



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEFTF

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Improving Lake Chad management through building climate change resilience and reducing ecosystem stress through implementation of the SAP		
Country(ies):	Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger, Nigeria	GEF Project ID: ¹	4748
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4797
Other Executing Partner(s):	Lake Chad Basin Commission, UNESCO	Submission Date:	5 th April 2013 12 April 2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	International Waters	Project Duration (Months)	48
Name of parent program (if applicable): • For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> • For SGP <input type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee (\$):	553,850

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
IW-1	GEFTF	5,830,000	33,484,250
(select) (select)	(select)		
Total Project Cost		5,830,000	33,484,250

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT FRAMEWORK

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when completing Table A.

Project Objective: To achieve climate resilient, integrated ecosystem-based management of Lake Chad Basin through implementation of agreed policy, legal and institutional reforms and investments that improve water quality and quantity, protect biodiversity, and sustain livelihoods

Project Component	Grant Type ³	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
<p>Component 1: Effective transboundary lake catchment management through a strengthened Lake Chad Basin Commission and its subsidiary bodies</p>	TA	<p>A strengthened LCBC develop and implement policies, identify priority investments, and improve basin-wide monitoring, towards an integrated ecosystem-based lake basin management approach</p>	<p>1.1 Lake Chad Basin TDA/SAP revised/updated to reflect integration of conjunctive ground/surface water management and climate variability / change considerations while linkages made with broader development goals and investments plan (SAP EQ1⁴);</p> <p>1.2 Environmental protection annexes for Lake Chad’s Water Charter finalised and approved by all Parties.</p> <p>1.3 Development of the LCBC Biodiversity Protocol developed and adopted by all parties (SAP EQ 3).</p> <p>1.4 Enhanced LCBC capacity to incorporate climate change models and predictions into short and long-term management of Lake Chad basin resources</p> <p>1.5 LCBC subsidiary bodies develop strategies, programmes and projects to meet high-level policy recommendations of the LCBC</p>	GEFTF	700,000	4,900,000

³ TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

⁴ Reference to the Lake Chad SAP Ecosystem Quality Objectives

<p>Component 2: Establishment of effective governance & financial support mechanisms</p>		<p>Legal, policy and financial instruments established at national level and harmonised across countries for greater water availability and effective conjunctive management of surface and groundwater resources and related ecosystems</p>	<p>2.1 Updating national legal and policy frameworks for effective conjunctive management of surface and groundwater (SAP EQ1) based on information gathered through UNESCO, BGR and AfDB activities, and make adjustments in these frameworks to reflect relevant provisions of the Water Charter on (Chapter 2);</p> <p>2.2 Inter-Ministerial co-ordination mechanisms operational to facilitate the approval and implementation of updated and harmonized lake management policies and legislation in each country (SAP Impl. section).</p> <p>2.3 National funding secured via Inter-Ministerial agreements at national/local levels to sustain operational requirements of the monitoring and management of the Lake Chad Basin. (SAP Impl section).</p>	GEFTF	500,000	3,500,000
<p>Component 3: Strengthening national capacities to protect, manage and monitor Lake Chad Basin land, water, climate and biodiversity</p>	TA	<p>Capacity of national ministries, institutions and other stakeholders (e.g academia, civil society) strengthened to support the development /updating of policy and identification of priority investments leading to better water and ecosystem management</p>	<p>3.1 Training completed within national authorities to use (i) current knowledge on occurrence, flow and quality of waters (surface & ground) and (ii) relevant tools for environmental monitoring, climate change assessments and climate risk management in water planning and ecosystem management (linked to component 4).</p> <p>3.2 Capacities of national and regional academic institutions</p>	GEFTF	552,381	3,299,000

			<p>enhanced to provide training and promote research on emerging needs for Lake Chad management (e.g. conjunctive management of surface and groundwater, climate risk, etc.) (SAP EQ 5);</p> <p>3.3. Dedicated environmental awareness training programmes for civil society groups, local leaders (e.g. mayors, parliamentarians) implemented to increase the understanding of Lake Chad environmental challenges and emerging issues to support the mainstreaming of environmental concerns in budgetary resource allocations and relevant plans/policies (SAP EQ 5)</p>			
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<p>Component 4: Monitoring, Data/Information System for Integrated Management of Basin Water, Land and Biodiversity Resources</p>	<p>TA</p>	<p>LCBC and member States operating and utilising data and information from Management Information System for effective and sustainable Land Water, and Biodiversity Resources management</p>	<p>4.1 A comprehensive transboundary lake basin monitoring system (surface and groundwater, climate, land and biodiversity) developed and joint implementation agreed through the basin countries institutes/ministries with LCBC (SAP EQ 1 & 3)</p> <p>4.2 Climate data system installed and made operational to support drought and flood management practices; development of Early Warning System (EWS) and the prediction of future climate and its impacts in Lake Chad on both ground and surface water resources</p> <p>4.3 Regional information and experience sharing system developed through the LCBC Environmental Observatory and effective contribution in GEF IW LEARN activities ensured (SAP EQ 5)</p>	<p>GEFTF</p>	<p>1,500,000</p>	<p>8,685,250</p>
<p>Component 5: Targeted community- based pilot projects to demonstrate local / national / regional stress reduction benefits in support of SAP implementation</p>	<p>TA</p>	<p>LCBC, national governments and local communities gain practical experience and ‘proof of concept’ validation on sustainable ecosystem management and alternative livelihoods</p>	<p>5.1 At least 2 pilot demonstration projects implemented addressing transboundary and/or shared problems to reduce stress from pollution, land degradation, conflicting water uses (surface and groundwater), etc. (SAP EQ 4)</p> <p>5.2 Community-based interventions to protect the Lake Chad Basin and improve livelihoods at the local level supported through a small-grant programme. (SAP EQ 5)</p>	<p>GEFTF</p>	<p>1,800,000</p>	<p>10,300,000</p>

			5.3 Experiences from demonstration activities, small-grants and other lessons shared at the local, national and transboundary levels through the establishment of (for example) regional community exchange forum and through project website.			
			5.4 Development of national replication and sustainability strategies for community-based actions			
Component 6: Pre-feasibility studies to identify Lake Chad SAP investment opportunities	TA	Assessment of stress reduction and livelihood strengthening activities identified in the SAP leads to a broad investment programme to further assist SAP implementation	6.1 Reassessment of potential investments based on the SAP recommendations. 6.2 Pre-feasibility studies on potentially bankable investments with outline budgets, scope of work and timescales; dialogue with WB, AfDB on investment follow-up		500,000	2,000,000
Subtotal					5,552,381	32,684,250
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁵				GEFTF	277,619	800,000
Total Project Cost					5,830,000	33,484,250

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP	TBD	4,400,000
Other	AWF	TBD	1,500,000
Other Multilateral Agency	UNESCO	TBD	1,500,000
Other	BGR	TBD	1,900,000
Other	LCBC	TBD	1,384,250
Bilateral Aid Agency	GIZ	TBD	2,000,000
CSO	IUCN	TBD	2,500,000
National Government	National Governments/Communities	TBD	18,300,000
Total Cofinancing			33,484,250

⁵ To be calculated as percent of subtotal.

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES (\$) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (\$) (a)	Agency Fee (\$) (b) ²	Total (\$) c=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	IW	Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger, Nigeria	5,830,000	553,850	6,383,850
Total Grant Resources				5,830,000	553,850	6,383,850

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

² Indicate fees related to this project.

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁶

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant:

	<u>Amount Requested (\$)</u>	<u>Agency Fee for PPG (\$)⁷</u>
• (upto)\$200k for projects up to & including \$10 million	\$200k	19,000

UNDP is requesting 300k to undertake the following project preparation activities in the five countries (i) baseline analysis of transboundary issues and gap analysis for Lake Chad; (ii) policy and legal and institutional analysis; (iii) stakeholder analysis and stakeholder involvement plan; (iv) demonstration projects design; (v) project scoping and M&E framework

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES) FOR MFA AND/OR MTF PROJECT ONLY

Trust Fund	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	(in \$)		
				PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total PPG Amount				0	0	0

MFA: Multi-focal area projects; MTF: Multi-Trust Fund projects.

⁶ On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁷ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the GEF Project Grant amount requested.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION⁸

A PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1. Project Description

1) The global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

The Lake Chad basin (966,955 km²) located in Western and Central Africa, is Africa's fourth largest lake and forms part of the territory of Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger and Nigeria. The lake is fed by groundwater and by the following rivers: Chari/Logone, which originates from Central African Republic / Cameroon and supplies approximately 95% of the lake's surface water input; Komadugu-Yobe which flows in from northern Nigeria, and considered to be of minor significance to the whole of the basin, yet locally significant to the northern reaches of the Lake Chad wetlands; and the Ebeji and Yedseram, which also contribute very small inflows. The Lake Chad Basin (LCB) is facing recurrent droughts with several years caused by a general decline in rainfall. Degradation of the vegetation cover in the basin has led to drastic changes in the environmental conditions. The impacts of climate change on the lake biotope are alarming, as this vital water body could disappear, its surface area having decreased by 90% and its volume decreased by about 60% over a 45-year period.

An earlier UNDP/World Bank/GEF project has prepared a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and a Strategic Action Programme (SAP) that was endorsed by the Lake Chad countries in 2008. The Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis identified environmental problems that need to be addressed jointly by the LCBC member states and the international community. These concerns include: (i) variability of the hydrological regime and fresh water availability; (ii) increase in water pollution; (iii) viability/loss of biological resources and modification of ecosystems; (iv) sedimentation in rivers; and, (v) invasive aquatic species. This situation has led to continuing decline in local access to water, crop failures, livestock deaths, collapsed fisheries and loss in wetlands services. The socioeconomic consequences of these impacts include food security, loss of livelihoods and declining health status of the population.

The TDA further identified the underlying and root causes of the variability of the hydrological regime and fresh water availability as: (i) lack of/poor enforcement of environmental conservation regulations, guidelines and standards in farming practices; (ii) lack of integration in sectoral development policies and planning that pursued agricultural development at the expense of the environment; (iii) and the absence of sustainable development on the political agenda. In addition, large and unsustainable irrigation projects have been diverting water from both the lake and the major contributing rivers, the Chari and Logone system, as well as from the Komadugu-Yobe Basin.

The SAP is the final output of a regional consultation process, which has involved the Member States of the Lake Chad Basin Convention, the Lake Chad Basin Commission and International Partners, together with contributions from academics and members of various NGOs active in the region. The SAP has been a significant achievement for transboundary co-operation on ecosystem management. However there is still additional work required to revise and update the SAP (e.g.: (i) to reflect the growing concerns of climate change and variability, conjunctive management issues for surface and groundwaters; (ii) to address key barriers identified in the TDA such as regional/national governance and capacity strengthening), and iii) to ensure a more detailed investment plan is available to enable

⁸ Part II should not be longer than 5 pages.

effective implementation of the SAP by countries and donors.

The Lake Chad region is trying to cope with mass poverty. The countries within the region are among the poorest countries in the world. Based on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index (HDI) for 169 countries (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/>), the LCBC countries ranked fairly low globally: Cameroon (131), Central African Republic (159), Chad (163), Niger (167) and Nigeria (142). Economic growth is very slow and variable in the region. The economies of the countries generally suffer from very low productivity, insufficient infrastructure, and poor governance, the lack of a dynamic private sector, an oversized informal sector, and a vulnerability to domestic and external shocks. In several countries, economic progress has also been inhibited by the series of civil wars and consequent military expenditures, infrastructure deterioration and discouragement of foreign aid and investment. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has directly impaired economic growth because it mainly affects the economically active population. Given the generally low levels of technical knowledge for sustainable natural resources exploitation that characterizes the region, coupled with the pressures of short term survival concerns (low standards of living), as well as the laissez-faire attitudes of governments towards natural resources exploitation, there is a correlation between growing populations and continued unsustainable natural resources exploitation.

Specifically the project will address the following issues and root causes that were identified in the Lake Chad TDA:

- **Weak regional and national governance and cooperation frameworks for ecosystem-based management:** The difference in the political structures and regulatory frameworks hamper the capability and readiness of the member states to confront the larger issues of dysfunctional multinational agencies charged with the management of shared water resources.
- **Absence of sustainable financing mechanisms to support SAP implementation:** The absence of Sustainable Development and Wise Use of Natural Resources on the political agenda of LCB countries: there is clear evidence that the current governments make very minimal investments in biological resources management and environmental protection. The LCBC lacks the necessary funds for routine technical activities, such as hydrological, livestock and other resource monitoring.
- **Unsustainable practices for the sustainable use of riparian and lacustrine zones:** Lack of/poor enforcement of environmental conservation regulations, guidelines and standards in farming practices. Lack of integration in sectoral development policies and planning that pursued agricultural development at the expense of the environment, low standards of environmental education and awareness that clouded appreciation of the negative impacts, and the absence of sustainable development on the political agenda. Large and unsustainable irrigation projects built by Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, and Chad, have for decades been diverting water from the lake and the major contributing rivers, the Chari and Logone system, as well as from the Komadugu Yobe Basin.
- **Weak governance of groundwater and low incorporation of groundwater and climatic variability and change into the SAP:** There is a general lack of information on groundwater reserves and the impacts of abstraction are not known, but potential groundwater resources are limited. The impact of changes in the water table due to the reduction in the flows, wetlands, and lakes, and therefore their aquifer recharge function, and due to the indiscriminate sinking of boreholes that are often uncapped and free flowing, is unknown. Finally, the current SAP does not contain objectives and targets related to reduce vulnerability of the Lake Chad Basin to climate vulnerability and changes; this needs to be addressed in the revision and updating of the TDA and SAP planned under this project.

2) The baseline scenario and any associate baseline projects

In the absence of GEF project, the Lake Chad basin will continue to be impacted by:

- The differing political structures and regulatory frameworks will hamper the ability of the Lake Chad member states to implement IWRM policies;
- The effective role of LCBC will continue to be inadequately supported by national legislation;
- The integration of surface and groundwater management, and climate change and variability considerations will not be included in the SAP;
- National water/environment institutes will lack capacity and skills to monitor Lake Chad's land, water and biodiversity, and to assess potential climate change impacts that will prevent effective national/regional coordinated management;
- Local communities will continue with unsustainable land / water practices and will not engage in national and transboundary sustainable management planning for Lake Chad.

The proposed project builds on a set of baseline projects, which aim to support the countries and the LCBC to achieve The Lake Chad Basin vision 2025. The baseline projects, however, need to be linked and complemented by an overarching initiative that addresses governance and cooperation frameworks for joint ecosystem based management, sustainable financing mechanisms to support SAP implementation, sustainable use and management of riparian and lacustrine zone and incorporation of climatic variability and change and groundwater management issues.

The **UNDP baseline projects** to which GEF will add an increment include:

- EU Water Initiative – Africa Working Group Policy Development and Implementation of Sustainable Water Management in Africa that will use AMCOW platforms to promote the adoption of the UN resolution on the Law of Transboundary Aquifers, support LCBC efforts on funds mobilisation through EU partners and sharing project lessons learned.
- UNDP Cap-Net Programme will support national and LCBC competencies by contributing to the development of IWRM tools and environmental education plans, the training of national experts on water management and the dissemination of new knowledge generated during the project.
- UNDP Country Offices, ongoing projects such as: Millennium Villages Programme, the UNDP/UNCDF Joint Programme Inclusive Micro finance in Chad and Central African Republic, Evaluation of aid partnerships in Cameroon, provide frameworks to promote innovative practices for sustainable use and management of riparian and lacustrine zones and support communities on these efforts in establishing relevant funding mechanisms. Other national initiatives (e.g. the project Gender Equity and empowerment of women in Niger will mainstream gender perspectives into the project activities (e.g. implementation of water management measures, participation in LCBC fora, contribution in policy development, etc.). UNDP contribution is also expected to promote Stakeholder participation through the project Support to capacity building of Civil Society in Niger

UNESCO contribution will be provided through the International Shared Aquifer Resources Management Initiative (ISARM) by supporting the development of an efficient methodology on groundwater inventory and the facilitation of exchanges between LCB experts and ISARM components. Under the Groundwater Resources Assessment under the Pressures of Human Activities and Climate Change (GRAPHIC) relevant tools and experiences will be used to update TDA and SAP taking into consideration the newly acquired understanding of: the groundwater resource base; the role of groundwater in sustaining the Lake ecosystems; and of Climate Variability & Change impacts on

groundwater resources in the region. The FRIEND (Flow Regimes with International Experimental Data) network will be a platform to exchanges tools and experiences from the proposed project.

Other important initiatives that will contribute to the implementation of the Project include:

- German Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR) Project: “Lake Chad: Sustainable Water Management” experiences and tools will support the establishment of the groundwater network and existing information help to improve the understanding of Lake Chad functioning and of capacity at the national and LCBC levels.
- The GIZ project “Organisational advisory services for the Lake Chad Basin Commission” to support LCBC in its organisational development and to strengthen the planning, cooperation, and communication capacities for a better performance of its tasks and to achieve sustainable results.
- The African Water Facility (AWF) – Project for the development of a Water Charter for the Lake Chad Basin, to create and implement a legal framework (a Water Charter) for the basin to enable a fair use of water resources among the different countries and users and prevent conflicts related to shared water use. The Water Charter constitutes a binding framework whose purpose is the sustainable development of the basin through integrated, equitable, coordinated management of its resources and environment. The Water Charter acts as a central instrument for the Lake Chad Basin Commission to execute its Strategic Action Programme and has been legally adopted.
- The European Union (EU) -The Integrated transboundary water resources of Lake Chad Basin (IWRM) project is a framework to implement measures for the promotion of innovative approaches on water management and for the reinforcement of national policy/legal/economic incentives.
- The IUCN Komandugu Yobe management plan implementation project could serve as an example of how to manage river basins and support similar initiatives in Lake Chad Basin.

As the Executing Agency for this project, LCBC will be providing managerial and administrative support to the project. Support is also expected from national budgets of the LCB and, country Water and Environment Ministries through their monitoring and managing of Lake Chad water and ecosystems. LCBC has a five-year workplan and budget linked to the SAP that are supported by the countries and will be further enhanced by the activities of this project. Local communities are also contributing to the management of the lake ecosystem through community-based projects. The LCBC will contribute to the project on the basis of its operating budget to administer and monitor all activities related to the management of Lake Chad natural resources management.

3) The proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

In February 2011, the GEF Secretariat expressed its willingness to support the countries of the Lake Chad Basin in safeguarding this important ecosystem. Subsequently, two agencies of GEF, African Development Bank and UNDP, submitted complementary initiatives for funding under GEF 5.

The **African Development Bank initiative** is a programmatic approach targeting various investments to conserve the water and agro-sylvo ecosystems of Lake Chad Basin through (i) knowledge mobilization for IWRM and WUE in the Lake Chad basin; (ii) transboundary water governance within the Lake Chad basin for improved water conservation, use and governance; (iii) Ecosystems goods and services with improved food security; (iv) Renewable Energy and (v) Ecosystem (forest & wetland) restoration and maintenance. Chad basin countries committed to contribute part of their allocations from the

Biodiversity, Climate Change and Land Degradation focal areas in the STAR allocations. Additional funds were requested from the Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) resources. As Lake Chad is one of the priority regional water bodies funds were also requested from the International Waters focal area

The complementary UNDP initiative will address concerns linked to the management capacity of the LCBC and its member countries to develop and implement sustainable management policies to address unsustainable land/water practices and respond to climate change threats. Up to the present, time, the LCBC Convention has not been sufficiently backed by the relevant national policies and legislation required for its effective implementation. The difference in the political structures and regulatory frameworks across LCBC member states hamper the capability and readiness of the member states to confront the larger issues of dysfunctional multinational agencies charged with the management of shared water resources. There is a multiplicity of agencies at all tiers of government pursuing different and usually uncoordinated water management agendas. Furthermore, if and when national legislation requires open access to information, it is often constrained by poor dissemination, non-user friendly formats and insufficient media attention to the environmental issues. The lack of access to information technology also hampers information exchange. This sub-optimal accessibility and transparency of lake data and information contributes to uncoordinated and unsubstantiated policies and measures at regional level. This is further worsened by the prevalence of weak environmental policies and regulations or their weak enforcement, as well as the absence of resources use planning.

The UNDP Project will be driven by the strategies and programmes developed in the Lake Chad basin SAP approved in 2008 by the Countries. The SAP (and the associated National Action Plans) presented a wide range of actions that require support from National Governments, local communities and international donors. UNDP support will focus on specific issues identified in the SAP and NAPs to assist with regional and national governance of the Lake Chad Basin, lake management, capacity building, policy and institutional reforms, monitoring and data management, demonstration projects (to illustrate stress reduction practices) and pre-feasibility investment activities. These include:

- Component 1: Strategies and actions for managing surface and groundwater and Biodiversity Linked to EQWRO I of the SAP, Targets 1&2; EQWRO III, Target 1);
- Components 2 & 3: Enabling environment for SAP implementation enhancing national/regional governance, strengthening capacity of institutions and other stakeholders and increasing the public involvement to address the problems of the Lake Chad Basin (Linked to the SAP implementation and EQWRO V);
- Component 4: Ensuring availability and accessibility of data and information on the Lake Chad water resources and ecosystem (linked to EQWRO III, Target 1);
- Component 5: Demonstration activities to assist with uptake of the SAP recommended actions (Linked to SAP implementation);
- Component 6: Pre-feasibility assessments of priority investments to catalyse Lake Chad stress reduction (Linked to SAP implementation).

LCBC has finalised the Water Charter and ratification of the Charter by the countries is on-going. The challenge now is to put the Water Charter's pioneering provisions into effect, building on the recommendations of the SAP. GEF resources will be used to operationalize and facilitate effective application of the Charter's provisions, including: facilitating the development and adoption of environmental annexes to the charter relating to protection of water quality, combating pollution and invasive species and taking into account ecosystem needs in the allocation of the basin's water resources.

The proposed project will also support the adoption of an LCBC Biodiversity Protocol and Wetlands management and monitoring systems, as recommended in the SAP. The Ramsar Secretariat will facilitate the development of policy dialogue for the Project results to be influencing ecosystems management policy.

GEF resources will also enable the implementation of on-the-ground measures aimed at demonstrating the establishment of sustainable use and management of riparian and lacustrine zones in LCB countries. Priorities defined in the NAPs will serve as key vehicles to implement measures. About 122 projects are identified in the NAPs with: 35% dedicated to institutional improvement and public participation, and 29% to conservation and sustainable use of bio-resources.

It is also envisaged to establish mechanisms for stakeholder participation by strengthening national platforms for coordination and consultation and consolidating the process to involve civil society and the scientific community; this will be achieved by supporting LCBC efforts to set up/strengthen the Lake Chad Basin NGO Forum in order to provide support and advice. Inter-ministerial committees established during the SAP process and LCBC expert commissions (water, environment, etc.) will be reactivated and strengthened to support countries in their policy harmonisation efforts. These efforts will be connected with current initiatives developed by UNDP CO on Civil Society Capacity building (e.g. in Niger). Finally, environmental education commitments under the SAP will be promoted by developing academic curricula and materials focusing on Lake Chad Basin environmental issues in target countries and providing a lake basin ecosystem training courses for local riparian and lacustrine enterprises, and targeted populations emphasizing win-win scenarios and sound environmental stewardship. Established UNDP CapNet integrated water resources management tools and networks will support the delivery of educational curricula to water managers. Experiences from public participation and environmental education on transboundary waters will also be promoted in cooperation with GEF IW: LEARN website and its networks.

The project will be implemented through six inter-linked components that will deliver the overall objective consistent with the SAP's expectations. Component 1 will focus on implementing effective lake management within the LCBC and countries that is supported by Component 2 (strengthening national capacities and institutions) and Component 3 (implementing policy, legal and institutional reforms). Component 4 is designed to assist the LCBC and countries to develop and implement appropriate monitoring and data/information management systems and supports Component 1. Component 4 will build on activities supported by the AfDB project developing groundwater and biodiversity information databases. Component 5 will engage local communities through pilot demonstrations into the shared management of the water resources of the region linking with (in particular) Components 1 and 2. Component 6 will facilitate the longer term requirements of the SAP implementation by investigating through pre-feasibility studies potential investments that will further support Lake Chad Basin management (Component 1). About 1% of the GEF grant will be dedicated to contribute to IW-LEARN activities, such as setting up a webpage according to the IWLEARN guidelines, writing up IW experience notes, participating in regional IW meetings as well as the IWCs during the project lifetime

This project will work closely (through the co-ordination provided by the LCBC as Executing Agency) to ensure consistency and compatibility with the SAP and the other parties involved in SAP implementation. In particular, this project will closely co-ordinate with the GEF/AfDB (Regional

Program for wetlands, water resources and natural resource conservation) in the Lake Chad basin and specifically on their components 1 and 2 (knowledge mobilization and water governance) to ensure no overlaps. For example, this co-operation will see benefits to this project from the utilization of data and information on groundwater and biodiversity databases established under the AfDB programme to Component 4 of this Project.

Component 1: Effective transboundary lake catchment management through a strengthened Lake Chad Basin Commission and its subsidiary bodies

Component 1 will result in a strengthened LCBC with improved capacity to develop and implement policies, identify priority investments (this will be further developed in Component 6 with pre-feasibility investment assessments), building on the SAP and the NAPs, and to improve basin-wide monitoring towards an integrated ecosystem-based lake basin management. The resulting revised /updated SAP will provide a more comprehensive regional plan for the Lake Chad Basin reflecting concerns of climate variability and provide improved understanding of surface/groundwater linkages that will enable the LCBC and the countries to better implement the SAP resulting in improved lake/basin management and livelihoods. This outcome will be delivered through specific activities including:

- Revising/updating the Lake Chad TDA and SAP to reflect changes in understanding over the last five years and to better integrate conjunctive surface and groundwater interactions. By strengthening the LCBC's capacity to understand potential climate change impacts the SAP will be revised to accommodate climate change and variability impacts within the region and to ensure proposed measures incorporate these considerations adopting a 'no regrets' approach. Linkages will be developing with ongoing UNESCO and BGR work on the mapping and comprehension of the hydrological system. In addition, the revised SAP will link with the broader development goals of the region to specifically address linkages within the food security/energy/water and biodiversity/ecosystem nexus, etc. The updated SAP will also be aligned and incorporated within development and investment plans such as the Regional Strategic Action Programme & National Action Plans and an Investment Plan (IP) of the Lake Chad Basin (contains over 50 projects estimated to cost €107 million over the period 2012 – 2017). It will be endorsed by all Member States' and will reflect input and developments from related activities (specifically the AfDB GEF Lake Chad Project).
- Finalisation of the environmental protection annexes for Lake Chad's Water Charter and approbation by all Parties;
- Facilitating the development and adoption of LCBC's Biodiversity Protocol to serve as a legal instrument for developing, harmonising and enforcing necessary environmental policies, strategies and measures in preserving, protecting and sustainably managing nature (including genetic resources), historical, cultural and aesthetic resources and heritage of the Lake Chad States for present and future generations.
- Enhanced LCBC capacity to incorporate climate change models and predictions into short and long-term management of Lake Chad basin resources;
- Strengthening of the subsidiary bodies of the LCBC to improve their capacity to develop strategies and programmes to meet the recommended high-level policies adopted by the LCBC.

Component 2: Establishment of effective national governance & financial support mechanisms

Under the SAP, it is recognized that the Lake Chad Convention is being inadequately supported through national policies and legislation to enable its effective implementation. Consequently there is a need, in support of the revised SAP, to reform and harmonise national governance mechanisms to fulfill the goals of the SAP and the NAPs that will provide regionally coherent approaches to ecosystem management for the Lake Chad Basin reflecting the concerns of climate change and variability. It has also been recognized that the implementation of the SAP requires all parties (national and regional) to develop strategies to ensure sustainability of financing of the proposed measures. To date, the “Friends of Lake Chad” is established aiming to catalyze funding resources. It is estimated that about 30% of actions identified in the SAP are implemented mainly with the support of AfDB, European Union, German Cooperation and African Water Facility. The expected outcome of Component 2 is the implementation of effective national governance mechanisms that are operationally consistent (and harmonised across countries) with the expectations of the NAPs and the SAP, and with secured national funding. To achieve this outcome the following activities identified by, and in support of, the SAP will be undertaken that will lead to enhanced ecosystem management of the Lake Chad Basin:

- Updating national legal and policy frameworks for effective conjunctive management of surface and groundwater (SAP EQ1) based on information gathered through UNESCO, BGR and AfDB activities and make adjustments in these frameworks to reflect relevant provisions in the Water Charter (Chapter 2);
- Inter-Ministerial co-ordination mechanisms operational to facilitate the approval and implementation of updated and harmonized lake management policies and legislation in each country (SAP Implementation section).
- National funding secured via Inter-Ministerial agreements at national/local levels to sustain operational requirements of the monitoring and management of the Lake Chad Basin. (SAP Implementation section).

Component 3: Strengthened national capacities to protect, manage and monitor Lake Chad Basin land, water, climate and biodiversity

In support of the implementation of the NAPs and the delivery of effective transboundary lake catchment management (through component 1), capacities of national ministries institutions and other stakeholders will be strengthened to develop/update policy and identify priority investments. The expected outcome for Component 3 will be achieved through activities including:

- Training completed within national authorities to use (i) current knowledge on occurrence, flow and quality of waters (surface & ground) and (ii) relevant tools for environmental monitoring, climate change assessments and climate risk management in water planning and ecosystem management (linked to component 4).
- Capacities of national and regional academic institutions enhanced to provide training and promote research development on emerging needs for Lake Chad management (e.g. conjunctive management of surface and groundwater, climate risk, etc.) (SAP EQ 5);
- Dedicated environmental awareness training programmes for civil society groups, local leaders (e.g. mayors, parliamentarians) implemented to increase the understanding of Lake Chad environmental challenges and emerging issues to support the mainstreaming of Environmental concerns in budgetary resources allocations and relevant plans/policies (SAP EQ 5).

UNDP will utilize Cap Net's considerable experience, training materials, tutorials and tools in a wide range of IWRM related topics to deliver capacity building to develop Transboundary Monitoring and Indicator Programmes. This will be used to strengthen both government institutes and ministries and to assist with strengthening the role and capability of civil society organisations to effectively and sustainably support management of the Lake Chad Basin.

Component 4: Monitoring, Modelling and Data/Information System for Integrated Management of Basin Water, Land and Biodiversity Resources

The ability of national authorities and the regional LCBC to receive appropriate information and data through lake basin monitoring programmes is a prerequisite to good management of the ecosystem resources and for the updating of the SAP. Component 4 is designed to deliver a functional information system based on reliable data collected by national institutions that will inform the national and regional decision makers and provide awareness-raising material for the wider stakeholders groups. The Project will work closely with the GEF/AfDB Lake Chad project which is currently developing specific tools (e.g. data and information databases) on groundwater and biodiversity.

Component 4 will achieve this outcome through a range of activities including:

- Development of a comprehensive transboundary lake basin monitoring system (surface and groundwater, climate, land and biodiversity) developed and joint implementation agreed through the basin countries institutes/ministries with LCBC (SAP EQ 1 & 3)
- Installation and operationalization of an adequate reliable climate data system to support drought and flood management practices, development and national mainstreaming of Early Warning System (EWS) and the prediction of future climate and its impacts on conjunctive ground-surface water resources. This will build on and be supported by existing national monitoring systems and taking into account longer-term sustainability concerns;
- Regional information and experience sharing system developed through the LCBC Environmental Observatory and effective contribution in GEF IW LEARN activities ensured (SAP EQ 5)

Component 5: Targeted community-based pilot projects to demonstrate local / national / regional stress reduction benefits in support of SAP implementation

To assist counties and the LCBC to further implement and sustain the SAP, a range of demonstration projects are proposed that will act as a 'proof of concept' validation of sustainable ecosystem management and alternative livelihood approaches. Demonstration projects will be further refined during the PPG stage to specify the full details in collaboration with LCBC, national governments and local communities. Local workshops will be organized to assist in scoping the pilots with the final selection being based on regional discussions led by LCBC that will focus the pilots on where the maximum benefit will be obtained towards the SAP goals.

During the preparation of the SAP and the NAPs a range of pilot projects and small grant initiatives were identified, including:

- Develop participatory water management approach at local level and capacity building on water regulations, water points management, water monitoring methodologies, etc. using SGP mechanisms (potential intervention sites: Cameroon, Chad)
- Develop and implement adaptive measures for the local restoration and protection of riverbanks, using SGP mechanisms (potential interventions in all countries)

- Promote irrigation efficiency technologies in target communities and national agriculture projects using SGP mechanisms; (potential intervention sites: TBD)
- Promotion of women involvements in the rational management of Lake Chad natural resources, using SGP mechanisms (Chad)
- Support local and municipal government to introduce economic instruments to promote rational use of natural resources (potential interventions in all countries).
- Develop and implement IWRM and water efficiency strategies to ensure optimum and efficient use of water for all purposes (Komadugu Yobe Project will be a model to share among riparian countries under replication plans). This includes: (i) Execution of pilot projects that demonstrate best practices in efficient water use; (ii) Execution of issue-based pilot projects that enable the practical application of IWRM approaches/principles and practices; (iii) More efficient use of water in the Komadugu Yobe river basin for irrigation and municipal water supply; (iv) Judicious allocation of water for all purposes by regulatory authorities.

A final selection will be made during the PPG stage.

Finally, project experiences and lessons learned will be shared through regional community exchange forum under IW-LEARN activities, such as setting up a webpage according to the IW-LEARN guidelines, writing up IW experience notes, participating in regional IW meetings as well as the IWCs during the project lifetime

Component 6: Pre-feasibility studies to identify Lake Chad SAP investment opportunities.

Recognising the significant investments that are required to fully implement commitments under the SAP, this project will undertake a pre-feasibility assessment to review these needs and to recommend specific investments and approaches to protect the Lake Chad basin, improve livelihoods and better understand the approaches required to further support the SAP implementation. This support will be undertaken through close co-operation with the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

The project will review the list of potential investments addressing recommendations in the SAP (including: wastewater treatment, irrigation approaches, wetlands, fisheries, agriculture approaches, eco-tourism, etc.) for stress reduction and livelihood strengthening activities. Potential investments will be further developed with pre-feasibility assessments, budgets and outline descriptions for further action during the PPG stage. “Bankable” investments might then seek GEF International Waters and other GEF focal area funding, complemented by IDA, WB, AfDB and other resources as appropriate, during GEF-6.

4) Incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline , the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF and co-financing

In the framework of implementing the SAP, the GEF funding will enable the consolidation of country and LCBC efforts to reverse the trends of the degradation of the transboundary LCB through adaptive ecosystem-based management by implementing a full range of policy, legal and institutional reforms and establishing financial mechanisms contributing to the sustainable use and the maintenance of freshwater, ecosystem and biodiversity resources.. The GEF resources will support incremental activities including:

- **Component 1:** will strengthen LCBC capacity in (i) updating TDA /SAP to reflect integration of conjunctive ground/surface water management and climate variability / change considerations; (ii)

Enhancing LCBC capacity to incorporate climate change issues into short and long-term management of Lake Chad basin resources; (iii) incorporating updated TDA/SAP into LCBC investment Plan; (iv) finalising and approving Environmental protection annexes for Lake Chad's Water Charter; and (v) building capacity of LCBC subsidiary bodies to develop strategies, programmes and project to meet high-level policy recommendations.

- **Component 2:** will support governance mechanisms to support LCBC reform through (i) operationalization of Inter-Ministerial coordination mechanisms; (ii) update of national legislation to integrate Lake Chad ecosystem based management; and (ii) securing of funding via Inter-Ministerial agreements at national/local levels.
- **Component 3:** will support strengthening of regional academic and national institutions d to improve environmental /ecosystem monitoring and climate risk management.
- **Component 4:** will support LCBC and Member States in operating and utilising data and information from the Information System to assist with regional and national management guidance and trend indications, through (i) development of a comprehensive transboundary lake basin monitoring system (surface and groundwater, climate, land and biodiversity); (ii) installation and national mainstreaming of weather / climate monitoring systems and establishment of Early Warning System to support drought and flood forecast systems; and (iii) the development of Regional information and experience sharing system;
- **Component 5:** will implement practical experience and 'proof of concept' validation on sustainable ecosystem management and alternative livelihoods through: (i) demonstration projects addressing transboundary and/or shared problems to reduce stress from pollution, land degradation, conflicting water uses; (ii) Community-based interventions to protect the Lake Chad Basin and improve livelihoods; (iii) the establishment of (for example) regional community exchange; (iv) and the development of national replication and sustainability strategies for community-based actions.
- **Component 6:** Will be further developed during the PPG stage and is intended to assist the longer-term goals of the SAP implementation by identifying appropriate SAP investment opportunities for future financing by World Bank, AfDB and other financial institutions.

5) Global environmental benefits

Under the guidance of the proposed project, it is expected that improvements in transboundary waters management will be realized; in the longer term, as the SAP is implemented, stress on the basins water and ecosystem resources will be reduced and improvements in the environmental and water resources status of Lake Chad and its transboundary basin should be discernible. Implementing policy, legal and institutional reforms agreed to under the Lake Chad Basin SAP, and providing to countries and LCBC relevant, information, capacity and management tools would facilitate achievement of these stress reduction and environmental status improvements. For example, it is expected that 100 staff from line ministries will have necessary tools and capacity to improve management of globally significant habitats for migratory birds and mammals. National budgets will increase to allow LCBC to implement restoration and management actions already planned. This will help countries to meet relevant commitments under the relevant components of the SAP and increase the viability of biological resources through sustainable harvesting of resources and good management of changes in climatic trends.

Socioeconomic benefits for the target communities in the riparian countries will be realized from a number of interventions proposed in the project. By promoting adaptive management and providing opportunities for livelihood improvement, it is envisaged that the Project will contribute to improve living conditions of the inhabitants of Lake Chad countries, which are among the poorest in the African continent. The Project will also contribute to countries progress towards achieving several of the MDGs. Through innovative actions on water management, the project will increase opportunities for improving livelihoods and provide concrete benefits to smallholder farmers and pastoralists, both men and women. By enhancing access to water and using it in a sustainable manner, local communities will benefit from increased food production, enhancing food security and restoring productive natural resources.

The project will promote gender mainstreaming at the earliest stages of the project cycle. Men and women will participate in the initial stages of project conception, approval and implementation. The needs assessment will be done at the project development phase and be used to define the roles of women and men early in the project. This will help to minimize conflict among different stakeholders during and after the project cycle with respect to roles in project activities and sharing of project benefits. It is planned to document the contribution of women to project activities in key areas where women already figure prominently (e.g., biodiversity management, in situ conservation of agro biodiversity, conservation of medicinal plants, management of household water needs, etc.).

The socioeconomic benefits and gender mainstreaming will serve to strengthen the impacts of the interventions on the management of the LCB. There is a mutually reinforcing effect between and among the objectives of improving the environment, optimizing economic benefits and improving the role of women in project formulation and implementation.

6) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The project will further support the functioning of the LCBC by supporting the implementation of the SAP. In recognition of the significant investments needed to fully implement the SAP, the project will, as an innovative first step, support pre-feasibility studies to identify Lake Chad investment opportunities and pilot possible elements of these investments through initial support to weather station installations and small grant programmes to facilitate community stress reduction activities. These pre-feasibility actions, prepared in close co-operation with the World Bank, will demonstrate to the countries and the donor community effective means within the region to initiate the significant SAP investments and provide both a potential for sustaining the support (and strengthening local livelihoods) for the SAP.

In addition, the project is supporting the LCBC to implement a coherent monitoring, data and information system to strengthen decision making for the management of Lake Chad. This will be developed to assist the process of disseminating environmental information to stakeholders within the region, where information is currently limited. By improving access to information, the local community projects and management activities will be better understood, again favouring the sustainability of the interventions supported by the project.

The project is designed to strengthen the LCBC and the countries to enable implementation of the SAP and the longer-term goals of ecosystem based management within the Lake Chad Basin. LCBC is funded from national contributions, supplemented by donor supported programmes. By providing the role of Executing Agency for this Project, LCBCs capacity will be further strengthened through close

assistance by UNDP to ensure all fiduciary requirements are met. This legacy will enable LCBC to seek and secure further funds in future from international sources to supplement the national contributions.

A.2. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and others as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project preparation:

Key stakeholders	Expected roles
Lake Chad Basin Commission	Coordination the PPG process Facilitate involvement of countries and stakeholders participation in identification of project activities and institutional arrangement; Secure Letters Co-financing from development partners; Facilitate organisation of PPG inception and validation meeting of Prodoc at national and local levels Provide technical input in the Prodoc.
Ministries of Water and Environment	Participate in meeting and fora for the identification of Project key actions; Contribute technically in the project document during PPG Facilitate the involvement of national partners
Local Government	Participate in meeting and fora for the identification of Project key actions; Contribute technically in the project document during PPG Facilitate the involvement of local partners
Community organizations and civil society groups	Participation in stakeholders consultations Contribute in the designing of Prodoc
Women and vulnerable groups	Participation in stakeholders consultations Contribute in the designing of Prodoc
UNESCO, BGR, RAMSAR, AfDB, IUCN, EU	Create a synergy among their on-going programs and contribute to the project Contribute in the designing of Prodoc

A.3 Risk. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):

Risk	Level	Mitigation
Political instability could affect the implementation of actions at country level	Medium	The project will promote coordination among various actors through the stakeholder's involvement plan.
The multiplicity of interventions for SAP implementation without effective coordination by the LCBC could limit the expected results and	Medium	The project will establish the group of partners to better manage intervention efforts and provide platform for synergy and complementarily. An agreed Transboundary Monitoring and Indicators Program (TMP) for SAP implementation, using GEF IW Indicators framework, will help LCBC and its partners to manage results of each partners and their impacts

Risk	Level	Mitigation
duplicate efforts.		in the ecosystem.
Environmental variability and climate change could alter ecosystem functions and reduce ecosystem services.	Low	A SAP demonstration activity has already been carried out to evaluate the impacts of climate variability and change on the YS, and its full implementation is scheduled under the proposed project. The Commission will guide adaptive management to meet such global changes and the TDA and SAP revisions will aim to incorporate Climate Variability and Change.
Insecurity in the area – terrorist attacks or regular banditry – may jeopardize the implementation and follow-up of the programme	Medium	The LCBC already established cooperation on river basin security with the involvement of Ministries of Defence
New Development and Impacts of the Project Inter-basin Water Transfer from Oubangui to Lake Chad	Low	GEF alternative is not associated with or involved with this initiative

A.4. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives:

The project will link with ongoing and future initiatives to be undertaken by key donors by supplying necessary knowledge and tools on adaptive ecosystem-based management. During the PPG phase, in-depth consultations will be undertaken to establish partnerships and practical modalities for linking and collaborating with the above ongoing initiatives so that duplication is avoided and so that GEF resources build on the progress and achievements made to date through such initiatives. A strategy and plan for collaboration with relevant ongoing and planned initiatives will be prepared during the preparatory phase, including defining the roles and responsibilities of critical stakeholders.

Donor	Objective of the intervention	Proposed Coordination actions
AfDB, GEF Programmatic approach on Lake Chad	The goal of the program is to conserve the water and agro-sylvo ecosystems of Lake Chad Basin through improved governance and integrated ecosystem management to ensure the sustainability of the resources and improved water and food security.	The two GEF initiatives are complementary and each aimed to implement priorities identified in the SAP. Consultation between UNDP, UNESCO and AfDB will take place to ensure that duplication is avoided and synergies are maximized.

AfDB – Programme for Sustainable Development of the Lake Chad Basin (PRODEBALT)	Sustainable conservation of Lake Chad for economic security for freshwater ecosystems, integrated and judicious river basin management for sustainable development and equitable use of natural resources for each country while preserving its ecosystems and biodiversity.	This ongoing project is also supporting implementation of SAP priorities and UNDP will both learn from experiences under this project and work with AfDB to coordinate efforts
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B Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.:

The signing of the Lake Chad Basin Convention in 1964 was a clear indication of the willingness of countries in the region to address issues related to the sustainable management of the lake and its catchment area. The proposed IW project will enhance this cooperation among Lake Chad basin countries by supporting reform of regional and national water governance, strengthening national inter-ministerial coordination, building national and regional (LCBC) capacities, and improving public participation for better achievement of Lake Chad Basin environmental stewardship.

In 2008, the Lake Chad Basin Strategic Action Programme (SAP) was approved, drawn up as part of the UNDP-World Bank GEF project entitled “*Reversal of Land and Water Degradation Trends in the Lake Chad Basin Ecosystem*”. The SAP is the final output of a regional consultation process, which involved the Member States of the Lake Chad Basin Convention, the Lake Chad Basin Commission and International Partners, together with contributions from academics and members of various NGOs active in the region. The SAP evolved from the goals and objectives that are articulated in the Lake Chad Basin vision, as stated in the Vision Document 2025 is: “*The Lake Chad Region would like to see by the year 2025 the Lake Chad - common heritage - and other wetlands maintained at sustainable levels to ensure the economic security of the freshwater ecosystem resources, sustained biodiversity and aquatic resources of the basin, the use of which should be equitable to serve the needs of the population of the basin thereby reducing the poverty level*”.

The SAP promotes a vision for the Lake Chad Basin, together with five Ecosystem Quality and Water Resource Objectives (EQWROs), together with the targets and interventions to achieve them, as well as appropriate EQWRO indicators to monitor progress and measure success. The proposed project is anchored firmly in the priorities identified in the SAP and will address the following EQWROs:

- EQWRO# I- Improved quantity and quality of water in the Lake Chad Basin: it is expected that (i) the quantity and quality of Lake Chad is maintained at a sustainable level with reference to the average during the 1960s; and (ii) a measurable decline in levels of the main contaminant groups in the water, sediment and biota.
- EQWRO# II- Restoration, conservation and sustainable use of biological resources in the Lake Chad Basin: it is expected that the quantity and quality of the biological resources will be increased in a measurable and sustainable manner with impacts on population’s livelihood with reference to the

average of the 1960s.

- EQWRO# III- Conservation of biodiversity in the Lake Chad Basin by reversing the trend of biodiversity degradation.
- EQWRO# V: Strengthened participation and capacity of stakeholders, and institutional and legal frameworks for environmental stewardship for the Lake Chad Basin by enhancing participation of stakeholders in the NAPs and SAP implementation. In the context of the proposed project, regular political dialogues will be organised in riparian countries to facilitate the updating, harmonization and effective implementation of laws and policies related to water management.

Individually the Member States have also acceded to international agreements and conventions (Biodiversity, UNFCCC, UNCCD, etc.) that pertain to joint international action for addressing natural resource use issues. In addition, Niger, Chad and Central African Republic have completed their National Adaptation Programmes of Actions (NAPA) and projects are on-going to ensure the resilience of livelihoods. The project will support countries to meet their commitment by adopting a new LCBC Biodiversity Protocol and Wetlands Management Plans) and updating the SAP to integrate climate vulnerability and change issues. Linkages with Poverty reduction strategies are expected in the view of investment planned in component 5 aiming to demonstrate sustainable ecosystem management and alternative livelihood approaches. Further clarification on linkages will be done at CEO Endorsement.

The Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and its Convention were established in 1964 to regulate and control the use of water and other natural resources in the basin, and to initiate, promote, and coordinate natural resources development projects and research. The commission also promotes mechanisms for settling disputes and enhancing regional cooperation. Lake Chad Convention member States have also acceded to several relevant international agreements and conventions (Biodiversity, Desertification, Climate Change, Ramsar, etc.) that pertain to joint international action for addressing resource use issues. The African Water Facility assisted LCBC to create a regulatory and legal framework (a Water Charter) that is both appropriate and flexible.

B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:

This project is consistent with GEF's International Waters strategy as described in the Final GEF-5 Programming Document (GEF/R.5/25/CRP.1). Objective 1 aims to Catalyze multi-state cooperation to balance conflicting water uses in trans-boundary surface and groundwater basins while considering climatic variability and change. The proposed project is well-aligned with the outcomes and targets of Objective 1, in particular Outcome 1.1 as well as Outcomes 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4. The project focuses on the implementation of the Lake Chad Basin SAP that has been endorsed by the Lake Chad countries in 2008. The SAP is anchored on integrated, ecosystem-based approaches to the sustainable management of Lake Chad. The project will support implementation of institutional, policy and legal reforms (IW-Outcome 1.1) initiated during the SAP development by promoting policy tools into national and regional legislation for better management of Lake Chad surface and groundwater, biodiversity and wetlands. In addition, the project will establish conditions for adaptive ecosystem based management through functional/capacitated national inter-ministerial, regional expert committees and establishment of a Transboundary Monitoring Program. The project will also support the institutional sustainability to ensure the SAP and the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) will be self-sufficient in the long-term (IW Outcome 1.2). Based on priorities identified into NAPs and existing regional Plans, the project will implement innovative transboundary actions to improve water efficiency use and promote IWRM (IW-Outcome 1.3), including through local, community-based actions. The potential impacts of, and adaptation to climate change will

be embedded in the management actions directed towards ecosystem carrying capacity as the central theme of the project (IW-Outcome 1.4). The project will also deliver additional outputs such as enhanced public awareness, and strengthened stakeholder capacity to carry out actions.

B.3 The GEF Agency’s comparative advantage for implementing this project:

UNDP and the World Bank developed the SAP under the GEF International Waters project entitled “*Reversal of Land and Water Degradation Trends in the Lake Chad Basin Ecosystem*”.

UNDP’s Strategic Plan for 2008-2013 approved by the UNDP Executive Board includes Managing Energy and the Environment for Sustainable Development (Goal 4), and includes the outcome Strengthened national capacities to mainstream environment and energy concerns into national development plans and implementation systems. UNDP has taken further internal steps to operationalize the mainstreaming elements of the Strategic Plan at a subsidiary level through its Water Governance Strategy endorsed by the UNDP Management Group in 2007.

The Water Governance Strategy includes as one of its three Strategic Priorities “Regional and Global Cooperation” and the associated Outcome, “Enhanced regional and global cooperation, peace, security and socio-economic development through adaptive governance of shared water and marine resources”, and the principal Output, “Assist countries to develop and implement cooperation on transboundary waters through multi-country agreements on priority concerns, governance reforms, investments, legal frameworks, institutions and strategic action programmes”.

In terms of implementing GEF IW projects, UNDP has consistently delivered results through a broad range of international transboundary water interventions including the high-level adoption of 17 SAPs (9 in rivers), eight of which are currently being implemented. In addition to providing vital technical, financial and capacity building support for the establishment of the world’s first post UN Fish Stocks conservation and management organization for highly migratory fish stocks, the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), UNDP has strengthened or established 20 multi-country marine/coastal, river and lake basin management agencies or commissions including establishment of the world’s first two LME commissions, the Benguela Current and Guinea Current LME Commissions.

Lastly, UNDP builds on both its field presence in the five countries of the LCB and with its partner organizations in the two countries. In addition, the project will be directly supported by an experienced UNDP Regional Technical Advisor based in the region and by the UNDP Principal Technical Advisor at UNDP Headquarters with responsibility for global oversight of the UNDP Water & Ocean Governance programme.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

- A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).**

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)
Gustave DOUNGOUBE	OFP Central African Republic	Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Ecologie	09/12/2011
Malam Gata Zouladaini	OFP, Niger	Ministère de l'économie et des finances commissariat charge du développement	10/20/2011
Gaourang Mamadi N'Garkelo	OFP, Chad Republic	Ministère de l'Environnement et des ressources halieutiques	11/29/2011
Nantchou NGoko Justin	OFP, Cameroon Republic	Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature	11/29/2011
Mrs. Olabisi Bolanle Jaji	OFP, Nigeria	Federal Ministry of Environment	12/07/2012

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu		05 April 2013	Mrs Mame Dagou DIOP	+27 71 873492	Mame.diop@undp.org