table 6. Determinants of climate-related impacts - Africa

National priorities in terms of adaptation to climate change

120. The INDC has summarized CAR's priorities for adaptation to climate change by 2030, as shown in the table below:

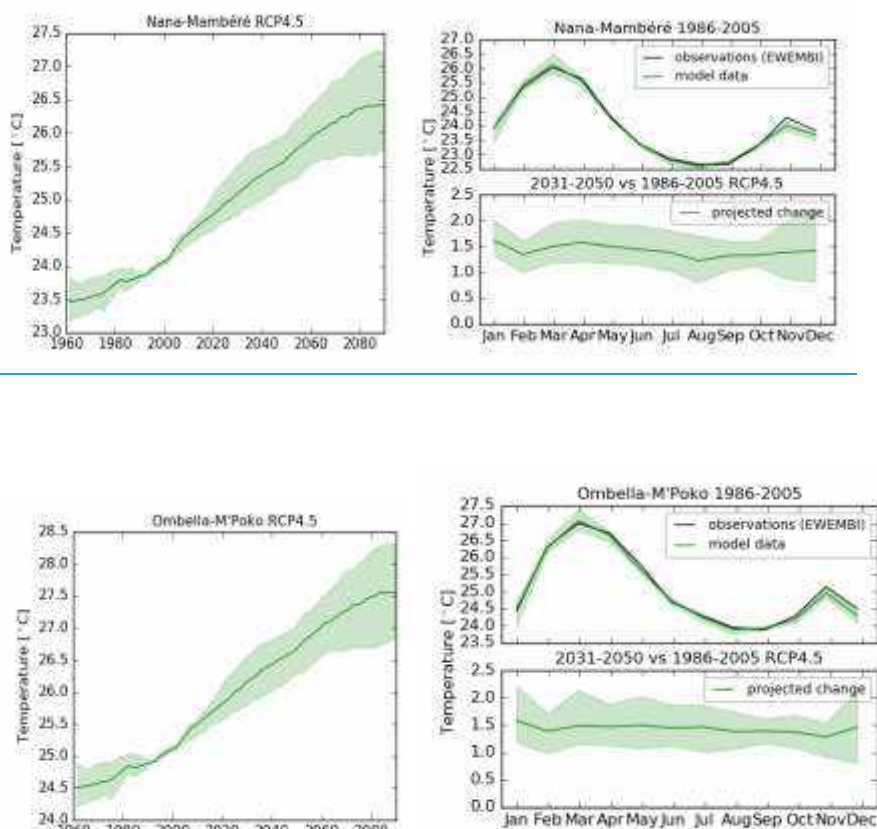
| Adaptation goals | Priority activity sectors | Adaptation options |
|---|--|--|
| <p><u>Agriculture</u>1 and food security, health, basic infrastructure and sustainable management of natural resources, with the objective of maintaining an annual growth rate of agricultural activities of 6% and stabilizing the food insecurity rate at 15%. Vulnerability profile: extreme risks (torrential rains, floods and drought), most vulnerable areas (south, north and northeast) and most vulnerable populations (women, children, indigenous peoples and the elderly, i.e. around 75%).</p> | <p><u>Agriculture and food security, forestry, energy, public health, water resources and land use planning.</u></p> | <p><u>Adjustment of the policy framework, improvement of knowledge of resilience to climate change, sustainable management of agricultural, forestry and livestock systems, land use</u> Intended <u>Nationally Determined Contribution of the Central African Republic - INDC.</u></p> <p>- <u>Planning, improvement and development of basic infrastructure, guarantee of energy security, improvement of public health systems, improvement of waste management and sustainable management of water resources</u></p> |

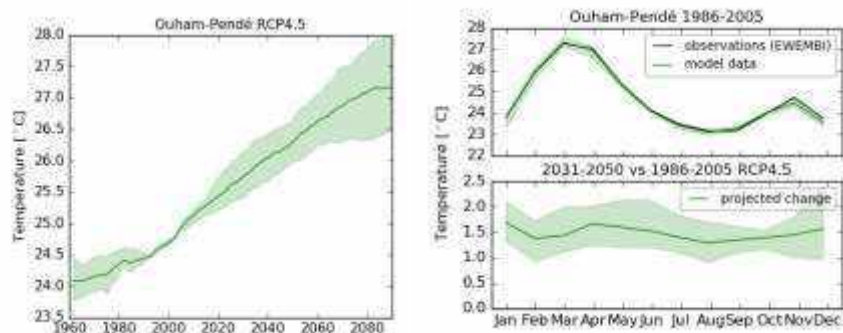
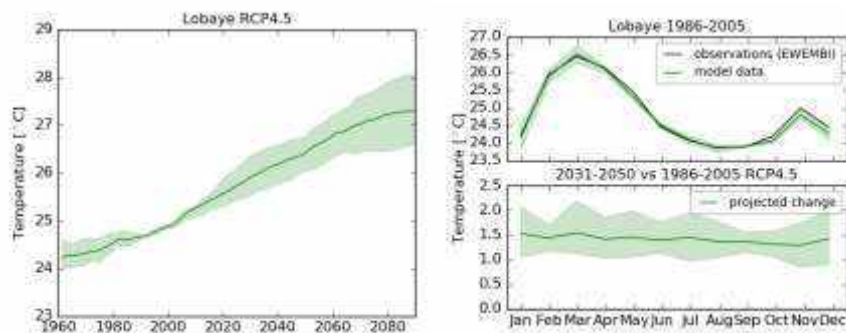
Table 7. Priorities for adaptation to climate change

5. Impact of climate change in target areas

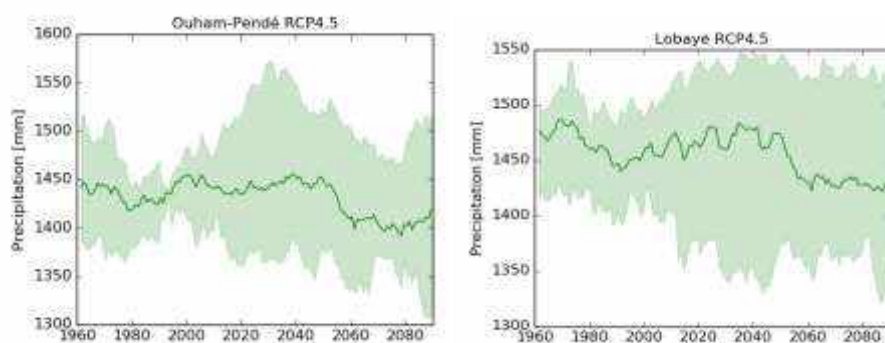
5.1. Presentation

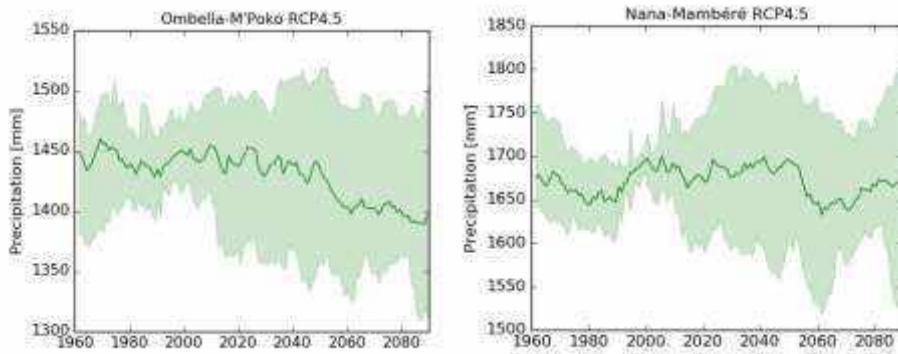
121. **Region of Nana Mambéré, Ombella Mboko Labaye and Ouham Pende:** Climate models project an increase in temperatures over the 4 target regions of 1 to 1.5 degrees. Projections are based on RCP4.5 scenario emissions.





122. With regard to precipitation, the same model predicts a decrease in rainfall over the 4 regions as shown in the figures below. It is more marked in the northern regions such as Ouham Pende and Ombella MPoko





123. Combined, temperature increases and rainfall variability are expected to lead to lower crop yields.

124. In the same areas of intervention, despite these potentialities, there is a continuous cycle of impoverishment. The economic and socio-sanitary situation continues to deteriorate, resulting in increased pressure on natural resources and accelerated degradation of the environment. In general, from one year to the next, biodiversity regresses; watersheds periodically dry up or occasionally experience exceptional floods and floods. The extent of poaching and excessive logging lead to the drastic reduction of the reservoirs of ligneous and non-ligneous species.

Components / results and activities

125. The project is structured around two technical components and a management component. All planned activities put a particular perspective on gender and youth issues.

Component 1. Development of plant and animal production

126. The purpose of this component is to improve the production and productivity of strategic crops (cassava, maize, rice, beans) and livestock. This component will introduce technologies to improve the productivity, processing and storage of agricultural products. Emphasis will be placed on women and young people in certain activities. The project will support the rehabilitation and management of irrigated areas. Livestock keepers will be provided with the knowledge, skills and material resources needed to increase livestock productivity and production.

- **Subcomponent 1.1. Strengthen the productive capacities of producers**
- **Subcomponent 1.2. Creation and rehabilitation of production support infrastructure**
- **Subcomponent 1.3. Nutrition education and social inclusion of populations**

Component 2. Support for service delivery and product promotion

127. The objective of this component is to improve the added value of selected products and improve infrastructure for better access to markets. This component will contribute to the establishment of the rural infrastructure necessary for agriculture and the climate, which will allow the opening of production areas. Support will be provided to improve the management, rehabilitation and construction of new rural roads that will support agricultural production areas. This component will add value to selected products by supporting small-scale processing units for youth and women. Treatment that improves nutritional outcomes will be prioritized.

- **Subcomponent 2.1. Market opening and connection infrastructure**
- **Subcomponent 2.2. Product promotion support**
- **Subcomponent 2.3. Infrastructure support for services functionality**

Component 3. Coordination, management and policy dialogue

128. This component aims to ensure better management of the intervention and to strengthen the effective coordination of project investments through the administrative, accounting and financial management of the project, the procurement of goods, works and services of the project and the implementation of the social and environmental management plan, as well as policy dialogue to support the project's participation in national and regional discussions on infrastructure development and maintenance. The project will support ministries and key stakeholders to coordinate the development and implementation of key policies and strategies needed in the sector with the aim of improving governance and enabling effective transformation of the rural sector. The project will also build the capacity of CSOs and farmer organizations in key areas of their skills needed to participate in and influence policy development and implementation. These will include among others the gender strategy, the land management bill and their associated action plans.

129. The project will also facilitate beneficiary engagement to increase transparency and accountability through the third-party monitoring system. This will include working closely with non-state actors and producer organizations to set up committees, oversight groups that will monitor the use of allocated resources, ensure transparency in public procurement, quality of services provided by various service providers services such as the quality of infrastructure built and used. These groups will also help government agencies and implementing partners provide redress mechanisms to ensure service satisfaction and avoid elite capture.

Suggested geographies and sectors of intervention for climate change adaptation

| Sector | Coping mechanism | The description |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| <u>Forestry</u> | <u>Creation and expansion of community natural forests, plantations, national parks and forest parks</u> | As an adaptation measure with mitigation co-benefits, the proposed action is expected to enhance the resilience of forest ecosystems, including provisioning functions in support of the sustainable livelihoods of direct beneficiaries. The activity will give communities the legal certainty, skills and knowledge necessary to use their natural resources rationally and to conserve the remaining biodiversity. |
| | <u>Expansion and intensification of agroforestry and reforestation activities</u> | This adaptation measure, which targets specific areas across the country, will improve the contribution of restored forest ecosystems to forest poverty reduction and, more broadly, to other national economic objectives. The measure should achieve the following objectives: |
| | <u>Integration of climate change into forest policies and plans</u> | In order to fully respond to the challenges of climate change, forest sector policies and programs need to incorporate the realities of climate change. |
| <u>The paths</u> - | <u>Development and implementation of effective policies for the integrated management of natural resources</u> | The negative impacts of climate change on rangelands can be mitigated through the formulation and implementation of effective policies that aim to improve production and also take into consideration the needs of other natural resource-based sectors of the economy. |
| | <u>Restoration of the landscape of the courses</u> | This adaptation option includes manipulating and monitoring animal stocking rates, institutionalizing strict grazing controls, and managing vegetation and soils. |
| | <u>New management strategies</u> | The new strategies consist of a combination of measures including the active selection of plant species and stimulation of the livestock economy to encourage owners to supply livestock and meat products to local/regional markets. |
| <u>Health</u> - | <u>Vector control program</u> | The health effects of malaria will require investments in social mobilization and education, prevention techniques such as mosquito repellents, insecticide treated bed nets, inexpensive antimalarial drugs. The use of ITNs in particular has been shown to reduce malaria-related morbidity and mortality in CAR. |
| | <u>Ongoing public health education and awareness program</u> | Health education and awareness raising is conducted at the community level to assist audiences in their decision-making on thematic issues. Health education and promotion programs should therefore incorporate elements |
| | <u>Integrated disease surveillance and response</u> | Disease surveillance is a fundamental part of the infectious disease control program. In this regard, there is a clear need to create or improve the design of health databases and strengthen the integrated disease surveillance program of the MOH. |
| | <u>Nutritional support for vulnerable groups</u> | The Ministry of Health with support from the global fund to provide nutritional support to vulnerable groups and their family members |
| | <u>Public health infrastructure</u> | Proper waste disposal should be encouraged to avoid pathogenic and toxic contamination during flooding. There are many tools and technologies that can be used to reduce the impacts of climate variability on the health of vulnerable human populations. In some communities, this includes promoting a healthy housing environment and enforcing building regulations. In areas where people depend on |

| Sector | Coping mechanism | The description |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| | | untreated water, reliable and safe drinking water as well as the use of simple measures such as proper storage of drinking water in narrow-mouthed containers, filtering drinking water and the use of chlorine tablets. |
| | Immunization program | Vaccination campaigns against all possible diseases should be supported. The yellow fever vaccine is given at 9 months of age in all clinics across the country. The meningitis vaccine is only given to Muslim pilgrims before the annual hajj and when an outbreak of disease threatens. |
| Agriculture | Technical adaptation measures | Selection of high-yielding crop varieties resistant to drought, parasitic diseases and salinity under local conditions. To this end, the genetic potential of local cultivated species must be studied and the specimens stored in seed banks. |
| | | Changing planting dates and replacing long-duration upland and lowland rice varieties with short-duration varieties |
| | | Demonstration, promotion and dissemination of improved post-harvest technologies. This will have the long-term effect of reducing extensive cultivation of marginal lands |
| | Regulatory adaptation measures | Discourage cultivation in marginal areas |
| | | Reduced cooked food waste |
| | Cattle | Diversification of eating habits (switching from rice to other cereals) |
| | | Increase fodder production from intensive fodder gardens |
| | | Promote crop/livestock integration; |
| | | Improve food preservation techniques and access to supplements |
| Infrastructure | Roads and feeder roads | Engage with other institutions, for example, the International Trypanotolerance Center (ITC), to explore the potential of intensive animal production systems in different regions of The Gambia |
| | | Further explore opportunities for breeding/crossing Ndama cows with more milk producing breeds |
| | | Climate proof infrastructure with drainage systems, culverts and using climate resilient infrastructure. |

Table 8 . Adaptation options by sector (UNEP, 2012)

5.2. Environmental and climate change impact, potential risks and mitigation measures of the program

130. There are some key specific barriers that the project intends to overcome in order to increase the productivity of the livestock, maize, beans, rice and cassava value chains in the targeted areas. Obstacles to better agricultural productivity are:

131. Insufficient climate information services, knowledge and understanding of climate change impacts to better plan response in VCs: climate knowledge, reliable information to better understand different forms of climate risks in agriculture. Accurate, reliable and timely climate information and robust early warning systems (CIEWS) are essential to reduce loss and damage from climate-related extreme weather events, increase the resilience of vulnerable populations and build the capacity of communities local rural communities to adapt to future changes in climate. The capacity of hydro-meteorological infrastructure in the CAR is very low, with an observation network density (number of stations per 10,000 km²) of less than 1.7 in Côte d'Ivoire compared to 6.2 in Malawi and 45.2 in Rwanda . This prevents decision-makers,

farmers from informing and selecting the right adaptation measures in the targeted sectors (livestock, beans, maize, rice and cassava).

132. Weak and insufficient capacities of farmers to manage climate risks in these value chains. For rural communities in the project area along value chains to cope with the effects of climate change, it requires specific preparation and skills to better manage climate risks. Currently, they do not have the capacity to identify climate risks and adopt the right adaptation measures.

133. Low adoption of most appropriate adaptation/mitigation practices/technologies, water infrastructure to address low agricultural productivity in VCs: Agricultural productivity is low due to many factors including climate change. Crop diseases, floods affect crop yields, production and productivity. The project will increase the production of climate-resilient varieties and species by promoting the adoption of the best climate-resilient adaptation activities and rural infrastructure while providing alternative livelihoods such as agricultural production, fish farming and poultry farming for youth and women along the watershed.

134. Lack of enabling environment for institutional effectiveness and coordination mechanism. There is often limited coordination, information and data sharing between different governmental and non-governmental entities, each of which plays a key role in the CIEWS value chain and is used in certain value chains. Policies to remove barriers to adoption and investment in CIEWS are not in place within national and local governments. Uncoordinated interventions limit the effectiveness of existing adaptation measures in selected value chains. The third objective is to strengthen the institutional capacities of these agencies to carry out their respective mandates in coordination with other sectoral ministries, in particular the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Environment.

5.3. Potential impacts and risks

135. On the social level, the project will directly target about 17,000 new households (including 50.7% women and 49.3% men) as beneficiaries thanks to the various activities that will be promoted and will affect about 119,000 people depending on the situation. average household size in the country (national population census - 2005). A strong targeting approach and criteria linked to the monitoring and evaluation strategy will be put in place during the design to allow an adequate census of the beneficiaries involved in different activities. Young people between the ages of 15 and 35, who represent about 30% of the population, will be the center of attention. These beneficiaries are among the poorest and most disadvantaged small producers engaged in crop and animal production. The targeting of activities will be a priority at start-up to ensure consistency and alignment of PRAPAM and PADECAS and they use the same approach and methodology. The choice of these target groups is in line with IFAD's targeting policy and integration objectives, responds to the principles agreed between CAR and IFAD in the COSOP.

136. On the environmental level, the project aims at the sustainable management of natural resources in general through, in particular, the improvement of the availability and management of water thanks to hydro-agricultural developments. In addition, in order to ensure the best conditions for taking the environment into account in all the productive activities of the project, it is planned to prepare, from the start of the project, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and plans for specific activities if necessary.

137. Regarding climate risk, it is already taken into account in activities to build resilience to climate change (role of FFS in building resilience capacities, research into climate-tolerant seeds, water conservation measures and CES floors, etc.). As the project is classified in a "high climate risk" category, it will also be subject to a specific climate impact assessment.

138. Particular attention will be paid to potential infrastructural conflicts such as developed lowlands and wetlands, processing, storage and marketing, etc. These infrastructures, through the opportunities they can create, can be subject to capture by elites, intergenerational conflicts or between men and women,

or even be diverted from their main use. Their management can cause problems related to the erosion of the provisions put in place when the projects are launched (creation of a management, setting up of contributions for possible upkeep and maintenance costs) and in particular difficulties in collect contributions and regularly maintain the infrastructure in the medium term. Through direct targeting actions, advisory support, information, education and communication, and dissemination of information through different media, ensuring that these constraints are minimized.

139. Some positive aspects deserve to be underlined: (i) the increase in agricultural production induced by market demand and the valorization of agricultural products, the introduction of efficient and CC-resilient varieties, (ii) the improvement of agricultural techniques, better water management, use of fertilizers, (iii) recovery of waste and by-products from the sectors. All these activities will improve the income levels and living conditions of the beneficiaries.

140. At the environmental level in terms of rural infrastructure, processing and marketing: (i) potential soil degradation and loss of biodiversity through the construction of roads of less than 10 km; (ii) the potential risk of rehabilitating irrigation dams below 15 m; (iii) the use of conventional energy sources, in particular wood energy for the operation of processing units, which could accentuate deforestation in an already highly fragile area; (iv) near marketing infrastructure, pollution caused by organic waste, plastic bags and packaging; (v) depletion of wetlands and carbon sequestration sinks; (vi) the rehabilitation of hydro-agricultural facilities and the construction of planned processing, storage and marketing infrastructure may generate negative effects on the environment both during the works and during the phase, such as: (i) a high risk of degradation of the quality of water and soil if no measures are taken for the proper management of waste and effluent from the treatment units; (ii) loss of biodiversity and soil degradation due to monoculture (a single variety in crop rotation) and the habitat of certain species during works with clearing of sites, creation of possible access roads, use of wood for construction.

141. Public health. The construction of boreholes, dams and the establishment of irrigation mechanisms could increase the proliferation of malaria in the project areas. Indeed, the existence of stagnant water promotes the reproduction and development of larvae. This risk is already exacerbated by increased rainfall due to climate change.

142. At the production level : (i) the intensification of market gardening is accompanied by an increased use of plant protection products due to the sensitivity of these crops to diseases and parasites. Improper use could lead to serious contamination of water and soil, and at the sanitary level, expose producers and consumers to dangerous toxic products if strict protocols are not in place; (ii) distribution of inputs, especially organic fertilizers. The risk lies in the fact that the availability of biofertilizers is not ensured, it must be ensured that in accordance with the DCP, biofertilizers are used; (iii) for hydro- agricultural developments, the risk of an increase in households conducive to the development of disease vector organisms (bilharziasis, amoebiasis, malaria, etc.).

143. Compared to the reference scenario; the main barriers mentioned above that lead to low productivity, food and nutrition insecurity, exacerbated by climate change and climate variability; the main components, products and activities are offered below:

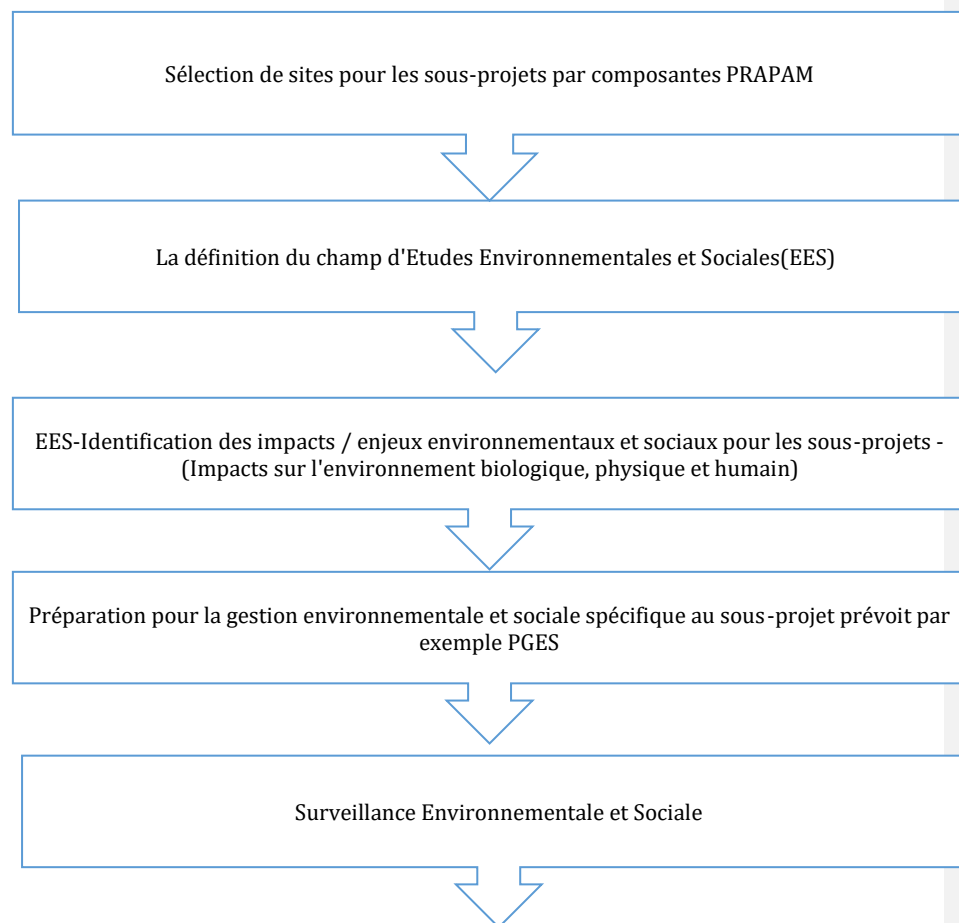
144. The project proposes the implementation of a set of concrete adaptation options in two targeted and profitable agricultural sectors. A set of enabling actions designed both to strengthen national capacities and institutions as well as the CIEWS are linked to the concrete adaptation measures that will lead to the strengthening of the resilience of the proposed value chains in the areas most vulnerable to change, climate in CAR. Concrete adaptation measures are the direct application of climate-resilient integrated production, post-harvest and marketing systems. New technologies and better knowledge aim to promote paradigm shift and behavioral change in production and market linkages.

145. **Climate risks.** Climatic risks are mainly periods of flooding, which tend to destroy livestock and crops, with serious implications for the livelihoods of beneficiaries and IFAD investments.
146. **Climate change and adaptation to change.** The program will take into account the challenges of climate change by proposing various adaptation measures depending on the problems of the intervention sites. Implemented in an area where resources are already degraded, and where the process of degradation will continue, the program will strengthen natural resource management, which will form the basis of the supported sectors.
147. **Agricultural areas.** Certain analyzes show that agricultural production remains above all very strongly correlated with areas, thus demonstrating that the variation in production is mainly due to that of the areas exploited.
148. **Water control.** Rehabilitation of dams and reservoirs associated with the use of California or drip irrigation systems will maintain and/or increase food production at high levels. The perception of climate change by farmers is illustrated by the difficulties of access to water, an essential element of the rural environment; lack of rain in agricultural area considered part of climate change. The establishment of an agro-meteorological information service and mastery of weather forecasting tools and the emergency program will make it possible to: (i) educate producers on climate change and, (ii) involve the main farmers in validating and disseminating information on the new cultural calendars and (iii) allowing wide dissemination of agro-meteorological messages through community radios.
149. **Production of vegetables .** The water resource necessary for production is the most sensitive point to the climate. To limit the impact on water resources, water saving measures will be promoted by the project, such as typical "California" and drip water supply systems as well as solar pumping.
150. **Access to resources.** As the north is a reproduction zone par excellence, the deterioration of climatic conditions will have a negative impact on production due to a lack of fodder and water during long periods of drought. Conflicts between farmers and breeders will be more numerous and more frequent with certainly more dramatic consequences. Bush fires will be more frequent and destroy pastures and plantations. Protection, soil fertility conservation, agroforestry and hedgerow promotion activities will reduce these risks
151. **Climate change and environmental degradation, if left unaddressed, will aggravate poverty and malnutrition.** In addition, it will increase the vulnerability of the poorest and marginalized communities such as indigenous peoples, especially pygmies, worsen inequalities, especially women and young people. In rural CAR, farmers remain the poorest socio-economic group and represent more than 60% of people living below the poverty line. The contribution of the agricultural sector to the creation of wealth and the acceleration of growth remains below the potential of this sector. The low productivity of the agro-pastoral sector, exacerbated by climatic crises and frequent natural disasters (drought, floods, sandstorms and locusts, among others), has worsened the situation of the poorest rural households (women and young people), leaving a large part of the population in situations of chronic vulnerability. Economic opportunities for rural women are directly linked to access to land, agricultural production, commercial activities and energy. Women largely perform unpaid work and their restricted mobility is a barrier to their participation in productive activities, such as selling their products outside the home. Capacity building of youth and women in nutrition, sustainable and climate resilient agriculture will be necessary to transform the agricultural sector.

5.4. Climate risk assessment

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT DURING THE DURATION OF THE PROGRAM

152. Sub-projects will be evaluated based on the due diligence process starting with the selection phase. The overall process is described in the flowchart below.



Liste de Contrôle Social et Environnemental

Social and Environmental Checklist

153. Environmental and Social Characteristics (Significance based on likely impacts)

- Definition of the scope of Environmental and Social Studies (ESS)
- SEA-Identification of environmental and social impacts / issues for sub-projects -(Impacts on the biological, physical and human environment)
- Environmental and Social Monitoring
- Preparation for sub-project specific environmental and social management plans e.g. ESMP
- The following sections describe what needs to be done with respect to environmental and social management at each stage of the overall project life – subproject identification, preparation, appraisal, implementation and completion.
- Identification and preliminary assessment (environmental review and scoping)
- In collaboration with the IFAD team, the borrower or client selects environmental and social impacts, including climate change impacts, potential adaptation and mitigation measures, and vulnerability of people and their livelihoods to determine the specific type and level of environmental and social assessment. The selection is carried out in accordance with IFAD's SEA procedures.

154. Essentially, the environmental and social screening will include a selection for sub-project categorization, IFAD ES triggering and specific E&S aspects in each sub-project. The initial environmental and social screening for the categorization of sub-projects and operating systems will be carried out by referring to the checklist available in annex 2 of the IFAD SECAP procedure document. Screening of IFAD operating systems and IFC performance standards will also be made and if necessary recommendation for relevant safeguard instruments will be made. Environmental and social safeguard verification, i.e. verification of operating systems that have been triggered, should take place during the project preparation phase as soon as the site location is relatively clear. The steps to follow are:

1. Confirm the presence of environmentally sensitive areas from secondary sources or preliminary site observations;
2. Verify the extent of applicability of DRC government and IFAD policies in sub-project activities;
3. Identify potential negative and positive impacts; Clarify issues to be explored when preparing the environmental and social impact assessment that will be carried out at the design stage.

155. This should facilitate the sequencing of sub-projects and make it possible to take into account delays, such as those associated with regulatory validation processes, in the implementation of the project. The results of the screening process will help identify the scope of SEAs and the time required to obtain regulatory approvals (if applicable). The formulation of sub-project specific terms of reference should be made based on the results of the screening, highlighting the environmental and social components that require detailed assessment at the ESA stage.

Environmental and Social Assessment Studies (EEES)

156. SEA Studies are the most commonly used tool to ensure that environmental and social aspects are considered when making decisions - influencing design to avoid/minimize and inevitably mitigate residual negative impacts and/or enhance positive impacts. They also provide a platform to obtain the views of stakeholders, including the population directly affected, in order to improve the design. The general content of each environmental and social impact assessment under the project must comply with local legislation and comply with IFAD requirements. IFAD's SECAP recognizes local legislation and national systems, to the extent possible, to ensure that the assessment complies with applicable legislation and standards in the local jurisdiction, taking into account the equivalence of standards with those of IFAD.

Specific Environmental and Social Management for this Program

Environmental and Social Management Plans

157. The project is required to take into account the conclusions of the environmental and social assessment process and the results of stakeholder engagement in order to develop and implement a program of actions to address the identified environmental and social impacts, and determine performance improvement measures to meet IFAD requirements.

158. Depending on the type of project, the program of actions may consist of a combination of operational policies, management systems, procedures, plans, practices and documented investments, collectively referred to as Environmental and Social Management Plans ("ESMPs"). The components of these plans or programs may include, for example, the environmental management plan (EMP), the stakeholder engagement plan and/or other specific plans. These studies can be incorporated into the corresponding environmental and social assessment document (for example, the ESIA or the environmental impact study). Alternatively, these plans can be stand-alone documents.

159. Environmental and Social Management Plans are the main tools for structuring projects in a way that respects operating systems, as well as a key instrument for monitoring the environmental and social performance of the project. If no corrective measures have been identified in the environmental and social assessment, an ESAP would not be necessary.

Instruments for environmental and social management

160. A series of environmental and social instruments (models) have been designed to be used to systematize the environmental and social activities that will be developed along the project cycle, to organize the processes and to keep records of the process. The management instruments identified for the different stages of the project cycle are as follows: (i) Quarterly reports on environmental and social implementation, (ii) Environmental and Social Monitoring Report (ESR); and (iii) the Final Environmental and Social Report (RFES). These various reports are internal tools to be used in daily activities, while the quarterly implementation reports are external documents to be shared with IFAD.

Prior and Informed Consent:

161. Free prior consent is necessary because the forest and natural resources (water, land) and their exploitation have a high environmental quality and social impact on the lives of forest dwellers. It impacts the availability of resources and changes the way the forest is managed. The objective of FPIC is to ensure that if the project takes place, the resources are managed in an equitable and sustainable way. The process could be done in several steps namely:

a) Strengthen institutional capacities

The project team in charge of the social component will be crucial to obtaining the FPIC. This requires significant investments in human and material resources to carry out its work, especially with indigenous populations including pygmies. It should be fully integrated into the project and fully supported by the management. This involves ensuring that basic social aspects are well understood and respected by all.

b) Develop appropriate communication and information strategies

This requires research, expertise and patience to find the most effective ways to communicate with project beneficiaries. Raising awareness should be treated as a two-step dialogue.

c) Create a participatory decision-making process

Forest dwellers including pygmies must be included in decisions. It is important to create mechanisms to bring the whole community into the process and create a culture of full participation through deliberate social inclusion.

d) Develop functional partnerships

Beneficiaries should be included in forest management partnerships. To be effective partners, they must receive the necessary training to put them on an equal footing with other partners. Partnerships should have clear self-regulatory procedures.

e) Understand the different consent models

It is important that both parties understand the concept of each other's consent and that both are respected as much as possible in the relationship.

f) Map local community use areas:

It is important that resource use by all users including indigenous peoples is mapped. This exercise could well be done by accompanying people in the forest and surrounding areas to rely on spokespersons. Protect resources located in their areas of use. This task should be the team in charge of the social component, guided by a team of community members representing the variation in that community (young and old, men and women, all ethnic groups, and indigenous people etc.). It should be very clear to all community members that their resources have been protected village by village and constantly monitored and improved.

g) Inform local communities about the possible impacts of deforestation : Forest dwellers need to know all the potential impacts (direct and indirect, positive and negative) of industrial logging on their areas of use and on life, and develop measures to reduce these negative impacts as well as local communities.

h) Negotiate compensation and benefit sharing with all users of the forest and other natural resources. It is best achieved on the basis of the trees to be felled in each use area, village by village and the afforestation mechanism. d Allocation of land by local people needs to be constantly monitored and improved.

i) Build and empower local community associations to manage village-level benefits It is important to circumvent elite capture of benefits and encourage transparency.

j) Formalize the consent process: This can be done both legally on paper if necessary, but also through an appropriate procedure. A ceremony to mark that the agreement is of mutual satisfaction.

k) Maintaining the consent relationship: Communication channels between the company and the communities must be kept open at all times, even after the end of the exploitation. The relationship can also be nurtured by constant exchanges

Table 9. FPIC plan and implementation

| Stock | Managers | When |
|--|--|---|
| <u>Produce a socio-cultural and land assessment including user rights, traditional laws, ways of life and systems of governance and use of space</u> | <u>UGP, the social team, indigenous peoples, local authorities and other actors in the field</u> | <u>At the start of implementation</u> |
| <u>Identify decision-makers to include them in discussion forums on land and user rights</u> | <u>PMU, social team, indigenous peoples, local authorities and other actors in the field and definition of roles and responsibilities with formalization and customary ceremony, photos and videos</u> | <u>At the start of implementation before activities start</u> |
| <u>Conduct a consultation on inclusion in the different components of the project (right to property, land occupation and resource management)</u> | <u>PMU, the social team, indigenous peoples, local authorities and other actors in the field, inclusion of women and young people and mapping of resources formalization and customary ceremony, photos and videos</u> | <u>At the beginning of the implementation of activities</u> |
| <u>Formalize the FPIC (written or in another form) And document in appendix</u> | <u>The different project actors and documentation and registration including complaint mechanisms</u> | <u>Appropriate timing following negotiations</u> |
| <u>Budget is included in the ESMF budget</u> | | |

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6. Environmental, climate and social management plan

6.1. Introduction: main activities, responsibilities and overview

Key activities

162. A number of activities must be carried out during the different phases of the reference project to ensure adequate management of the environmental and social impact. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

Negotiation phase (September 2020 - end of 2021):

- Agree on final criteria (goals) and community selection
- Develop a non-technical information document on the project (2-3 pages maximum) with relevant contact details for each region
- Agree on selection criteria and proposed forms for proposed sub-projects.

Start-up / launch phase (early 2021 - mid-2022):

- Develop a stakeholder engagement plan (or at least a detailed communications/outreach strategy);
- Sensitization of key stakeholders, especially at community level, on project objectives, scope, target groups, selection of beneficiaries and grievance mechanism;
- Set up a grievance mechanism and train committee members and relevant project staff;
- Conduct detailed studies (environmental, socio-economic/livelihood conditions) for each of the selected communities to establish a baseline for all key indicators;
- Conduct a small-scale land access survey with a sample of farmers and fishers to find out whether men will be willing to cede land to women and who the value chain actors are;
- Develop contract templates that incorporate the environmental and social guidelines for contractors presented in Annex 3.

Implementation phase (mid-2022 - 2027):

- Regular sensitization of key stakeholders, particularly at the community level, on the potential environmental and social impacts of the project and how to implement recommended mitigation measures.

Management responsibilities

163. Coordination for the implementation of the GCES will be done with all stakeholders in the country. In view of the weaknesses of national institutions, a capacity building program will be organized and proposed in the annexes. It also includes the training of project stakeholders and environmental, social and climate safeguards. With the additional funding from the Adaptation Fund, the project coordination and other stakeholders will strengthen the measures proposed under the ESMF with the safeguard measures more specific to the adaptation fund project.

Overview of management plans

164. The tables below present the environmental, climate and social management plans. For each of the potential global impacts described in Chapter 5, the plans indicate a significance rating and the extent/prevalence (geographic) of each impact, recommend mitigation measures, identify who is responsible for implementing the measures mitigation, how implementation can be verified, and how often. The plans were developed with input from a wide range of stakeholders consulted during the ESMF field mission. The recommended mitigation actions apply primarily to all countries; where more information was available, they also recommend context-specific actions for affected states or areas within states. A copy of the environmental and management plans should be made available to all project staff, participating institutions and other key stakeholder representatives and used in community outreach activities (i.e. and training).

6.2. Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan

Table 10. Environment, Social and climate management plan

| Impact | Rating of significance (likelihood x consequence) | Range / prevalence | Recommended attenuation | Responsibility for implementing mitigation | Means of verification | Timing / frequency of verification |
|--|---|----------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE MITIGATION PLAN | | | | | | |
| Deforestation (due to tree crops, especially the expansion of plantations in the natural forest zone) and the production of mountain crops | High | All target area or village | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strongly discourage crops in and around virgin forests and forest regrowth areas Particular emphasis should be placed on the rehabilitation of existing and abandoned fallow plantation areas Limit approval of plantations to already degraded land / degraded secondary bush areas or deforested areas Strengthen participation in processing and marketing value chains to create more jobs, especially for women Strengthen the partnership with the forest | PMU, decentralized and decentralized technical services, service providers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage decline in forest cover Number of people involved in processing and marketing value chains MOU with Forest Department Number of training sessions conducted with farmers on agroforestry techniques | Reference/baseline/ mid-term end term Mid-term, end-term Annual |

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| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| | | | department to train farmers in sustainable agroforestry | | | | |
| Loss of biodiversity, bush fires / slash and burn agriculture | High | All target area or village | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Limit rice cultivation in the mangrove ecosystem to reduce loss of mangrove forestDiscourage slash-and-burn agriculture and encourage farmers to choose sustainable land preparation and development optionsAvoid areas that encroach on known migration patterns of protected, endangered or rare species and maintain a known wildlife migration corridor | PMU, decentralized and decentralized technical services, service providers | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Percent age decline of mangrove forestNumber of farmers trained in sustainable land preparation and managementBiodiversity surveys | Mid-term, end-term Quarterly Annual | |
| Land and soil degradation | High | All target area or village | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Production of a project-specific ESIA by contractors should be required for all feeder road constructionTrain farmers and service providers on sustainable land development and preparation methods, including zero or minimum tillageEncourage crop intensification and discourage the | PMU, decentralized and decentralized technical services, service providers | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Producti on of project-specific ESIAs for the construction of feeder roadsNumber of farmers trained in sustainable land preparation and managementMOU completed with | Annual Quarterly Mid-term, end-term | |

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| | | | <u>opening of virgin forest for cultivation.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wherever possible, encourage mixed cultivation of target crops with cover crops and anchor crops. Involve partners from the ministry and research institutes in training farmers in soil conservation techniques. | | <u>research institutes and agencies dealing with soil conservation techniques.</u> | |
| <u>Water pollution</u> | <u>AVERAGE</u> | <u>All target areas or villages.</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize the use of inorganic fertilizers and encourage the use of biodegradable organic fertilizers (especially in rice, corn and vegetable fields) and the use of agrochemicals. Consider training youth in sustainable agrochemical applications as a business to promote an environmentally friendly agricultural value chain. | <u>PMU, decentralized and decentralized technical services, service providers.</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers using organic manure instead of inorganic fertilizers. Number of young people engaged in an integrated agrochemical and pesticide application business. | <u>Annual</u> - <u>Annual</u> - - |
| <u>Degradation and removal of wetlands (especially mangroves).</u> | <u>High</u> | <u>All target area or village.</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discourage the removal and drainage of mangroves for rice paddies and market gardening. | <u>PMU, decentralized and decentralized technical services,</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent age of wetland decline | <u>Baseline/baseline, mid-term, end</u> <u>In the medium term, at the end.</u> |

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| Erosion and Landslide / Mudslide | AVERAGE | All target area or village | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage agronomic practices such as contour tillage, terracing and dykes in hill slope areas prone to erosion and landslides/landslides. Encourage the planting of cover crops and anchor crops with the main crop. Encourage buffers along banks to prevent erosion. The design and construction of roads, bridges and culverts should be properly monitored to avoid improper terminations which can lead to erosion. | service providers, PMU, decentralized and decentralized technical services, service providers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers in areas prone to erosion / landslides / landslides adopting sound and sustainable agronomic practices. | In the medium term, at the end |
| Flooding (from rivers and possible overflow/collapse of the earthen dam), water saturation, salinization and alkalization of soils | High | All target area or village | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the design of earth dams in the IVS using long-term hydrological flood return periods (50-100 years) to improve the resilience of dams. Support and improve the partnership with the Meteorological Agency to improve their ability to generate forecasts of | PMU, decentralized and decentralized technical services, service providers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of rainy seasons without dam overflow. Improve d ability of the Met Office to generate forecasts of extreme events. Number of agro-entrepreneurs | Annual - Quarterly - Quarterly - Annually - - Biennial |

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| | | | <p><u>extreme rainfall events and disseminate climate information</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider introducing a no regrets option including crop insurance as part of the farmers and agro-entrepreneurs package The production of a project-specific ESIA by contractors should be required for the construction of all feeder roads to avoid obstructing drainage and causing waterlogging of rice fields Analyze soils and monitor changes so potential problems can be managed. Allow access to channels from maintenance in design Provide water for leaching as a specific operation | | <p><u>receiving climate information</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers signed up to Agric assurance Soil test result | |
| <u>Recurring droughts and rainfall declines</u> | <u>High</u> | <u>All target areas or villages</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt climate-resilient practices Promoting agroforestry | <u>PMU, decentralized and decentralized technical services,</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of droughts per year Improve d ability of the Met Office to | <u>Annual</u> |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote efficient irrigation in dry periods Capture of rainwater for reuse Uses of climate-tolerant seeds with nutritional values Training on climate change and cultural practices | service providers | generate forecasts of extreme events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of agro-entrepreneurs receiving climate information Number of farmers signed up to Agric assurance Soil test result Volume of improved seeds adopted | |
| Proliferation of agrochemical waste | Weak | All target area or village | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider building a soil testing value chain/service provider for fertilizer applications to improve fertilizer and agrochemical application based on location and context Encourage the development and use of improved and resilient local crop varieties to reduce pest resistance and the use of agrochemicals Train youth in the sustainable application of | PMU, decentralized and decentralized technical services, service providers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of soil testing service providers Number of farmers using improved and resilient local crop varieties Number of young people trained and engaged in integrated management of pesticides and agrochemicals within the value chain | Annual - - Annual - Annual - |

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| | | | <p>hardware, software and mobility support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In addition to agric extension agents, engage other means including farmers organizing forum, community radios, text messages, transmitter broadcast (in remote areas) to disseminate weather information and to farmers (possibly in local languages) ▪ Integrating the use of traditional knowledge in forecasting through regular feedback from farmers ▪ Consider introducing a no regrets option including crop insurance as part of the farmers and agro-entrepreneurs package ▪ provide timely training and agricultural inputs to help farmers adjust and adapt their planting and harvesting methods and timing | | <p>using climate information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of entrepreneurs who have taken out agricultural insurance ▪ Number of comments from farmers / farmer organizations on climate information | |
| <u>GHG emissions from rice fields</u> | <u>Moderate</u> | <u>All target areas or villages</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discourage the opening of new | <u>PMU, decentralized</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percent age decline of | <u>Baseline/baseline, mid-term, end</u> |

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| - | | | virgin forests and coastal mangrove wetlands • Train farmers on how to drain paddy fields mid-season to reduce CH4 emissions and improve nutrient management, including rice residue retention • Encourage the use of clean energy in processing activities | and decentralized technical services, service providers | forests and wetlands ▪ Number of farmers trained in sustainable rice paddy management ▪ Number of treatment units using sustainable energy | Annual Baseline/baseline, mid-term, end |
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6.3. Social management plan

Table 11. Social Management Plan

| Impact | Rating of significance (likelihood x consequence) | Extent | Recommended attenuation | Responsibility for implementing mitigation | Means of verification | Timing / frequency of verification |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| SOCIAL MITIGATION PLAN | | | | | | |
| Gender inequality and targeting | High | All target areas or villages | ▪ Spend enough time (at least 2-3 months) for mobilization on targeting to reach everyone at community meetings (do not leave selection of beneficiaries to paramount chiefs). Use | PMU, decentralize d and decentralize d technical services, service providers | Minutes and attendance register at community meetings - Number of women and | - During targeted mobilization meetings - Quarterly - Annually |

| <u>Impact</u> | <u>Rating of significance (likelihood x consequence)</u> | <u>Extent</u> | <u>Recommended attenuation</u> | <u>Responsibi lity for implementi ng mitigation</u> | <u>Means of verificati on</u> | <u>Timing / frequency of verification</u> |
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| | | | <p>local media as well as trusted local NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage the active participation of women in the project up to 40% ▪ Engage women's organizations and advocacy and rights groups to mobilize women to participate ▪ Give concessions/inc entives to women farmers to enable them to participate ▪ Encourage men through advocacy to support women's participation by securing land and other necessary resources | | <p>young people participati ng in the PROJEC T (from the project register</p> <p>- Number of women's advocacy groups working with the project</p> <p>-</p> | |

| <u>Impact</u> | <u>Rating of significance (likelihood x consequence)</u> | <u>Extent</u> | <u>Recommended attenuation</u> | <u>Responsibility for implementing mitigation</u> | <u>Means of verification</u> | <u>Timing / frequency of verification</u> |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Social exclusion of women and young people in <u>Limited access to land</u> | <u>High</u> | <u>All target areas or villages</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Actively involve women and youth in all project components and decision-making levels;</u> ▪ <u>Strive to maintain a ratio of project beneficiaries of 40% women and 20% youth (men and women under 35)</u> ▪ <u>Encourage the submission of business proposals by women-only groups (including cooperatives);</u> ▪ <u>Ensure that women hold at least 30-40 percent of leadership positions in farmer apex organizations and in the project management team;</u> ▪ <u>When organizing meetings or events, ensure that they are</u> | <u>PMU, decentralize d and decentralize d technical services, service providers</u> | <u>Attendance lists</u> <u>Lists of approved projects and their beneficiaries</u> <u>List of members and staff</u> <u>Lists of attendance at awareness workshops and beneficiaries / feedback during site visits</u> <u>Community agreement on access to land for women and</u> | <u>At each project activity</u> <u>Upon business plan approval and every six months thereafter</u> <u>Every six months</u> <u>At each project activity</u> <u>Annual</u> |

| <u>Impact</u> | <u>Rating of significance (likelihood x consequence)</u> | <u>Extent</u> | <u>Recommended attenuation</u> | <u>Responsibility for implementation mitigation</u> | <u>Means of verification</u> | <u>Timing / frequency of verification</u> |
|---------------|--|---------------|--|---|--|---|
| | | | <p>suitable for women's time and place constraints;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to land for women and youth should be a prerequisite for community selection/participation ▪ To avoid obstructionism ("blocking behavior"), ensure that men are included ("coached") in outreach activities. Work with trusted local CSOs to raise awareness in the community (working for "attitude change") ▪ Have road and dam construction contractors hire labor from local communities to increase sense of ownership and participation | | <p>young people</p> <p>Number of young people from the community engaged as laborers in the construction of roads and dams and the rehabilitation of agricultural tracks</p> | |

| <u>Impact</u> | <u>Rating of significance (likelihood x consequence)</u> | <u>Extent</u> | <u>Recommended attenuation</u> | <u>Responsibility for implementation mitigation</u> | <u>Means of verification</u> | <u>Timing / frequency of verification</u> |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider using local labor for the construction and rehabilitation of agricultural tracks instead of machinery to increase the number of indirect beneficiaries of the project | | | |
| <u>Manage expectations</u> | <u>High</u> | <u>All target areas or villages</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project targeting and scaling up mechanism should be explained explicitly and transparently in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) The selection criteria, what the project offers and the expectations of the intended beneficiaries must be explicit and unambiguous (and translated into local languages so | <u>PMU, decentralize d and decentralize d technical services, service providers</u> | <u>Project Implementation Manual</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Criteria for selecting projects in local languages - Knowledge management and communication materials | <u>Before the start of the project</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 months in the project - Quarterly |

| <u>Impact</u> | <u>Rating of significance (likelihood x consequence)</u> | <u>Extent</u> | <u>Recommended attenuation</u> | <u>Responsibility for implementing mitigation</u> | <u>Means of verification</u> | <u>Timing / frequency of verification</u> |
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| | | | <p>that everyone is carried away)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accompany community representatives and agro-entrepreneurs in the implementation of the project (and possibly the paramount chiefs or their representatives) at each stage of the project implementation ▪ Maintain strong knowledge management and information dissemination to keep everyone up to date with events | | | |
| <p><u>Dangerous and unhealthy working conditions</u></p> <p>-</p> | <u>AVERAGE</u> | <u>All target areas or villages</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incorporate environmental and social guidelines into contracts with service providers and ensure compliance; ▪ Sensitize project beneficiaries and | <u>PMU, decentralize d and decentralize d technical services, service providers</u> | <p><u>Contractor's Guidelines</u></p> <p><u>Health and safety flyer or poster</u></p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> Within 6 months start of the project and six-monthly review thereafter</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Within 6 months of</p> |

| <u>Impact</u> | <u>Rating of significance (likelihood x consequence)</u> | <u>Extent</u> | <u>Recommended attenuation</u> | <u>Responsibility for implementing mitigation</u> | <u>Means of verification</u> | <u>Timing / frequency of verification</u> |
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| | | | <p>their wider communities on health and safety standards, including. Safe use of production, processing and transport machinery, agrochemicals (pesticides and fertilizers), electrical installations and wiring (especially in humid areas / during rains);</p> <p>▪ Raising awareness of certain communities on children's rights and ensuring that there is no child labor in certain agribusiness projects.</p> | | <p>Community meeting</p> <p>Community meeting</p> | <p>the start of the project, every six months thereafter</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Within 6 months start of the project and six-monthly review thereafter</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Within 6 months of the start of the project, every six months thereafter</p> |
| Elite Capture - | AVERAGE | All target areas or villages | <p>• <input type="checkbox"/> Detailed review of business plan proposals on commercial viability, conflict of interest and corruption.</p> | PMU, decentralize d and decentralize d technical services, service providers | Completed Proposal Selection Forms Review Missions | <p>▪ <input type="checkbox"/> During biannual review missions</p> <p>▪ <input type="checkbox"/> During semi-annual</p> |

| <u>Impact</u> | <u>Rating of significance (likelihood x consequence)</u> | <u>Extent</u> | <u>Recommended attenuation</u> | <u>Responsibility for implementation mitigation</u> | <u>Means of verification</u> | <u>Timing / frequency of verification</u> |
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| | | | <p>Exclude (use of) service providers owned or linked to politicians or political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure adherence to pre-approved objective selection criteria and transparent information sharing and decision-making • Sensitize communities on project objectives, target groups, beneficiary selection criteria and • Risk of capture by elites ("hijacking"); • Agreement with traditional rulers and council of elders on community and beneficiary selection, and adherence to representative and transparent decision-making | | <p>Item on the agenda of the steering committee</p> <p>Community meeting agreement document</p> | <p>committee meetings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monthly for the first few months, quarterly thereafter ▪ <input type="checkbox"/> Within 6 months of the start of the project |

| <u>Impact</u> | <u>Rating of significance (likelihood x consequence)</u> | <u>Extent</u> | <u>Recommended attenuation</u> | <u>Responsibility for implementing mitigation</u> | <u>Means of verification</u> | <u>Timing / frequency of verification</u> |
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| | | | related to the project (via a letter of understanding, memorandum of understanding or other suitable format). Involve local trusted CSOs. | | | |
| <u>Loss and disturbance of cultural resources such as the sacred forest and the archaeological site</u> | <u>Weak</u> | <u>All target areas or villages</u> | <u>Do not approve projects located in or around sacred forests and community groves and archaeological sites</u> | <u>PMU, decentralize d and decentralize d technical services, service providers</u> | <u>Cultural Resource Inventory</u> | <u>Annual</u> |
| <u>Resurgence of conflicts</u> | <u>AVERAGE</u> | <u>All target areas or villages</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Maintain strong knowledge management , information dissemination and community engagements to keep everyone informed</u> <u>Raise awareness in rural communities on the fight</u> | <u>PMU, decentralize d and decentralize d technical services, service providers</u> | <u>Stakeholder commitment plan (SEP)</u> <u>Stakeholder meeting reports, project flyers</u> <u>Complaint register</u> <u>Minutes of meetings,</u> | <u>Within 2 months of the start of the project</u> <u>Quarterly</u> <u>Quarterly</u> <u>At each project activity</u> <u>When awarding</u> |

| <u>Impact</u> | <u>Rating of significance (likelihood x consequence)</u> | <u>Extent</u> | <u>Recommended attenuation</u> | <u>Responsibility for implementing mitigation</u> | <u>Means of verification</u> | <u>Timing / frequency of verification</u> |
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| | | | <p>against the sexual exploitation and abuse of women with reference to the IFAD policy on preventing and combating the sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse of women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a clear complaints, redress and dispute resolution framework and communicate this to all stakeholders • Develop a clear and simple Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) | | <p>observation</p> <p>Service contract and job listings</p> <p>Code of Conduct</p> <p>Community meeting</p> <p>Knowledge management materials</p> <p>Number of local CSOs in partnership with THE PROJEC I</p> | <p>contracts and after payments</p> <p>Within 6 months of the start of the project</p> <p>At each project activity for the first 6 months, quarterly thereafter</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Annually</p> |

| <u>Impact</u> | <u>Rating of significance (likelihood x consequence)</u> | <u>Extent</u> | <u>Recommended attenuation</u> | <u>Responsibility for implementation mitigation</u> | <u>Means of verification</u> | <u>Timing / frequency of verification</u> |
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| | | | (including communication/outreach strategy), particularly on project objectives and staffing (including who is responsible for what), criteria community and beneficiary selection, communication structure/methods between community and project and grievance/conflict management : • Regularly keep relevant stakeholders informed of | | | |

| <u>Impact</u> | <u>Rating of significance (likelihood x consequence)</u> | <u>Extent</u> | <u>Recommended attenuation</u> | <u>Responsibi lity for implem^t ing mitigation</u> | <u>Means of verificati on</u> | <u>Timing / frequency of verification</u> |
|---------------|--|---------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| | | | <p><u>project progress;</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Involve youth and women leaders as well as respected elders in key project decisions and outreach activities;</u> • <u>Publicly disclose relevant contract and payment information;</u> • <u>Encourage contractors/s ervice providers to give employment preference to members of the local community</u> • <u>Develop a code of conduct for all stakeholders</u> | | | |

| <u>Impact</u> | <u>Rating of significance (likelihood x consequence)</u> | <u>Extent</u> | <u>Recommended attenuation</u> | <u>Responsibility for implementation mitigation</u> | <u>Means of verification</u> | <u>Timing / frequency of verification</u> |
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize women and especially young people on what it is like to be an agro-entrepreneur (provide a realistic picture of the economic, social and environmental benefits, but also of the challenges and responsibilities). • Involve local trusted CSOs in community sensitization | | | |
| <u>Health</u> | | | | | | |
| <u>Waterborne diseases</u> | <u>AVERAGE</u> | <u>All target areas or villages</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts to focus on inland valley swamps to protect farmers from schistosomiasis, a water-borne disease in | <u>PMU, decentralize d and decentralize d technical services, service providers</u> | <u>Awareness material Number of farmers using rice bales</u> - | <u>Annual</u> - |

| <u>Impact</u> | <u>Rating of significance (likelihood x consequence)</u> | <u>Extent</u> | <u>Recommended attenuation</u> | <u>Responsibility for implementing mitigation</u> | <u>Means of verification</u> | <u>Timing / frequency of verification</u> |
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| | | | flooded rice fields, with rice boots and medicine | | | |
| Increased risk of proliferation of malaria nests due to the installation of irrigation mechanisms | AVERAGE | All target areas or villages | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribution of impregnated mosquito nets to surrounding villages ▪ Raising public awareness of the risks of malaria and the means of protection | PMUs, decentralized and decentralized technical services, service providers, beneficiary populations | Outreach Report Number of malaria cases during and after construction | Quarterly |
| Road construction dust | AVERAGE | All target areas or villages | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Road contractors will present an environmental and social impact assessment with a management plan for managing externalities as part of the tender process Consider using Autoseal technology (a polymer-based technology that hardens and can last 5 years or more) to help | PMUs, deconcentrated and decentralized technical services, rural service providers, contractors / service providers | Number of ESIA's for rural feeder road projects | Quarterly |

| <u>Impact</u> | <u>Rating of significance (likelihood x consequence)</u> | <u>Extent</u> | <u>Recommended attenuation</u> | <u>Responsibi lity for implementi ng mitigation</u> | <u>Means of verificati on</u> | <u>Timing / frequency of verification</u> |
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| | | | <u>solve the dust inhalation problem</u> | | | |

Table 12. Main management and monitoring measures and coordination with co-financiers including Adaptation Fund

| Appearance / Impact | Phase | | Management measure / commitment | Monitoring indicators | Responsible for implementation and monitoring |
|---|-------|-------|---|--|--|
| | cons. | Oper. | | | |
| General | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Noise, traffic, etc. disturbance of residents | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Select a market site far enough away from sensitive receptors (e.g. school, health center)Develop, communicate and implement a conflict management procedure | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of recorded conflicts.Regular noise monitoring | PMUs and implementing partners PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Impacts on biodiversity | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Visit selected market sites with local officials prior to works to identify any endangered flora species and seek permission to clear landProhibit project staff and contractors, as a condition of employment, from engaging in hunting, buying or trading wildlife, and collecting timber and non-timber forest products | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Change in forest/vegetation coverRegular biodiversity census to measure changes in the abundance of plant and animal biodiversity | PMU and implementing partners and state technical services of the Ministry of the Environment PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Local capacity building | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ensure contractors hire local staff whenever possible (e.g. for unskilled positions) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ratio of management of local staff to non-local staffNumber of local employees trained | PMUs and implementing partners PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Health and security at work | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop an HSE policy and rules for construction sitesEnsure the use of PPE by construction workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of preventive health and safety equipment in stock/in useNumber of health and safety slip-ups | PMUs and implementing partners PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co- |

| | | | | | |
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| | | | | | financiers (Adaptation Fund) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Livelihoods of affected rural populations</u> | ✓ | ✓ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Undertake regular representative surveys to monitor improvements or other changes in livelihoods</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Livelihood Status of Rural Smallholders</u> | PMUs and implementing partners |
| Preparation / clearing | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Loss of trees</u> | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Clearly demarcate the sites before the work; ensure that the disturbance only occurs within the marked boundaries</u> • <u>Preserve trees whenever possible</u> • <u>Incorporate tree planting into market design, prioritizing threatened species and/or trees with nutritional value</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Change in forest/vegetation cover</u> | PMUs and implementing partners PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Risk of soil erosion</u> | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Select sites on flat ground >500m from watercourses</u> • <u>Provide work in the dry season</u> • <u>Install silt fencing down from bare ground to catch any runoff, if any</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Regular monitoring of water quality</u> | PMUs and implementing partners PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Risk of physical / economic displacement</u> | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Select uninhabited and unused sites</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Number of recorded conflicts</u> • <u>Number of open/closed cases related to physical/economic displacement</u> | PMUs and stakeholders (local authorities) PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund) |
| Excavation of materials for construction purposes | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Disturbance of streams and borrow pits</u> | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Collect aggregate material from existing borrow sites</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Regular monitoring of water quality</u> | Implementing partners (contractor) PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund) |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| | | | | | Fund) |
| Heavy machinery and equipment used for construction purposes | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of soil contamination (spill of hazardous materials) | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All hazardous materials will be stored appropriately (covered, etc.) with secondary containment of sufficient capacity (> 110% of volume) Use spill prevention equipment, such as bundles, sorbent booms, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and volume of hazardous materials stored Number of spill prevention equipment in stock / on site | Implementing partners (contractor) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise pollution | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform work in daylight (when ambient noise levels are higher) Advise residents before noisy activities Select heavy machinery equipment to ensure noise levels do not exceed Guinean noise standards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular noise monitoring | Implementing partners (contractor) PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust generation | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cover all loads during transport Cover all stocks (with sand, etc.) during storage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular monitoring of air quality | Implementing partners (contractor) PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund) |
| Waste generation | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generation of construction waste, including hazardous waste | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designate a suitable disposal site, at least 200 m from drainage lines and residences, preferably in a previously disturbed area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and volume of types of waste stored | Implementing partners (contractor) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production of waste water via sanitary facilities | | ✓ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install a sewage treatment unit to treat water before discharge Ensure that the wastewater to be evacuated meets Guinean discharge standards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular monitoring of water quality Regular monitoring of effluents | Program designers, PMUs and contractors |

ESMP for Roads and other infrastructure

Table 13. Register of main management and monitoring measures for markets, schools and health posts

| Appearance / Impact | Phase | | Management measure / commitment | Monitoring indicators | Responsible for implementation and monitoring |
|---|-------|-------|--|---|--|
| | cons. | Oper. | | | |
| General | ✓ | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise, traffic, etc. disturbance of residents | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop, communicate and implement a conflict management procedure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of recorded conflicts Regular noise monitoring | UGP and contractors PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts on biodiversity | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibit project personnel and contractors, as a condition of employment, from participating in the hunting, buying or trading of wildlife, as well as the collection of timber and non-timber forest products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change of forest / forest cover Regular biodiversity census to measure changes in the abundance of plant and animal biodiversity | UGP and contractors PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local capacity building | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure contractors hire local staff whenever possible (e.g. for unskilled positions) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio of local staff to non-local staff Number of local employees trained | UGP and contractors PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and security at work | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a health, safety and environment policy and rules for construction sites Ensure the use of PPE by construction workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of preventive health and safety equipment in stock / in use Number of health and safety slip-ups | UGP and contractors PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihoods of affected rural populations | ✓ | ✓ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake regular representative surveys to monitor improvement or livelihoods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood Status of Rural Smallholders | PMU PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund) |
| Preparation/clearing | ✓ | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land degradation | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure works remain within the | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in | UGP and contractors PMU will also coordinate the |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| | | | physical boundaries of existing lanes/roads to avoid disturbance to vegetation, fields, etc. | forest/vegetation cover | application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund) |
| • Risk of soil erosion | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan to work in the dry season • Install silt fencing downhill from bare ground to capture any runoff, if present (especially near watercourses) | • Regular monitoring of water quality | UGP and contractors PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund) |
| Excavation of materials for construction purposes | ✓ | | | | |
| • Disturbance of streams and borrow pits | ✓ | | • Collect aggregate material from existing borrow sites | • Regular monitoring of water quality | Contractors PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund) |
| Heavy machinery and equipment used for construction purposes | ✓ | | | | |
| • Risk of soil contamination (spill of hazardous materials) | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All hazardous materials will be stored appropriately (covered, etc.) with secondary containment of sufficient capacity (> 110% of volume) • Use spill prevention equipment, such as beams, sorbent booms, etc. | • Number and volume of hazardous materials stored | Contractors PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund) |
| • Noise pollution | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform work in daylight (when ambient noise levels are higher) • Advise residents before noisy activities • Select heavy machinery equipment to ensure noise levels do not exceed Guinean noise standards | • Regular noise monitoring | Contractors PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund) |
| • Dust generation | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover all loads during transport • Cover all stocks (with sand, etc.) during storage | • Regular monitoring of air quality | Contractors PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund) |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | | Fund) |
| Waste generation | ✓ | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Generation of construction waste, including hazardous waste</u> | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Designate a suitable disposal site, at least 200 m from drainage lines and residences, preferably in a previously disturbed area</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Number and volume of types of waste stored</u> | <u>UGP and contractors</u> <u>PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund)</u> |
| Community Health and Safety | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Risk of traffic accidents</u> | ✓ | ✓ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Implement road safety measures, including appropriate signage and speed enforcement (bumps in the road, etc.) when deemed necessary</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Number of farmers trained in health and safety</u> • <u>Number of community members trained in road safety</u> | <u>Contractors</u> <u>PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund)</u> |

Table 14. Main ESMF management and monitoring measures

| Appearance / Impact | Phase | | Management measure / commitment | Monitoring indicators | Responsible for implementation and monitoring |
|--|-----------|-----------|---|---|--|
| | con s. | Oper : | | | |
| General | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Water effects | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Consult Mono basin officials before carrying out work | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Regular monitoring of water quality | PMUs and implementing partners including state technical services including the Ministry of the Environment |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Increased conflict with wildlife | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Visit selected agricultural sites with local representatives in both countries before the works in order to identify the threatened flora species and the ecological corridors to be conserved (for example for the passage of hippos, etc.)Train local communities in the importance and techniques of protecting endangered fauna and flora (identification of endangered species and species of ecological interest, use of buffer zones, multi-cropping, etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of farmers trained in wildlife damage avoidance techniques (scarecrows)Number of farmers trained in pest controlRegular biodiversity census to measure changes in the abundance of plant and animal biodiversity | PMUs and stakeholders (local authorities, POs) including the Ministry of Environment |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Local capacity building | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ensure contractors hire local staff whenever possible (e.g. for unskilled positions) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ratio of local staff to non-local staffNumber of local employees trained | PMUs and implementing partners including state technical services including the Ministry of the Environment |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Impacts on biodiversity | ✓ | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Integrate a reforestation program into the project, in consultation with local stakeholders. Species should include threatened species and species with habitat/nesting/foraging value for animals | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Area of reforested landChange of forest / forest coverRegular biodiversity census to measure changes in the abundance of plant and animal biodiversity | PMUs and implementing partners including state technical services and other stakeholders (local authorities) |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| • <u>Livelihoods of affected rural populations</u> | ✓ | ✓ | • <u>Undertake regular representative surveys to monitor improvement or livelihoods</u> | • <u>Livelihood Status of Rural Smallholders</u> | PMUs and implementing partners (local NGOs, POs) |
| Preparation / clearing | | | | | |
| • <u>Loss of trees</u> | ✓ | | • <u>Clearly demarcate the sites before the work; ensure that the disturbance only occurs within the marked boundaries</u> • <u>Preserve trees whenever possible</u> • <u>Integrate tree planting, prioritizing threatened species and/or trees with nutritional value for people or animals</u> | • <u>Change of forest / forest cover</u> | Implementing partners including Ministry of Environment |
| • <u>Risk of soil erosion</u> | ✓ | | • <u>Maintain a buffer zone of >15m from all drainage lines (i.e. at least 15m on either side of the drainage), ensuring that vegetation is retained in the buffer zone</u> • <u>Install silt fencing downstream of bare soil to capture runoff water, if present</u> | • <u>Regular monitoring of water quality</u> | PMUs and implementing partners including state technical services including the Ministry of the Environment |
| • <u>Risk of physical / economic displacement</u> | ✓ | | • <u>Consult stakeholders on land tenure</u> | • <u>Number of grievances registered</u> • <u>Number of cases opened / closed relating to physical / economic displacement</u> | PMUs and stakeholders (local authorities) |
| Excavation of materials for construction purposes (dams, etc.) | | | | | |
| • <u>Disturbance of streams and borrow pits</u> | ✓ | | • <u>Collect aggregate material from existing borrow sites</u> | • <u>Regular monitoring of water quality</u> | Implementation partners including state technical services including the Ministry of the Environment |
| Use of equipment for construction purposes | | | | | |
| • <u>Risk of soil contamination (spill of hazardous materials)</u> | ✓ | | • <u>All hazardous materials will be stored appropriately (covered, etc.) with secondary containment of sufficient capacity (> 110% of volume)</u> • <u>Use spill prevention equipment, such as bundles, sorbent booms, etc.</u> | • <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Number and volume of hazardous materials stored</u> • <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Number of spill prevention equipment in stock / on site</u> | Implementing partners (contractors) including Ministry of Environment |
| • <u>Noise pollution</u> | ✓ | | • <u>Perform work during daylight hours</u> • <u>Advise residents before noisy activities</u> | • <u>Regular noise monitoring</u> | Implementing partners (contractors) |
| • <u>Generation of dust</u> | ✓ | | • <u>Cover all loads during transport</u> • <u>Cover all stocks (with sand, etc.) during</u> | • <u>Regular monitoring of air quality</u> | Implementing partners (contractors) including Ministry of Environment |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| | | | storage | | |
| Dam construction | | | | | |
| • <u>Obstruction of waterways</u> | ✓ | | • <u>Ensure that the sizing and location of small dams/retention areas allow the continuous passage of aquatic fauna (e.g. fish, hippos)</u> | • <u>Number of waterways obstructed during site audits</u> | <u>Implementing partners (contractors) including Ministry of Environment</u> |
| Waste generation | | | | | |
| • <u>Generation of construction waste, including hazardous waste</u> | ✓ | | • <u>Designate an appropriate disposal site, at least 200 m from drainage lines</u> | • <u>Number and volume of types of waste stored</u> | <u>PMUs and Implementing Partners (contractors)</u> |
| • <u>Production of organic waste</u> | ✓ | ✓ | • <u>Promote the composting of organic waste</u> | • <u>Number of farmers trained in composting and waste management</u> | <u>PMUs and Implementing Partners (contractors)</u> |
| • <u>Generation of hazardous waste (e.g. containers with herbicides/pesticides, etc.)</u> | | ✓ | • <u>Educate local communities about the dangers of hazardous waste and the need to manage waste</u> • <u>Ensure all empty chemical containers are triple rinsed and punctured prior to disposal to prevent reuse (such as water containers, etc.)</u> • <u>Designate an appropriate disposal site, at least 200 m from drainage lines</u> | • <u>Number of farmers trained in composting and waste management</u> | <u>PMUs and Implementing Partners (contractors)</u> |
| Use of agricultural inputs | | | | | |
| • <u>Risk of water pollution</u> | | ✓ | • <u>Provide training on rational use of agrochemicals (dosage, etc.), use of organic compost and manure, crop rotation/mixing techniques (integration of legumes into rice and maize systems) and other techniques to minimize the use of agricultural inputs</u> • <u>Promote manual weeding methods where possible</u> | • <u>Number of farmers trained in sustainable land preparation</u> • <u>Modification of gallery forest and wetland cover</u> • <u>Regular monitoring of water quality</u> | <u>PMUs and Implementing Partners (contractors)</u> |
| • <u>Community health and safety risks</u> | | ✓ | • <u>Provide training in application methods and appropriate personal protective equipment (gloves, mask, etc.)</u> | • <u>Number of farmers trained in health and safety</u> | <u>PMUs and Implementing Partners (contractors)</u> |
| General agricultural activities | | | | | |
| • <u>Loss of biodiversity through the establishment of</u> | | ✓ | • <u>Promote mixed/intercultural cultures, including planting subsistence species/crops alongside species of</u> | • <u>Change in forest/vegetation cover</u> • <u>Number of crop types</u> • <u>Regular biodiversity</u> | <u>PMUs and Implementing Partners (contractors)</u> |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|---|--|
| monocultures | | | ecological value | census to measure changes in the abundance of plant and animal biodiversity | |
|------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|---|--|

Table 15. Budget for environmental and social monitoring activities

| Activity with a monitoring component | Key monitoring indicators | Responsibility for oversight | Monitoring mechanism | Tracking frequency | Cost tracking (estimated in USD) |
|--|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| ENVIRONMENT MONITORING | | | | | |
| Environmental baseline study for the project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remote sensing and GIS data collection, allowing monitoring of the following: Change of forest/forest cover Modification of gallery forest and wetland cover Area of reforested land Status baseline study of environmental conditions at the project level, including: water quality monitoring noise monitoring air quality monitoring biodiversity census | PMU manager | Remote sensing and rapid field assessment | Once (baseline study) | 70,000 |
| Site-specific impact statement for road rehabilitation and construction of market, school and health | Status baseline study of environmental conditions (as above) | PMU manager | Impact Notification Report | By service | 100,000 |
| Site specific ESIA's for agricultural development | Baseline study of environmental conditions (as above) | PMU manager | ESIA report | By action | 40,000 |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|------------------------|
| Assessment of land, soil and water degradation (including waste and agrochemicals) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> regular monitoring of water quality regular monitoring of effluents the number of waterways obstructed during site audits number of farmers trained in sustainable land preparation | PMU manager | Field surveys and laboratory analyzes | Every six months (dry and wet season) | 30,000 |
| Assessment of deforestation of forests and wetlands | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change of forest/forest cover Modification of the cover of gallery forests and wetlands Area of reforested land | PMU Manager | Remote sensing and field surveys | Annual | 50,000 |
| Biodiversity surveys and census | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in the abundance of plant and animal biodiversity Number of farmers trained in wildlife damage avoidance techniques (scarecrows) Number of farmers trained in pest control Number of crop types | PMU Manager | Field investigation | Every six months (wet and dry season) | 45,000 |
| Health and security at work | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of preventive health and safety equipment in stock/in use Number of health and safety non-compliances Number of spill prevention equipment in stock/on site Number of farmers trained in health and safety, especially on barrier measures and COVID-19 | PMU Manager | Audit | Monthly | 40,000 |
| Waste management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers trained in composting and waste management Number and volume of hazardous materials stored Number and volume of types of waste stored | PMU Manager | Audit | Monthly | 35,000 |
| SOCIAL tracking | | | | | |
| Project baseline study | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood Status of Rural Smallholders | Social and community manager | Rapid socio-economic surveys | Once (baseline) | 30,000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--------------------|----------------|
| | | of UGP | | study) | |
| <u>Livelihoods of affected rural populations</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Livelihood Status of Rural Smallholders</u> | <u>Social and community manager of UGP</u> | <u>Rapid socio-economic surveys</u> | <u>Annual</u> | <u>40,000</u> |
| <u>Gender equality in social contexts, sensitization and trainings to combat violence against women and high birth rate</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <u>Number of women and men benefiting from training programs on domestic violence.</u> <u>Prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence between intimate partners in the past 12 months; and the prevalence of sexual violence by a non-partner</u> | <u>Social and community manager of UGP</u> | <u>Social and community manager of UGP</u> | <u>annual</u> | <u>50,000</u> |
| <u>Grievances (negative and positive)</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Number of grievances registered</u> <u>Number of open/closed cases related to physical/economic displacement</u> | <u>Social and community manager of UGP</u> | <u>Suggestion boxes, regular stakeholder meetings</u> | <u>Monthly</u> | <u>25,000</u> |
| <u>Implementation of FPIC</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Implementation plan</u> | <u>Social and community manager of UGP</u> | <u>Monitoring report and regular meetings</u> | <u>half-yearly</u> | <u>50,000</u> |
| <u>Capacity Building</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Ratio of local staff to non-local staff</u> <u>Number of local employees trained</u> | <u>Social and community manager of UGP</u> | <u>Audit</u> | <u>Half-yearly</u> | <u>70,000</u> |
| <u>Community Health and Safety</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Number of community members trained in road safety</u> | <u>Social and community manager of UGP</u> | <u>Regular stakeholder meetings, review of training records</u> | <u>Half-yearly</u> | <u>30000</u> |
| <u>Total</u> | | | | | <u>705,000</u> |

6.4. Stakeholder Engagement, Community Awareness and Managing Expectations

165. Experience from previous IFAD and other economic and social investment projects shows that stakeholder engagement and awareness are critical to project success. Without clear communication with relevant stakeholders and proper sensitization of local communities, rumours, misinformation and speculation thrive, and accusations and tensions easily turn into (violent) conflict within and between communities. Therefore, for many of the potential environmental and social impacts, the management plans recommend the development of a stakeholder engagement plan with a clear communication strategy and the organization of community outreach activities on a regular basis.

166. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) should include at least the following elements:

- a) Principles, objectives and scope
- b) Regulations and (institutional) requirements
- c) Summary of previous stakeholder engagement activities
- d) Stakeholder mapping and analysis
- e) Engagement Strategies
- f) Key messages and communication channels
- g) Grievance mechanism (see also section 9.6 below)
- h) Resources and responsibilities
- i) Monitoring and evaluation

167. Community outreach activities (i.e. sensitization and training) should be clear, timely and culturally appropriate; this means that key messages should be communicated in an easy-to-understand format and language, preferably by someone who speaks the local language and is familiar with local customs and sensitivities, and at a time that is convenient and sufficient for all key community groups, especially women and youth. To ensure proper entry into the community and reach the target groups in the most effective and efficient way, it is advisable to also involve civil society organizations that are already active and trusted by the selected communities.

6.5. Grievance Management

168. The project will establish a community engagement process and provide access to information on a regular basis. In order to reduce conflicts, the project will use the grievance mechanism put in place by IFAD, which includes a grievance procedure to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and complaints regarding alleged non-compliance with environmental and social policies of the AF, or IFAD as well as aspects of social, environmental and climate assessment procedures in the context of IFAD-supported projects. The procedure allows affected complainants to have their concerns resolved fairly and expeditiously through an independent process. Although IFAD normally addresses potential risks primarily through its enhanced QA/QA process and through project implementation support, it remains committed to: (i) working proactively with relevant parties to resolve complaints; (ii) ensure that the complaints procedure is responsive and operates effectively; and (iii) maintain records of all complaints and their resolution. In addition, IFAD's Strategic Framework calls for ensuring that projects and programs promote the sustainable use of natural resources, build resilience to climate change and are based on ownership by rural women and men themselves to achieve sustainability.

169. IFAD-supported projects and programmes, including supplementary funds like this Adaptation Fund, are designed in a participatory manner, taking into account the concerns of all stakeholders. IFAD requires that projects be implemented in accordance with its policies, standards and safeguards. It will be the responsibility of the project PMU, under the supervision of IFAD, to ensure that all relevant stakeholders are properly informed of the grievance mechanism. This mechanism will be made available to the Governorate of the region and to the administrators of the provinces (sectors). Copies of the grievance mechanism manual will be made available at the village level. It will also be posted on the project website and on the Executing Entity (IFAD) website. Complaint procedures are available on the IFAD website.

170. The objective of IFAD's complaints procedure is to ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in place to enable individuals and communities to contact IFAD directly and lodge a complaint if they believe they are or might be affected by a IFAD-funded project/programme, comply with

IFAD's social and environmental policies and mandatory aspects of SECAP. Complaints should relate only to environmental, social and climate issues and should not be accusations of fraudulent activities or corruption related to project implementation – they are handled by IFAD's Office of Audit and Oversight.

Eligibility criteria according to the IFAD grievance mechanism

171. To file a complaint for alleged non-compliance with IFAD's social and environmental policies and mandatory aspects of its SECAP, IFAD will only consider complaints that meet the following criteria:

- Complainants claim that IFAD failed to enforce its social and environmental policies and/or the mandatory provisions set out in the draft SECAP and Adaptation Fund Safeguards.
- Complainants claim that they have been or will be affected by IFAD's failure to enforce these policies.
- Complaints must be filed by at least two people, both nationals of the country concerned and/or living in the project area. Complaints from foreign sites or anonymous complaints will not be considered.
- Complaints must relate to projects/programs being designed or implemented. Complaints about closed projects, or those that are over 95% disbursed, will not be considered.

3. The process according to the IFAD grievance mechanism:

172. Complainants should first bring the matter to the attention of the government or non-governmental organization responsible for planning or executing the project or program (executing agency of the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Economy and Finance and Environmental Protection Agency who have the responsibility to supervise the field works. If the executing agency does not respond adequately, the matter may be brought to the attention. The matter may be brought directly to IFAD if the complainants believe that they could be subject to retaliation if they go directly to the lead agency.

173. The IFAD Regional Division will investigate the complaint and, if necessary, contact the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Environmental Protection Agency under the Ministry of the Environment to decide whether the complaints are justified. If complainants request that their identity be protected, IFAD will not disclose this information to the Ministry of Agriculture or anyone in the government. If the complaint is not justified, the regional division will inform the complainants in writing. If the Regional Division finds that the complaint is justified and there is evidence of actual or probable harm as a result of IFAD's non-compliance with its policies and procedures, IFAD will take action. This may include making changes to the project/programme, or requiring the government to meet its obligations under the Funding Agreement. IFAD's response will focus on bringing the project/programme into compliance and no financial compensation will be available or paid in response to such complaints. Complainants will be informed of the outcome of the matter by the regional division.

174. In any case, if complainants disagree with IFAD's response, they can send a request to SECAPcomplaints@ifad.org and request that an impartial review be carried out by the Office of the Vice-President. The Office of the Vice President will decide what steps to take to investigate such complaints, including, if necessary, engaging outside experts to investigate the matter. Complainants will be notified of the results of the review. IFAD will include in its annual report a list of complaints received and a summary of actions taken to address them.

How to file a complaint:

175. A complaint relating to non-compliance with IFAD's social and environmental policies and the mandatory aspects of its SECAP may be submitted in one of the following ways:

- Download the complaint form (Word) from the IFAD website: <https://www.ifad.org/en/accountability-and-complaints-procedures>
- Email SECAPcomplaints@ifad.org

1. In addition, PRAPAM will use as much as possible all available redress mechanisms, including: associations (including farmers' associations/organizations), traditional council (paramount chiefs and elders), commitment of the village square (composed of representatives of men, women and groups), the village general assembly, the NPMU project, etc.

Analysis of alternatives

176. The following alternatives will be considered before the start of any activity:

- Site: the location of a proposed agribusiness will be assessed to ensure that it is not located on a footpath or in an area prone to flooding and that it maintains the necessary distance from highways
- Route: the business will not be located near power lines, flow stations and/or oil and gas pipelines or the right-of-way
- Product: only crop types and varieties that are drought tolerant, pest resistant and high yielding will be selected

Inputs (eg energy source, agrochemicals), scale (eg smallholders, large commercial farms); and the design (eg building height, screens, color) of each company will be analyzed prior to any activity.

Table 16. Environmental and social management framework (ESMF) for agricultural value chain stages

| <u>Part in the value chain</u> | <u>Key issue affecting the environment</u> | <u>Potential impact (negative and positive)</u> | | | <u>Standard mitigation measures</u> | <u>Monitoring and indicators</u> |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | <u>Environment</u> | <u>Social and institutional</u> | <u>Economic</u> | - | - |
| <u>Production</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land preparation - clearing, cultivation and other issues ▪ Use of earth-moving machinery, e.g. tractors for clearing ▪ Use of agro-chemicals ▪ Use of pesticides - - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elimination of forests and wetlands ▪ Land and soil degradation ▪ Water and soil pollution ▪ flood ▪ Erosion ▪ Bush and pipeline fire ▪ Loss of biodiversity ▪ Waste management ▪ GHG emissions - - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in youth employment with possible decrease in youth unrest ▪ Increased interaction and cooperation of young people and their ability to solve problems and resolve conflicts ▪ Increased sense of pride and responsibility among young participants ▪ Inter-community and intra-community conflict over land ownership ▪ Possible agitation from young people | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in sales and household income ▪ Increased youth employment and social welfare ▪ Improved nutrition and food security ▪ Increased ability of young people to run their businesses productively and profitably, thereby increasing GDP and workforce development ▪ Increase in import substitution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As much as possible, discourage the opening of virgin forests and wetlands ▪ Train farmers in sustainable land management practices to reduce environmental impacts ▪ Provide training and agricultural inputs to farmers in time to enable them to adjust and adapt their planting and harvesting methods and schedule ▪ Adopt and apply health, safety and environmental rules at production sites to ensure clean, sustainable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of farmers trained in sustainable land preparation ▪ Changes in forests and wetlands ▪ Results of periodic soil analyzes ▪ Health, Safety and Environment Manual ▪ Number of companies in the value chain around waste management and recovery, management of pesticides and agrochemicals ▪ Stakeholder Engagement Plan ▪ Conflict Resolution Committee Meetings |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <p><u>who are not currently included in the program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Social exclusion, in particular lack of access to land for women and young people</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>But the increased environmental and social costs associated</u> | <p><u>and environmentally friendly production processes as well as climate-smart production processes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Encourage full value chain exploration, e.g. converting poultry and other livestock waste into farmyard manure</u> ▪ <u>Develop a clear and simple Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), incl. grievance mechanism, to manage expectations</u> ▪ <u>Actively involve women and young people in all project components and decision-making levels</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Lists of approved projects and their beneficiaries</u> ▪ <u>Community agreement on access to land for women and young people</u> |
| <u>Processing</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Use of processing machines</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Waste generation</u> - <u>Air, water and soil pollution</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Dangerous and unhealthy working conditions</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Increase in sales and household income</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Encourage the use of renewable and low-carbon energy</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Number of operators adopting low-carbon renewable technologies</u> |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Machinery GHG emissions</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Use of child laborers</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Increased youth employment and social welfare</u> ▪ <u>Improved processing capacity, value additions and value chain development</u> ▪ <u>Improved nutrition and food security</u> ▪ <u>Increased ability of young people to run their businesses productively and profitably, thereby increasing GDP and workforce development</u> ▪ <u>Increased import substitution</u> ▪ <u>But the increased environmental and social</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>sources during processing operations</u> ▪ <u>Adopt health, safety and environmental rules at processing sites</u> ▪ <u>Train farmers in sustainable agro-industrial practices to reduce environmental impacts</u> ▪ <u>Intensify knowledge management and information dissemination to showcase project delivery</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Number of businesses created focusing on waste conversion and recovery</u> ▪ <u>Number of entrepreneurs adopting sustainable processing operations</u> ▪ <u>Knowledge management / communication plans, stakeholder meeting reports, communication project flyers / leaflets</u> |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| | | | | <u>costs associated</u> | | |
| <u>Marketing</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Building market infrastructure</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Dust, smoke, noise, ground movement/vibration</u> <u>Deforestation</u> <u>Water pollution</u> <u>Floods and erosion harm</u> <u>Constructed culverts, roads, etc.</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Better market access</u> <u>Better access to production and processing sites by control agencies</u> <u>Better access to rural communities</u> <u>Land dispute and claim for compensation where infrastructure is to be built</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Better market penetration</u> <u>Access to market information and market liaison and support services</u> <u>Strengthened market value chain, with more profitable businesses</u> <u>Improved storage and reduced waste</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Use of ec i b e l m o d e r a t e e q u i p m e n t construction during construction</u> <u>Develop / adopt and apply health, safety and environmental rules on construction sites</u> <u>Legal and voluntary consent of the community / or individuals at the land site for the market infrastructure</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Observation of construction machinery for dust, noise, smoke, vibrations, etc.</u> <u>Works inspection report on the environmental quality of market infrastructure</u> <u>Health, safety and environment plans</u> <u>Copy of community/individual consent to market infrastructure land site</u> |
| <u>Transport (and supply) [1]</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Use of motorized and heavy</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Transportation-related GHG emissions</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Influx of rural migrants to agro-industrial</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Increased ownership of the</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Organize transport contractors</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Code of conduct for carriers</u> |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| | transport vehicles | - | sites and processing areas - Increase in the number of service providers, which stimulate the economy | motorized and other transport system - Increase in the number of service providers - GDP increase - But the increased environmental and social costs associated | into association for easy management - Develop a code of conduct and health, safety and environmental regulations for carriers | - Minutes of Carrier Association Meetings |
| Financial services | Adopt agricultural insurance - Green loan products | Unsustainable production and loss of assets and production | Destocking and migration | - Increase in financial products - Establishing the agricultural insurance sector | - Supporting private and public players to develop a mature insurance sector | - Public and private partnership |

6.6. Substitute analysis

177. The table below provides a more detailed analysis of the alternatives for the different product types:

Table 17. Climate-smart agricultural practices

| <u>MERCHANDISE</u> | <u>PREDOMINANT CULTURAL PRACTICES</u> | <u>TE-SMART AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES</u> |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| <u>Cassava and equivalent</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Use of worn rods</u> ▪ <u>Improper application of soil amendments</u> ▪ <u>Use of low-yielding varieties</u> ▪ <u>Fertilizer spreading</u> ▪ <u>Tillage operations</u> ▪ <u>Use of inorganic crop protection chemicals</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Encourage outgrower programs</u> ▪ <u>Encourage analysis of soil samples</u> ▪ <u>Encourage the adoption of improved varieties</u> ▪ <u>Encourage the application of the ring to a depth of 6 cm to 10 cm</u> ▪ <u>Encourage minimum or no tillage</u> ▪ <u>Encourage the use of organic crop protection solutions like neem oil</u> ▪ <u>Encourage carbon sequestration activities</u> |
| <u>Rice</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>paddy recycling</u> ▪ <u>Improper application of soil amendments</u> ▪ <u>Use of low-yielding varieties</u> ▪ <u>Fertilizer spreading</u> ▪ <u>Tillage operations</u> ▪ <u>Use of inorganic crop protection chemicals</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Encourage paddy transplanting</u> ▪ <u>Encourage analysis of soil samples</u> ▪ <u>Encourage the adoption of improved varieties</u> ▪ <u>Encourage deep application of urea at a depth of 6cm to 10cm</u> ▪ <u>Encourage minimum or no tillage</u> ▪ <u>Encourage the use of organic crop protection solutions like Neem oil</u> ▪ <u>Encourage carbon sequestration activities</u> |
| <u>Cattle</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ _____ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ _____ |
| <u>tree crops</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Plant recycling</u> ▪ <u>Improper application of soil amendments</u> ▪ <u>Use of low-yielding varieties</u> ▪ <u>Fertilizer spreading</u> ▪ <u>Tillage operations</u> ▪ <u>Use of inorganic crop protection chemicals</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Adopt subcontracting schemes</u> ▪ <u>Encourage analysis of soil samples</u> ▪ <u>Encourage the adoption of improved varieties</u> ▪ <u>Encourage minimum or no tillage</u> ▪ <u>Encourage the use of organic crop protection solutions like Neem oil</u> ▪ <u>Encourage carbon sequestration activities</u> |

-
- 7. Environmental and social review of sub-projects
- 7.1. Introduction: screening and examination
-

178. This review is intended to verify potential environmental and social safeguard issues by assessing potential impacts and, through a new project-specific ESMP, identifying appropriate design mitigation measures. The outcome of the selection process is a review of the final sub-project proposal which will include:
- Compliance with the ESMP and ESMF described above as well as with IFAD's SECAP guidance statements;
 - Potential for the project to have negative environmental impacts;
 - Potential for the project to have adverse climate impacts;
 - Potential for the project to have negative social impacts;
 - Adequacy and feasibility of proposed safeguard mitigation measures and monitoring plans, including any plan or local community process framework for inclusion restrictions.
179. In the case of sub-projects with medium (and therefore manageable) environmental and social impacts, an environmental and/or social review should be undertaken, based on the IFAD SECAP and the ESMP and ESMF described in chapters 6 and 7. This a review will examine the potential negative and positive environmental and social impacts of the sub-project and define the measures necessary to prevent, minimize or mitigate the negative impacts and improve environmental and social performance. In most cases, this will be a simple review by reference to existing reports and studies (if available), and through discussions with local communities and other stakeholders, if necessary.
180. Subproject proposals with medium (manageable) environmental and social impacts should include the following basic elements in the application and contain in the project-specific ESMP:
- A summary and description of possible adverse effects that specific sub-project activities may occur;
 - A description of all planned measures to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts, and how and when they will be implemented;
 - A system for monitoring the environmental and social effects of the project;
 - A description of who will be responsible for implementing and monitoring the mitigation measures; And
 - An estimate of the costs of the mitigation measures, which should be included in the subproject proposal.
181. The scope of any environmental and/or social review and associated mitigation measures will be determined by relevant staff (environment/climate change) in consultation with technical experts as necessary, through the sub-contractor selection and approval process. projects.
182. Subproject proposals with only minor negative impacts or no negative impacts do not require a separate review (or ESMP). The following sections describe the contents of the selection forms.
- 7.2. Eligibility Screening**
183. The Project Design Report (PDR) for each project provides a detailed description of the eligibility criteria. For more information on the eligibility criteria and selection process, see the relevant paragraphs in the "Components and Results" section of the "Project Description" chapter of the PDR for each core investment. Annex 1 provides the proposed format for the Letter of Interest / Application Form, which should be completed by each intended recipient (e.g. incubator or applicant) and will be used as the main tool to verify eligibility by the service provider.
184. The remainder of this chapter will focus on examining the environmental, climate and social impact of likely agribusiness and market infrastructure subprojects.
- 7.3. Screening for environmental and social impacts**
185. Based on the relevant SECAP guidelines as well as technical experience, two separate environmental and social screening forms have been developed: for agribusiness and related (market) infrastructure sub-projects. The selection forms are presented in annex

2. To be clear: the selection forms presented in annex 2 must be completed by the environment/climate officer, assisted if necessary by external technical specialists. Intended beneficiaries (i.e. incubators and apprentices) are only required to complete the Intent/Application form (see Annex 1).

- 7.4. Screening for climate impacts

A separate climate screening form is also presented in Appendix 2.

- 7.5. Assessment of impact significance

- 186. To determine the significance of impacts, the likelihood of an impact occurring is compared to the consequence or magnitude of the impact if it were to occur. Probability is defined as the frequency of an impact.

-

Table 18. Consequence definitions

| Result | Definition |
|-----------------------|---|
| No impact / no change | <input type="checkbox"/> No impact on biophysical and social environments / livelihoods / health / gender <input type="checkbox"/> No public concern <input type="checkbox"/> No legal issues |
| Negligible | <input type="checkbox"/> Low/minor environmental/livelihoods/health/gender impact <input type="checkbox"/> Minor social impacts <input type="checkbox"/> No legal issues |
| Intermediate | <input type="checkbox"/> some level of environmental/livelihoods/health/gender impact <input type="checkbox"/> Apparent social problems <input type="checkbox"/> May have legal implications |
| Severe | <input type="checkbox"/> High-level environmental/livelihoods/health/gender impacts <input type="checkbox"/> Significant public concerns or perceptions <input type="checkbox"/> Legal non-compliance |
| Unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> Magnitude of impact cannot be determined at this stage <input type="checkbox"/> Apply the precautionary principle |

The table below can help make a quick visual assessment of the significance of particular impacts, as well as the intervention as a whole.

Table 19. Impact assessment

| Result | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------|-------------------------|--------|
| Probability | No impact / no change | Negligible | Intermediate / moderate | Severe |
| Unlikely | | | | |
| Possible / less than once a year | | | | |
| Occasional / at least once a year | | | | |
| Frequent / at least once a month | | | | |
| Continuous, inevitable, daily irreversible | | | | |

Legend:

Low importance
 Average importance
 High importance

187. Regardless of their importance, in all cases where a negative impact may occur, mitigation measures must be proposed. In most cases it is possible to incorporate mitigation measures into the design, so designs may need to be changed/modified to allow for this. Projects that only have low significance impacts are unlikely to need a new ESMP; in this case, the standard ESMP and the ESMF in this report will suffice. In the case of a project with impacts of medium significance, the development of appropriate plans, in addition to the standard ESMP and the ESMF may be sufficient to manage the severity of the impacts. For projects with high significance impacts, a separate ESIA is almost always required.

8. Monitoring of environmental, climate and social impacts

8.1. Introduction

188. Monitoring is a long-term process, which should start at the beginning and continue throughout the life of the project. Its objective is to establish benchmarks so that the nature and extent of anticipated environmental and social impacts can be continuously assessed. Monitoring involves ongoing or periodic review of community and beneficiary outreach and infrastructure construction/maintenance activities to determine the effectiveness of recommended mitigation measures. Therefore, trends in social management as well as environmental degradation or improvement can be established, and previously unforeseen impacts can be identified or anticipated and avoided. The overall objective of environmental and social monitoring is to ensure that recommended mitigation measures are incorporated and activities carried out during outreach (i.e. training and sensitization) and construction/ infrastructure maintenance is environmentally and socially acceptable, and therefore sustainable.

8.2. Key performance indicators

189. When identifying performance indicators, it is important to select indicators that are simple to track and that will not require the use of highly technical equipment or require specialized training. Performance objectives should be established before performance indicators are identified. For this project, six overall performance objectives (focusing mainly on the main beneficiaries) have been proposed:

- Improved food security (taking into account the length of the hunger season, number of meals, food diversity and quality);
- Increase in assets (held by beneficiaries);
- Job creation (through the creation, growth and strengthening of agro-enterprise);
- Improved income stability (for enhanced food security and sustainable livelihoods);
- Improved production volume and marketing (by beneficiary agro-entrepreneurs);
- Strengthening the support and capacity of rural institutions (promotion of youth-based agribusinesses)
- Insurance products and number of farmers insured

See section 2.4 for more details, including agreed performance targets for each indicator.

190. Given the focus on empowerment of youth and women in conflict-prone areas, we suggest including an additional performance indicator focused on social inclusion: increased participation of women and youth in community decision making.

191. Various impacts and aspects of the project are linked to these overall performance objectives. When activities and indicators are established, the first activity is to collect baseline data that will serve as a baseline and against which changes in the identified indicators can be measured. The types of parameters that can be monitored can include mitigation measures or design features, or actual impacts. In some cases, such as drainage works and soil conservation interventions, monitoring is quite simple and can be done as part of routine or periodic maintenance. However, other parameters, in particular those related to social, ecological and climate change issues, can only be effectively assessed over a period of 2 to 5 years.

192. The monitoring plan in Table 10.3 below lists the indicators that should be monitored during this project. It describes parameters that can be monitored and suggests how monitoring should be done, how often, and who should be responsible for monitoring and action.

Environmental, climate and social monitoring plan

Basic study

8.3. Costs of environmental and social monitoring

Table 20. Monitoring costs (estimated)

| <u>Monitoring parameter</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Year 1/2</u> | <u>Year 2-5</u> | <u>Site specific ESIs for roads by district*</u> | <u>62786</u> | <u>30000</u> | <u>39344</u> |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <u>Site specific ESIs for earth dams by district</u> | <u>32786</u> | <u>16393</u> | <u>16393</u> | | | | |
| <u>Environmental baseline study</u> | <u>25,000</u> | <u>25,000</u> | - | <u>Environmental Monitoring **</u> | <u>160000</u> | <u>60000</u> | <u>100,000</u> |
| <u>Survey on access to climate information and study on GHG emissions -</u> | <u>47214</u> | <u>23607</u> | <u>23607</u> | | | | |
| <u>Livelihood/Social Baseline Study</u> | <u>49951</u> | <u>49951</u> | <u>0</u> | | | | |
| <u>Livelihoods monitoring</u> | <u>78689</u> | <u>13115</u> | <u>65574</u> | <u>Other social monitoring *** including COVID-19 and HIV/AIDS</u> | <u>65574</u> | <u>10929</u> | <u>54645</u> |
| <u>Total Monitoring Costs</u> | <u>522000</u> | <u>228995</u> | <u>299563</u> | | | | |

9. Capacity building and training for environmental and social management

9.1. Build capacity and improve resilience

193. Successful implementation of the project requires institutional capacity building, particularly in the area of insurance, cooperatives and other relevant agricultural organizations. In addition, there is a strong need for context-specific on-site training sessions for farmers, other beneficiaries, for example on climate-smart agriculture and adaptation to climate change, to improve their resilience, to deal more effectively with climate-related weather events such as floods, droughts and heat waves.

9.2. Existing capacity

194. Consultations with stakeholders revealed that one of the main challenges was the limited technical expertise, practical experience and lack of clear responsibilities of environmental officials. As a result, their ability to practically implement or monitor environmental, social and climate management was limited. To ensure that environmental, social and climate safeguards are respected and fully integrated into the project, practical training is needed on a wide range of topics and at different levels.

9.3. Training topics

195. The training topics offered include, at a minimum:

- Community Outreach;
- IFAD SECAP and ERNM requirements as well as climate, land and disclosure policies;
- 196. ESMF processes, procedures and institutional arrangements to develop and implement required management plans;
- data collection and use of data analysis tools;
- Screening and scoring as prescribed in the ESMF;
- Assessment and requirements of environmental, social and climate impacts;
- Preparation, implementation and monitoring of ESMPs and ESIAs;
- Reporting and monitoring of ESMP implementation;
- Product-specific training on climate-smart agriculture, environmental and social best practices, such as efficient use of organic and chemical fertilizers, pest and disease control, water-efficient agronomic practices, soil fertility management, low impact farming methods and labor saving techniques;
- Mechanisms for conflict resolution and grievance management;
- Environmental (EMS 14001) and social auditing, and report writing

9.4. Target audience

197. Target groups for training should include at least:

- Project steering and technical committees;
- Regional and National Environment and Climate Officers
- IFAD project staff
- Service providers
- Beneficiaries (i.e. Incubators and Apprentices)
- Agricultural insurance companies

9.5. Training approach

198. The above training topics will be delivered according to the needs of each training target group. Will primarily provide training to project staff as well as the Steering and Technical Committee. Regional environmental/climate specialists will then be trained to deliver training of trainers (ToT) to state environmental/climate specialists and other stakeholders at the local government and community level, community. This ToT will focus in particular on the ESMF process, screening requirements and approvals, including the preparation of impact management plans and their implementation. In-country project staff will be trained to support private service providers in the on-the-ground implementation of climate-smart agriculture, resilience enhancement, implementation of mitigation measures and management, with particular attention to water management and agrochemical application, handling, storage and disposal.

Independent consultants will be hired to provide specific technical training. In most trainings, other resource persons from IFAD, academia, civil society and other development agencies will be invited to participate.

9.6. Capacity building costs (estimated) in relation to weak national capacities

Table 21. Capacity building budget

| Activity | Year | | | | | | | Budget (USD) | Remarks |
|--|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|---------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | |
| 1. Stakeholder and community awareness | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50,000 | - |
| 2. Community Outreach | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30,000 | - |
| 3. ToT training for regional and national environment/climate specialists, project staff and other relevant stakeholders: a. Requirements of IFAD SECAP and ERNM policies on climate, land and disclosure; b. ESMF processes, procedures and institutional arrangements to develop and implement required management plans; c. Screening and scoring as prescribed in the ESMF; d. Assessment and mitigation of environmental, social and climate impacts; e. Preparation, implementation, monitoring and reporting of ESMPs and ESIAs. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20,000 | - |
| 4. Soil testing and soil testing for value chains | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15,000 | - |
| 5. Data collection and use of data analysis tools | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15,000 | - |
| 6. Product-specific trainings on climate-smart agriculture, environmental and social best practices, including efficient use of organic and chemical fertilizers, pest and disease management, water-efficient agronomic practices, soil fertility, low impact farming methods and labor saving techniques. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20,000 | - |
| 7. Conflict resolution and grievance management | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10,000 | - |
| 8. Environmental (EMS 14001) and social audit and report writing | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20,000 | - |
| final sum | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 180,000 | - |

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Letter of Interest (Eligibility Verification Form)
Please complete all required spaces in this form

Approvals:

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Community/Traditional Leader: _____
 Name: _____
 Sign: _____
 Date: _____

Comments from the local government liaison office :

=====

=====
=====

Officer's Name: =====
Designation: =====
Sign and date: =====

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Officer's Name: -----
 Designation: -----
 Sign and date: -----

Screening:

Service provider comments : -----

--- Categorical Comments (a) Eligible Candidate {} (b) Ineligible Candidate {}

-
-
-
-
-

Appendix 2 - Environmental and Social Screening Form

-

A: Pre-selection form for agro-industrial projects

General informations

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of the project: | - |
| Name of incubator / applicant: | - |
| Name of the cooperative: | - |
| Contact person details: | - |
| Apex Group Name: | - |
| Contact person details: | - |
| Project location: | - |
| Project sector (e.g. rice farming, cassava processing, etc.) | - |
| Estimated cost: | - |
| Proposed start date: | - |
| Expected duration of the project: | - |
| Site (estimated area in ha): | - |
| Any equity/contribution made to the project: | - |
| Any new construction project: | - |

Assessment of environmental and social issues

| Question | Yes | No | Additional Explanation of "Yes" Response |
|---|-----|----|---|
| 1. Will the sub-project develop wetlands? | - | x | - |
| 2. Would the sub-project result in economic displacement [2] (loss of assets or access to resources) or physical resettlement? | - | x | - |
| 3. Would the subproject result in the conversion and/or loss of physical cultural resources? | - | x | - |
| 4. Will the sub-project have significant negative social impacts (affecting access and/use rights to land, access to drinking water and water for other uses) on local communities or other parties affected by the project? | - | x | - |
| 5. Will the project trigger unsustainable natural resource management practices (fisheries, forestry, livestock, significant increase in agrochemical use) that exceed carrying capacity? | - | x | - |
| 6. Does the sub-project include the conversion of significant areas (above 50 ha) of natural forest / other wild land? | - | x | - |
| 7. Would the project cause significant adverse effects on habitats and/or ecosystems and their services (eg habitat loss, erosion/other form of land degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes)? | - | x | - |
| 8. Does the target area of the proposed project include environmentally sensitive areas; areas of global importance for the conservation of biodiversity and/or areas rich in biodiversity; habitats dependent on endangered species? | - | x | - |
| 9. Does the project involve the development of fisheries in situations where little information exists on sustainable yield? | - | x | - |
| 10. Could the project present a risk of introduction of invasive alien species? | - | x | - |
| 11. Does the project involve the transfer, handling or use of genetically modified organisms / living modified organisms that may have an adverse effect on biodiversity under threat? | - | x | - |
| 12. Is the project site near an oil and gas facility such as flow stations, oil terminal, oil or gas pipeline right-of-way? | - | x | - |
| 13. Has an oil spill or pipeline fire ever been recorded around the project site? | - | x | - |
| 14. Does the project involve changes in land use (agricultural intensification and/or extension of cropping area) and resources that may have negative impacts on habitats, ecosystems and/or livelihoods? | x | - | Promoting agriculture resilient to climate change |
| 15. Will the project result in increased use of agrochemicals that may affect the natural environment/human health? | - | x | - |
| 16. Does the project include small-scale irrigation and drainage projects and water impoundments, including small dams (except in wetlands)? | x | - | Boreholes, dams, for irrigation mechanisms |
| 17. Does the project involve agricultural intensification and/or extension of cultivation area in non-sensitive areas? | x | - | - |
| 18. Do project activities include rangeland and livestock development? | x | - | For agricultural diversification |
| 19. Does the project concern small-scale fisheries where there is information on sustainable yield? | - | x | - |

| <u>Question</u> | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Additional Explanation of "Yes" Response</u> |
|--|------------|-----------|---|
| 20. Do project activities include aquaculture and/or mariculture? | - | x | - |
| 21. Do project activities include watershed management or rehabilitation? | - | x | - |
| 22. Does the project include large-scale soil and water conservation measures? | - | x | - |
| 23. Does the project include small and micro enterprise development sub-projects? | x | - | - |
| 24. Does the project involve credit operations through financial service providers, including credits for pesticides/other agrochemicals, purchase of livestock, irrigation, etc.? | x | - | Through capacity building for market access |
| 25. Do project activities include the development of value chains based on natural resources? | x | - | - |
| 26. Would any of the project activities have minor adverse effects on physical cultural resources? | - | x | - |
| 27. Would the project have a low probability of having physical resettlement or economic displacement? | x | - | For road infrastructure |
| 28. Does the project include the development of agro-industrial facilities? | - | x | - |
| 29. Will the project require migrant labor during construction? | x | - | - |
| 30. Will the project require seasonal workers to plant and/or harvest produce? | x | - | - |
| 31. Will construction or operation of the project result in increased traffic on rural roads? | x | - | Facilitated access to markets, construction of roads/rural tracks |

Tips for categorizing sub-projects:

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Answer "Yes" to any of questions 1 to 13 | The environmental and social category of the sub-project is A | ESIA is required for the sub-project |
| Answer "Yes" to questions 14 to 31 | The environmental and social category of the sub-project is B | Sub-project for the adoption of the ESMP in the general ESMF |
| Answer "No" to almost all questions | The environmental and social category of the sub-project is C | No additional analysis is required |

B: Infrastructure (market) sub-project selection form

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of Marketplace: | - |
| Type of infrastructure: | - |
| Location: | - |
| Proposed start date: | - |
| Expected duration of the project: | - |
| Estimated cost: | - |
| Estimated number of communities to be served: | - |
| Estimated number of contractors to serve: | - |

Screening of infrastructure (market) sub-projects

| <u>Question</u> | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|
|-----------------|------------|-----------|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Will project activities include the construction/rehabilitation of rural roads or other rural infrastructure in protected/sensitive areas [4] ? | - | X |
| 2. Does the project include the construction of roads or other infrastructure with a total cleared area of 50 ha or more? | - | X |
| 3. Does the project include the construction of dam(s)/reservoir (between 5 and 15 m high with a reservoir of more than 2 million m ³)? | | X |
| 4. Does the project involve the rehabilitation/development of large-scale irrigated perimeters (above 100 ha)? | | X |
| 5. Does the project involve significant groundwater extraction (significantly above recharge capacity)? | | X |
| 6. Does the project include water-based development (on-ground or above-ground) where significant depletion due to climate change or overuse is believed to have occurred? | - | X |
| 7. Does the project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface water? | - | X |
| 8. Does the project include drainage or correction of natural water bodies (eg river drainage)? | - | X |
| 9. Will the project include the construction/rehabilitation of rural roads that cross petroleum infrastructure locations such as flow stations, tank farms, or oil and gas pipelines? | - | X |
| 10. Would any of the project activities have minor adverse effects on physical cultural resources? | - | X |
| 11. Does the project include the development of agro-industrial facilities? | - | X |
| 12. Will the project require migrant labor during construction? | X | - |
| 13. Will construction or operation of the project result in increased traffic on rural roads? | X | - |
| 14. Has the government or community guaranteed land rental for (market) infrastructure? | X | - |
| 15. Is there a plan in place for the sustainability of the infrastructure over the life of the project? | X | - |
| 16. Does the project include specific dust protection measures (such as dust masks and water spray)? | X | - |
| 17. Have arrangements been made to pay adequate compensation for private property that may be affected by the construction of the project? | X | - |
| 18. Will construction equipment with moderate decibels be used and will the timing of use be timed so that people experience less discomfort? | X | - |
| 19. Will replanting of trees and vegetation be done to stabilize slopes and green roadsides? | X | - |

Hints for categorization:

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Answer "Yes" to any of questions 1 to 9 | The environmental and social category is A | ESIA is required |
| Answer "Yes" to questions 10 to 13 | The environmental and social category is B | Sub-project to adopt the general ESMP in the ESMF |
| Answer "no" to almost all questions 1 to 13 and "yes" to questions 14 to 19 | The environmental and social category is C | No additional analysis is required |

-

C: Climate screening form for sub-projects

For use with environmental and social screening forms.

Assessment of climate problems

-

| <u>Question</u> | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Additional Explanation of "Yes" Response *</u> |
|---|------------|-----------|--|
| 1. <u>Is the project area prone to extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, tropical storms or heat waves?</u> | <u>X</u> | - | <u>The country is experiencing the effects of climate change</u> |
| 2. <u>Do the climate scenarios for the project area predict changes in temperature, precipitation, or extreme weather conditions that will negatively impact the impact, sustainability, or cost of the project over its lifetime?</u> | <u>X</u> | - | <u>Climate variability is already recorded</u> |
| 3. <u>Will the project make investments in low-lying coastal areas/prone to riverine flooding and coastal storm surges?</u> | - | <u>X</u> | - |
| 4. <u>Will the project promote agricultural activity in marginal and/or highly degraded areas that have increased sensitivity to climatic events (such as on hillsides, deforested slopes or floodplains)?</u> | <u>X</u> | - | <u>Target sites are impacted by climate</u> |
| 5. <u>Is the project located in areas where rural development projects have suffered significant weather-related loss and damage in the past?</u> | <u>X</u> | - | <u>Target sites are impacted by climate</u> |
| 6. <u>Will the project develop/install infrastructure in areas with a history of extreme weather events?</u> | <u>X</u> | - | <u>The project aims to develop climate-resilient infrastructure including roads of more than 10 km</u> |
| 7. <u>Is the target group of the project entirely dependent on natural resources (such as seasonal crops, rain-fed agricultural plots, migratory fish stocks) that have been affected over the past decade by climate trends or specific climate events ?</u> | <u>X</u> | - | <u>Beneficiaries are highly dependent on natural resources</u> |
| 8. <u>Is climate variability likely to affect agricultural (crop/livestock/fishery) productivity or associated incidence of pests and diseases for project target groups?</u> | <u>X</u> | - | <u>Target sites are impacted by climate</u> |
| 9. <u>Would weather-related risks or climate extremes negatively impact the key stages of the value chains identified in the project (from production to markets)?</u> | <u>X</u> | - | <u>Climate risks could have negative impacts on the different segments of the value chains</u> |
| 10. <u>Does the project invest in climate sensitive and diverse livelihoods?</u> | <u>X</u> | - | <u>The interventions are proposed in the PRAPAM</u> |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11. Does the project invest in infrastructure exposed to infrequent extreme weather events? | X | - | Interventions are proposed in the PRAPAM including production, irrigation and road infrastructure |
| 12. Does the project invest in institutional development and capacity building of rural institutions (such as farmer groups, cooperatives) in climatically heterogeneous areas? | X | - | Actions are proposed |
| 13. Does the project have the potential to become more resilient through the adoption of green technologies at a reasonable cost? | X | - | Actions are proposed |
| 14. Does the project intervention have the potential to build local capacity for climate risk management? | X | - | Actions are also proposed through the project |
| 15. Does the project have the ability to mainstream aspects of climate resilience through policy dialogue to improve agriculture sector strategies/policies? | X | - | Through the proposed actions on capacity building |
| 16. Does the project have the potential to integrate climate resilience measures without significant additional costs (e.g. improved crop variety, capacity building; or inclusion of climate risk issues in policy processes)? | - | X | Resilience measures have an additional cost and are included in the project and the project |
| 17. Based on the information available, would the project benefit from further analysis of climate risks and vulnerability to identify additional complementary investment actions to manage climate risks? | X | - | A more in-depth analysis has been developed |

Hints for categorization:

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Answer "Yes" to any of questions 1 to 9 | The climate risk of the sub-project is high | A climate risk analysis is required for the sub-project |
| Answer "No" to almost all questions | The climate risk of the sub-project is moderate | Sub-project for the adoption of the ESMP in the general ESMF |

Annex 3 - Environmental and Social Guidelines for Contractors [5]

(for reference in contractual agreements/contracts)

Sound environmental and social management of construction projects can only be achieved with proper site selection and project design. As such, the ESMP for projects involving any new construction, or any rehabilitation or reconstruction for existing projects, should provide information on the screening criteria for site selection and design, including the following:

Site Selection

Sites should be chosen based on community needs for additional projects, with specific lots chosen based on geographic and topographical characteristics. The site selection process involves site visits and surveys to analyze: (i) site characteristics, suburban or rural; (ii) national, regional or municipal regulations affecting the proposed sites; (iii) accessibility and distance from inhabited areas; (iv) land ownership, including verifying the absence of squatters and/or other potential legal issues related to land acquisition; (v) determination of the site's vulnerability to natural hazards (ie intensity and frequency of floods, landslides, etc.); (vi) the suitability of soils and basements for construction; (vii) site contamination; (viii) characteristics of flora and fauna; (ix) presence or absence of natural habitats and/or ecologically significant habitats at or near the site (eg forests, wetlands, rare or endangered species); and (ix) historic and community features.

The rules (including specific prohibitions and construction management measures) must be incorporated into all relevant tender documents, contracts and work orders.

Prohibitions

The following activities are prohibited on or near the project site:

- Cutting of trees for any reason outside the approved construction zone;
- Hunting, fishing, capturing wild animals or collecting plants;
- Use of unapproved toxic materials including lead-based paints, asbestos, etc.
- Disturbance of anything of architectural or historical value;
- Fire protection construction;
- Use of firearms (except by authorized security guards);
- Alcohol consumption by workers.

Construction management measures

Solid, sanitary and hazardous waste must be properly controlled, through the implementation of the following measures:

Waste Management:

- Minimize the production of waste that must be treated or eliminated;
- Identify and classify the type of waste generated. If hazardous waste (including health care waste) is generated, appropriate procedures must be taken regarding its storage, collection, transport and disposal;
- Identify and delineate disposal areas by clearly indicating the specific materials that can be deposited in each;
- Control placement of all construction waste (including soil spoil) to approved disposal sites (>300m from rivers, streams, lakes or wetlands). All waste, metals, waste oils and excess materials generated during construction should only be disposed of in authorized areas, incorporating recycling systems and material segregation.

Interview:

- Identify and delineate equipment maintenance areas (> 15 m from rivers, streams, lakes or wetlands);
- Ensure that all equipment maintenance activities, including oil changes, are conducted in demarcated maintenance areas; never dispose of used oil on the ground, in waterways, drainage channels or in sewers;
- Identify, delineate and enforce the use of access routes within the site to limit the impact on site vegetation;
- Install and maintain an adequate drainage system to prevent erosion on site during and after construction.

Erosion control

- Erect erosion control barriers around the perimeter of cuts, disposal pits and roads;
- Spray water on dirt roads, cuts, fill materials and stockpiled soil to reduce wind-induced erosion, as needed;
- Maintain vehicle speed at or below 10 mph in the work area, 15 mph or less within 200m of the site, and obey relevant speed limits at all times to/from the work area.

Stockpiles and borrow pits

- Identify and delineate stockpile and borrow pit locations, ensuring they are 15 meters from critical areas such as steep slopes, soils prone to erosion and areas that drain directly into pits, sensitive water bodies;
- Limit the extraction of materials to approved and delineated borrow pits.

Site cleaning

- Establish and enforce daily site cleaning procedures, including maintenance of adequate disposal facilities for construction debris.

Safety during construction

The contractor's responsibilities include protecting every person and nearby property from construction accidents. The contractor is responsible for complying with all national and local safety requirements and all other measures necessary to prevent accidents, including the following:

- Carefully and clearly mark the safe access routes for pedestrians;
- If schoolchildren are nearby, include traffic safety personnel to direct traffic;
- Maintain supply of signage supplies (including paint, easel, signage material, etc.), road markings and guardrails to maintain pedestrian safety during construction;
- Conduct safety training for construction workers before starting work;
- Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) and clothing (such as goggles, gloves, respirators, dust masks, hard hats, steel toe boots, etc.) for construction workers, construction and enforce their use;
- Display the MSDS for each chemical present on the site;
- Require all workers to read or have read all Material Safety Data Sheets. Clearly explain the risks to them and their partners, especially if you are pregnant or planning to start a family. Encourage workers to share information with their physicians, where appropriate;
- Ensure that the disposal of materials containing asbestos or other toxic substances is carried out and disposed of by specially trained workers;
- During heavy rains or emergencies of any kind, apply construction warranties guidelines;
- Reinforce electrical and mechanical equipment to withstand unforeseen events during construction.

Nuisance and dust control

To control nuisance and dust, the contractor shall:

- Keep all construction-related traffic 15 mph or less on streets within 200m of the site;
- Maintain all on-site vehicle speeds at or below 10 mph;
- Where possible, maintain noise levels associated with all machinery and equipment at 90 dB or less;
- In sensitive areas (including residential areas, health centers, schools, etc.) stricter measures may be required to avoid unwanted noise levels;

- Minimize the production of dust and particles at all times, to avoid impacts on surrounding families and businesses, and in particular on vulnerable people (children, the elderly);
- Gradual removal of vegetation to prevent large areas from being exposed to the wind;
- Place dust screens around construction areas, paying particular attention to areas close to dwellings, commercial areas and recreational areas;
- Spray water as needed on dirt roads, cut areas and piles of dirt or fill material;
- Apply appropriate measures to minimize disturbance due to vibration or noise from construction activities.

Community Relations

To maintain cordial community relations, the contractor must:

- In accordance with country and ESMP requirements, inform the population about construction and work schedules, interruption of services, traffic bypass routes, if applicable;
- Limit construction activities at night. If necessary, ensure that night work is carefully planned and that the community is properly informed so that they can take the necessary measures;
- At least five days prior to any service interruption (including water, electricity), the community must be notified through clearly visible signs at the project site and at central community locations;
- Whenever possible, especially for tasks that can also be done with low-skilled manual labor (such as digging shallow trenches, etc.), use local community labor.

Chance Find Procedures for Culturally Significant Artifacts

In the event that materials of cultural value (including shrines, tombs, etc.) are discovered during excavations:

- Stop the work immediately after the discovery of any material of possible archaeological, historical, paleontological or other cultural value, announce the results to the project manager and inform the competent authorities;
- Protect artifacts as best as possible using plastic covers and implement measures to stabilize the area, if necessary, to properly protect artifacts;
- Prevent and penalize any unauthorized access to artifacts;
- Restart construction work only with the permission of the competent authorities.

Environmental supervision during construction

The tender documents should indicate how compliance with environmental rules and design specifications would be monitored, as well as penalties for non-compliance by contractors or workers. Construction supervision requires monitoring of compliance with the manual and environmental specifications by the contractor or his designated environmental supervisor. Contractors are also required to comply with national laws and state regulations governing the environment, health and public safety.

Annex 4 - Checklist of environmental and social impacts of construction works (Apply national construction standards and regulations)

Annex 5 - A social inclusion strategy will be developed and used as leverage for other agricultural projects and initiatives

Annex 6: List of stakeholders consulted in project formulation: See end of document.

Annex 7 - Overview of the FPIC implementation plan [6]

If adequate project details are not available at the concept note stage, the first design mission should identify FPIC needs, as well as project components and activities that require FPIC by rural communities. The mission should then develop the FPIC implementation plan outlining the process and timeline for soliciting FPIC from affected communities before the project design is complete.

An outline of the FPIC plan would include the following process steps and timeline:

- **Carry out a socio-cultural and land assessment**

Provide information on socio-cultural assessment, what was done during design and what needs to be done during implementation. Provide information on when the socio-cultural assessment will be ready

▪ **Identify decision-making institutions and representatives**

Describe the consultations held during the design phase of the project (including name of communities, contacts of organizations) and its results. Describe how the decision-making institutions will be identified, the representations formalized in order to agree on the consultation process leading to the FPIC of the communities concerned. Indicate when this process will be conducted.

▪ **Conduct consultation leading to FPIC on proposed specific project/component/activities**

Describe the consultations held during the design phase of the project (including name of communities, contacts of organizations) and its results. Describe the consultation process to be carried out during the implementation phase that will lead to FPIC by the communities concerned. Indicate the aspects of the proposed project that require FPIC. Indicate who will conduct the consultations. Indicate when this process will be conducted. As part of the consultation process, specify whether participatory mapping will be used as an instrument for the consultation process leading to FPIC.

▪ **Formalize the consent agreement**

Specify that the consent agreement will be formalized in written form or other forms agreed by the communities. Indicate the date on which the consent agreement will be formalized.

▪ **Assess the implementation of FPIC**

Describe how FPIC implementation will be assessed during joint supervision missions

▪ **Loan agreement**

Indicate the appropriate actions that the borrower agrees to undertake

▪ **FPIC Process Documentation Disclosure**

Indicate when the documentation will be released.

▪ **Document the FPIC process**

Describe how the FPIC process will be documented

Table 6 HTDN ON FPIC: Searching for FPIC at Implementation Stage

| <u>Carry out a socio-cultural and land assessment</u> | <u>Identify decision-making institutions and representatives</u> | <u>Conduct a consultation leading to FPIC</u> | <u>Formalize the consent agreement</u> |
|--|--|--|--|
| <u>From concept note to first design assignment</u> | <u>During the first design mission</u> | <u>From the first design mission to the evaluation</u> | <u>Before QA (to be attached to the PDR)</u> |
| <u>Identify:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customary laws, informal rules and organizational practices on land ownership | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct preliminary consultations with the community and explain the nature of the proposed project Allow time for communities to | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share the objective and scope of the project with the representatives identified by the communities and identify the | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand: Respective expectations |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Institutions and systems of governance</u> • <u>Types of livelihoods</u> • <u>Mutual support and solidarity mechanisms</u> • <u>Community actors, land users and assess who has the right to give or withhold consent</u> <p>Assess :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Consequences of the proposed project that may result in the change of status of lands, territories and resources</u> | <p><u>discuss and choose their representatives for the consultation process leading to FPIC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Clarify the responsibilities of representatives</u> • <u>Agree on the process leading to FPIC</u> • <u>Identify the parties signing the consent agreement</u> | <p><u>components of the project requiring a FPIC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Inform them about the actors financing and implementing the project and their respective responsibilities</u> • <u>Provide clear and transparent information on project benefits and risks</u> • <u>Share the results of the socio-cultural, land and environmental assessment</u> • <u>Formalize the consent agreement</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Proposed project duration, expected results and activities</u> • <u>Plan and procedures for participatory monitoring and verification</u> • <u>Identification of grievance procedures and mechanisms</u> • <u>Conditions for withdrawing consent</u> • <u>Recording of the process by means and languages accessible to all stakeholders and parties involved</u> |
|--|--|--|--|

Annex 8 - Abbreviated Process for a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) [7]

In order to simplify the preparation of a RAP where 10 or fewer households will be economically or physically affected by the project, the following steps can be followed:

1. Conduct a census survey to identify potentially affected people, indicating the number of people and households affected.
2. Identify vulnerable people within this group so that you can give them special attention.
3. Set a well-defined deadline after which applications for eligibility to be included in the resettlement process will not be accepted.
4. Verify through the relevant local government department that identified affected people are eligible to be included in the resettlement process.
5. Document the socio-economic status of affected people, including the value/valuation of their assets and other sources of livelihoods that will be affected or lost.
6. Describe the different compensation options to be offered to each person/household to be resettled ("entitlement options") and document the preferred options for each person/household, indicating the cost of this option. Involve the whole community and households in agreed compensation decisions.
7. Document any other resettlement assistance to be provided at the request of affected people, including their preferred choices.
8. Displaced people should be resettled within their own communities or villages, so that the disruption caused by resettlement is minimized. If not, then consult with host communities on the provision of land and social services to resettlers and provide support accordingly.
9. Describe institutional roles and responsibilities for implementing the resettlement plan, including the involvement of local government and NGOs in monitoring the plan.
10. Provide a clear timetable for resettlement activities and a timetable for the whole process. The schedule should ensure timely compensation/resettlement.

- [11. Provide relocation/compensation budget](#)

Annex 6: Project to Strengthen Productivity and Market Access for Agropastoral Products in the Savannas (PRAPAM)

List of key participants during project development sessions

| <u>No</u> | <u>Lastnames and firstnames</u> | <u>Function/Organization</u> | <u>Contact</u> |
|-----------|---|---|--------------------------|
| <u>1</u> | <u>DAOUDA Souleymane</u> | <u>Acting Minister/MESA</u> | <u>75254747</u> |
| <u>2</u> | <u>AMOUDOU Aimé</u> | <u>DIRCAB/MADR</u> | <u>72744003</u> |
| <u>3</u> | <u>Dr NAMKOISSE Emmanuel</u> | <u>DIRCAB/MESA</u> | <u>72502978</u> |
| <u>4</u> | <u>YAKENDE Rodrigues Prosper</u> | <u>DG/ACDA</u> | <u>72757705</u> |
| <u>5</u> | <u>Dr YASSIGAO Désiré</u> | <u>President/CAEEFCPT</u> | <u>72228436</u> |
| <u>6</u> | <u>DALAMBAYE Francis Yvon</u> | <u>Technical Assistant/MESA UE-Bekou</u> | <u>72672532</u> |
| <u>7</u> | <u>BOUAOUA Eugene</u> | <u>DG EPAJ/MEFCP</u> | <u>75204634</u> |
| <u>8</u> | <u>MAGOUMBALA The Perfect</u> | <u>PREPAS Coordinator</u> | <u>72665407</u> |
| <u>9</u> | <u>KONDAYEN Arsene IGOR</u> | <u>RCT/CSR ai PREPAS</u> | <u>75763969</u> |
| <u>10</u> | <u>Private Patrick NGAYE-YANKOISSET</u> | <u>Coordinator of PADECAS & PASTAC-PEJA</u> | <u>72037225</u> |
| <u>11</u> | <u>GALI Guy Blaise</u> | <u>CSR/PADECAS</u> | <u>72172753</u> |
| <u>12</u> | <u>ZARABINGWI BABIDOU Paul</u> | <u>GDGSV/MESA</u> | <u>70907226</u> |
| <u>13</u> | <u>NGAWEN January</u> | <u>CCS national expert</u> | <u>72226607/75203216</u> |
| <u>14</u> | <u>GNILANGBA Landry Paterne</u> | <u>CS/SEEBI/MEPC</u> | <u>72544079/75603554</u> |
| <u>15</u> | <u>KONGOMBE Nancy</u> | <u>CS/DGPE/MEPC</u> | <u>72093514/75030568</u> |
| <u>16</u> | <u>NGOUNDA Prosper</u> | <u>RCV/PADECAS</u> | <u>72054476</u> |
| <u>17</u> | <u>KOLA Marcel</u> | <u>RIP/PADECAS</u> | <u>70857714</u> |
| <u>18</u> | <u>NDAKORO Donatien</u> | <u>SSMSPM/MESA</u> | <u>72044050</u> |
| <u>19</u> | <u>SEREBONA Jacques</u> | <u>DEPE/ACFPE</u> | <u>72433611</u> |
| <u>20</u> | <u>Charles Maxime KETTE</u> | <u>SEPP/ACFPE</u> | <u>72104121</u> |
| <u>21</u> | <u>ZENGUE SOPHIE</u> | <u>Technical Director/ ORCCPA</u> | <u>72 50 67 23</u> |
| <u>22</u> | <u>KWAHU Felix</u> | <u>NGO KYBS</u> | <u>72347245</u> |
| <u>23</u> | <u>MAKASI Prisca Nelly</u> | <u>SMCAF</u> | <u>72505757</u> |
| <u>24</u> | <u>TCHOKAM Faustin</u> | <u>SN-HUSACA</u> | <u>75500719</u> |

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 25 | HARIRI Raed | DG/ SN-HUSACA | 72112222 |
| 26 | GBANGO Armelle | NGO KYBS | 72 28 42 93 |
| 27 | MADOZEIN Astrid | THE BIMBOSAINÉ | 72172447 |
| 28 | MADOZEIN Caution | Yaya Bimbo | 75203851 |
| 29 | MAHYUM FOFUNG Steven | ECOFARM | 72085130 |
| 30 | EL HADJ OUSMAN SHEHOU | Secretary General of FNEC | 75050246 |
| 31 | MBETIGAZA Alexis | HoP Assistant/CAF1015-WHH | 72739192 |
| 32 | ATANGANA John Junior | M&E/WHH Manager | 72079627 |
| 33 | GRENGBO Lacko Mauritius | CS ACDA/Damara | 72721199 |
| 34 | SONITH TALLO Irene | ACDA-Damara Technical Advisor | 72377930 |
| 35 | OUNDA LINGOULA Michel | CS Breeding ANDE/Damara | 72596150 |
| 36 | MOKO DOUA Jeannot | Damara Economic Operator | 72137868 |
| 37 | CHANGE Stephen | ICRA/BAKERE Station Manager | 72572021 |
| 38 | YABIZON Eveline | VP GAM/DOWALA | 72214803 |
| 39 | SENNINE Aristide | SG/FMABE | 72171687 |
| 40 | Veronique KOFESSEM | Advisor/FMABE | 72721246 |
| 41 | Mboutou Constant | Municipal Councilor/Boda | |
| 42 | Loyal LAVY | Head of ACDA/Boda Department | |
| 43 | SARA Guy Armel | SG REPROSEM/Bolee | 72441890 |
| 44 | EKANA KANA SAMAFU | CTA Bouar | 72215945 |
| 45 | KOTTO GANA Stephane | CS CADA/Bouar | 72376286 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|
| 46 | MADMAR Delphine | President REPROSEM/Bolée | 72825038 |
| 47 | DORI Clotaire | Advisor/REPROSEM Bolée | 72 734114 |
| 48 | MATAHALA Joseph | DCRPR/ICRA-Bouar | 72050323 |
| 49 | SIMBAKOLI Arsene | DR/ANDE Bouar | 72234315 |
| 50 | YAKETE Basile | FNEC/Bouar Coordinator | 72756589 |
| 51 | DANGABO Jean Noel | Delegate of Butchers/Bouar | 72768469 |
| 52 | FOYEWANE Jeanne | Pdt Grpt TOUMBAYERE | 72112220 |
| 53 | Georgine MBAKORE | President REPROSEM | 72766075 |
| 54 | DOCKO Patrice | President grpt GUIHOMTE | 72 44 76 73 |
| 55 | BANAM Renée | DEKOMESSE grpmnt member | 72 13 97 37 |
| 56 | HAMADA Louise | Member TOUMBAYERE | 72 2175 25 |
| 57 | QUESSE Ali Zomthe | Former deputy (Bossempaté) | 72760503 |
| 58 | DAMGON Jean Baptiste | head of center | 72622587 |
| 59 | LOSSENE FASI Jude | Group leader | 72337427 |
| 60 | BEA Elisabeth | neighborhood leader | 72765273 |
| 61 | DONGALI Nadege | SG Mairie Bossempaté | 72888393 |
| 62 | OUASSEM Ali Vincent de Paule | Mayor | 75708429 |
| 63 | KELLA Martin | President Group | 72101122 |
| 63 | NGUEMON Denis | DO/ACDA | 72029186 |
| 64 | ANDJIOGBANGA Sylvain | Regional Director No3/ ACDA | 72079575 |

Annex 7: Stakeholder Consultation

Direct and indirect beneficiaries consultations were carried out during the design of the main project PRAPAM.

| Stakeholders consulted | Date of consultation | Comments | Formatted: Font color: Auto |
|--|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Direct beneficiaries | | | Formatted: Font color: Auto |
| Farmers organization Union – Maigaro | 06/07/2020 | Choice based on value chain and market link involvements. Representatives of farmers in the targeted areas. | Formatted: Font color: Auto |
| ICRA staff - Bouar | 06/07/2020 | Key actors for crop and livestock development as well as for handling climate evolution issues related to agriculture. Staff aware of climate issues and have many practical field experiences to share. | Formatted: Font color: Auto |
| Meat dealers - Bouar | 08/07/2020 | Key actor on animal product valorization and access to market. Witness on climate evolution with regards to animal product availability in the communities and markets | Formatted: Font color: Auto |
| Bosemptélé community | 09/07/2020 | Participants are composed of different group age and sex including youth and women; Crop producers, livestock producers, fishery producers, honey producers and local small dealers on all targeted value chain. Sites selection have been based on historical information's of the community concerning production technics and handling environmental and climatic issues. Participants have developed experiences on thematic areas selected for PRAPAM in general and for those activities to be financed by Adaptation Fund. | Formatted: Font color: Auto |
| Ngoulepkaka community | 15 / 07 / 2020 | | Formatted: Font color: Auto |
| Sakai community – Bangui irrigation area | 15/07/2020 | | Formatted: Font color: Auto |
| Damara community | 06/07/2020 | | Formatted: Font color: Auto |
| Bogangolo Community | 07/07/2020 | | Formatted: Font color: Auto |
| Pata community | | | Formatted: Font color: Auto |
| DIDANG MANDJO Community | 08/07/2020 | | Formatted: Font color: Auto |
| Zawa Community | 10/07/2020 | | Formatted: Font color: Auto |
| Boganangone | 08/07/2020 | In these Communities are located some infrastructures to be visited for learning. | Formatted: Font color: Auto |
| Boganda | 09/07/2020 | | Formatted: Font color: Auto |
| Société Anonyme HUSACA ⁶³ | 21/07/2020 | Key player in production, agricultural mechanization, the valorization of agricultural products in particular of food producers and access to the market of small producers. The choice is based on their business model that integrates youth and women. | Formatted: Font color: Auto |
| Entreprise Bimbosaine ⁶⁴ | 23/07/2020 | | Formatted: Font color: Auto |

⁶³ HUSACA has embarked on the revival of maize cultivation with a pilot project. To supply maize locally, and with the support of the Pan-African Cooperative Conference, HUSACA has brought together 1,350 small producers (most of whom are young) into three cooperatives in the prefectures of Ombella Mpoko and Lobaye. It then identified sites of more than 500 ha dedicated to maize production with the provision of adequate production equipment that reduce the hardship of work for young people.

⁶⁴ "La Bimbosaine" is a rural women's company based in the Bimbo region, which supplies the capital Bangui and the city of Bimbo and its surroundings with the products of its nzang. The company is in the production and processing of food (cassava, bananas, pineapples, peanuts, squash and sesame)

| | | |
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| | | |
| Institutions representatives in the field | | |
| Présidente de la Délégation Spéciale de la ville de Damara | 05 / 07/2020 | These are key rural institutions in the field in charge of crop and livestock as well as transversal thematic like environment, climate, youth |
| Chef secteur ACDA – Damara | | |
| Chef secteur ANDE – Damara | | |
| Chef d’Antenne – PADECAS Damara | | |
| Représentant du sous-préfet de Bogangolo | 07/07/2020 | |
| Maire de Boda | 08/09/2020 | |
| Président Chambre Agriculture | 29/07/2020 | |

For others institutions consulted mainly in Bangui, lists and dates are already joined in Annexes to the documents.

Vulnerable groups consulted are not distinct from that of PRAPAM and all the consultation and targeting are obeying to the principles used for PRAPAM. These are crop and livestock producers as well as some actors involved in marketing and processing of products. Focus was on small producers - women, men and youth (in and out of school) engaged in subsistence agricultural production under reduced plot size and capital for production, facing climate and environmental hazards and vulnerability. Focus also includes returnees and displaced population as well as some marginalized groups suffering of exclusion (indigenous peoples: M'bororos pygmies and nomads). Traders and dealers / minor local processors on agricultural products were also concerned.

Consultations also targeted some large production, processing and marketing companies that integrate small farms into their business model

Consultations in the field particularly with local communities were carried out in a form of focus group. The methodology itself is based on separate discussions to consider the views of each specific group (women, Men, youth, those socially marginalized). Crossed professional interviews were also done to mingle all participants in the form professional consideration such as crop producers, livestock producers, butchers, traders,. Those involved in related activities and trades including input suppliers (small, medium and large), suppliers and repairers of agricultural machinery and equipment, the carriers were consulted, as well as the private sector, which will make it possible to foster profitable, inclusive and equitable partnerships in the sectors.

Views were also discussed commonly. Questionnaires for interview are tailored to each focus group. The results of the consultations are reflecting views, objectives and special needs for each gender group.

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For instance, some processing activities and infrastructures proposed in the project such as groundnut oil extraction machines and those reducing workload for women are specifically targeted to women needs expressed during the consultations. This is the case of many individual microenterprises to be financed by PRAPAM, which is proposed based on the needs expressed by the youth component.

Feedback sessions were held to present to each category of potential target groups consulted the key results of the consultations prior to their inclusion in the project design document

During consultations, the team used the Guiding questions for environment, social and climate risk screening which is an Annex of IFAD SECAP procedures. Moreover, the individual questionnaires addressed to households is taking into consideration the safeguard measures.

At national level, during consultations with keys stakeholders including Ministry of Environment, Technical directorate from line Ministries and the National climate commission addressed the safeguard processes.

Annex 8: Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan

Introduction

1. The Gender Assessment and Action Plan aims to provide an overview of gender issues in Central African Republic for informing the design of the project titled "Increasing the adaptation capacity and resilience of rural communities to climate change in the Central African Republic". The project is implemented through three components: (i) Climate resilient agricultural production and post-harvest measures combined with livelihood diversification; (ii) Climate Resilient Rural transportation and water Infrastructure; and (iii) Institutional capacity-building, policy engagement and knowledge management.
2. The Gender Assessment also addresses gender inequalities and identifies opportunities that could be seized through the project activities to fill gender gaps in the financing of climate resilient agriculture. The Gender Assessment is informed by a literature review from national and international sources. In addition to the Gender Assessment, a Gender Action Plan has been proposed to set the tone on how gender issues resulting from the assessment can be addressed through the implementation of project activities.

Demography

3. In 2020, CAR's population was estimated at 4.8 million people⁶⁵, compared to only 1 327 000 in 1950. The proportion of children below the age of 15 in 2010 was 40.4%, 55.6% was between 15 and 65 years of age, while 4% was 65 years or older⁶⁶. 61% of women aged 20–24 years old who were married or in a union before age 18. The adolescent birth rate is 229 per 1,000 women aged 15-19 as of 2009, up from 132.9 per 1,000 in 2003. As of February 2021, only 8.6% of seats in parliament were held by women. In 2018, 20.9% of women aged 15-49 years reported that they had been subject to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months. Moreover, women of reproductive age (15-49 years) often face barriers with respect to their sexual and reproductive health and rights: in 2019, 27.6% of women had their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.
4. As of december 2020, only 27.8% of indicators needed to monitor the SDGs from a gender perspective were available, with gaps in key areas, in particular: unpaid care and domestic work, key labour market indicators, such as the unemployment rate and gender pay gaps and information and communications technology skills. In addition, many areas – such as gender and poverty, physical and sexual harassment, women's access to assets (including land), and gender and the environment – lack comparable methodologies for regular monitoring. Closing these gender data gaps is essential for achieving gender-related SDG commitments in the Central African Republic.⁶⁷
5. **Gender Inequality Index (GII)**, is calculated to reflect gender-based inequalities in three dimensions related to reproductive health (measured by maternal mortality and adolescent birth rates), empowerment (measured by the share of parliamentary seats held by women and attainment in secondary and higher education by each gender) and economic activity (measured by the labour market participation rate for women and men).
6. ⁶⁸Central African Republic was ranked 188 out of 189 countries in 2019, with a **GII value of 0.680**. The maternal mortality rate is 829 per 100,000 live births in 2017. The adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19) is 129.1 between 2015-2020 while share of seats in

⁶⁵

<https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=2&series=SP.POP.TOTL&country=CAF>

⁶⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_the_Central_African_Republic

⁶⁷ <https://data.unwomen.org/country/central-african-republic>

⁶⁸ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/CAR>

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parliament held by women is 8.6% in 2019. The population with at least some secondary education above 25years old from the periods of 2015-2019 for male is 31.3% and 13.4% for female. The percentage of labour force participation rate for female and male above 15 years old is 64.4% and 79.8% respectively.

7. As for the **Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)**, CAR is categorized in the 2019 SIGI report of the OECD as High with a *SIGI value of 43%*. This OECD Development Centre's Index is a cross-country measure of discrimination against women in social institutions (formal and informal laws, social norms, and practices) across 180 countries. It is worth mentioning that Cameroon is among a list of 49⁶⁹ Sub-Saharan African countries with a high level of gender discrimination based on the SIGI. The **Error! Reference source not found.**Table 4 below summarizes the above-mentioned rates.

Table 1: Index on Gender and Human Development

| <u>Index</u> | <u>Value/ ranking</u> | <u>Key dimensions of gender inequalities</u> |
|--|---|--|
| Human Development Index (HDI) | 0.397 in 2019 <i>188th out of 189 countries</i> | |
| Gender Development Index (GDI) | 0.801 in 2019 <i>188th out of 189 countries</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ health ✓ education ✓ command over economic resources |
| Gender Inequality Index (GII) | 0.566 in 2019 <i>188th out of 189 countries</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ reproductive health ✓ empowerment ✓ economic activity |
| Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) | 43% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ discrimination in the family ✓ restricted physical integrity ✓ restricted access to productive ✓ financial resources and restricted civil liberties |

8. Gender Inequalities: In rural areas, despite permanent access to natural resources (exploitation, processing, self-consumption and marketing), women are excluded from the right of ownership and decision making over land, which belongs to men. They mainly work in seed production, tree nurseries and planting activities, while men tend to be involved in heavy work (sawmilling, logging, tree loading) and to be employed by forest companies. Hunting is an activity exclusively for men, but the marketing of the game belongs to women. The collection and marketing of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) is done by women and children who are major players in the retail trade while men dominate the wholesale market for greater profit.

Sector Gender Issues

9. Although CAR does not yet have a National Gender Policy, the political crisis has created various gender situations across regions, ethnic groups or religions. There is a persistent value of gender division of labour in which men take the productive and public roles and women take reproductive and domestic roles. Traditionally, women's life is mainly in the domestic sphere and they are not present much in the public sphere. According to the UN 2021 report on of the national study on gender-based violence political violence and violence against women during

⁶⁹ <https://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/datasheets/2019/CF.pdf>

elections⁷⁰, this violence and insecurity have contributed to breaking down the family bond (20% of households in the CAR host one or more separated minors with their family or unaccompanied) and to reducing the protection of children and young people. Separated families, closed schools and forced labour are so many obstacles to the development of the youngest. Moreover, they contribute to anchoring a culture of violence in society, which in turn impacts social gender relations by placing them in dynamics of conflict and opposition, which in turn creates a tendency to increase violence against women, an upward restriction of their rights and freedoms, as well as a consequent erosion of the vision of gender equality and the democratic project.

10. In 2021, the political and security environment remained very volatile. Indeed, the results of the implementation of the political dialogue remained mixed 2 years after the signing of the political agreement for peace and reconciliation (APPR), because the reports converged to note that its implementation is stumbling over the violations of its provisions by the main signatories. By way of illustration, between January and July 2021, 2,100 violations of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation (APPR) were recorded (successive reports by the Secretary General of the United Nations), i.e. 25% more than in 2020 at the same time. This situation was accentuated throughout the first half of 2021, thanks to the denunciation of the APPR by certain stakeholders, who formed themselves into a rebel group under the banner of the CPC.
11. The national economy accumulates the factors of extreme fragility, including a strong dependence on imports and external financing, an extremely low purchasing power (The median cost of the Minimum Basket of Survival Items - PMAS - increased by 10% between January and June 2021), a structurally weak tax system and the negative influence of insecurity on production and prices, as well as on investment and infrastructure projects. The country is in the bottom three of the lowest HDIs in the world. 1/10 of children do not survive beyond the first 5 years of their life. The evolution of the GDP over the last decades makes this country one of the poorest in Africa. What seems paradoxical in view of the many riches abounding in the Central African subsoil.
12. The poverty rate increased from 70.5% in 2019 to 72.2% in 2020 due to the loss of purchasing power of the population, as per capita income fell by 1.3 % in 2020. The HDI which was 0.353 in 2016, well below the regional average of sub-Saharan African countries which is 0.475. The agricultural sector alone employs 70% of the active Central African population and produces more than 75% of the country's food production. The agriculture and livestock sectors employ 63% of poor households. Over 60% of household heads are farmers. 80% of the production in the food crop sectors is carried out by rural women and represents more than 65% of agricultural production.
13. Women's labour force participation rate is high and they contribute to household income. However, women's work tends to be undervalued as it is perceived as supplementing income of the husband, regardless of actual content of the task or income. Women's participation in community forests is not as important as men's. Women are usually poorly represented in legal entities and in the management bodies, in which they rarely have positions of responsibility. Women are not often involved in the management of resources and income, in community micro-projects or other lucrative activities related to community forests. The marketing of firewood and rattan is generally an activity mainly carried out by women and children, even if men are involved to a lesser extent.
14. Women's participation in biodiversity conservation is less important than men's. This is reflected in their low involvement in (i) the elaboration of development plans and community-based wildlife management plans and their implementation; (ii) the preparation of protected areas and conservation sites management plans and in their implementation; and (iii) in development initiatives such as tourism, ecotourism, etc. Income from food crops and forest products collected by women is used for the daily management of the household. In the project area, the economic situation of women is not very different from one region to another, apart from the

⁷⁰ UN Provisional Report on Gender Based Violence, 2021

influence of religion on practices in different places (women's confinement, early marriage of girls, etc.).

Key challenges and Barriers for women's access to financing for Agriculture

15. Women and men farmers have very different levels of access to male family labour.

A large part of the gender gap can be attributed to differential access to male family labour in CAR. Equalizing the access to male family labour would reduce the estimated gender gap. This could potentially be linked to a number of other factors including the segregation of tasks, rural women's limited voice and agency, their lack of access to finance to hire male labour and invest in machinery, and limited time-saving infrastructure. One key reason that women farm managers have less access to male family labour is that, a significant number of them are widowed, separated, or divorced. Women farmers are less likely to grow cash or export crops that men sell to the market for higher incomes

16. Women are disadvantaged in accessing agricultural machinery and production technologies. In CAR women's access to agricultural implements and machinery is significantly lower than that of men. Differences in the use of implements and machinery explain the gender gap

- Property rights and control over assets: because of cultural beliefs, women have limited access to land and agricultural inputs, houses and other assets on their names to be able to provide guarantees to access to loans and develop viable business. This remains one of the biggest challenge and prevent financial institutions to provide loans
- Lack or no awareness of financing opportunities: Rural women generally lack knowledge on the financial options available to them with the financial institutions and men control the resources. This is mainly due to lack of financial education, social and cultural norms.
- Cultural beliefs, norms and households setup: Cultural beliefs and social norms, govern the daily life in the rural areas. Women are expected to perform certain type of work and respect the society rules which affect their engagement in economic activities and to close the gender gap. They are mainly confined to unpaid care work and not in activities, which can liberate them economically such as cash crops.
- Lack of capacity of women: Because of low education and high natality most of rural farmers to not have access to proper education compared to men. They also lack of access to knowledge and information to develop project for the banks and IMFs.
- Biased perception of the financial sector: Banks and MFIs consider small-scale agriculture as risky, and women are not attractive to banking. In situations they can access, interest are high and put them into a debt circle.
- Given the above, women are more vulnerable than men to climate change.

17. To close the gender gap in agriculture and modernize this sector in CAR, a set of measures need to be taken during the implementation of the project and below are the proposed activities:

Gender Action Plan

Objective: The overall goal of the project is to reduce the direct effects of climate change on 20,000 direct and 119,000 indirect beneficiaries, of which 50% will be women and 30% youth in rural communities.

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Outcome: Adaptation strategy of smallholder farmers improved because of diversified livelihood strategy.

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Means of Verification: Percentage of women population with sustained climate resilient alternative livelihoods and Nutrition and food security ensured during the dry season.

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| Activity | Indicator and target | Timeline | Responsibility | Cost (USD) Included in the budget of the Project |
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Output 1.1: Best available technologies and integrated resilient crop varieties are implemented to enhance the resilience of crop production and post-harvest practices.

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| Rice value chain | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 30% of women (including female- headed households), are targeted and supported to engage in commercial production of rice. At least 30% of women supported with climate- proofed processing units At least 30% of women trained on SRI | Y1-Y5 | PMU | 1,324,770 |
| Cassava value chain | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 30% of women (including female- headed households), are targeted and supported to engage in commercial production of cassava 30% of women supported with climate-proofed processing units 30% of women trained to sustainably produce cassava | Y1-Y5 | PMU | |

Output 1.2: Income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish farming along the river basin (including conservation, processing units, and marketing) are promoted as livelihood diversification measures.

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| Aquaculture value chain | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 30% of women (including female- headed households), are targeted in Tilapia | Y1- Y5 | PMU | 28,560 |
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| | | | | |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> and Milkfish production • 30% of women supported with low emission modern ovens • 30% of women trained in sustainable aquaculture | | | |
| Output 2.2. Climate resilient water supply and sanitation infrastructure. | | | | |
| Climate-proofed construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and sanitation to withstand the consequences of extreme dry and wet events that could disrupt the quantity and quality of water available to the population and its economic activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 30% of women (including female-headed households) have access Climate-proofed construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply and sanitation to withstand the consequences of CC | Y1- Y5 | PMU | 818,784 |
| Capacity building for potable water management will complement the construction and rehabilitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 30% of women (including female-headed households) have seen their capacity built | Y1- Y5 | PMU | |
| Component 3: Institutional Capacity Development and Policy Engagement. | | | | |
| Project Management Unit (PMU) established in the project. | | | | |
| Hire the Gender Specialist | Contract signed | Y1-Y5 | M&E team | 50,000 |
| Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system established and operational. | | | | |
| Collection of gender disaggregated data for reporting on project performance indicators. | Number of reports displaying gender disaggregated data. | Y1-Y5 | PMU/Consultants | 90, 000 |
| | 7 reports | | | |
| Hire specialists to conduct surveys and carry out data aggregation methodologies to obtain gender disaggregated data. | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | 2,312,114 |

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