



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 5,217,900);

Component 2: Climate resilient rural transportation and water infrastructure (USD 2,579,282);

	<p><u>Component 3</u>: Institutional capacity-building, policy engagement and knowledge management (USD 816,454).</p> <p><u>Requested financing overview</u>: Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 602,954 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
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?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>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</p>	

		related climate change projection models.	
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>As per the endorsement letter dated 7 October 2021.</p>	
	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?	<p>No.</p> <p>The main proposal document amounts to 100 pages, but the annexes exceed 170 pages.</p> <p>CAR1: Please reduce the length of the annexes to be within the 100 page limit.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Annexes in English and number of pages reduced

	<p>3. Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience?</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>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.</p>	
	<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</p>	<p>Section B Part II. Project justification provides a detailed description and quantification of economic, social, and environmental benefits, with a particular emphasis on smallholder farmers groups marginalized and vulnerable less advantaged groups, and indigenous peoples (M'bororo Fulani and the Aka Pygmies).</p> <p>An Environmental and Social Management Framework and a Gender analysis and action plan are attached, as annexes (see annexes 1, 2 and 3).</p>

		<p>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	
--	--	---	--

		<p>Table under para 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 indigenous</p>	
--	--	---	--

		<p>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 gender assessment or action plan).</p>	
--	--	--	--

		CAR3: Please include a gender assessment and gender action plan in English, as annexes to the proposal.	
	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,	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The proposal describes the project's alignment with the SDGs, NAP, NDC, National</p>	

	<p>national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?</p>	<p>recovery and peacebuilding plan and national water policy.</p>	
	<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</p>	<p>Cleared.</p> <p>Based on the analysis conducted for the design, the project meets relevant national technical standards, and is in compliance with the AF’ ESP.</p> <p>See table 8 and table 10 of the ESMF 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>

		<p>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 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</p>	
--	--	--	--

		<p>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>	
	<p>8. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?</p>	<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,</p>	<p>Table 09, of Section F-Part II, is updated to include IFAD projects</p>

		as well as outline 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?	<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 risks and climate change adaptation activities to enhance experience sharing.</p>	
	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</p>	The annex 7 on stakeholder consultations provide detailed information in this regard

		<p>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>11. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The proposal provides an articulation of AF funding request including with/without funding scenarios.</p>	
	<p>12. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Table 21 outlines the alignment of the project with the AF's results framework.</p>	
	<p>13. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?</p>	<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 the</p>	<p>In addition to activities proposed by the project to ensure sustainability beyond the project lifecycle, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, which hosts the Directorate General of Infrastructure (DGI) whose mandate is to ensure the maintenance of rural infrastructure, has committed to include in the annual programming of maintenance, the</p>

		<p>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>project infrastructures from year 2027, which is one year before the termination of the project (see MADR letter in annex 4)</p>
--	--	---	---

		<p>It is hard to conceive how communities, water-users and farmers organizations can take responsibilities for the large and complex infrastructure. 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 social impacts / risks	<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>

	<p>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 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</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> <p>An Environmental and Social risk and Impact Assessment with a detailed analysis and substantiation of the risk findings for all AF’s principles, is provided in annex 1, and;</p> <p>A Gender assessment and a Gender action plan, compliant with AF gender policy, is provided in annex 2</p>
--	--	--	--

		<p>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 below 9.5 per cent of	Yes.	

	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>	

		<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 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. 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>CAR9: The ESMF, including ESMP, have been amended to be in full compliance with the Fund's ESP (see annex 1). The environmental and social management plan (ESMP) includes detailed information on identified potential environmental and social impacts, mitigation measures, monitoring indicators, responsible parties for ensuring the risks are monitored and mitigated, cost and timing.</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>4. Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included?</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Table 25 presents the breakdown of the IE fee.</p>	
	<p>5. Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included?</p>	<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</p>	<p>A detailed breakdown of execution cost is provided under section G Part III, table 19.</p>

		<p>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>6. Is a detailed budget including budget notes included?</p>	<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>	
	<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>	<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</p>	<p>A detailed budgeted M&E plan compliant with the AF M&E guidelines and with the Gender Policy is presented at section D Part III. The total budget for M&E includes details of provisions for mid-term and terminal evaluations, as well as monitoring of ESMP and Gender Action Plan.</p>

		<p>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>	<p>The costs of budget breakdown of IE fees for the supervision of M&E function, in Table 22 in the revised proposal, are congruous with what is presented in the M&E plan and budget in PartIII-Section D. Note that in table 22, the total costs of supervision of M&E function correspond to the total costs of support to M&E, Gender, and ESMP.</p>
	<p>9. Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>As per Tables 20 and 21.</p>	

	include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework?		
	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

Style Definition: Heading 2

Style Definition: TOC 1

PROJECT PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

Table of contents

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT..... Error! Bookmark not defined.6

B. PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING..... Error! Bookmark not defined.26

C. PROJECTED CALENDAR..... Error! Bookmark not defined.27

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION Error! Bookmark not defined.28

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..... Error! Bookmark not defined.28

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 Error! Bookmark not defined.38

C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project / programme Error! Bookmark not defined.44

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 Error! Bookmark not defined.47

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 Error! Bookmark not defined.49

F. Describe if there is duplication of project / programme with other funding sources, if any..... Error! Bookmark not defined.55

G. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned..... Error! Bookmark not defined.58

- Formatted: Font color: Auto
- Formatted: Font color: Auto
- Field Code Changed
- Field Code Changed
- Formatted: Font color: Auto
- Formatted: Font color: Auto
- Formatted: Font color: Auto
- Formatted: Font color: Auto
- Formatted: Font color: Auto
- Field Code Changed
- Field Code Changed
- Formatted: Font color: Auto
- Field Code Changed
- Formatted: Font color: Auto
- Formatted: Font color: Auto
- Formatted: Font color: Auto
- Formatted: Font color: Auto
- Field Code Changed
- Field Code Changed
- Formatted: Font color: Auto
- Formatted: Font color: Auto
- Field Code Changed
- Formatted: Font color: Auto
- Formatted: Font color: Auto
- Field Code Changed
- Formatted: Font color: Auto
- Formatted: Font color: Auto
- Field Code Changed
- Formatted: Font color: Auto
- Formatted: Font color: Auto
- Formatted: Font color: Auto

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..... Error! Bookmark not defined.59

I. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning..Error! Bookmark not defined.63

J. How the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project / programme Error! Bookmark not defined.67

K. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project / programme..... Error! Bookmark not defined.69

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS Error! Bookmark not defined.74

A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme management Error! Bookmark not defined.74

B. Describe the measures for financial and project / programme risk management ... Error! Bookmark not defined.78

C. Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund Error! Bookmark not defined.84

D. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E planError! Bookmark not defined.89

E. Include a results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators Error! Bookmark not defined.94

F. Demonstrate how the project / programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund Error! Bookmark not defined.95

G. Include a detailed budget with budget notes, a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use, and an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs..... Error! Bookmark not defined.97

H. Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones..... Error! Bookmark not defined.109

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITYError! Bookmark not defined.111

ANNEX 1: Environmental and Social Management Framework Error! Bookmark not defined.113

1. Description of the proposed project Error! Bookmark not defined.114

2. Description of national policy, legal and institutional framework.. Error! Bookmark not defined.122

3. IFAD's environmental and social standards Error! Bookmark not defined.129

4. Adaptation Fund's environmental and social standards..... Error! Bookmark not defined.129

6. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Error! Bookmark not defined.133

7. Project Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)..... Error! Bookmark not defined.148

8. Monitoring and Evaluation Error! Bookmark not defined.153

Formatted	...
Field Code Changed	...
Formatted	...
Field Code Changed	...
Formatted	...
Formatted	...
Field Code Changed	...
Field Code Changed	...
Formatted	...
Formatted	...
Field Code Changed	...
Field Code Changed	...
Formatted	...
Field Code Changed	...
Formatted	...
Formatted	...
Field Code Changed	...
Field Code Changed	...
Formatted	...
Field Code Changed	...
Formatted	...
Field Code Changed	...
Formatted	...
Formatted	...
Field Code Changed	...
Field Code Changed	...
Formatted	...
Field Code Changed	...
Formatted	...
Field Code Changed	...
Formatted	...
Field Code Changed	...
Formatted	...
Field Code Changed	...
Formatted	...
Field Code Changed	...
Formatted	...
Field Code Changed	...
Formatted	...
Field Code Changed	...
Formatted	...
Field Code Changed	...
Formatted	...
Field Code Changed	...

B. PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING	24
C. PROJECTED CALENDAR	26
PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION.....	27
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	27
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	36
C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost effectiveness of the proposed project / programme.....	39
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	43
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	44
F. Describe if there is duplication of project / programme with other funding sources, if any ..	50
G. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned	53
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 —	54
I. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning —	56
J. How the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project / programme	60
K. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project / programme	61
PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	65
A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme management	65
B. Describe the measures for financial and project / programme risk management	68
C. Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund	71

D. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan	81
E. Include a results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators	83
F. Demonstrate how the project / programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund	86
G. Include a detailed budget with budget notes, a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use, and an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs	88
H. Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones	100
PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY	101
Abbreviations and acronyms	3
Map of the project area	5
1. Introduction	5
1.1. Context	5
1.2. Rationale and objectives of the ESMF	7
1.3. Approach, scope and methodology used for the ESMF	8
1.4. Stakeholder consultations in the context of COVID-19	8
1.5. ESMF Disclosure	9
1.6. Report outline	9
2. Description of the proposed project	9
2.1. Project area and target group and baseline situation	9
2.2. Lessons on social and environmental management	13
2.3. Classification Environmental And Social	13
3. Legal framework for ESIA	14
3.1. Institutional frame	14
3.2. National legal framework	14
3.3. Policies	16
3.4. IFAD Environmental Procedures /IFAD Guidelines	16
4. Country context/Description of the environmental, climatic and social context	20
5. Impact of climate change in target areas	35
5.1. Presentation	36
5.2. Environmental and climate change impact, potential risks and mitigation measures of the program	41
5.3. Potential impacts and risks	42

Formatted: TOC 1, Tab stops: Not at 6.49"

Formatted: TOC 1, Tab stops: Not at 0.61" + 6.49"

5.4. Climate risk assessment.....	45
6. Environmental, climate and social management plan.....	50
6.1. Introduction: main activities, responsibilities and overview.....	50
6.2. Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan.....	0
6.3. Social management plan.....	8
6.4. Stakeholder Engagement, Community Awareness and Managing Expectations.....	35
6.5. Grievance Management.....	35
7. Environmental and social review of sub-projects.....	43
7.1. Introduction: screening and examination.....	43
7.2. Eligibility Screening.....	44
7.3. Screening for environmental and social impacts.....	44
7.4. Screening for climate impacts.....	45
7.5. Assessment of impact significance.....	45
8. Monitoring of environmental, climate and social impacts.....	47
8.1. Introduction.....	47
8.2. Key performance indicators.....	47
Environmental, climate and social monitoring plan.....	47
Basic study.....	48
8.3. Costs of environmental and social monitoring.....	48
9. Capacity building and training for environmental and social management.....	49
9.1. Build capacity and improve resilience.....	49
9.2. Existing capacity.....	49
9.3. Training topics.....	49
9.4. Target audience.....	49
9.5. Training approach.....	49
9.6. Capacity building costs (estimated) in relation to weak national capacities.....	51
APPENDICES.....	52
Appendix 1 – Eligibility Verification Form.....	52
Appendix 2 – Environmental and Social Screening Form.....	53
Annex 3 – Environmental and Social Guidelines for Contractors [5].....	59
Annex 4 – Checklist of environmental and social impacts of construction works (Apply national construction standards and regulations).....	61

Formatted: TOC 1, Tab stops: Not at 6.49"

Formatted: TOC 1, Tab stops: Not at 0.61" + 6.49"

Formatted: TOC 1, Tab stops: Not at 6.49"

Annex 5—A social inclusion strategy will be developed and used as leverage for other
agricultural projects and initiatives 61

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: 8/8/2022/10/2023

Formatted: Highlight

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

1.1. 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 plain 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-Sahelian 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-Sudanian 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. The Sudano-Sahelian zone extends from Paoua to Ouadda-Djallé, is characterized by relative humidity

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%20C3%20Abpublique%20Centralafricaine_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/cafnc2.pdf>

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

and more annual sunshine. It is dominated by the country's savanna. And the Sahel zone centers around Birao and it 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

1.2. Economy, Population and Agriculture

5. The CAR's economy is one of the world's 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 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.

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/cafncc2.pdf>

¹⁰ Central African Republic (2016). Nationally-Determined Contributions. URL: https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Central%20African%20Republic%20First/INDC_FR%20C3%20A9publique%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/ldcr2019_en.pdf

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

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

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

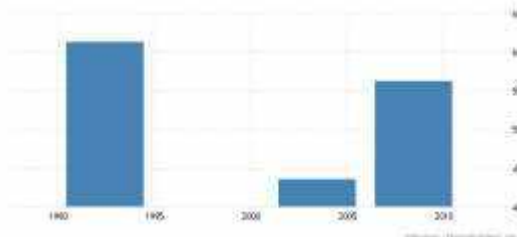
	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (2011 PPP\$)	HDI value
1990	49.1	5.2	2.1	968	0.320
1995	46.5	4.6	2.4	882	0.304
2000	44.2	5.3	2.9	839	0.307
2005	44.7	6.0	3.3	834	0.323
2010	47.3	6.8	3.6	987	0.355
2015	50.9	7.1	4.2	706	0.362
2016	51.6	7.6	4.3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

Formatted: Caption, Légende Car, tableau, Légende dak, Légende-LP, Légende -LP, Carte, Carte-LP, fig, Capti on Char Char, Caption- Figure, Caption- Figure1, Caption- Figure2, Map, AGT ESIA, Figure Headings, figura, Didascalìa SIA, Didascalìa SIA Carattere, Map1, Caption Char, Char Char, Keep with next

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. Only 27% of women are educated against 50% of men; education gap between girls and boys is estimated at 26% in 2018 (UNESCO, 2018). There were 113,000 reported gender-based violence incidents of violence against women in 2016, victims are generally women and girls (92% in 2018, 94% in 2019 and 93% in 2020) 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.

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.

- 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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-wb-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%2C000%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 transhumance 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 (SDRASA) was also adopted in April 2011. According to the vision set out by the SDRASA, 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).

1.3. 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 [gratelygreatly](#) 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. The country is drained by two main basins: (i) to the south, the Ubangi River basin, a river formed by the

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

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

Formatted: Space Before: 0 pt, After: 0 pt

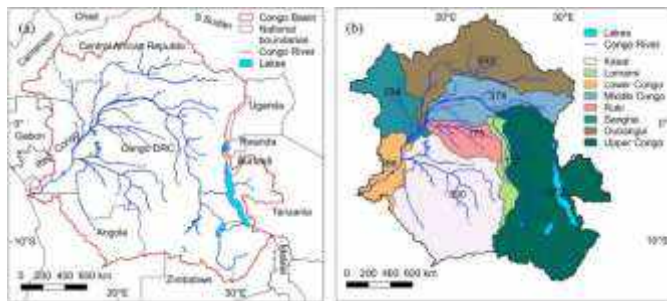
junction of the Mbomou and Uélé Rivers with a series of tributaries on the right (Ouaka, Kémo, Ombelle, Mpoko, Lobaye, Nana, Mambéré and Kadéï) forming the Sangha River. Ubangi is the only tributary of the Congo River that is navigable to Bangui when water levels are high; and (ii) in the north, the 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



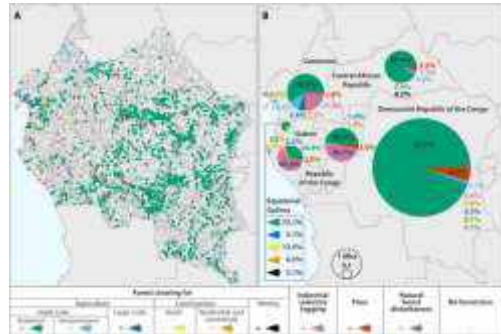
Note: area displayed in 10^3 km^2 . Fig. (b)

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. Their situation remains very fragile due to poaching for ivory and the significant consumption of bush

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

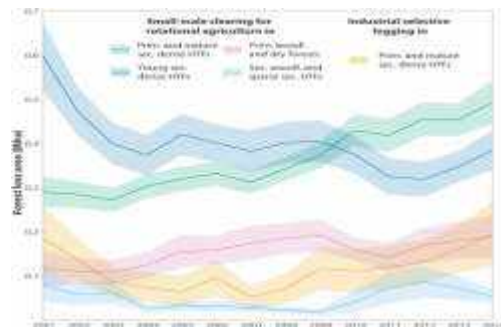
meat, but represents a high potential for ecotourism. Tourism is still in the embryo phase, mainly due to the lack of hotel and transport infrastructure and the insecurity that reigns in the country.

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 Basin countries, which show an overall increase for the region, except for Gabon.

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

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 \pm SE) by 5-year epochs

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 \pm SE) by 5-year epochs

	2000–2005	2005–2010	2010–2014
DRC	321 \pm 26	403 \pm 27	462 \pm 33
CAR	64 \pm 17	88 \pm 20	80 \pm 12
CAM	28 \pm 7	37 \pm 7	69 \pm 16
RoC	9 \pm 3	24 \pm 8	35 \pm 9
GAB	17 \pm 5	7 \pm 3	4 \pm 2

Formatted: Caption, Légende Car, tableau, Légende dak, Légende-LP, Légende -LP, Carte, Carte-LP, fig, Capti on Char Char, Caption- Figure, Caption- Figure1, Caption- Figure2, Map, AGT ESIA, Figure Headings, figura, Didascalía SIA, Didascalía SIA Carattere, Map1, Caption Char, Char Char, Keep with next

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

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/year	%	m ³ /ha	t/ha	000 ha	%	
	000 ha	000 ha	000 ha	000 ha	%	ha/capita	000 ha/year	%	m ³ /ha	t/ha	000 ha	%

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

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

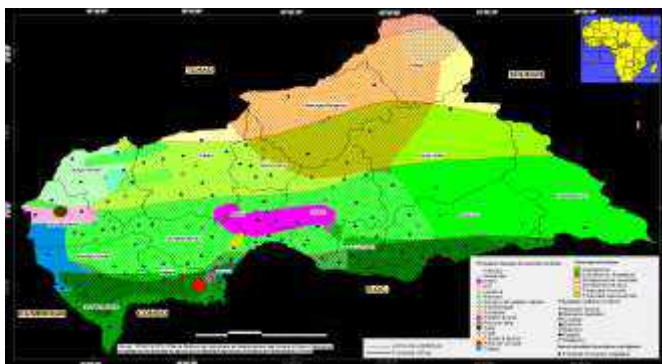
25. The country includes five agro-ecological zones: Forest or equatorial zone; Cereals and livestock or Guinean Zone; Sudano-Guinean zone; Hunting and Tourism zone.

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.

²⁵ <http://www.fao.org/3/v1997e/v1997e0k.htm>

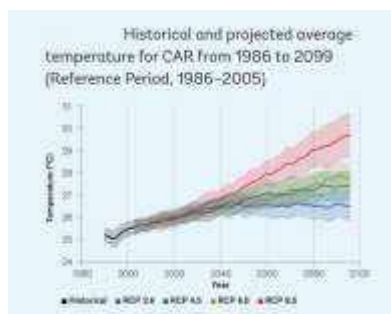
²⁶ Ministère de l'Agriculture, Plan Quinquennal de développement de l'Agriculture, version finale, avril 2013

1.4. Climate Change

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

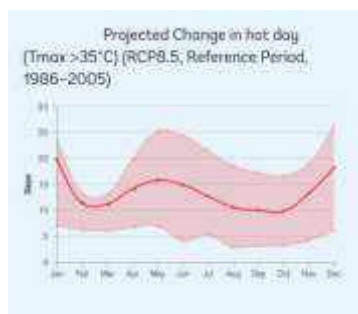
26. **Observed trends.** Since the 1970s, mean annual temperature has significantly increased at a rate of 0.35°C per decade²⁸. However, there has been no substantial observed increase in precipitation trends; moreover, the last 30 years precipitation has been observed to have increased approximately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

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

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/268871188_Climate_change_and_Adaptation_in_Central_Africa_Past_Scenarios_and_Options_for_the_Future

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

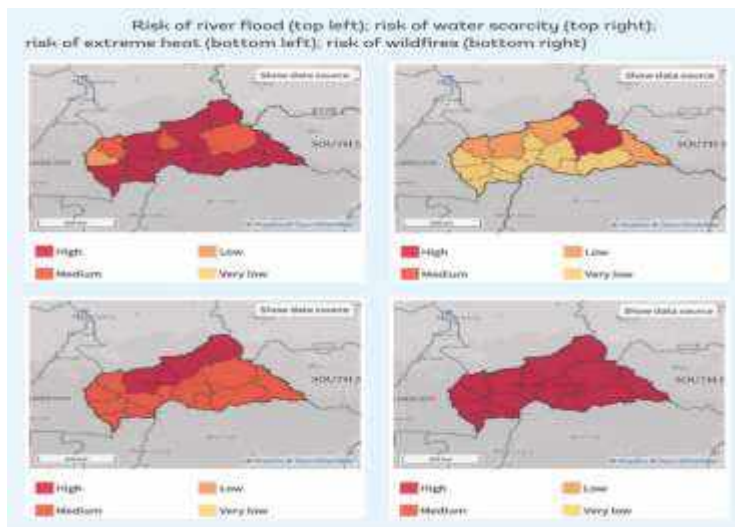
³² GERICS (2015). Climate-Fact-Sheet, Central African Republic

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

Field Code Changed

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

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 north-western 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

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/>

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

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 Mballi 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
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

³⁹ SEA4All (2016): Central African Republic. URL: https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/20497/Energy_profile_CentralAfricanRep.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

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/cafnrc2.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\(04\)/I0504079090.pdf](http://www.ajer.org/papers/v5(04)/I0504079090.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/cafnrc2.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

Table 4: 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

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

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

Formatted: Body, Left, Don't keep with next

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 resilient.
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 targeting 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 markets. Water and Sanitation infrastructures are quasi-inexistent in rural areas and to improve rural livelihoods, the country is working to build 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 address 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 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

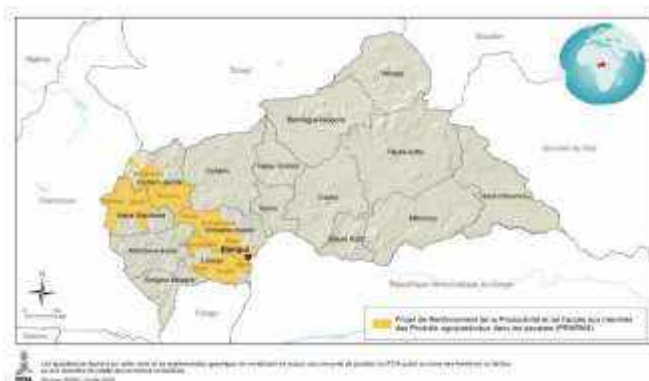
⁴⁴ 5^{ème} rapport national Convention sur la Diversité Biologique, 2017

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

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

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 [GH](#).
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 information 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

Table 5: Project Components and Financing

Project Components	Expected concrete outputs	Expected outcome	Amount
--------------------	---------------------------	------------------	--------

Formatted: Body, Left, Don't keep with next

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\$4,215,900,115,900
	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\$952,000,102,000
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\$ 874,268,721,268
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\$400,000,500,000
	Output 3.2: Activities are adequately coordinated, monitored and evaluated.		US\$316,454
Project Activity Cost	US\$ 8,613,636		
Project Execution Cost (7%)	US\$ 602,954		
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		

Formatted: Not Highlight

Formatted: Not Highlight

Formatted: Not Highlight

Formatted: Not Highlight

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

Formatted: Body

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

- Formatted: Highlight
- Formatted: Highlight
- Formatted: Highlight
- Formatted: Highlight
- Formatted: Highlight
- Formatted: Highlight
- Formatted: Highlight
- Formatted: Highlight
- Formatted: Highlight
- Formatted: Highlight

C. PROJECTED CALENDAR

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project Implementation	2024 ³
Mid-term Review	2026 ⁵
Project Closing	2028 ⁷
Terminal Evaluation	2028 ⁷

- Formatted: Not Highlight
- Formatted: Not Highlight
- Formatted: Not Highlight
- Formatted: Not Highlight

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 trails 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 trails 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, [livestock in the project area 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.

- vii. [An assessment of the impact of poultry farming and commercial livestock on rural livelihoods as a climate change adaptation strategy](#)
- viii. [Selection of local resistant poultry breeds and animal production practices \(feed formulation, vaccination, housing, water management, and actions to reduce mortality rate\)](#)
- ix. [Support female farmers to engage in poultry farming and commercial livestock production \(small ruminants\) \(including training in sustainable production of livestock and management practices\)](#)
- x. [Conduct random control trails for rigorous testing and evaluation of the impact of livestock production uptake on the resilience of female farmers and communities.](#)

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 – [Water supply storage capacity increased and sanitation infrastructure built, accounting for current and future climate risks](#)
~~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~~[build](#) 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: 85. OActivities are adequately coordinated, monitored, and evaluated 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 e-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.

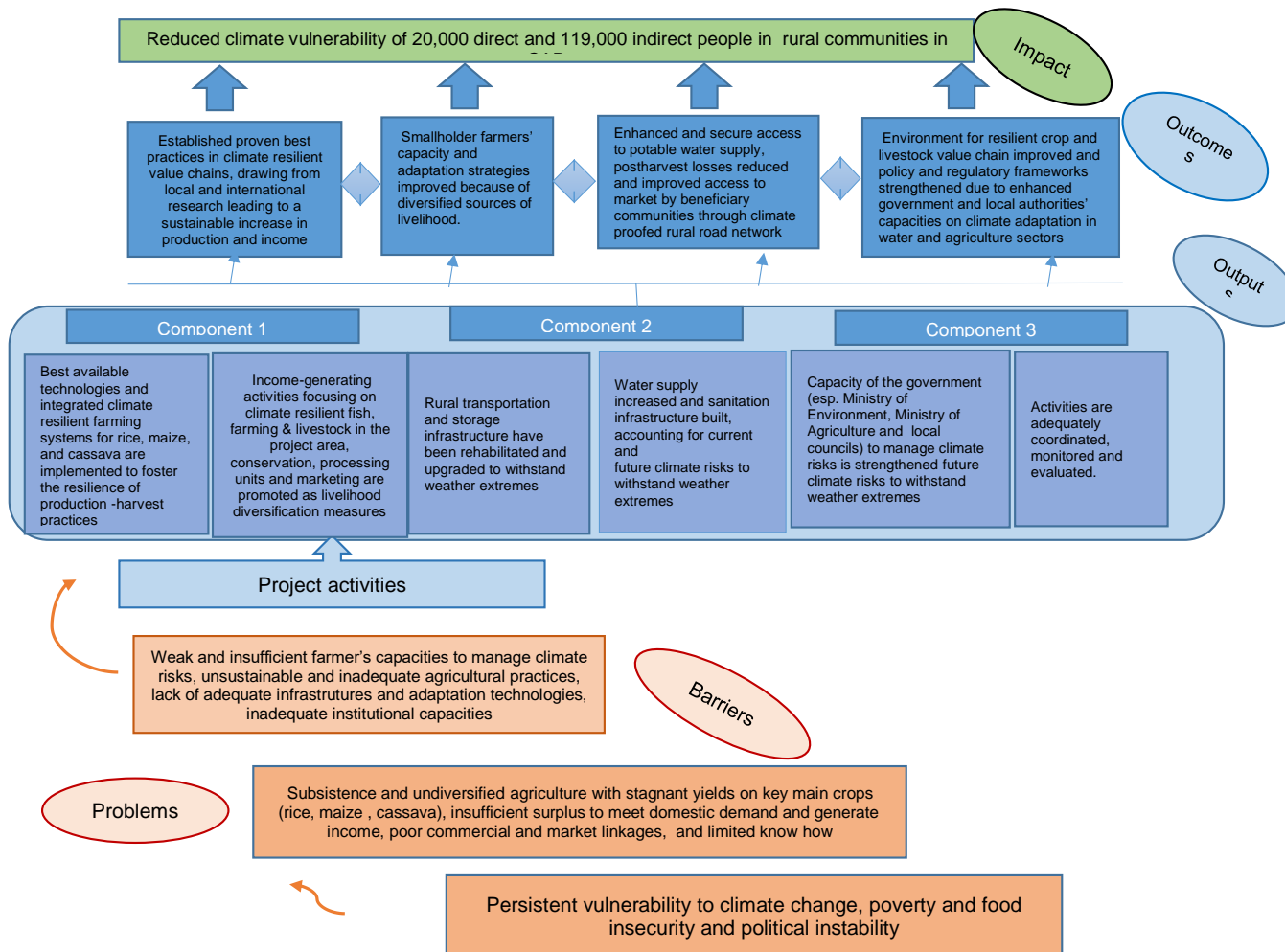
⁴⁷ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/> (consulted in August 2023) <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

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
<p>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</p>	<p>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 20 tonnes per ha</p>	<p>Assessment of the impact of the production of the specific crop (rice, cassava, and maize) on rural livelihoods as a climate change adaptation strategy</p>	<p>Watershed rehabilitation and introduction of efficient water use and management methods Extension and infrastructure rehabilitation and construction including drainage systems.</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2 Smallholder farmers' capacity and adaptation strategies improved because of diversified sources of livelihood and increased income</p>	<p>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. Creation of green jobs, supporting beneficiaries to generate income and diversify their livelihoods Supporting women in diversifying their income sources will support them</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>Community mobilization and capacity building to promote integrated pest management practices and other environmental activities</p>

Formatted: English (United States)

	in-strengthening their economic empowerment		
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 Enhancing access to water will contribute to reducing the burden of fetching water for women.	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 stake holder 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.

Economic and social benefits

92. Improved and diversified household incomes: Use of selected varieties of staple crops of cassava, maize, and rice, that are tolerant to climate variability and change; Improvement of soil structure/quality through soil amendment with compost, to reduce and prevent rapid encroachment over fallow land; Introduction of farming techniques to improve crop performance and yield production (example: Extension of the Rice Cultivation System over 8,000 ha); improved availability of water resources to cope with extreme drought and heat episodes (boreholes, gravity irrigation equipment for 8,000 producers), with training and technical assistance, lead to increase in yields for rice, cassava, and maize, and consequently to an improvement of small producers' incomes in the target areas, along the value chains.

Average yields per hectare are expected to increase for cassava (1.3 T/ha to 1.7 T/ha), maize (0.85 T/ha to 1.8 T/ha), and rice (1.5 T/ha to 4 T/ha), resulting in increases in income by up to 94,400 XAF/ha/year; 112,100 XAF/ha/year; and 833,333 XAF/ha/year, for these respective crops. This change in crop yield and crop production will address the supply of food needs of smallholder farmers households, reduce their food expenditure, and support the payment of school fees for children throughout the year. Under the category of female-headed farm households, single mothers or widows engaged in subsistence production on small areas, the project will contribute significantly to poverty

Formatted: Font: Bold

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, Bold, Italic, Underline

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Underline

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, Bold, Italic, Underline

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", No bullets or numbering

reduction⁴⁸ and poverty gaps between women and men (67% of rural women over the age of 15, are poor due to their limited access to assets according to UN Women).

By defining and operationalizing an integrated climate resilient crop and livestock business model, the project will enable smallholder farmers to improve their practices, yields and incomes to the benefits of smallholder farmers households. 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 and help them to develop a more robust income source. This subsequently will reinforce the safety nets for smallholder farmers under daunting economic distress, helping them offset losses in income caused by weather shocks.

93. ***Improved market opportunities:*** Improved market opportunities: addressing the barriers of accessing market opportunities for CAR's smallholder farmers requires a holistic approach integrating market information systems (access to information on prices and markets dynamics) and improving investment in infrastructure. The project will play an instrumental role in this regard, through the rehabilitation of 120 km weather-proof roads/rural tracks (representing 2.6 % of the of the 4 regions' rural ways network estimated at 4567 km) and processing and storage facilities to withstand wetter climatic conditions. The establishment of an ICT platform for beneficiary cooperatives to exchange knowledge and experience with good agroecological practices and market information will benefit to 12,500 cassava and maize producers, and 8,000 rice producers. These hard and soft infrastructure assets have direct and indirect positive impacts on local economies and smallholder farmers, thanks to the market opportunities generated. These include: (i) the development of intra- and extra-regional trade, due to the reduction in the cost and time of transport: opportunity to expand trade flows of staple food, from regions with the most direct access, Lobaye and Ombella-Mpoko, towards Bangui; (ii) the increase in sales volumes due to better access of local production to markets: it is estimated that a drop of 10% in transport costs for landlocked African countries would increase the volume of their trade by as much as 25%⁴⁹; (iii) the reduction of post-harvest losses, thanks to the improvement of transport conditions and the expansion of food storage facilities: under the assumption of post-harvest losses of 5%⁵⁰, it is estimated that additional income generated per producer, in the absence of post-harvest losses, are for cassava (20,060 XAF/ ha/year), maize (10,620XAF/ha/year), and rice (66,667 XAF/ha/year); (iv) lower machineries operating costs (maintenance, repairs, fuel consumption), due to better track conditions; and (vi) improved access to health and education centres for young schoolchildren, which has a positive impact on the development of human capital.

Because of the predominant and extensive involvement of women in agricultural processing and marketing activities in the country (3/4 of collection and retail activities are occupied by them according to WFP-2011), the creation of these opportunities, will contribute significantly to the improvement of their living conditions, particularly of rural women heads of households, single mothers, and widows.

94. ***Job creation:*** Adaptation options proposed by the project will reduce climate impacts, while generating important opportunities for economic activities and decent work. It is the case when expected investment are made for climate-proof infrastructure. Such investment will be connected with mobilization of local resource for optimized use of local human resources, with the objective of generating incomes distributed in the local economy, and enhancing local capacity for asset maintenance: rehabilitation and establishment of hydro-agricultural infrastructure for the mobilization of water resources (boreholes, irrigated perimeters, dykes at the bottom of the valley, gravity irrigation structures, drainage systems); building and consolidation of fish farming infrastructure (earth dams and fish farms) and energy efficient ovens, have a direct and indirect job creation potential estimated at 85,000. Such investment will enable new business opportunities for producers and fish farmers. Climate-proofed infrastructure will benefit the youth and displaced communities highly vulnerable, especially the M'bororo Fulani indigenous groups (Example: Vanque-Ombella Mpoko) known for limited

⁴⁸ Poverty line estimated at 722XAF per person per day or 263,530XAF per person per year, according to ICASESS (EHCVM, 2023)

⁴⁹ Limão, N. and Venables, A.J. (1999) 'Infrastructure, geographical disadvantage, and transport costs'. Policy Research Working Paper Series 2257. Washington, DC: World Bank.

⁵⁰ Mission FAO/PAM d'évaluation des récoltes et de la sécurité alimentaire. RCA, 2019.

Formatted: Font: Bold, Italic, Underline

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body CS (Arial), Bold, Italic, Underline

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Font: 8 pt

Formatted: Font: 8 pt

Formatted: Font: 8 pt, English (United States)

Formatted: Font: 8 pt

Formatted: Font: 8 pt

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Font: 8 pt

Formatted: Font: 8 pt

Formatted: Font: 8 pt, English (United States)

financial resources and asset endowments (farmland and livestock) because of economic job opportunities. Emerging business opportunities will target female producers. Cooperatives are used as main engines of sustaining job creation, through skills development (including training in sustainable production, negotiating access to farmland and equipment), with a view of supporting job created over the long term without being dependent on donor-based project.

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body CS (Arial)

95. **Food and nutrition security**: The project's interventions will lead to improving the level of food security of the target communities, by improving food availability of 85% of targeted farming households in project area, physical and economic access to food (weather-proof roads/rural tracks and prices), and utilization of food (sanitary).

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.81", No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Font: Bold, Italic, Underline

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0"

By increasing yields of cassava (+31%), maize (+112%), rice (+167%), the project improves the productive capacity of smallholders and households to feed their families, provide sufficient stocks to cover lean periods and during climatic shocks or marketing surplus production. This increase in production also has a positive impact on the four target areas' contribution to national production, and therefore to the reduction of the country's food insecurity: Indeed, the four project's intervention areas are considered in the IPC 2022 Classification phases of food insecurity such as in a state of crisis and/or emergency.

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", No bullets or numbering

In a context of rising prices of basic food products, following the successive crises of COVID19 and oil market disturbances, the war in Ukraine, and their negative impacts on vulnerable communities in the areas of intervention (increase in 2022 of the rice's price: +28% in Bocaranga and +10% in Bossembele; +17% of cassava's price: in Boali; +40% of beans' price in Bouar ; +40% of maize's price in Mbaiki⁵¹), the enhancement of communities' economic access to food by the project, through improved income, is therefore instrumental in supporting their resilience to shocks: the rural roads for market access in place, and the post-production infrastructures (warehouses to withstand wetter climatic conditions) enable small farmers and fish farmers to enhance incomes obtained from the local markets, and communities facing decapitalization (displaced persons and returnees) or characterized by structural vulnerability (widows, disabled people) to benefit from lower market prices, thanks to the reduction in the cost of production and improved post-harvest conditions (transport, conservation).

The development and rehabilitation of boreholes will facilitate population's access to drinking water sources in areas where the access rate remains low (29% have access to basic services in rural areas-MICS-2022). Supporting the establishment of sanitation facilities-latrines and food reserves (6% have access to basic services in rural areas-MICS-2022), promoting species with high nutritional potential in agroforestry practices, and enhancing fish production (fish farming), are aspects that the project will bring to improve the nutritional security of young people in school and out of school, and their health in a context marked by a rate of chronic malnutrition exceeding on average 40% in the 4 regions covered (38.1% in Lobaye; 44.9% in Nana-Mambéré; 48.2% in Ouham-Péché; 42.3% in Ombella-Mpoko) (PNSAN, 2017).

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", No bullets or numbering

96. **Gender and indigenous groups**: With seven out of ten people living below the national poverty line, CAR remains one of the poorest countries in the world. Poverty is more critical among smallholder farmers households (NDC, 2016), and more women than men. Among those, divorced or widowed women are more likely to be poor (EHCVM, 2021).

Formatted: Font: Bold, Italic, Underline

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Underline

The project will contribute to improving gender equality in the agriculture sector through provision of solutions to the adaptation needs of 17,000 smallholder farmers (of which 50% are women) engaged in subsistence production of crops and livestock in small areas of land and low livestock capital, and 3,000 marginalized and vulnerable less advantaged groups, including the minority groups and indigenous peoples (M'bororo Fulani and the Aka Pygmies). Youth represent 30% of the 20,000 total target (of which 50% are women).

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", No bullets or numbering

⁵¹ ICASESS, 2023.

Formatted: Font: 8 pt

Formatted: Font: 8 pt

Formatted: Font: 8 pt, English (United States)

Under *the smallholder farmers groups*, the project will take special measures to promote women's and youth access to skills and knowledge, assets/resources, and production assets, securing their partake in income-generating activities and strengthening their control over resources. In practice, the project will ensure that 50 percent and 30 percent of the beneficiaries of the adaptation solutions and technologies promoted by the project are respectively women and young people. Support will be provided specifically to women farmers to encourage and enable them to adopt selected 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 reduce women's workload. Climate-smart agriculture techniques and technologies promoted in Component 1, and income generating activities (fishery and livestock for diversification) will foster social cohesion and generate direct economic benefit for the beneficiaries of each target area. To support empowerment of women and youth, capacity-building will be provided on sustainable farming practices in the key food value chains, and best climate resilience business models, while their participation in community decision-making processes will be promoted mainly at the project management committee and cooperatives levels. The establishment of criteria for organizing community project committees will include equal representation of both men and women. Youth sensitivity will be encouraged in targeting project beneficiaries and the project will ensure that implementing partners are knowledgeable about inclusiveness.

Formatted: Font: Italic

Careful considerations will be given to *marginalized and vulnerable less advantaged groups*, who represent 15% of the project total beneficiaries: *people living with HIV/AIDS, single mothers, people with disabilities, the elderly, widows, and widowers*. Based on the specific needs expressed by this group during the field consultations, tailored options will be availed such various product processing and marketing units (people with disabilities), as well as income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish, farming, and livestock.

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Font: Italic

The project contributes to the revision of the regulatory and legislative framework to further secure their assets, by supporting organizations of indigenous Pygmies AKA populations (Network of Indigenous and Local Populations for the sustainable management of forest ecosystems in the Central African Republic, Maison de l'Enfant et de la Femme Pygmées, etc.). This support will further advocate for the traditional rights on lands and natural resources; which is a first step in implementing sustainable practices towards climate change adaptation. Cassava, maize, and poultry farming have been identified by AKA populations, during the field consultation in the forest zone of the South-West (Lobaye), as adapted to their needs, traditions, and culture. The project will ensure that indigenous peoples are part of climate change adaptation design and implementation, without precluding the proposition of local and traditional varieties and breeds, to preserve the local genetic heritage and biodiversity.

As regards to the Fulani Mbororo ethnic minorities, a large proportion of them have lost most of their assets during the socio-political crisis. Thus, the project will support the group of women active in poultry, milk processing and marketing, with kits for replenishing/strengthening poultry breeding capital and small-scale milk processing units, in support to the development of economic initiatives, likely to enable them to generate profitable income for households, with a view to rebuild their productive assets.

Participatory decision-making and grievance redress mechanism create opportunities to bring the whole community into the process and create a culture of full participation through deliberate social inclusion. These activities will improve the social status and livelihood of marginalized and vulnerable less advantaged, including indigenous groups and minorities; thus, increasing their adaptive capacity.

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

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", No bullets or numbering

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

Environmental benefits

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.

97. **Improving soil quality and preserving the forest:** It is estimated that more than 800,000 ha of land and 4,000 ha of forests are degraded each year in the country, during the 2000-2010 decade (NDT-RCA, 2018). This is attributable to the conversion of forests into savannas and agricultural areas. Shifting agriculture by slash and burn is the main cause of this conversion (55%), followed by deforestation, including the practice of animal husbandry. Each year, a farm reuse between 1/4 and 1/3 of its cultivated area. The rapid soil fertility loss due to excessive use of fires and farming practices, and the almost marginal use of agricultural inputs lead to low yields, hence the continuous encroachment of new lands and the displacement of farmers towards fallow land. It is estimated that dense humid forests lose 2% of their total area each year, to the benefit of farming lands.

Climate resilient agriculture practices, water and soil management and reuse of agricultural residues are expected to not only increase yield (the potential increase is 5%⁵²), but also limit land degradation, and minimize soil erosion (a minimal cover rate of about 2%, i.e., 100 kg ha⁻¹ is sufficient to reduce wind erosion⁵³), runoff and groundwater pollution. The use of organic manure will decrease the use of chemical fertilizers, leading to reduced production costs to the benefit of producers. All above support the improvement of groundwater quality and quality and better soil carbon stocks. Promotion of climate resilient farming practices will contribute to the restoration of degraded land, establish ecological buffer zones and, in the long run, forests restoration with important carbon sequestration. This support will be provided to smallholder farmers engaged in subsistence production, through capacity-building on innovative composting techniques, and their introduction and uptake facilitated by the integrated Farmer Field Schools (FFS).

This constitutes an important contribution to the CAR land degradation neutrality objectives, consisting of restoration of 50% of plant cover and reduction of 50% in the loss of land productivity by 2030 compared to 2010, as well as maintaining the current sequestration capacities of forest and grassland ecosystems of the country estimated at 728,896 GgeCO₂ (NDC, 2021). Support provided to maintaining carbon sequestration capacities will be a significant contribution to actions initiated by the CAR to benefit from REDD+ results-based payment within the framework of existing global forest partnerships (E.g., Forest Carbon Partnership Fund, Climate Emissions Reduction Facility).

98.

b. Social and Economic benefits

98. **Improved ecosystem services and biodiversity:** The Central African Republic hosts an important biodiversity of flora, fauna, wetlands, cultivated plants and domestic animals, which provides critical

⁵² Lu X (2020) A meta-analysis of the effects of crop residue return on crop yields and water use efficiency. PLoS ONE 15(4): e0231740. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0231740>

⁵³ Amadou Abdourhamane Touré, Jean-Louis Rajot, Zibo Garba, Beatrice Marticorena, Christophe Petit, et al., Impact of very low crop residues cover on wind erosion in the Sahel. CATENA, 2011, 85 (3), pp.205-214. [ffhal-00596792](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.catena.2011.01.002)

Formatted: Font:

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body CS (Arial)

Formatted: Font: Bold, Italic

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Font: Bold, Italic, Underline

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Font: 8 pt

Formatted: Font: 8 pt

Formatted: Font: 8 pt, French (France)

Formatted: Font: 8 pt

Formatted: Font: 8 pt, French (France)

Formatted: Font: 8 pt

Formatted: English (United States)

economic, social, and environmental services to communities, including food, shelter, clean water, and medicines.

By reducing forests' conversion into agricultural areas, the project contributes to maintaining the provisioning services (e. g., food and timber) and regulating services (e. g., water regulation and pest control) of forests to communities depending on such services: smallholder farmers using forest products as safety nets for coping with stresses, when agriculture production fails, and indigenous Pygmies populations depending on timber and non - timber forest products such as firewood, wild fruits, and mushrooms.

Promoting mixed farming (cassava with intercropping other crops) and agroforestry (maize growing areas), and a better access to local climate resilient seeds, contribute to expanding the diversity of species, habitats, and ecological functions. Additionally, the use of native and wild animals (wild poultry for the indigenous Pygmies populations), and disease resistant animal breeds (for Fulani Mbororo minorities) lead to maintaining valuable characteristics of animal species such as the ability to cope with future and changing local environmental conditions.

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", No bullets or numbering

99. Promotion of climate-smart agriculture: CAR's climate information network has very limited capacity and as such, projects and relevant government agencies do not have 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). With that approach the project will provide the basis for improved climate risk management, community preparedness for response and recovery. The "Produce more with less" approach is used for this purpose: crop associations to reduce the risks associated with climatic hazards and increase plant biomass, use of high-yield varieties resistant or tolerant to biotic and abiotic stresses, promotion of the Intensified rice cultivation methods to improve water uses (30-50% less irrigation water) while reducing greenhouse gas emissions (methane emissions). Access to renewable energy to power agricultural value chains and extend production beyond the regular growing seasons and to conserve fish stock will support 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.

Formatted: Font: Bold, Italic, Underline

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.

Avoiding or mitigating negative impacts

The following measures will ensure that project activities are designed and implemented in a way that does not cause negative social or environmental impacts:

- the project will be implemented in accordance with national standards.
- the project Gender Action Plan (Annex 1) will ensure that risks related to gender are managed and enable project decisions to be gender-inclusive.
- Implementation of the environmental and Social Management Plan (Annex 2) will ensure impacts of the project are mitigated or minimized and there will be no negative environmental or social impact from the project activities. Site-specific environmental or social impact assessments (ESIAs) are planned, to comply with standards for some activities (infrastructure) and take appropriate mitigation measures.
- Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) allows Indigenous Peoples to provide or withhold/withdraw consent, at any point, regarding activities impacting their territories, and engage in negotiations to shape the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the project
- The grievance redress mechanism established by the project (See ESMP) facilitate the resolution of concerns and complaints regarding alleged non-compliance with environmental and social policies of the AF.

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

106.100. 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.

107.101. The total project investment which is US\$10,000,000 project will directly benefit 20,060 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.

Formatted: Font: Bold, Underline

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.5"

Formatted: Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.5"

~~108:102~~. 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.

~~109:103~~. 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.

~~110:104~~. 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
 Table 6: 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	<u>5,367,9005,217,900</u>	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 	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. 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 25-30-50%, 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 change ⁵⁴ Without this project, these vulnerable groups will continue to be marginalised
Component 2 Climate-resilient rural transportation and water infrastructure	<u>2,729,2822,579,282</u>	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 	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. 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. The absence of maintenance plans and gangs will lead to the reduced shelf-life of the rural roads and water infrastructure. 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. Without building the capacities of the beneficiaries to manage these water and sanitation structures, this will lead to the early dilapidation of these structures.

Formatted: Caption,Légende Car,tableau,Légende dak,Légende-LP,Légende -LP,Carte,Carte-LP,fig,Caption Char Char,Caption-Figure,Caption- Figure1,Caption- Figure2,Map,AGT ESIA,Figure Headings,figura,Didascalia SIA,Didascalia SIA Carattere,Map1,Caption Char,Char Char, Keep with next

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Not Highlight

Formatted: English (United States)

⁵⁴ 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/5ede729a4750705225f8344/citation/download.

<p>Component 3 Institutional capacity-building, policy engagement and knowledge management</p>	<p>938,694816.453</p>	<p>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</p>	<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 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>
---	---------------------------------------	---	--	---

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

[411-105.](#) 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

[412-106.](#) 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](#)

Table 778: 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 suppe</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>

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	Through its activities, the project will align with the NDC's which commits to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by <u>28–24.28</u> 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.
National Policy for the Promotion of Gender Equality and Equity (PNEE)-	The project is in coherence with the strategic orientations of the PNEE which are, inter alia, improvement of the living conditions of men and especially women as well as their equitable access to productive resources, property, employment, decision-making bodies, and management. The project will address gender-balanced representation within the CNCC, to ensure the positioning of women as main contributors to strategies and decisions. Output 1.1. and output 1.2. on production improvement and livelihood diversification will be key in enhancing the living conditions of women, while output 2.1. and output 2.2. will provide them with the infrastructural enabling environment to marketing products. Output 3.1. will address gender-balanced representation within local and national decision-making bodies.

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

[443-107.](#) 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.

[444-108.](#) **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

[445-109.](#) 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

Table 889: 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>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.</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.

	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. 09/003 ⁵⁵	<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 1.1., 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 production 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.

⁵⁵ Loi portant orientation de la politique nationale de l'aménagement du territoire.

Field Code Changed

		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 Environment, 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>

	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	<p>UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)</p> <p>ILO Convention 169 in August 2010</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The PMU will ensure that these people groups are properly targeted in line with IFAD and AF targeting procedures.</p>

446-110. 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](#)

[Table 9: 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	Two projects in the North East (Bamingui) and South East (Chinko) 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

Formatted: Caption,Légende Car,tableau,Légende dak,Légende-LP,Légende -LP,Carte,Carte-LP,fig,Capti on Char Char,Caption- Figure,Caption- Figure1,Caption- Figure2,Map,AGT ESIA,Figure Headings,figura,Didascalía SIA,Didascalía SIA Carattere,Map1,Caption Char,Char Char, Keep with next

Formatted: English (United States)

Fonds Bêkou/ BDEAC	PRESU Project	The Project main objective is to rehabilitate roads, drainage systems, schools and provide equipments (School yakité, High School Miskine, Health Centre Mamadou Mbaïki à PK5), feeder roads l'avenue Idriss Deby	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 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 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.
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

IFAD	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	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
IFAD	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

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

~~417-111.~~ 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.

~~418-112.~~ The project will identify and ~~analyze~~analyse 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. Particular attention will be paid to equal gender representation.

~~419-113.~~ 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, including gender differentiated impacts and socio-economic analyses. 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.

~~420-114.~~ 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.

~~424-115.~~ 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.

~~422-116.~~ 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

~~423-117.~~ Public consultation during the preparation of the project, were conducted in accordance with the requirements of the AF and IFAD (see in Table ~~14-10, 11~~ a part of the list of people/ institutions consulted), ~~in 2020, 2021, and 2023. They were 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 these measures, and monitoring. The same process applied for the ESMF and the gender analysis and action plan: a broad institutional and community consultation took place at different levels and with targeted stakeholders. These consultations were carried out at the national level in Banqui and at the local prefectural, sub-prefectural and community levels. The last series of consultations conducted in 2023, targeted mainly marginalized and vulnerable less advantaged groups, ethnic minorities and indigenous populations of the intervention sites.~~

~~424-118.~~ 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.

~~425-119.~~ 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, 2024.~~ This ESMF report was developed in accordance with ~~AF' E&S principles~~, 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.

~~120.~~ Consultations made by the gender team raised issues relating to the participation and role of gender sub-groups in the agriculture-livestock-fishery sectors, gender differences in time allocated to daily activities, access to and control of resources (women and men), gender-differentiated adaptation strategies to the impacts of climate change, specific needs and concerns of marginalized and vulnerable less advantaged groups (single mothers, people with disabilities, the elderly, widows and widowers, indigenous Pygmies AKA, Fulani Mbororo).

~~426-121.~~ 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, ~~ete~~indigenous people and minorities) 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, (v) design of gender-responsive intervention measures. 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.

~~427-122.~~ 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

Formatted: Highlight

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:

428-123. 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.

429-124. 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. Specific consultations were conducted with vulnerable groups, ethnic minorities and indigenous populations in the intervention sites (see Table 11). A total of 215 person (126 women and 89 men) representing marginalized and vulnerable less advantaged (people with disabilities, youth, widows, indigenous Pygmies AKA, Fulani Mbororo) were met. The concerns raised by the communities during the public consultation are summarized in Table 15 12. 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)

Table 10: List of some persons and institutions consulted (see Annex 1 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
	ONG AFPE
	World Bank
	FAO
	WFP
	UNOPS
	AIDB
	ACDA
	ANDE

Table 11: List of communities and organizations met during the consultation process in 2023.

Prefecture	Profile of organizations and people met
Nana Mambere	Prefectural Youth Council (CPJ), Association of People Living with Disabilities and Injuries (APVHB), National Organization of Rural Women (ONFER), Federation of market gardeners of Nana Mambere (FMNM), ASGOCA, National Federation of Central African Breeders (FNEC), National consultation of farmers organizations in

Formatted: Not Highlight

Field Code Changed

Formatted: Font: Arial, 9 pt

Formatted: Caption,Légende Car,tableau,Légende dak,Légende-LP,Légende -LP,Carte,Carte-LP,fig,Caption Char Char,Caption- Figure,Caption-Figure1,Caption- Figure2,Map,AGT ESIA,Figure Headings,figura,Didascalía SIA,Didascalía SIA Carattere,Map1,Caption Char,Char Char, Keep with next

Formatted Table

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Caption,Légende Car,tableau,Légende dak,Légende-LP,Légende -LP,Carte,Carte-LP,fig,Caption Char Char,Caption- Figure,Caption-Figure1,Caption- Figure2,Map,AGT ESIA,Figure Headings,figura,Didascalía SIA,Didascalía SIA Carattere,Map1,Caption Char,Char Char, Keep with next

Formatted Table

Formatted: English (United States)

	CAR (CNOP CAF), Central African Institute of Agricultural Research (ICRA), Fish farmer, small livestock breeders.
Ouham Pende	Returned Fulani (male, female)
Ombella M'pocko	Network of Indigenous and Local Populations of the Central African Republic (REPALCA), Organization of Central African Women (OFCA), FNEC, Prefectural youth council (CPJK), National Livestock Development Agency (ANDE), Islamic Committee, association of butchers, disabled people, beekeepers, breeders, fish farmers, association of women fish sellers
	Network of Indigenous and Local Populations of the Central African Republic (REPALCA), Organization of Central African Women (OFCA), FNEC, Prefectural youth council (CPJK), National Livestock Development Agency (ANDE), Islamic Committee, association of butchers, disabled people, beekeepers, breeders, fish farmers, association of women fish sellers: returned Fulani (male, female), Muslim community in a situation of vulnerability
Lobaye	Producer (stockbreeder, farmer), local authorities and decentralized State services, other relevant actors, Performing Producer (PP), Association of the disabled, Community for the integration of indigenous minorities in central africa (CIMAC), Néhémie Group, Agropastral group (AGP), MONGONZA Group, Agropastoral Group
Meeting with civil society organizations	FNPAC: National Federation of Fishermen and Aquaculturists of the Central African Republic MEFP: House of the Child and the Pvgmy Woman REPALCA: Network of Indigenous and Local Populations of the Central African Republic COPA: Cooperative of Fish Farmers and Aquaculturists of Bangui and its Surroundings PGDRNE: Platforms for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment OFCA: Organization of Central African Women

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

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.
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 Life of target areas.
Social exclusion	Low inclusion of youth and women	Output 3 promotes livelihood diversification measures

Table 12: Concerns raised by the populations during the public consultations

Group	Comments and concerns raised	Integration into the project activities
MADR, MESA <u>technical departments, agencies, institutes, etc.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for some projects intervening in the zone, and/or absence of key relevant governmental agencies in the monitoring of ESMPs. Some projects do not develop either Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), or site-specific ESAs. The prefectural services may be poorly involved, due to the low technical and logistical capacity to monitor projects at the local level. Lack of enabling environment for institutional effectiveness and coordination mechanism. Destruction of forests and farms by slash and burn, bush fires and flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build the capacity of relevant governmental agencies to enable a proper implementation and monitoring of the project's Environmental, and Social Management Plan (Output 3.1.). Fully involvement of governmental agencies in project implementation and ESMP's monitoring (Output 3.1). Activities under output 3 focuses to promote adequate coordination (both national and local), monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Activities under Output 1 (establishment of demo plots to demonstrate best reforestation and agroforestry techniques, ridge and bunding techniques) and Output 3 Strengthen institutional and regulatory frameworks and promote forest management. Compensatory reforestation is also planned under the ESMP.

Formatted: Caption, Légende Car, tableau, Légende dak, Légende-LP, Légende -LP, Carte, Carte-LP, fig, Capti on Char Char, Caption- Figure, Caption- Figure1, Caption- Figure2, Map, AGT ESIA, Figure Headings, figura, Didascalía SIA, Didascalía SIA Carattere, Map1, Caption Char, Char Char, Keep with next

Formatted: Font: 10 pt, Bold

Formatted: Font: Bold

Formatted: Font: 10 pt, Bold

Formatted: Font: Bold

Formatted: Font: 10 pt, Bold

<p><u>Farmers' organizations</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Some projects intervening in the same zone failed to target real beneficiaries, and to fully involve local organizations umbrella organizations, NGOs in the selection of beneficiaries.</u> • <u>Farmers are facing with difficulties related to decline of soil fertility and soil erosion, pests, postharvest losses, lack of conservation units, rudimentary tools.</u> • <u>Lack of access to climate resilient inputs (vaccines, breed stocks, seeds, fertilizers, and bio pesticides quality) in the crop and livestock sectors.</u> • <u>For fish farmers, the continuous use of the same strains of tilapia over several years results in a phenomenon of dwarfism in the fish, and therefore a reduction in productivity.</u> • <u>Provision of seeds by some projects in an unappropriated timely manner (incompliance with the agricultural calendar).</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Setting up, with the support of local authorities, decentralized services, implementing partners and community representatives, of beneficiary identification committee, under Output 1.1., and setting up of a grievance redressing mechanism (See ESMP).</u> • <u>Adoption of climate resilient crops and livestock, climate proof and sustainable agricultural practices, and post-harvest practices as stipulated in Output 1.1, including actions to improve the fertility of the soil and land management, selection of pest resistant seeds/races, support for cooperatives in the construction and climate proofing of processing units, access to climate resilient inputs (Output 1.1.), and warehouse rehabilitation to withstand wetter climatic conditions (Output 2.1).</u> • <u>Support the introduction of new fish farming techniques: Promote renewal of <i>Tilapia nilotica</i> strains and establishment of hatcheries under fish farming to address the decline in yield due to dwarfism (Output 1.2.).</u>
<p><u>Marginalized and vulnerable less advantaged group</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Low inclusion of youth and women, and lack of jobs and increasing rural-urban migration of youth</u> • <u>Lack of equipment to reduce the hardship of the work.</u> • <u>Low access to local employment generated by the project for unskilled positions.</u> • <u>Marketing and trade constraints, due to lack of appropriate transport infrastructure.</u> • <u>Hardship constraints for the disabled in production activities (agriculture).</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Activities under Output 1.1; 1.2.; 2.1., and 2.2. support the improvement of farmers' production and incomes, including women and youth, for whom respective quota of 50% and 30% of target beneficiaries are proposed by the project.</u> • <u>Output 1.2. promotes livelihood diversification measures, targeting mainly Women, youth, and marginalized and vulnerable less advantaged groups, including disabled persons (15% of the project total beneficiaries).</u> • <u>Output 1.1. provides support for female farmers in engaging in commercial production of the selected crops, through accesses to equipment, and output 2.1. facilitates the construction of climate-proofing feeder roads and farm tracks.</u> • <u>Project ESMP includes in the support to local employment by contractors for unskilled positions, within the site-specific ESIs.</u>

<u>Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Minorities (AKA and Fulani MBoro)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Difficulty to get access to income generating activities, land, and decision-making bodies.</u> • <u>Difficulties in cultivating large areas due to rudimentary tools.</u> • <u>Absence of enclosures is source of tension with neighboring communities.</u> • <u>Combine provision of seeds with provision of food, to avoid the consumption or sale of seed intended for agro-pastoral activities.</u> • <u>Ensure that the infrastructure put in place (tracks, boreholes, etc.) do not encroach on the sacred sites of the indigenous peoples.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Output 1.2 provides support to pygmies -AKA and Mbororo with income-generating activities in subsistence agriculture (maize) and livestock (wild poultry), to reduce the long periods of displacement.</u> • <u>Output 3.1. provides support to organizations representing indigenous Pygmies AKA populations to advocate for the mainstreaming of traditional rights on lands and natural resources in the revision process of the regulatory and legislative land framework in CAR.</u> • <u>Setting up, with the support of local authorities, decentralized services, implementing partners and community representatives, of beneficiary identification committee, under Output 1.1., and setting up of a grievance redressing mechanism (See ESMP).</u>
<u>Civil society</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Weak involvement of civil society in the implementation phase</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Output 3. 1. supports involvement of civil society organizations especially in outreach activities targeting communities, with whom they have been working over the years, and capacity building to support awareness activities and proper use of equipment and products provided by the project.</u>
<u>Private sector</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Need to build the capacity of farmers to maintain quality of the products</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Activities under Output 1 (construction of processing units and local branding of selected crops; user guide on sustainable production techniques) strengthen farmers' capacity to maintain the quality of products</u>

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

List of organizations contacted, stakeholder consultation participants and pictures of field missions are provided in **Annexs 9, and 10, respectively**^{1, 3}.

Formatted: Not Highlight

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

⁴³⁰⁻¹²⁵.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 ⁴⁵⁻⁵⁰ 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.

⁴³¹⁻¹²⁶.Against the baseline scenario (BAU) and the alternative adaptation options are presented below :

1.1. Alternative 1: Without project

[432-127](#). 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 will 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)

[433-128](#). 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:

[434-129](#). **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.**

[435-130](#). 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

136-131. 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.

137-132. 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.

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

vi.

138-133. Output 1.2: Income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish farming and livestock in the project area, conservation, processing units, marketing) are promoted as livelihood diversification measures.

Fisheries IGA:

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

- i. Construction of 50 earth dams less than 15m high⁵⁶ for fish farming activities.

⁵⁶ Total reservoir size should not exceed 3 million m³

- 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|GA:

- i. An assessment of the impact of [the impact of poultry farming and commercial livestock on rural livelihoods](#) ~~livestock production on rural livelihoods~~ as a climate change adaptation strategy
- ii. Selection of [local resistant poultry breeds and 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-iii.~~ Support female farmers to engage in [in poultry farming and](#) commercial livestock production (small ruminants) (including training in sustainable production of livestock and management practices)
- ~~v-iv.~~ 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~~

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

Component 2: Climate Resilient Rural transportation and water Infrastructures

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 – [Water supply storage capacity increased and sanitation infrastructure built, accounting for current and future climate risks](#) ~~Potable 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.

439-134. 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.

~~440-135.~~ 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

~~444-136.~~ The sustainability of the project will be supported by –i) ~~emphasising~~emphasizing 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:

~~142-137. 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-ESMF](#) in Annex 1.

Formatted: Not Highlight

[143-138](#). 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.

[144-139](#). 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.

[145-140](#). 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.

[141](#). With regards to water ~~infrastructure~~[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.

Formatted: Font:

[146-142](#). [Moreover, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, which hosts the Directorate General of Infrastructure \(DGI\) whose mandate is to ensure the maintenance of rural infrastructure, has committed to include in the annual programming of maintenance, the project infrastructure from year n-1 of the end of the project, corresponding to year 4 of implementation \(see MADR letter in annex 4\).](#)

[147-143](#). 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.

[148-144](#). 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.

[149-145](#). 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

[150-146](#). 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

~~151-147.~~ 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~~access to credit with their income and saving, invest and expand their businesses beyond the project ends

~~152-148.~~ 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.

~~153-149.~~ Overall the sustainability will depends 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

150. 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 considered in the context of the AF's 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.

~~154. 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 poor communities have better to markets with climate proofed roads and water and sanitation infrastructures. The project will support for 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 4** 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~~

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body CS (Arial)

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. 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.

156-151. Table 16 below provides an overview of the assessment against AF's principles and the principles that require further assessment and management are discussed in more detail.

Table 16: 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
<i>ESP1: Compliance with the Law</i>	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.
<i>ESP2: Access and Equity</i>	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>ESP4: Human Rights</i>	No activities are, or will be, included in the design of the proposed project that are not in	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

	line with established international human rights. Moreover, the proposed project will promote the fundamental human rights of access to food, water and information.	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 atregted /wetland with the removal of rice paddies and impact on natural habitat during the rehabilitation of degraded land.	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 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.
ESP12 Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	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.
ESP 13 Public Health	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.
ESP 14 Physical and Cultural Heritage	No appreciable risk.	No mitigation measures necessary.
ESP 15 Lands and Soil Conservation	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.

Table 13: an overview of the assessment against AF's principles

AF Principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential Risks and Impacts - Further Assessment and Management Required for Compliance
ESP 1: Compliance with the Law	✓	Risks that the sub-projects do not comply with environmental and social studies currently applied in CAR: No risk . Environmental management which comes under the Ministry in charge of the environment, oversees the implementation of the provisions of the environmental code. It is supplemented by Ordinance No. 89/043 of February 1989 creating the National Environment Committee and 90/003 of 9 1990, integrating environmental issues into development planning. The environmental code applies to the project, due to the environmental and social risks and impacts that it is likely to generate (construction of dykes and dams, construction/rehabilitation of feeder roads and agricultural tracks, etc.). Thus, in accordance with this principle, the project has prepared this ESMF to comply with environmental and social legislative framework.

Formatted: Caption, Légende Car, tableau, Légende dak, Légende-LP, Légende -LP, Carte, Carte-LP, fig, Capti on Char Char, Caption- Figure, Caption- Figure1, Caption- Figure2, Map, AGT ESIA, Figure Headings, figura, Didascalía SIA, Didascalía SIA Carattere, Map1, Caption Char, Char Char, Keep with next

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

		<p>The ESMF has set the guidelines, to ensure that the PMU, in collaboration with the technical services of the relevant ministries, the prefectural services and the beneficiaries, carry out the environmental screening of the sub-projects, further environmental and social assessments required, and monitoring in accordance with the law in CAR.</p> <p><i>No further assessment required during project implementation</i></p>
<u>ESP2: Access and Equity</u>		<p>Risk that activities reinforce elite capture, and unequal access to resources and assets, to the detriment of smallholder farmers who do not have access to decision-making bodies at the local level: Low risk.</p> <p>The risk is mitigated by the targeting strategy and the selection approach. Initial consultations undertaken during the formulation process, raised awareness among communities on the project approach to prioritizing smallholder farmers active in subsistence production of crops and livestock in small areas of land and low livestock capital. The project has set up a participatory and inclusive beneficiary targeting strategy that includes those groups. At the start of the project, the PMU will work closely with local authorities and partners, to facilitate their identification. Household selection criteria will be informed by the outcomes of the gender analysis and action plan.</p> <p>A grievance mechanism has also been prepared to ensure full stakeholder participation, and fair and impartial access to project benefits.</p>
<u>ESP 3: Marginalized and vulnerable groups</u>		<p>Risks that marginalized groups are discriminated: Low risk.</p> <p>The project is not expected to result in any risks to marginalized and vulnerable groups (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). Because of the targeting approach, which prioritizes vulnerable groups as direct beneficiaries, this impact will be minimized. Marginalized groups, ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples represent 15% of project beneficiaries. Stakeholder consultations held during the proposal development, were an opportunity to integrate their concerns into project design. In addition, the management framework has defined grievance mechanism that will ensure their effective consideration, during project implementation.</p>
<u>ESP 4 : Human Rights</u>	✓	<p>Risk that the project does not respect the fundamental rights of people in the areas of intervention: No appreciable risk.</p> <p>The CAR recognizes fundamental human rights and freedoms in its constitution, without discrimination based on race, national origin, color, religion, opinion, belief, or sex. Project activities are not expected to have any negative human rights impacts, but rather enhance economic and social rights: the right to work in just and favorable conditions, right to food, water and sanitation, etc.</p> <p><i>No further assessment required during project implementation</i></p>
<u>ESP 5: Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment</u>		<p>Risk that women and youth will not equitably benefit from the proposed project's adaptation and capacity building interventions: Low Risk</p> <p>The project has set targets for targeting 50% women and 30% young people. Activities are designed and implemented in such a way that men and women have equal opportunities to participate in consultation, training, awareness-raising activities; and benefit comparable social and economic benefits. In addition, the concerns of women, young people and people with disabilities were well recorded during public</p>

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

		consultations, integrated in the project design, and will be given special attention during implementation. The proposed project is supported by a gender analysis and gender action Plan to address needs and vulnerabilities that are specific to women, and to ensure equal representation, access and participation of women and men. Gender quotas have been established where relevant and necessary.
ESP 6 Core Labor Rights		Risk of non-respect of labor rights in construction activities (boreholes, dams, irrigated areas, etc.): Low risk The project respects the ILO's labor standards. The environmental and social management framework describe the standards to be respected and the environmental monitoring mechanism (ESMP) will ensure compliance with those standards, by and private contractors in charge of infrastructure and agricultural and livestock intervention. The PMU, in particular, M&E expert will prevent child labor below 14 years in accordance with the provisions of the CAR Labor Code. It will also ensure that employment does not fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e., principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions).
ESP 7 Indigenous Peoples		Risk that activities negatively affect indigenous peoples, without their specific Free, Prior, Informed, Consent (FPIC): Low risk . CAR voted the United Nations 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, which entered into force on August 11, 2011. Therefore, special attention is paid to these communities. The project targets indigenous peoples (M'bororo, Fulani and the Aka Pygmies), characterized by structural vulnerability, weak social integration, and a lack of socio-economic opportunities. During the formulation process, M'bororo, Fulani and Aka Pygmies were fully consulted to better understand and reflect their specific needs. A process to obtain the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from the indigenous peoples present in the territories targeted by the project, is planned by the ESMF at the starting phase of the project. It will be operationalized, through sub-projects' ESIA's in the territories hosting indigenous people and minorities. In addition, the management framework has defined grievance mechanism that will ensure their effective consideration, during project implementation.
ESP 8 Involuntary Resettlement	✓	Risk of involuntary displacement for construction/rehabilitation of roads and rural tracks sub-projects: No risk During preliminary consultations, the project confirmed that no expropriation, relocation, or disruption of producers' livelihood activities will be undertaken, neither in physical nor economic terms.
ESP 9 Protection of natural habitats		Risk that project activities lead to species' habitat destruction (birds and reptiles; insects, etc) : Medium risk The project is not anticipated to invest in conversion of natural habitats. 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) recognized by the national government for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat or (d) recognized as protected by traditional leaders and communities. However, there is risk of localized destruction of plant and wildlife habitats with the removal of rice paddies, during the rehabilitation of degraded land, rural tracks, construction of earth dams and dykes and hydraulic structures. The project will implement mitigation measures particularly compensatory reforestation for the rehabilitation of degraded habitats. All necessary assessments will be conducted

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

		before the rehabilitation and construction (sub-projects ESIA) and the promotion of sustainable rice intensification will result to restoration and improved management and protection of natural habitat.
<u>ESP 10 Conservation of biological diversity</u>		<p>Risk of loss of biodiversity caused by bush fires and slash and burn agriculture, which lead to biological diversity losses: Medium risk.</p> <p>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. However, activities related to development of new inland valley swamps for rice production, rehabilitation of degraded land, rural tracks, construction of earth dams and dykes and hydraulic structures may lead to minor and localized impacts on biodiversity. The project will mitigate impacts on biodiversity, through compensatory reforestation. In addition, all necessary assessments will be conducted before the rehabilitation and construction (sub-projects ESIA). The promotion of sustainable rice intensification, and the rehabilitation of degraded lands, through soil restoration techniques and agroforestry, will result to restoration and improved management and protection of ecosystem functions and services.</p>
<u>ESP 11 Climate Change</u>		<p>Risk of methane emissions from rice paddies: Low Risk</p> <p>The project will not generate a significant and/or unjustified increase in greenhouse gas emissions or any other cause of climate change. Small methane emissions may arise from the rice fields. However, SRI will be promoted in the rice sector and the climate-resilient crop and livestock value chain will contribute to avoiding methane emissions. The project environmental monitoring mechanism (ESMP) will ensure appropriate measures are well-monitored and recorded during the project implementation.</p>
<u>ESP12 Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</u>		<p>Risk of pollution with change to agriculture and livestock production (such as increased use of fertilizers and pesticides), and as a result of the construction of infrastructure: Low to medium risk</p> <p>The project has integrated activities to promote sustainable soil fertilization techniques, organic manure, use of bio-pesticides and capacity building for farmers. Potential pollution and resource damage are likely localized, site specific, and manageable with ESMP which includes measures to address pollution risks. In addition, specific sub-projects ESIA, including pollution prevention and resource efficiency, are planned by the project ESMP in the case of the construction of infrastructure.</p>
<u>ESP 13 Public Health</u>		<p>Risk of potential safety concerns for the communities within the vicinity of works especially when they are carried out by community workers or near a community: Low risk.</p> <p>The ESMF evaluate the risks and impacts to community health and safety and establish preventive and control measures during the project implementation. The PMU, in particular the M&E expert and private contractors (for both infrastructure and agricultural and livestock intervention) will be required to observe a code of conduct for workers, which addresses community health and safety concerns. This will be operationalized through specific sub-projects ESIA, as planned by the project ESMP.</p>

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

<u>ESP 14 Physical and cultural heritage</u>		<p>Risk that the cultural and natural heritage of indigenous peoples is affected and that access of communities to this heritage is compromised: Low Risk</p> <p>Activities are unlikely to affect the tangible and intangible cultural heritage and/or access to known physical cultural resources, as the project focus, as much as possible, on existing farms. However, the ESMF gives guidelines in the event of encroachment on sacred sites during the construction/rehabilitation of infrastructure, consisting in stopping the work; circumscribe the site and inform the customary and state authorities for support in accordance with the law.</p>
<u>ESP 15 Lands and Soil Conservation</u>		<p>Risk that project activities contribute to land degradation (increased soil erosion, run-off, or significant changes to soil characteristics): Low risk.</p> <p>The project integrates the promotion of soil conservation practices, through capacity building of actors in the use of bio fertilization, organic fertilizers, soil defense and restoration techniques, innovative composting techniques to reduce/prevent movement of farmers to fallow land. In addition, the environmental monitoring plan has included site-specific ESIA's to ensure the effectiveness of soil protection measures.</p>

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Overall Risk Categorization

Based on the above assessment most of project activities are low risk with the potential for medium risk through specific activities in Components 1 and 2. E&S impacts that can be readily addressed through mitigation measures, have been planned under the ESMF. Additional site-specific ESIA's will ensure appropriate mitigation measures are taken to comply with standards for some activities. As such, the overall risk level for the project is rated as medium risk (Category B). To mitigate the risk an ESMP has been developed (see see section C-PART III below).

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, Not Highlight

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme management

~~457-152.~~ **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.

~~458-153.~~ 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 ~~439~~). Therefore, all interventions will be coordinated closely with other relevant on-going initiatives implemented in the country for more effective complementarity.

~~459-154.~~ 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 ~~prefactures~~prefectures as well as representatives of local communities

~~460-155.~~ **General Organization** (~~Figure 1~~Figure 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).

~~464-156.~~ 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.

~~462-157.~~ **The National Steering ~~commette~~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.

~~463-158.~~ **Technial**Technical **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.

~~464-159.~~ **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.

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

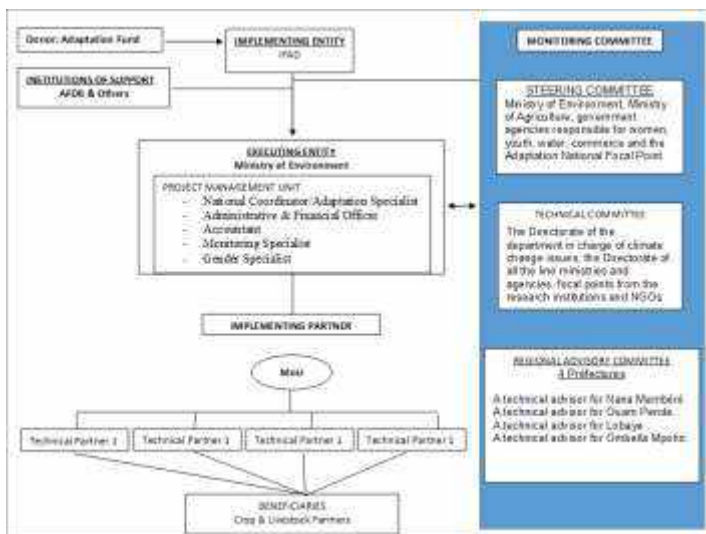
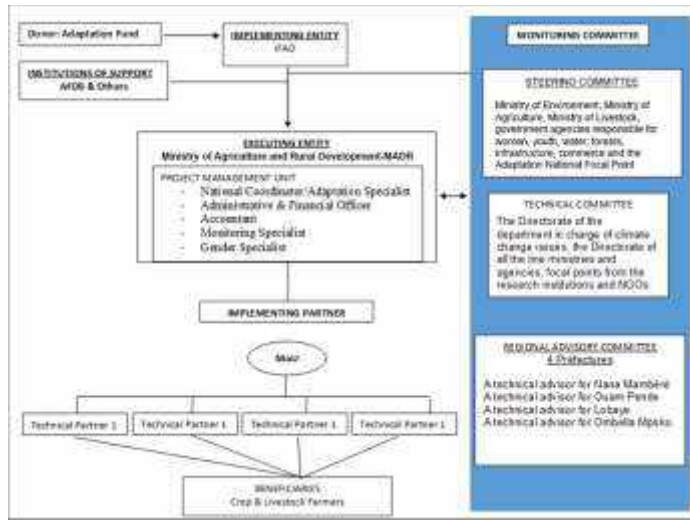


Figure 1126: Schematic diagram of the project implementation organizational chart

465-160. The overall management of the project will be under the responsibility of the CAR, through its Ministry of the Environment Agriculture and Rural Development. 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, [a Gender Specialist](#) 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.

~~166-161~~. 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.

~~167-162~~. 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.

~~168-163~~. 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 and management system and set ceiling on petty cash.

~~169-164~~. 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.

~~170-165~~. 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.

~~171-166~~. 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 manual will be submitted to IFAD for non objection before the project will receive its first disbursement.

~~172-167~~. 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

~~473-168~~. 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.

~~474-169~~. 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.

~~475-170~~. 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.

~~476-171~~. 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.

~~477-172~~. 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

~~478-173~~. 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.

~~479-174~~. 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

~~480-175~~. 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.

~~481-176~~. 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.

~~482-177~~. 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

~~483-178~~. 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).

~~484-179~~. For this project, PMU will reassess the capacities to determine their level of knowledge and skill implementing climate smart agriculture activities.

185-180. 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

186-181. 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.

187-182. 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](#)

Formatted: Indent: Hanging: 0.25"

Formatted: IFAD paragraph numbering, Indent: Hanging: 0.25", Space Before: 6 pt

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

Table 17: Project risk table

Table 1445: 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

Formatted: Caption, Légende Car, tableau, Légende dak, Légende-LP, Légende -LP, Carte, Carte-LP, fig, Caption Char Char, Caption- Figure, Caption-Figure1, Caption- Figure2, Map, AGT ESIA, Figure Headings, figura, Didascalía SIA, Didascalía SIA Carattere, Map1, Caption Char, Char Char, Keep with next

Formatted Table

<p>The project budgeting process doesn't respect procedures and doesn't allow for a good implementation of project activities</p>	<p>M</p>	<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. 	<p>L</p>
<p>Project financial flows and disbursement processes are not timely and jeopardize the implementation of activities on the ground</p>	<p>M</p>	<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. 	<p>M</p>
<p>Project implementation and financial management procedures do not guarantee sufficient transparency and accountability</p>	<p>H</p>	<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. 	<p>L</p>

<p>The project accounting system and financial procedures are not sufficiently formalized</p>	<p>H</p>	<p>- 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.</p> <p>- 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.</p> <p>-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.</p> <p>-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.</p> <p>-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</p> <p>- The accounting system used in the framework of the Project should allow the registration of tax exemptions obtained from the government</p>	<p>L</p>
<p>The project financial procedures do not allow for proper and regular monitoring</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>Financial monitoring based on:</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>L</p>
<p>Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events result in poor restoration results or agricultural yields.</p>	<p>H</p>	<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>	<p>M to L</p>
<p>Loss of government support may result in lack of prioritisation of AF project activities</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>L</p>
<p>Communities may not adopt activities during or after the AF project</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>The interventions will be institutionalised within The ministry to ensure sustainable delivery post project implementation.</p>	<p>L</p>

		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

183. The following table provides an overview of anticipated E&S risks broken down for each component. 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.

<u>Component</u>	<u>Risk categorization</u>
<u>Component 1: Climate-proofed agricultural production and post-harvest combined with livelihood diversification</u>	<u>Risk: Medium Potential Impact: Medium</u> Some activities of component 1 present environmental and social risks. This concerns the selection of resistant varieties and breeds for which there is a risk that there are not suited to the target sites, and the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides with a high degree of pollution. The construction of dykes, irrigation systems and earth dams present, as well, risks of reduced plant cover and destruction of habitats for wildlife, following the clearing works. However, both generic and specific mitigation measures proposed by the ESMF should mitigate the impacts: promotion of endogenous varieties and breeds, promotion of organic fertilizers, and compensatory reforestation. Regarding construction, specific measures will be included in the sub-projects ESIA as per activity design, to ensure that the works are undertaken in a proper manner.
<u>Component 2: Climate resilient rural transportation and storage infrastructure</u>	<u>Risk: Medium Potential Impact: Medium</u> Component 2 includes the construction/rehabilitation of structures, in particular warehouses to withstand humid climatic conditions, rural tracks, drinking water supply and sanitation structures. These activities present risks: loss of land or economic activities along the routes, noise pollution, exclusion of the local workforce. Both generic and specific mitigation measures

	<p><u>proposed by the ESMF should mitigate the impacts. This includes systematic avoidance of involuntary displacement, ratio of local use of local labor, compensatory reforestation. In addition, specific measures will be included in the sub-projects ESIA as per activity design, to ensure that the works are undertaken in a proper manner.</u></p>
<p><u>Component 3: Institutional capacity building, policy engagement and knowledge management.</u></p>	<p><i>Risk: Low Potential Impact: Low</i></p> <p><u>Activities under Component 3 are relevant to capacity building, and knowledge and information management. As such, there are limited, even negligible risks pertaining to the AF's E&S principles.</u></p>

188-

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

202. 184. 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.

185. The environmental and social management plan (ESMP) developed as part of the project design includes more detailed information on [on identified potential environmental and social impacts, mitigation measures, monitoring indicators, responsible parties for ensuring the risks are monitored and mitigated, cost and timing.](#) (see table 16 below 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:

203. —

Table 10: 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

		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

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>	<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>
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>	<p>Proportion of local labor used in installation work</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>Low</p>	<p>During labor intensive activities</p>	<p>PMU; Competent Environmental Assessment Authority</p>	<p>Taken into account in the project see budget lines and related Outputs</p>

	<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>

	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 and improved management and	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

		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

<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	-	-	-	-
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	-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 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

Table 1546: Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Activities / Sources of impact	Potential Risks/Impacts	Possible measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental and social risks	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility	Costs (USD)	
Component 1: Climate-resilient agricultural production and appropriate post-harvest measures combined with livelihood diversification.						
<u>Selection of project beneficiaries</u>	Social exclusion of marginalized and vulnerable less advantaged groups, including indigenous people and minorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - setting up, with the support of local authorities, decentralized services, implementing partners and community representatives, of beneficiary identification committees. - Organization of information sessions on the beneficiary identification and targeting processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Proportion of vulnerable less advantaged groups representatives, indigenous people and minorities, as part of committees (disaggregated by gender) -Number of information sessions organized 	PMU, IFAD, Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Included in Project costs 8.000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
<u>Access to cropping lands</u>	Land tenure insecurity for beneficiary farmers, in particular women, indigenous people, and minorities	-Advocate for the adoption and implementation of the new land policy to guarantee land tenure security for beneficiary farmers, including women, indigenous people, and minorities	-Number of land lease agreement signed with landowners and/or authorities	PMU, IFAD, Ministry of Agriculture	Included in Project costs	Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
<u>Hydro-agricultural and rice plots; food crops; rehabilitation of watersheds</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Deforestation due to the expansion of the rice Intensification system and food crops Pollution (use of fertilizers and pesticides, air pollution) and waste generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Carry out compensatory reforestation. - Promote sustainable soil fertilization techniques, organic manure, use of bio-pesticides and capacity building for farmers -Carry out site specific ESIA as per activity design, to ensure minimal pollution and waste generation, Land and soil conservation, and compliance of employment (contracts) to labor standard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reforested areas (ha) -Number of capacity-building on innovative bio techniques -Number of site-specific ESIA complying with relevant standards and cleared 	PMU, IFAD, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Waters and Forests, contractor agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50.000 - Included in Project costs - Included in Project costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

<u>Construction of fishponds, fish farms</u>	<u>Disruption of rainwater runoff areas</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>-Carry out site specific ESIA as per activity design, to ensure minimal pollution and waste generation, land and soil conservation, renewal of <i>Tilapia nilotica</i> strains, and compliance of employment (contracts) to labor standard</u>	<u>-Number of waterways obstructed during site audits</u> <u>-Number of site-specific ESIA complying with relevant standards and cleared</u>	<u>PMU, IFAD, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Waters and Forests, contractor agencies</u>	<u>Included in Project costs</u> <u>Included in Project costs</u>	<u>Y</u> <u>ohwarus</u>	Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
Component 2: Climate resilient rural transportation and storage infrastructure							
<u>Road construction/rehabilitation</u>	<u>-Deforestation</u> <u>Nonuse of local human resources</u> <u>-Pollution and waste generation, unsafe and unhealthy working conditions</u>	<u>-Carry out compensatory reforestation.</u> <u>-Ensure contractors hire local staff whenever possible (e.g., for unskilled positions)</u> <u>-Carry out site-specific ESIA as per activity design, to ensure minimal pollution and waste generation, safe and healthy working conditions, respect of sacred sites in the event of encroachment during the construction/rehabilitation of infrastructure (stopping the work; circumscribe the site and inform the customary and state authorities for support in accordance with the law)</u>	<u>-Reforested areas (ha)</u> <u>-Ratio of local staff to non-local staff</u> <u>-Number of site-specific ESIA complying with relevant standards and cleared</u>	<u>PMU, IFAD, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Waters and Forests, Ministry of infrastructure, contractor agencies</u>	<u>-Included in Component 1</u> <u>- No cost</u> <u>-Included in Project costs</u>	<u>-Y</u> <u>or</u> <u>-Y</u> <u>or</u> <u>-E</u> <u>st</u> <u>cc</u>	Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

<u>Construction of water supply and sanitation infrastructure</u>	<p>-Conflicts (water supply structures) with other uses (drinking for communities, watering of small livestock, etc.)</p> <p>- Unappropriated physicochemical and biological quality, and pollutant content of water</p> <p>-Pollution and waste generation, unsafe and unhealthy working conditions</p>	<p>-Set up management committees for water supply works, including nomadic less advantaged groups representatives, indigenous people, and minorities, as part of committees (disaggregated by gender</p> <p>- Collection and analysis of water samples</p> <p>-Carry out site specific ESIA as per activity design, to ensure minimal pollution and waste generation, and compliance of employment (contracts) to labor standard</p>	<p>-Number of management committees set up, with management rules</p> <p>▲ Number of reports complying with relevant standards</p> <p>▲ -Number of site-specific ESIA complying with relevant standards and cleared</p>	<p>PMU, IFAD, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry in charge of the Development of Energy and Hydraulic Resources, contractor agencies</p> <p>▲ PMU, IFAD</p> <p>▲ -Included in Project costs</p>	<p>-Included in Project costs</p> <p>20,000</p>	<p>-E Starting or construction</p> <p>-Year 2 or</p> <p>Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial</p> <p>Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial</p> <p>Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial</p> <p>Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial</p>
<p>Component 3: Institutional capacity building, policy engagement and knowledge management.</p>						
<u>Capacity building</u>	<p>-Difficulty of accessing to project data in real time due to distances, communication issues and security context</p> <p>▲ -Weak involvement of local governmental agencies, NGOS, and communities in the ESMP's monitoring, due to lack of capacities</p>	<p>-Digitization of databases allowing stakeholders to have access to information in real time.</p> <p>▲ -Building capacities of local actors on risk management so they can monitor the implementation of environmental and social safeguard measures in the field</p>	<p>-Number of Databases</p> <p>▲ -Number of gender-sensitive trainings</p>	<p>PMU, Accredited Entity, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, contractor agencies</p>	<p>-Included in project costs</p> <p>-Included in Project costs</p>	<p>-Y Onwards</p> <p>Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial</p> <p>Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial</p> <p>Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial</p> <p>Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial</p>
<u>E&S monitoring</u>	<p>Capture of project benefits by the elites</p>	<p>-Gender ratio monitoring on a quarterly basis, to comply with set targets of 50% women, 30% young people, and 15% of less</p>	<p>-Number of gender assessment reports, complying with initial targets</p>	<p>PMU, IFAD</p>	<p>Included in project costs.</p>	<p>-Y Onwards</p> <p>Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial</p>

		<u>advantaged groups representatives, indigenous people, and minorities, as part of committees (disaggregated by gender.</u> <u>-Implementation of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Plan</u> <u>-Setting-up of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and Process for the project</u>	<u>-Number of FPIC assessments undertaken during supervision missions, in compliance with the Plan</u> <u>-Number of complaints received and actions taken</u>		<u>50,000</u> <u>10,000</u>	
	<u>GHG emissions</u>	<u>-Setting up of a calculating matrix to monitor potential methane emissions and emission avoidance due to SRI, in support to the MRV country's system</u>	<u>-GHG balance reports</u>	<u>PMU, IFAD</u>	<u>Included in project costs.</u>	<u>Year 1 onwards</u>
	<u>Sub-projects' environmental and social impacts not assessed, and mitigation measures not implemented</u>	<u>Sub-projects' ESIA cleared by the ministry of environment and mitigation measures implemented</u>	<u>Number of sub-projects cleared by the ministry of environment</u>	<u>PMU, IFAD, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, contractor agencies</u>	<u>Included in project costs.</u>	
		<u>Mid and final evaluation of the ESMF</u>		<u>PMU, IFAD, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment,</u>	<u>22,000</u>	
Total						

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Centered

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

204. The project contemplates a number of infrastructure-related activities that may require permits and following specific site-specific ESIA (see the list of activities in table 10 of the annexed 1- ESMF). 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 M&E specialist taking the lead role with supporting role from the Gender, Specialist and M&E specialists.

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

205. 186. 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.

Formatted: Not Highlight

Formatted: Not Highlight

Formatted: Highlight

1.1. Grievance Mechanism

206. 187. In order to reduce conflicts, a robust grievance/complaints mechanism that meets at least the following 'effectiveness' criteria should be instituted⁵⁷:

- 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.

207. 188. 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

⁵⁷ 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 resolutions⁵⁸.

208-189. 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.

209-190. 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 [grievancegrievance](#) redress mechanism is further elaborated in the ESMF.

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

240-191. 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.

241-192. 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.

242-193. 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:

243-194. 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

244-195. 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.

⁵⁸ IFAD (2016) *Managing Risks to Create Opportunities. IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)* (IFAD: Rome), p.12

245-196. 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

246-197. 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.

247-198. 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.

248-199. 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.

249-200. Technical reports – such as a best practices and lessons learned report - will also be completed, as determined during the project inception report.

220-201. A Terminal project report will also be completed at least two months before project closure.

224-202. 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.

222-203. 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.

223-204. A Final Evaluation will be conducted 3 months before project closure.

224-205. 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.

225-206. 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.

The proposed M&E budget is as follows (Breakdown of how IE fees that will be utilised for M&E function):

Output 3.2 covers the M&E activities

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

Formatted: Highlight

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

<u>JE Fees Breakdown of M&E Supervision</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Budget (USD)</u>	<u>Timeframe</u>
<u>Inception Workshop (IW)</u>	<u>IFAD, NPCU, Government</u>	<u>15 000</u>	<u>Within two months of project start up</u>
<u>Supervision visits</u>	<u>IFAD, NPCU, Government</u>	<u>40 000</u>	<u>bi-annually</u>
<u>Training workshops on M&E</u>	<u>IFAD, NPCU</u>	<u>40 000</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Baseline survey/ MPAT/SYGRI+ survey</u>	<u>NPCU</u>	<u>55 000</u>	<u>First Year (2024)</u>
			<u>Sixth Year (2028)</u>
<u>Mid-Term Evaluation</u>	<u>IFAD, External consultants</u>	<u>30 000</u>	<u>2026</u>
<u>Final Evaluation</u>	<u>IFAD, External consultants</u>	<u>30 000</u>	<u>2028</u>
<u>Knowledge Management Activities and Publications</u>	<u>IFAD, NPCU</u>	<u>50 000</u>	<u>bi-annually</u>
<u>Support to Gender Inclusion Monitoring</u>	<u>IFAD, NPCU</u>	<u>50 000</u>	<u>Bi-annually</u>
<u>ESMP monitoring costs</u>	<u>IFAD, NPCU</u>	<u>160 000</u>	<u>Bi-annually</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>470 000</u>	<u>5 Years</u>

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

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

Table 20: Project Results Framework

Table 16-17: Project Results Framework

Project Objective(s) ⁵⁹	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 45-50 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 45-50 per cent women and 40-30 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 their living conditions	0	20,000	<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 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 	

Formatted: Caption, Légende Car, tableau, Légende dak, Légende-LP, Légende -LP, Carte, Carte-LP, fig, Capti on Char Char, Caption- Figure, Caption- Figure1, Caption- Figure2, Map, AGT ESIA, Figure Headings, figura, Didascalía SIA, Didascalía SIA Carattere, Map1, Caption Char, Char Char, Keep with next

⁵⁹ The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	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 - <u>Number of farmers reporting an increase in livestock productivity</u> - <u>Number of farmers reporting an increase in Beans productivity</u>	<u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	60 per cent of farming households (in project area) <u>85 per cent of farming households (in project area)</u> - 85 per cent of farming households (in project area) -	- 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 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		<u>40%50</u>		
- <u>Number Percentage</u> of fisherman adopting climate resilient fishing		60% <u>in project area</u>			
Component 2: Rural transportation and water infrastructure designed and developed to withstand climate change					
Climate proofed rural transportation, water and storage infrastructures	- Number of farming households having access to a potable water supply	<u>Tbd</u>	<u>25-0001050</u>	- <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	<u>0</u>	<u>120km</u>		

Formatted: Highlight

Formatted Table

	rural roads and feed roads climate proofed				
	- <u>Number of hectares of land irrigated from earth dams</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>100 ha</u>		
	- <u>Number Percentage of water user groups adopting sustainable irrigation practices.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>60% of farming households in project area</u>		
	- <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

Table 1718: Project alignment with the result framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project Objective(s) ⁶⁰	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 45-50 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
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				
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 (5045% women) - Number of farmers reporting an increase in rice productivity (5045% women) - Number of farmers reporting increase in cassava productivity (5045% women) - Crop yield change in target areas No of target farmers adopting climate resilient farming practices - Number of improved crop 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>	4,1415,900

Formatted: Caption, Légende Car, tableau, Légende dak, Légende-LP, Légende -LP, Carte, Carte-LP, fig, Capti on Char Char, Caption- Figure, Caption- Figure1, Caption- Figure2, Map, AGT ESIA, Figure Headings, figura, Didascalía SIA, Didascalía SIA Carattere, Map1, Caption Char, Char Char, Keep with next

⁶⁰ The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

1.2 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>	<p><u>9521,102,00</u> <u>0</u></p>
Component 2: Rural infrastructure and water management measures				
<p>2.1. Rural transportation and water infrastructure designed and developed to withstand climate change</p>	<p><u>Number of farming households having access to a potable water supply</u> - <u>Number of elevated reservoirs constructed</u> - <u>Number of hectares of land irrigated from earth dams</u> - <u>Number of water user groups adopting sustainable irrigation practices.</u> - <u>Number of latrines constructed</u> - <u>Number of Climate-proofing feeder roads and farm tracks constructed and/or rehabilitated</u> - <u>Number of warehouses rehabilitated</u></p>	<p>Output 4: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability</p>	<p>4.2. Physical infrastructure improved to withstand climate change and variability-induced stress</p> <p>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>1.858.0141.8</u> <u>58.0142.579,</u> <u>282</u></p>
<p>2.2. Water supply storage capacity increased and sanitation infrastructure built, accounting for current and future climate risks</p>	<p><u>Number of farming households having access to a potable water supply</u> - <u>Number of elevated reservoirs constructed</u> - <u>Number of water user groups adopting sustainable irrigation practices.</u> - <u>Number of water user groups adopting sustainable irrigation practices.</u> - <u>Number of latrines constructed</u></p>			<p><u>721,268</u></p>
Component 3: Institutional capacity development and policy engagement				

Formatted: Font: (Default) +Body CS (Arial), 9 pt

Formatted: List Paragraph,References,Bullets,Numbered paragraph,Paragraphe de liste1,List Paragraph1,List Paragraph (numbered (a)),Lapis Bulleted List,Tableau Adere,List Paragraph-ExecSummary,L_4,Paragraphe de liste4,Paragraphe de liste11,Titre1,Ha,Normal2,1, Outline numbered + Level: 2 + Numbering Style: 1, 2, 3, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left + Aligned at: 0" + Indent at: 0.25"

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.	<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 	Output 2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events	2.1.1. No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events (by gender) 2.1.2 No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks (by type, sector and scale)	<p>500,000</p> <p><u>438,691</u></p>
---	---	---	--	---

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

The table below presents the detailed budget of the project per activity.

Table 22: Detailed budget per project activity

Table 18-19: 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. Selection of pest-resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation management and weeding) in partnership with Africa Rice	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. Expansion of the System of Rice Intensification (SRI)	Cost includes assessment of existing rice fields, mapping of new production areas, and engagement of consultants.	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	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. Capacity-building on modern composting techniques to reduce/prevent movement of farmers to fallow land in secondary cropping years	Cost includes engagement of consultants to build beneficiary capacity on modern composting techniques annually in all the prefectures.	200000 150000

Formatted: Caption, Légende Car, tableau, Légende dak, Légende-LP, Légende -LP, Carte, Carte-LP, fig, Capti on Char Char, Caption- Figure, Caption- Figure1, Caption- Figure2, Map, AGT ESIA, Figure Headings, figura, Didascalía SIA, Didascalía SIA Carattere, Map1, Caption Char, Char Char, Keep with next

Formatted: Justified

5. Establishment or rehabilitation of boreholes and irrigation schemes to cope with the consequences of drought and heat extreme events	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. Development of new inland valley swamps for rice production to increase the production of smallholder farmers and diversify and expand their revenue sources.	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.	55025000
7. Construction of dykes in the valley bottom to control water during rainy seasons and of micro-catchment water runoff control dykes	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. Construction or consolidation of structures for gravity irrigation serving 8,000 producers	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. Watershed rehabilitation and introduction of efficient water use and management methods	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.	85025000
10. Extension and infrastructure rehabilitation and construction including drainage systems	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.	500000
11. Assessment of the impact of the production of the specific crop (cassava, maize) on rural livelihoods as a climate change adaptation strategy	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.	10000
12. Cassava: Selection of pest resistant varieties and growing practices (distance between plants, irrigation management and weeding)	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.	75000
13. Community mobilization and organizing to promote the adoption of the selected crops as climate smart cash crops and the development of cooperatives	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.	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)	Cost includes engagement of consultant to conduct training in sustainable production, negotiating access to farmland and equipment.	100000
15. 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	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.	10000
16. Support for cooperatives in the construction and climate proofing of processing units and local branding of selected crops	Cost includes engagement of consultant to implement support activities in the construction and climate proofing of processing units and local branding of selected crops.	25000
17. Elaboration and dissemination of a user guide on sustainable production techniques best suited to the project area and good agroecological practices	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.	10000

18. 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)	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).	100000
19. Set up an ICT platform for beneficiary cooperatives to exchange knowledge and experience with good agroecological practices and market information.	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.	5900
Sub-total (1.1)		4,1215,900
Output 1.2: Income-generating activities focusing on climate resilient fish farming along the river basin and livestock in the project area, conservation, processing units, marketing are promoted as livelihood diversification measures		
1. Design and Construction of 50 earth dams less than 15 m high for fish farming activities	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. Establishment of 50 fish farms and the creation of services for the entire value chain (fingerlings, etc.).	Cost includes engagement of consultant to establish 50 fish farms and the creation of services for the entire value chain.	80000
3. Training for 300 smallholder farmers on Tilapia and Milkfish production	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>	<u>Engagement of consultant to develop all technical drawings for the construction of the earth dams.</u>	50000
5.4. <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
6.5. <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
7.6. <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
7. <u>Assessment of the impact of poultry farming and commercial livestock 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 poultry farming and commercial livestock on rural livelihoods</u>	<u>10000</u>
8. <u>Selection of local resistant poultry breeds and animal production practices (feed formulation, vaccination, housing, water management, and actions to reduce mortality rate)</u>	<u>Partnership with relevant institutions to provide local resistant poultry breeds. Cost includes breeds selection, training on production practices</u>	<u>50000</u>
9. <u>Support for female farmers in engaging in poultry farming and commercial livestock production (small ruminants, poultry) (including training in sustainable production of livestock and management practices)</u>	<u>Cost includes kits for replenishing/strengthening poultry breeding capital and small-scale milk processing units</u>	<u>130000</u>
10. <u>Conducting random control trails for rigorous testing and evaluation of the impact of livestock uptake on the resilience of female farmers and 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</u>	<u>10000</u>

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.12", No bullets or numbering

Sub-total (1.2)		6521,192,000
Cost for Component 1		5,487,211,900
Component 2: Climate resilient rural transportation and storage infrastructure		
Output 2.1 Climate resilient rural transportation and storage infrastructure		
1. 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	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. 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	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. 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)	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. 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	Cost includes engagement of consultant to carry out necessary technical studies and the implementation for the 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.	571268
2. Capacity building for potable water management will complement the construction and rehabilitation	Cost includes engagement of consultant to carry out ToT training for beneficiaries on water use management.	3400000000
Subtotal (2.2)		571268
Cost for component 2		2,134,282
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. Supporting organizations representing indigenous Pygmies AKA populations to advocate for the mainstreaming of traditional rights on lands and natural resources in the revision process of the regulatory and legislative land framework in CAR	. Cost includes provision of support to organize awareness meetings targeting relevant ministries and decision-makers, partners, and media.	25000

2. Strengthening of capacities of the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Environment and their partners,	Cost includes provision of support to strengthen capacities of the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Environment and their partners.	50000
3. Strengthening of the CAR Meteorological Department and local representatives	Cost includes provision of technical support to strengthen capacities of the staff of the CAR Meteorological Department and local representatives.	1000007500 0
4. 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.	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.	300000
5. Provision of technical assistance for improved policy frameworks to mainstream climate risks into sectoral strategies and policies	Cost includes provision of technical support to strengthen capacities of the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Environment and their partners.	50000
Sub-total (3.1)		500,000
Output 3.2: Monitoring & Evaluation and Coordination of the Adaptation Activities		
1. Support for the development of a measurement reporting and verification system for climate response programmes	Cost includes engagement of a consultant to provide technical support for the development of a measurement reporting and verification system for climate response programmes.	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).	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)..	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.	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.	225000
4. 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	Cost includes engagement of consultants to produce a knowledge management plan, knowledge transfer platform, knowledge management products such as newsletters, TV and radio interviews and materials on success stories.	26454
Sub-total (3.2)		316,454
Cost of Component 3		716,454
Project Activity cost		8,613,636
Project Execution costs (7%)		602,954
EquipmentDirect Project Execution	<u>Cars: 40 000 USD *3This includes all costs required execution of the project.</u>	541,918120 000
Running costs	<u>24 000/Year: Maintenance Fuel for 5 years; Office consumables for 5 years, etc</u>	120.000
Support to Recruitment	This line provides additional support costs required for the day-to-day execution of the project including fiduciary aspects and overall coordination.	160,000187 954
Finance and Procurement	Cost covers fiduciary aspects and procurement	75,000

Communications	Cost covers setting up and managing communication	50,000
Travel	Cost provides additional support for travels for supervision	50,000
Total project costs		9,216,590
Project cycle management (8.5%)		783,410
Direct Project Management	Cost includes engagement of consultants and activities required for the effective management of the project	750,000 313,410
Inception Worskshop	Cost covers logistics required for the start-up of the project	39,367
Travels	Cost provides additional support for travels for project monitoring	130,000
Support to M&E	Cost includes support to the M&E activities of the project	120,000 260,000
Support to Gender Inculsion Monitoring	Cost includes support towards mainstreaming Gender inclusion	50,000
Support to ESMP Monitoring	Cost includes support for the monitoring of the ESMP	50,000 160,000
Amount of Financing Requested		10,000,000

Table 23: Project disbursement matrix

Table 1920: Project disbursement matrix

Outputs	Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
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:	Output 1.1	785100	830200	780200	1160200	660200	4215900
	Selection of pest resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation management and weeding) in partnership with Africa Rice	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	75000
	Expansion of the System of Rice Intensification (SRI)	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	50000
	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
	Capacity building on modern composting techniques to reduce/prevent movement of farmers to fallow land in secondary cropping years	50000	50000	50000	50000	0	200000
	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
	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
	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

Formatted: English (Canada)

Construction or consolidation of structures for gravity irrigation serving 8,000 producers	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	500000
Watershed rehabilitation and introduction of efficient water use and management methods	100000	100000	100000	500000	50000	850000
Extension and infrastructure rehabilitation and construction including drainage systems	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	500000
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
Cassava: Selection of pest resistant varieties and growing practices (distance between plants, irrigation management and weeding)	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	75000
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
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
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
Support for cooperatives in the construction and climate proofing of processing units and local branding of selected crops	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	25000
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

	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)	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000	100000
	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:	220000	310000	210000	115000	97000	952000
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	Construction of 50 earth dams less than 15 m high for fish farming activities	100000	200000	100000	50000	50000	500000
	Establishment of fish farms and the creation of services for the entire value chain (fingerlings, etc.):	20000	20000	20000	10000	10000	80000
	Training for smallholder farmers on Tilapia and Milkfish production	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	50000
	Designing and construction of earth dams	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	50000
	Construction of modern ovens to improve women's living and working conditions	30000	30000	30000	15000	7000	112000
	Purchase and distribution of fingerlings to farmers	20000	20000	20000	10000	5000	75000
	Establishment and capacity building for fish farmers' cooperatives	30000	20000	20000	10000	5000	85000
	Cost for Component 1	1005100	1140200	990200	1275200	757200	6167900
Component 2: Climate proofed agricultural production and post-harvest combined with livelihood diversification							
	Output 2.1:	450000	608014	500000	200000	100000	1858014

Formatted Table

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)	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	150000	200000	200000	0	0	550000
	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	200000	308014	200000	100000	0	808014
	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)	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	500000
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	Output 2.2	200000	271268	200000	100000	100000	871268
	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
	Capacity building for potable water management will complement the construction and rehabilitation	100000	100000	100000	0	0	300000

infrastructure rehabilitation and reconstruction—irrigation systems boreholes, water quality assessment, toilets, sanitation and drainage systems)							
Cost for Component 2		650000	879282	700000	300000	200000	2729282
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	90000	90000	90000	90000	40000	400000
	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	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	50000
	Strengthening of the CAR Meteorological Department and local representatives	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	50000	50000	50000	50000	0	200000

Formatted Table

	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						
	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:	65000	65500	65500	60454	60000	216454
Output 3.2: Activities are adequately coordinated, monitored and evaluated	Support for the development of a measurement reporting and verification system for climate response programmes	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	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).	10000	10000	10000	5000	5000	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.	45000	45000	45000	45000	45000	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	5000	5500	5500	5453	5000	26454
Cost for Component 3		155000	155500	155500	150454	100000	716454
Project Activity Costs		181010	217498	184570	172565	105720	8613636
Project Execution Cost (7%)							602954
Direct Project Execution							541918
Support to Recruitment							160000
Finance and Procurement							75000
Communications							50000
Travel							50000
Total Project costs							9216590
Project cycle management (8.5%)							783410
Direct Project Management							750000
Inception Worskshop							39367
Travels							130000
Support to M&E							120000
Support to Gender Inclusion Monitoring							50000
Support to ESMP Monitoring							50000
Amount of financing requesting							1000000
							0

Formatted Table

Outputs	Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Component 1 Climate-proofed agricultural production and post-harvest combined with livelihood diversification							
Output 1.1.	Output 1.1	735 100	805 200	780 200	1 110 200	635 200	4 115 900
	Selection of pest-resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation)	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	75 000

<u>management and weeding) in partnership with Africa Rice</u>						
<u>Expansion of the System of Rice Intensification (SRI)</u>	<u>10 000</u>	<u>10 000</u>	<u>10 000</u>	<u>10 000</u>	<u>10 000</u>	<u>50 000</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>10 000</u>	<u>10 000</u>	<u>10 000</u>	<u>5 000</u>	<u>5 000</u>	<u>40 000</u>
<u>Capacity-building on modern composting techniques to reduce/prevent movement of farmers to fallow land in secondary cropping years</u>	<u>50 000</u>	<u>50 000</u>	<u>50 000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>150 000</u>
<u>Establishment or rehabilitation of boreholes and irrigation schemes to cope with the consequences of drought and heat extreme events</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>500 000</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>100 000</u>	<u>125 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>525 000</u>
<u>Construction of dykes in the valley bottom to control water during rainy seasons and of micro-catchment water runoff control dykes</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>500 000</u>
<u>Construction or consolidation of structures for gravity irrigation serving 8,000 producers</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>500 000</u>
<u>Watershed rehabilitation and introduction of efficient water use and management methods</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>500 000</u>	<u>25 000</u>	<u>825 000</u>
<u>Extension and infrastructure rehabilitation and construction including drainage systems</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>500 000</u>
<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>0</u>	<u>10 000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10 000</u>
<u>Cassava: Selection of pest resistant varieties and growing practices (distance between plants, irrigation management and weeding)</u>	<u>15 000</u>	<u>15 000</u>	<u>15 000</u>	<u>15 000</u>	<u>15 000</u>	<u>75 000</u>

	Community mobilization and organizing to promote the adoption of the selected crops as climate smart cash crops and the development of cooperatives	25 000	25 000	25 000	20 000	20 000	115 000
	Support for female farmers in engaging in commercial production of the selected crops (including training in sustainable production, negotiating access to farmland and equipment)	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	100 000
	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	0	0	10 000	0	0	10 000
	Support for cooperatives in the construction and climate proofing of processing units and local branding of selected crops	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	25 000
	Elaboration and dissemination of a user guide on sustainable production techniques best suited to the project area and good agroecological practices	10 000	0	0	0	0	10 000
	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)	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	100 000
	Set up an ICT platform for beneficiary cooperatives to exchange knowledge and experience with good agroecological practices and market information.	5 100	200	200	200	200	5 900
Output 1.2:	Output 1.2:	275 000	365 000	230 000	135 000	97 000	1 102 000
-	Construction of 50 earth dams less than 15 m high for fish farming activities	100 000	200 000	100 000	50 000	50 000	500 000
-							

	Establishment of fish farms and the creation of services for the entire value chain (fingerlings, etc.).	20 000	20 000	20 000	10 000	10 000	80 000
	Training for smallholder farmers on Tilapia and Milkfish production	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	50 000
	Construction of modern ovens to improve women's living and working conditions	30 000	30 000	30 000	15 000	7 000	112 000
	Purchase and distribution of fingerlings to farmers	20 000	20 000	20 000	10 000	5 000	75 000
	Establishment and capacity-building for fish farmers' cooperatives	30 000	20 000	20 000	10 000	5 000	85 000
	Assessment of the impact of poultry farming and commercial livestock on rural livelihoods as a climate change adaptation strategy	10 000	0	0	0	0	10 000
	Selection of local resistant poultry breeds and animal production practices (feed formulation, vaccination, housing, water management, and actions to reduce mortality rate)	25 000	25 000	0	0	0	50 000
	Support for female farmers in engaging in poultry farming and commercial livestock production (small ruminants, poultry) (including training in sustainable production of livestock and management practices)	30 000	40 000	30 000	30 000	0	130 000
	Conducting random control trails for rigorous testing and evaluation of the impact of livestock uptake on the resilience of female farmers and communities	0	0	0	0	10 000	10 000
	Cost for Component 1	1 060 100	1 170 200	1 010 200	1 245 200	732 200	5 217 900
	Component 2: Climate-proofed agricultural production and post-harvest combined with livelihood diversification						
	Output 2.1.	450 000	608 014	500 000	200 000	100 000	1 858 014
Output 2.1.	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	150 000	200 000	200 000	0	0	550 000

	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>200 000</u>	<u>308 014</u>	<u>200 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>808 014</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>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>500 000</u>
	Output 2.2	<u>150 000</u>	<u>221 268</u>	<u>150 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>721 268</u>
Output 2.2:	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>100 000</u>	<u>171 268</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>	<u>571 268</u>
	Capacity building for potable water management will complement the construction and rehabilitation	<u>50 000</u>	<u>50 000</u>	<u>50 000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>150 000</u>
Cost for Component 2		<u>600 000</u>	<u>829 282</u>	<u>650 000</u>	<u>300 000</u>	<u>200 000</u>	<u>2 579 282</u>
Component 3: Institutional capacity building, policy engagement and knowledge management.							
	Output 3.1	<u>105 000</u>	<u>150 000</u>	<u>140 000</u>	<u>85 000</u>	<u>20 000</u>	<u>500 000</u>
Output 3.1.	Supporting organizations representing indigenous Pygmies AKA populations to advocate for the maintreaming of traditional rights on lands and natural resources in the revision process of the regulatory and legislative land framework in CAR	<u>15 000</u>	<u>10 000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>25 000</u>

<p>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.</p>	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	50 000
<p>Strengthening of the CAR Meteorological Department and local representatives</p>	20 000	20 000	20 000	15 000	0	75 000
<p>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</p>	50 000	100 000	100 000	50 000	0	300 000

	adaptation strategy in the CAR for ensuring food security and improving livelihoods in the project area						
	Provision of technical assistance for improved policy frameworks to mainstream climate risks into sectoral strategies and policies	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	50 000
	Output 3.2:	65 000	65 500	65 500	60 453	60 000	316 453
	Support for the development of a measurement reporting and verification system for climate response programmes	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	25 000
	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).	10 000	10 000	10 000	5 000	5 000	40 000
Output 3.2:	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.	45 000	45 000	45 000	45 000	45 000	225 000
	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	5 000	5 500	5 500	5 453	5 000	26 453
	Cost for Component 3	170 000	215 500	205 500	145 453	80 000	816 453
	Project Activity Costs	1 830 100	2 214 982	1 865 700	1 690 653	1 012 200	8 613 635
	Project Execution Cost (7%)						602 954
	Equipment						120 000
	Running costs						120 000
	Support to Recruitment						187 954
	Finance and Procurement						75 000
	Communications						50 000
	Travel						50 000

<u>Total Project costs</u>	<u>9 216 589</u>
<u>Project cycle management (8.5%)</u>	<u>783 410</u>
<u>Direct Project Management</u>	<u>313 410</u>
<u>Support to M&E</u>	<u>260 000</u>
<u>Support to ESMP monitoring costs</u>	<u>160 000</u>
<u>Support to Gender Inclusion Monitoring</u>	<u>50 000</u>
<u>Amount of financing requesting</u>	<u>10 000 000</u>

H. Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones

Table 24: Project disbursement schedule

Table 2024: Project disbursement schedule

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

Table 25: IE Fees Breakdown

Table 2122: IE Fees Breakdown

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	2024
ESMF monitoring costs	IFAD, NPCU	50000	Bi-annually
Baseline survey/ MPAT/SYGRI+ survey	NPCU	400000	First Year (2024) 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	73410	Bi-annually
Knowledge Management Activities and Publications	IFAD, NPCU	50000	Bi-annually

Formatted: Caption, Légende Car, tableau, Légende dak, Légende-LP, Légende -LP, Carte, Carte-LP, fig, Caption Char Char, Caption-Figure, Caption- Figure1, Caption- Figure2, Map, AGT ESIA, Figure Headings, figura, Didascalía SIA, Didascalía SIA Carattere, Map1, Caption Char, Char Char, Keep with next

Formatted: Caption, Légende Car, tableau, Légende dak, Légende-LP, Légende -LP, Carte, Carte-LP, fig, Caption Char Char, Caption-Figure, Caption- Figure1, Caption- Figure2, Map, AGT ESIA, Figure Headings, figura, Didascalía SIA, Didascalía SIA Carattere, Map1, Caption Char, Char Char, Keep with next

Formatted Table

Total	783410	5years
--------------	---------------	---------------

<u>Category</u>	<u>IE Fees Breakdown of M&E Supervision</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Budget (USD)</u>	<u>Timeframe</u>
<u>Support to M&E</u>	<u>Inception Workshop (IW)</u>	<u>IFAD, NPCU, Government</u>	<u>15 000</u>	<u>Within two months of project start up</u>
	<u>Supervision visits</u>	<u>IFAD, NPCU, Government</u>	<u>40 000</u>	<u>bi-annually</u>
	<u>Training workshops on M&E</u>	<u>IFAD, NPCU</u>	<u>40 000</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Baseline survey/ MPAT/SYGRI+ survey</u>	<u>NPCU</u>	<u>55 000</u>	<u>First Year (2024)</u>
				<u>Sixth Year (2028)</u>
	<u>Mid-Term Evaluation</u>	<u>IFAD, External consultants</u>	<u>30 000</u>	<u>2026</u>
	<u>Final Evaluation</u>	<u>IFAD, External consultants</u>	<u>30 000</u>	<u>2028</u>
<u>Knowledge Management Activities and Publications</u>	<u>IFAD, NPCU</u>	<u>50 000</u>	<u>bi-annually</u>	
<u>Gender</u>	<u>Support to Gender Inclusion Monitoring</u>	<u>IFAD, NPCU</u>	<u>50 000</u>	<u>Bi-annually</u>
<u>ESMP</u>	<u>ESMP monitoring costs</u>	<u>IFAD, NPCU</u>	<u>160 000</u>	<u>Bi-annually</u>

Direct Project Management	Policy Support	IFAD, NPCU	50 000	Bi-annually
	Portfolio management	NPCU	100 000	Bi-annually
	Oversight	IFAD	100 000	Bi-annually
	Financial management	IFAD, NPCU	63 410	Bi-annually
-	Total		783 410	5 years

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

Record of endorsement on behalf of the government⁶¹ 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
N° 003 /MEDD/DIRCAB/CNC/DMFICC.23



République Centrafricaine
Unité - Dignité - Travail

Bangui le, 10,7 OCT 2021

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

⁶¹ 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.	
<u>Tom Mwangi Anyonge</u>	
Implementing Entity Coordinator	
<u>Mr Juan Carlos Mendoza Casadiegos</u> Director, OIC Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division (ECG), IFAD	
Date: <u>09 January 18 August 2023</u>	email: <u>t.anyonge@ifad.org</u> <u>ecg@mailbox@ifad.org</u>
Project Contact Person:	
<u>Amath Pathe Sene</u> <u>Ms Maam Suwadu Sahko Jimbira</u> , Regional Climate and Environment Specialist, West and Central Africa Tel: <u>+22509490249-221781842766</u> email: <u>suwadu.jimbira@ifad.org</u> <u>amath.sene@ifad.org</u>	
IFAD HQ focal point: Janie Rioux Senior Technical Specialist (Climate Change), ECG Division, IFAD Email: <u>j.rioux@ifad.org</u>	

- Formatted: Spanish (Spain)
- Formatted: Font: Not Italic, Spanish (Spain)
- Formatted: Font: Not Italic
- Formatted: Font: Not Italic, Spanish (Spain)
- Formatted: Font: Not Italic

Annex 9 – List of Organizations met during the national consultations

Type of Institution	Name	Function	Organization	Email
Civil Society	SHEHOU OUSMAN	Secrétaire-Général	Fédération nationale des éleveurs centrafricains – FNEC	shehou_ousman@yahoo.fr
Civil Society	ALBERT-ADAMOUC	Président	Fédération des Maraichers de la Nana Mambere	albert.fmm@gmail.com
Civil Society	Yolande YIKOUMA	Coordinatrice Nationale	ONG AFPE	ong_afpe@yahoo.fr
Civil Society	Begon Nganare Leaticia Astrid	Membre-activiste	Chambre de Commerce CCIMA	letgoz3@yahoo.fr
Donor and Partner Organizations	Diderot Guy D-Estaing Sandjong Tomi	Economiste	Banque Mondiale	dsandjongtomi@worldbank.org
Donor and Partner Organizations	Godefroid NIYONKURU	Head of Project	WELTHUNGERHILFE	Godefroid.Niyonkuru@welthungerhilfe.de
Donor and Partner Organizations	Emmanuel Octave BANANEZA	Head of Project / Consortium Coordinator	WELTHUNGERHILFE	Octave.Bananeza@welthungerhilfe.de
Donor and Partner Organizations	Gounio Etienne	Chargé de Programmes	FAO	etienne.gounioqagbia@fao.org
Donor and Partner Organizations	RUMONGE Aline	Représentante Adjoint	PAM	aline.rumonge@wfp.org
Donor and Partner Organizations	Moise KONATE	Chargé de Programmes	PAM	moise.konate@wfp.org
Donor and Partner Organizations	SANYI Emmanuel	Project Development Officer	UNOPS	emmanuel@unops.org
Donor and Partner Organizations	LAAJILI KHALED	Expert de Projet	BAD	K.LAAJILI@AFDB.ORG
Donor and Partner Organizations	YAMUREMY E-HERCULE	Chargé Principal de Programmes Pays	BAD	H.YAMUREMYE@AFDB.ORG
National and Public Sector Institutions	M. Mageumbala Le Parfait	Coordonateur	Projet PREPAS / MADR et MESA	magoumbala1@yahoo.fr
National and Public Sector Institutions	Mme Sylvie Solange BETIBANGUI	Directrice Générale	DPESEPSA / Ministère MADR	esbtbg2@yahoo.fr
National and Public Sector Institutions	Dr-Gy-Nana Sylvestre	Directeur-Général	DGSZ/ Ministère MESA	naguy Sylvestre@yahoo.fr
National and Public Sector Institutions	M. Yakendé Rodrigue	Directeur-Général	ACDA	yakendero@yahoo.fr
National and Public Sector Institutions	Mr Mokondji	Directeur-Général	ANDE	domitie_mokondji@yahoo.fr
National and Public Sector Institutions	M. Aimé Amoudou	Directeur de Cabinet MADR	Ministère MADR	amoudouabdoukarim@gmail.com

National and Public Sector Institutions	Dr Abel KPAWILINA-NAMKOÏSSÉ	Chargé de mission	Ministère MADR	aknamkoisse@yahoo.fr
National and Public Sector Institutions	Mr Hissène Malmal	Chargé de mission	Ministère de l'Elevage – MESA	malmalesseine@yahoo.fr
National and Public Sector Institutions	Yvon Francis BOUBA-DALAMBAYE	Expert en Développement Rural	Ministère de l'élevage MESA	-francisbouba@yahoo.fr
National and Public Sector Institutions	Mme Nancy Nadege KONGOMBE	Poinf Focal FIDA	Ministère de l'Economie-EPC	cynakongo@yahoo.fr
National and Public Sector Institutions	Mme Irène Sabende	Conseillère du Ministre	Ministère de l'Economie-EPC	pounebingui@yahoo.fr
National and Public Sector Institutions	Privat Patrick Ngayenkoisse	Coordonateur	Projet PADECAS / MADR	privatpatrick_ngayenkoisse@yahoo.fr
Private Sector	Brice Angèle MALETO	Directrice Gérante	BERAKA CONSTRUCTION	e.entrepriseberaka@gmail.com
Private Sector	NGAYANDE ZOWE-TIBA	Directeur-Gérant Associé	Bureau d'Etudes ATELIER A3	atel_a3@yahoo.fr
Private Sector	NDOLEGUIA Ferrier Célestin	Directeur-Gérant	Bureau d'Etudes ACG	atelierac@yahoo.fr
Private Sector	YALEMENDE Marcelin	Directeur-Gérant	REHOBOT-MULTI SERVICES	etablissementrehoboth@gmail.com
Private Sector	Louis LIN LINGHOS	Directeur-Gérant	DIVERSITE SERVICES	diversiteservices@yahoo.fr

Annex 10 – Sample of the Stakeholder Consultation participants and pictures



With Minister of Agriculture – Hon. Rokosse Kamot



Projet de Réseau de la Production Agricole et des Services
associés

Bureau de Coordination et de Gestion

LISTE DE PRESENCE

ACTIVITE: Atelier de validation de la
Proposition complète de projet à
soumettre au Fonds d'investissement (FA)
Date: 14/08/2021
Lieu de l'activité:

N°	Nom & Prénom	Institution/Lieu de résidence	Fonction	Téléphone	E-Mail	Signature
1	TOLA KOGADOU Iga	Coordination climat	CN	75558222	climat@agat.com	
2	AROUBOU SIDO	CNEC	DACC	75507114	maridougou@agat.com	
3	KAIMBA SALAMATE	DG/Env	Dir. Env	75421245	foran@agat.com	
4	KADRE KADRE	FIDA	PD		k.kadre@agat.com	
5	AZELOKONON Opa	FIDA	Conseiller		aze@agat.com	
6	MA-GUMBEA	PERPAS	Coordo	7599038	ma@agat.com	
7	ABOÛË BÉTI BANGA	MADR	DGPS	75202426	abo@agat.com	
8	ROKOSSE KAMOT	MADR	Ministre			

13-08-2021

Lieu : Salle Conférence Ministère de l'Agriculture

Nom	Structure/Organisation	Téléphone	Email	Signature
KONGOMBE HENRY	CASHE/MARI	75020546	cong@agat.com	
HOUATOU TIMOT	DCC/DNASEH	75504555	houatou@agat.com	
ABOÛË BÉTI BANGA	MFA/MAG	75512145	abo@agat.com	
ABOÛË BÉTI BANGA	DGPS/MADR	75202426	abo@agat.com	
NIKE SABENBO Jérôme	Chargé de suivi Général PERCI	70809106/	ns@agat.com	
KADRE KADRE	FIDA	75765523/86	k.kadre@agat.com	

Nom	Structure/Organisation	Téléphone	Email	Signature
MAKAKPID Théophile	RPM- PREPAS	75 50 07 78	makaphone@yahoo.fr	
DOUKFIONA Auguste	PF- ICRA	72 70 94 43	a.traoré@icra.com	
KONDAYEN Arsène	RET/ PREPAS	72 37 52 37	arsenekondayen@gmail.com	
Passara Alain	CA yaloki	72 20 74 24	gbramad@yahoo.fr	
LARO-GENDEAUX Jaint-Clair	RAF- PREPAS	72 37 52 34	scipio@yahoo.fr	
KOUBAKO Simplicien	PREPAS CA2	72 37 52 36	tsobits@yahoo.fr	







Date: 11 AOUT 2021

Lieu: Salle Conférence Ministère de l'Agriculture

Nom	Structure/Organisation	Téléphone	Email	Signature
CABEAU Herman	PF MESA/ PREPAS	72 74 68 67 75 04 81 68	cabeau.herman@yahoo.com	
HAMATI DAL-DAL	MESA/ COM SAM	72 50 26 54	malmalessou@gmail.com	
MBONTO- FAGE Blaise	MA/ AURE	75 182 29 72 37 46 33	fage.blaise@yahoo.fr	
AZELOKONON Célestine	FIDA	-	azeelokonon@yahoo.com	
UKE PRAISE	FIDA - EC9	-	uke@fidai.org	
Christian DATILA	MESA - DSSZ	72.06.20.97	datila.christian@yahoo.fr	

Date: J. 2 AVRIL 2021

Lieu: Salle Conférence Ministère de l'Agriculture

Nom	Structure/Organisation	Téléphone	Email	Signature
CABEAU Hermine	PF MESA/PREPAS	FR 04 81 68	cabeau.hermine@ybloro.com	
DOUKOFIWA Augustin	PF-ICRA	FR 90 34 43	a.doukofiwa@gmail.com	
Christian DATILA	MESA-DGSZ	FR 06 20 99	datila.christian@yahoo.fr	
F.J. DABEA-ZAMBO	PREPAS	FR 19 54 41	zambodabean@gmail.com	
NGANGUE-KETE Alex-Gangoy	CS-PCUPA-MMAR	FR 09 61 93 FR 46 11 35	nganguetaketealexgangoy@gmail.com	
BATINDOU Célimine	PREPAS	FR 55 20 04 FR 26 32 86	batindou.celime@gmail.com	

ANNEX ESMF-IFAD BASELINE INVESTMENT



ANNEX 1: Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

“ Increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of rural communities to climate change in the Central African Republic”

Central African Republic

- Formatted: Normal, Left, Space Before: 0 pt, After: 0 pt, Tab stops: Not at 0.62"
- Formatted: Left
- Formatted: Left
- Formatted: Normal, Tab stops: Not at 0.5"
- Formatted: Font: 14 pt
- Formatted: Normal
- Formatted: Normal, Centered
- Formatted: Font: 14 pt, Italic
- Formatted: Normal, Left
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Normal, Left

IFC	Inclusive Financial Sector
GIS	Geographic information system
UNDAF	The United Nations Development Assistance Framework
USD	United States Dollars
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
WHH	Welthungerhilfe

2.2. Map of the project area



Les appellations figurant sur cette carte et sa représentation géographique ne constituent en aucun cas une prise de position de l'FDA quant au statut des frontières ou limites ou aux revendications territoriales des territoires concernés.
Source: FDA 13-09-2022

2.3. Introduction

- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: English (United Kingdom)
- Formatted: Body, Space After: 0 pt, Line spacing: single
- Formatted: Body
- Formatted: Body, Left

- Formatted: Body
- Formatted: Body, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

1.1. Context

1. The overall objective of PRAPAM is to contribute in a sustainable manner to the reduction of poverty, to the improvement of the food and nutritional security of poor households in rural areas and to the economic integration and empowerment of women and rural youth. Its development objective is to strengthen the resilience of rural populations and improve their access to market opportunities in regions 1, 2 and 3 of the Central African Republic. It aims to create the necessary conditions for an increase in plant and animal production and to pave the way for better marketing of products in the areas of intervention thanks to quality infrastructure.

2. Main Expected Results . The performance of the project at the end of the interventions will translate in particular into: (i) 17,000 households affected and 119,000 people actually affected; (ii) 95,000 jobs created (direct and indirect); (iii) 730 ha developed (605 ha new and 125 ha rehabilitated); (iv) 850 ha cleared and plowed; (v) 525 km of roads created (25 km built and 500 rehabilitated); (vi) 53 road maintenance brigades equipped and installed; (v) 4 equipped and functional multifunctional platforms; (vi) 6 crop production storage warehouses delivered to cooperatives; (vii) 20 storage areas for crop production delivered to cooperatives; (viii) 3 units for processing beans and rice into functional by-products; (ix) 5 functional rice hullers.; (x) financing and installation of 100 individual micro-project units linked to the processing and marketing of products (18 simple solar dryers, 10 rural market platforms, 10 artisanal cheese dairies, 22 transport support units and 10 thresher units); and (xi) increased yields (Rice from 1.5 T/ha to 4 T/ha; Maize from 0.85 T/ha to 1.5 T/ha; Cassava 8.4 T/ha to 10.8 T/ha; Beans 0.86 T/ha to 1.28 T/ha; Onion from 12 T/ha to 18 T/ha; Cucumber from 15 T/ha to 23 T/ha; Amaranth from 11.5 T/ha to 16.6 T/ha); (xii) signed commercial contracts.

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

Formatted: Body, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Body, Space Before: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Body, Space After: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Body, Indent: Left: 0", Space After: 0 pt

Formatted: Heading 2, Space After: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Space After: 0 pt

Formatted: Heading 2, Space After: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Space After: 0 pt

Formatted: Heading 2, Space After: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Space After: 0 pt

Commented [ABK1]: 17 000 ou 20 000?

Formatted: Heading 2, Space After: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Indent: Left: 0", Space After: 0 pt

Formatted: Heading 2, Space After: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering

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

Formatted: Heading 2, Indent: Left: 0", Space After: 0 pt

Formatted: Heading 2, Space After: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Indent: Left: 0", Space After: 0 pt

Formatted: Heading 2, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Indent: Left: 0", Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style

Formatted: Heading 2, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style

Formatted: Heading 2, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0", Space After: 0 pt

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Left

Formatted: Heading 2, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

~~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.~~

Formatted: Heading 2, Indent: Left: 0", Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style

Formatted: Heading 2, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0", Space After: 0 pt

Activity field	PHASE	NEGATIVE IMPACTS
Agricultural and social infrastructure: management of access roads and crossing structures	Installation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-use of local labor Impact of COVID-19 in the absence of barrier measures
	Interview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generation of solid waste (excavation, demolition, etc.) and environmental pollution Disruption of traffic during the works Non-use of local labor
	Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks of traffic accidents; pollution and nuisance by dust (laterite)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 2

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 2, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Heading 2

Formatted: Heading 2, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Heading 2, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Heading 2

Formatted: Heading 2, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Heading 2

Activity field	PHASE	NEGATIVE IMPACTS
<p>Various agricultural and social infrastructure: construction of storage warehouses for Products</p>	<p>Construction</p>	<p>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</p>

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 2

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 2

Formatted: Heading 2, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Activity field	PHASE	NEGATIVE IMPACTS
	use	<p>Absence of support measures (management staff; functional toilets, connection to water and electricity networks;)</p> <p>Non-functionality of equipment due to a fault in the execution of the work</p> <p>Insecurity and risk of accidents during fights, jostling, panic and runaways due to high human concentrations for infrastructures open to the public</p> <p>Generation of hazardous waste (agrochemical product packaging, expired or defective products)</p>

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 2

Formatted: Heading 2, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Table 1: Potential negative impacts of the project

Formatted: Heading 2, Left

14. The main objectives of the ESMF according to the terms of reference of this study are as follows:

Formatted: Heading 2, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

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;

Formatted: Heading 2, Left

Formatted: Heading 2, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

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

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Heading 2, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

~~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.~~

~~2.4.~~

~~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~~

Formatted: Heading 2, Left

Formatted: Heading 2, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Left

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: First line: 0"

Formatted: Heading 2, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Indent: Left: 0", Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style

Formatted: Heading 2, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Left

Formatted: Heading 2, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Left

Formatted: Heading 2, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

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, Mbaiki, Bouar, Baboua 62, Bozoum and Bocaranga) 63.

20. 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

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Heading 2, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Heading 2, Left

Formatted: Heading 2, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Left

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: First line: 0"

Formatted: Heading 2, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Font: Arial, 6 pt

Formatted: Font: Arial, 6 pt

Formatted: Font: Arial, 6 pt

Formatted: Font: Arial, 6 pt

⁶²Food-producing basin having hosted internally displaced persons with a high prevalence of food insecurity (IPC 3+).

⁶³The 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.

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).

2.5. Description of the proposed project

1.1. Project area and target group and baseline situation

PRAPAM will limit its interventions to four (4) prefectures: Nana-Mambéré, 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 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.

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: First line: 0"

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Heading 2, Left

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Font: 10 pt, English (United States)

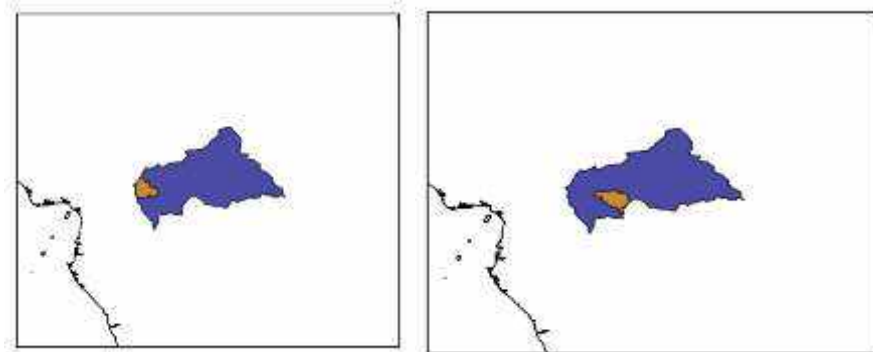
Formatted: Body, Left

Formatted: English (United States)

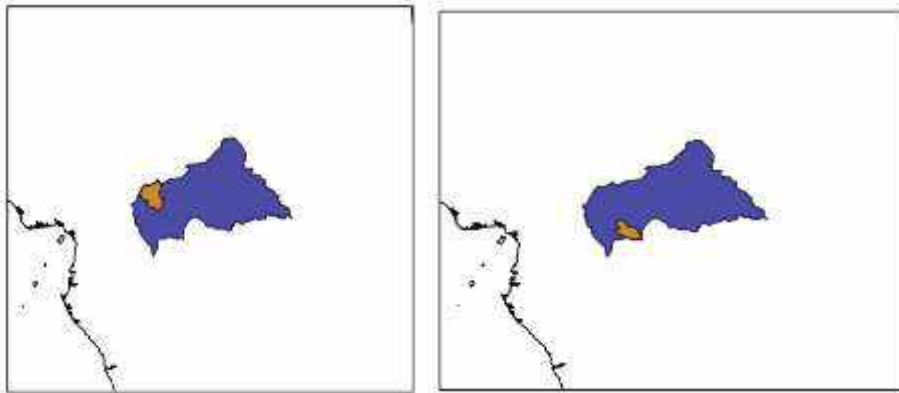
Formatted: No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Font: Bold

Formatted: Centered



Nana Mamberé Ouam Pendé



La Lobaye L'Ombella Mpeke

Map of the project area

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Centered, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Centered



For the target regions, climate impacts and projections are developed below in the section on climate change and natural resource management.

2.6. General context

24. 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 40 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.

25. 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 DRG.

26. 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.

27. 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

Formatted: Normal (Web), Justified, Indent: Left: 0.42"

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.42", Space After: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Indent: Left: -0.25"

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0", No bullets or numbering

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.

28. ~~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,~~

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Space After: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering

~~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

~~Table 2: Level of risk, challenges and opportunities faced by young men and women~~

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Heading 2, Left

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Heading 2, Left

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, activities	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, activities	Underemployment, limited skills	Service jobs, access to finance

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

Societal group	Women			Men		
	Risks	Challenges	Opportunities	Risks	Challenges	Opportunities
Diplomats	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
Net graduates	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

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Heading 2, Left

29. ~~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.~~

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, No bullets or numbering

~~1.2. Lessons on social and environmental management~~

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

30. ~~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.~~

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Space Before: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering

~~1.3. Classification Environmental And Social~~

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0", Space Before: 0 pt

31. ~~Based on IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP), the environmental and social risk category is "B"⁶⁴. 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.~~

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Space Before: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering

~~Climate Risk Classification:~~

Formatted: Heading 2, Left

32. ~~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,~~

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Font: 6 pt

Formatted: Font: 6 pt

⁶⁴The 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.

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.

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

2.7. Legal framework for ESIA

Formatted: English (United States)

1.4. Institutional frame

Formatted: Heading 1

33. 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.

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

34. 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.

Formatted: Font: Bold, Italic

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, Bold, Italic

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: Bold, Italic

Environmental legislation

Formatted: English (United States)

1. 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.

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0"

1.5. National legal framework

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

2. 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

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

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.).** **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.

3. 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 (SDRASA) (2011-2025) validated in 2014
- 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.

Formatted: Font: Bold, Italic

Formatted: No bullets or numbering, Tab stops: Not at 0.79"

Formatted: Font: Bold, Italic

Formatted: No bullets or numbering, Tab stops: Not at 0.79"

Formatted: Font: Bold, Italic

Formatted: Font: Bold, Italic

Formatted: Font: Bold, Italic

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

4. — 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.

Formatted: Body, Left, Line spacing: single, No bullets or numbering, Pattern: Clear

1.6. Policies

CAR's international commitments

5. 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
- #### 6. 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)

7. 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.

8. 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

Formatted: Pattern: Clear (Background 1)

Formatted: Font: 12 pt, English (United States)

Formatted: Normal (Web), No bullets or numbering

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal (Web)

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0", Line spacing: single

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Line spacing: single, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0", Line spacing: single

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Line spacing: single, No bullets or numbering, Tab stops: Not at 0.79"

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Line spacing: single, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Right: 0", Line spacing: single

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0", Line spacing: single

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 2, Left

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Space After: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0", Space After: 0 pt

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Space After: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering

~~Convention on Climate Change and the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC), a treaty organization created to harmonize regional policies on forestry and biodiversity conservation.~~

~~9. 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)~~

~~10. IFAD Environmental Procedures /IFAD Guidelines~~

~~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.~~

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Space After: 0 pt

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Space After: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 2, Left, Indent: Left: 0", Right: 0", Line spacing: single

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Space Before: 0 pt, After: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering

11. _____

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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.

35. 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.

Formatted

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.42", No bullets or numbering

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, No bullets or numbering, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

IFAD Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies

36. 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

Formatted: English (United States)

IFAD SECAP procedure

37. 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.

Formatted: English (United States)

38. 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.

39. 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.

40. 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)

41. 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

42. 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.

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

- 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)

43. 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.

44. 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.

45. 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.

46. **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.

2.8. Country context/Description of the environmental, climatic and social context

General economic situation

47. 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.

48. 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

49. 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.

50. 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.

51. 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

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

provinces, the increase in public and private investment and the implementation of reforms should push growth to 4.8% in 2019.

52. 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.

53. 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.

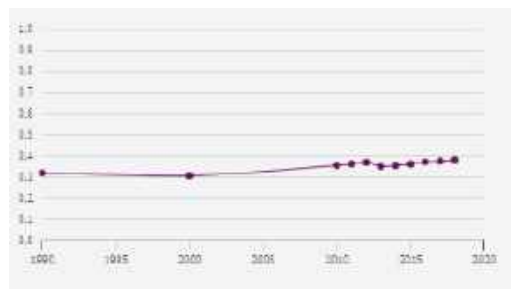
54. Maternal mortality is among the highest in the world (882 per 100,000 live births), while the extremely high mortality rate for children under 5 (179 per 1,000) highlights the seriousness of the health situation.

55. 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.

56. 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.

Formatted: English (United States)

Graph 1: Evolution of the HDI from 1990 to 2020



Formatted: English (United States)

Situation of the agricultural sector and rural poverty

57. —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.

58. —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.

59. 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.

Formatted: English (United States)

60. —The first commercial cotton production in French Equatorial Africa began in Ubangi-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.

61. —**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.

62. — **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.

63. — 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.

64. — **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.

65. — 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.

66. — **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

67. — 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

Formatted: English (United States)

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

68. — 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.

69. — **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.

70. — **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.

71. — **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.

72. — **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.

73. — **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.

74. — 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.

75. 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. nationals. The Central African Republic is home to approximately 3600 species of plants, 663 birds, 131 mammals, 187 reptiles and 29 amphibians.

Post-harvest activities

-

76. 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.

-

Formatted: English (United States)

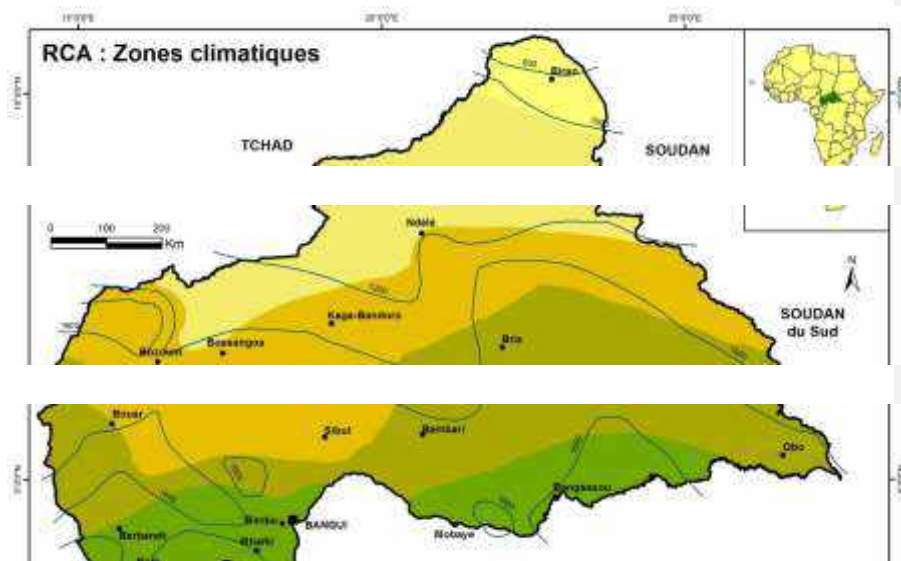
Characteristics of the climate

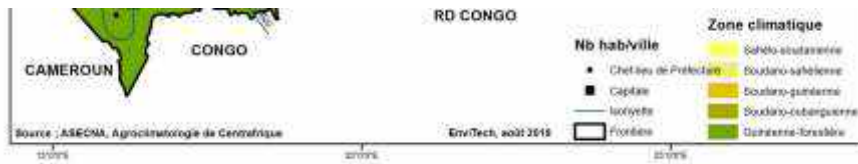
Formatted: English (United States)

77. 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).

78. **Reduced rainfall.** Rainfall in the Central African Republic fell to 9.64 mm in December from 30.49 mm in November 2015.

79. **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.





Formatted: English (United States)

80. — **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-Berbéral plateaus in Southdu Yadé, and Mouka-Quadda 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 (Yadé mountains, 1420 m) and eastern (Bongo mountains, 1400 m) borders.

Natural resources and NRM

Formatted: English (United States)

Natural environment

81. — 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).

82. — 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.

83. — 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.

84. — 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

Formatted: English (United States)

85. — 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

86. — 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

87. — 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

88. — **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.

89. — 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 76,640 km². 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.

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

	Forest area 2000					Area change 1990 - 2000 (total forest)	Volume under permanent management plan

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

4			4			6						

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Table 3. Central Africa: forest resources and management

Formatted: English (United States)

-
90. —However, this biodiversity is in danger. According to the IUCN Red List, critically endangered species are listed below;

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Scientific-name	Common-name	taxonid	Category
Neoschumannia kamerunensis	-	39478	RC
Cyclanorbis elegans	Nubian Shelled Turtle	6004	RC

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Table 4. Critically endangered species

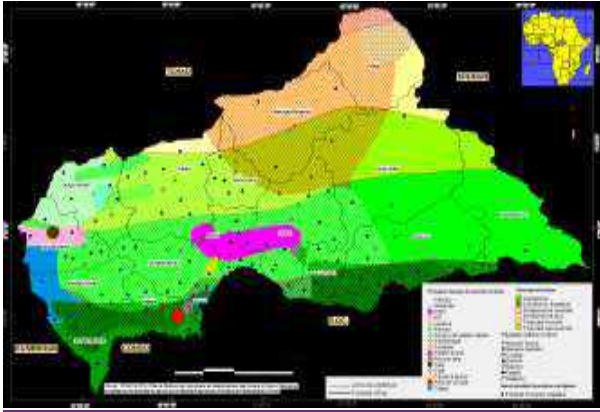
Agro-ecological zones

91. 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

92. 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.

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

-												
-												
-												

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

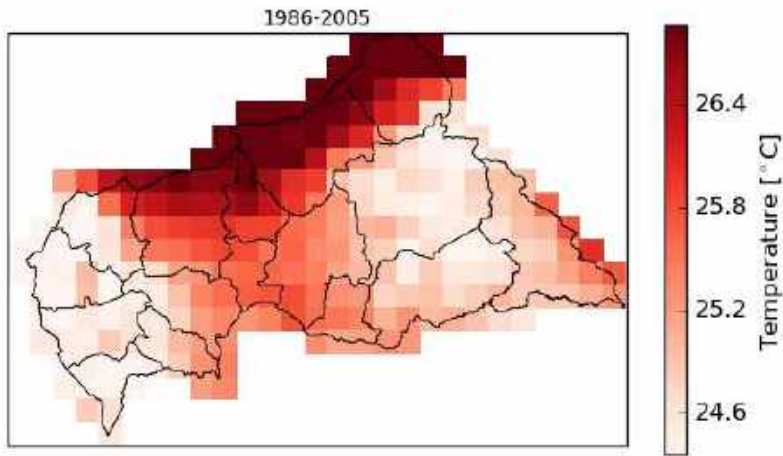
Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Table 5. Average monthly climate indicators in Bangui

Average temperature over the reference period 1986-2005. This map is based on the [EWEMBI dataset](#)



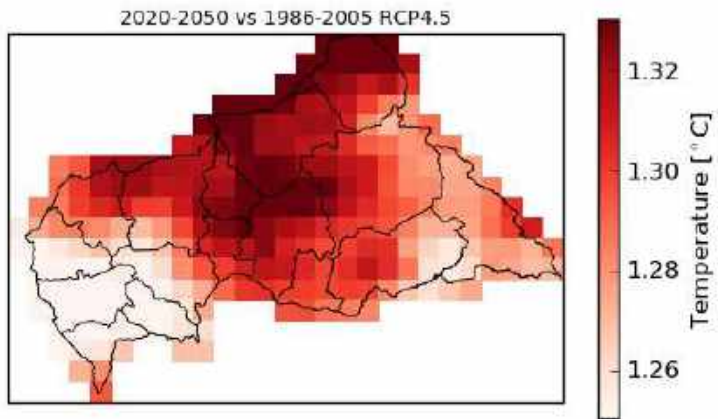
93. Projected temperature change for 2020-2050 relative to the 1986-2005 base period. Here, the [ensemble average of the regional climate model projections](#) is displayed. Grid cells for which a [pattern mismatch](#) is found are colored gray. The projections are based on the [RCP4.5 emission scenario](#).

Formatted: English (United States)

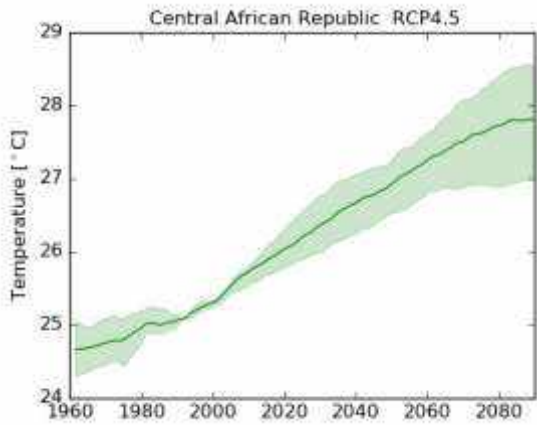
Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)



94. 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.



Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

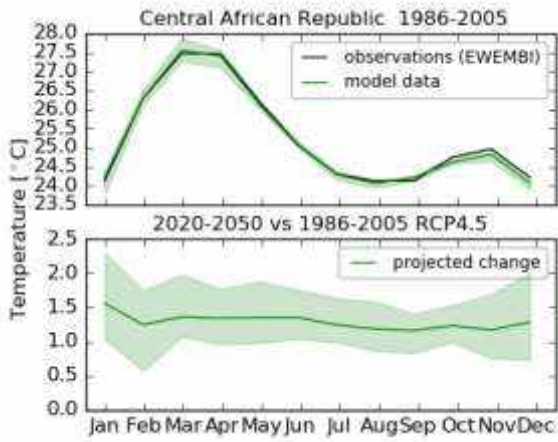
Formatted: English (United States)

95. 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.

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)



Average rainfall in CAR, 2015



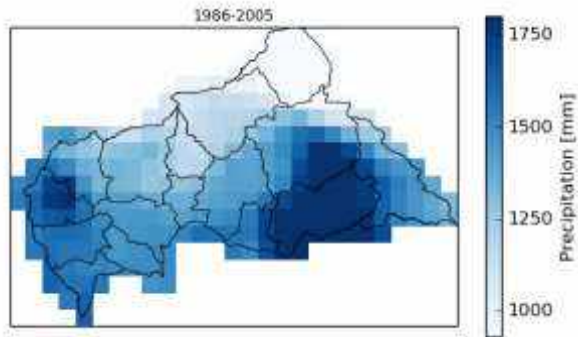
CAR Average temperature

Formatted: English (United States)

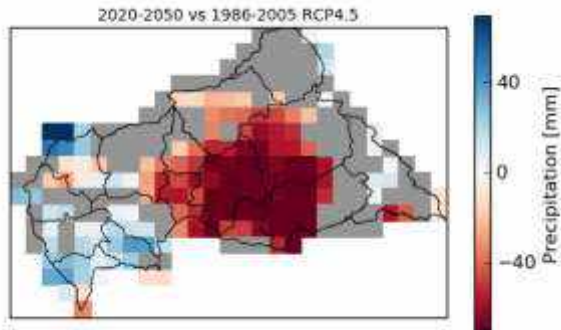
Formatted: English (United States)

Precipitation

96. Sum of precipitation over the reference period 1986-2005. This map is based on the EWEMBI dataset.



97. 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.



98. 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.

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

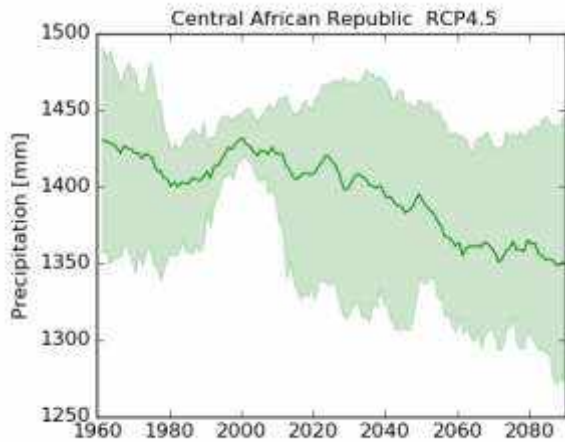
Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

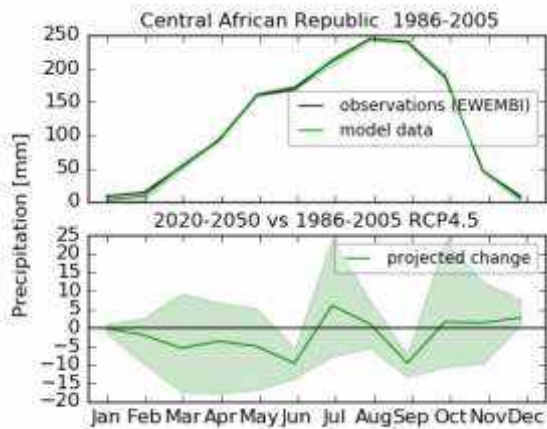
Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)



Formatted: English (United States)

99. 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.



Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

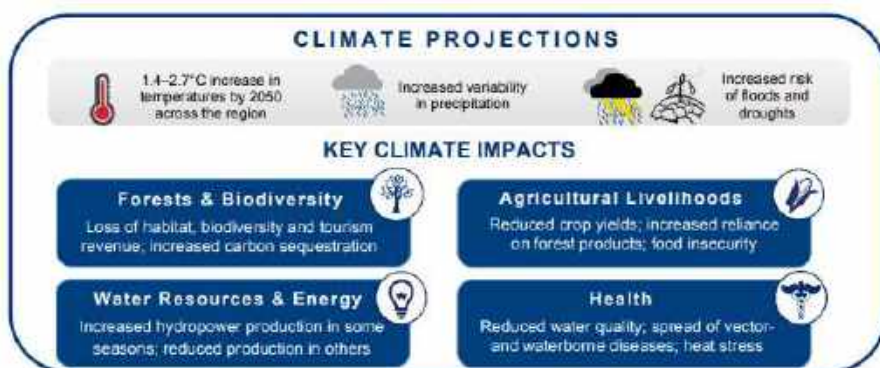
Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Climate projections for 2050

100. 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.

101. 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

Formatted: English (United States)

102. 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)".

Formatted: English (United States)

103. 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.

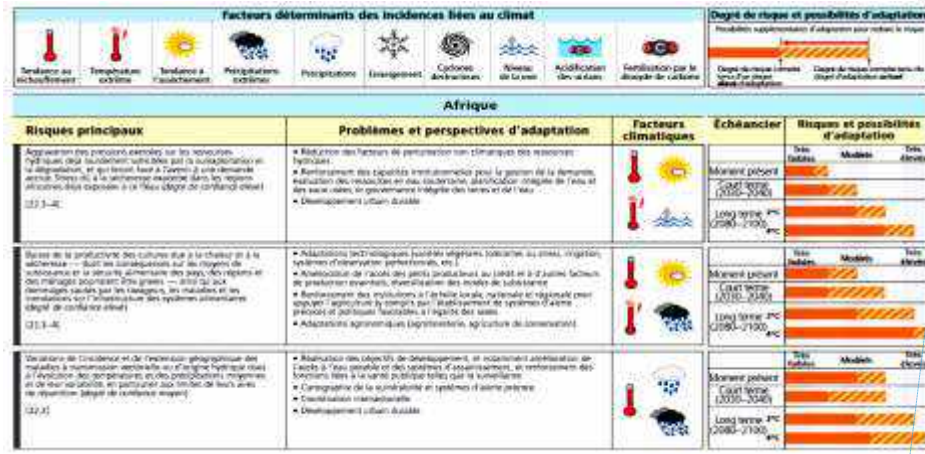


Table 6. Determinants of climate-related impacts – Africa

National priorities in terms of adaptation to climate change

104. 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
Agriculture 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	Agriculture and food security, forestry, energy, public health, water resources and land use planning.	Adjustment of the policy framework, improvement of knowledge of resilience to climate change, sustainable management of agricultural, forestry and livestock systems, land use Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of the

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

<p>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>Central African Republic - INDC.</p> <p>-</p> <p>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</p>
---	--	--

Table 7. Priorities for adaptation to climate change

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

2.9. Impact of climate change in target areas

4.7. Presentation

Formatted: English (United States)

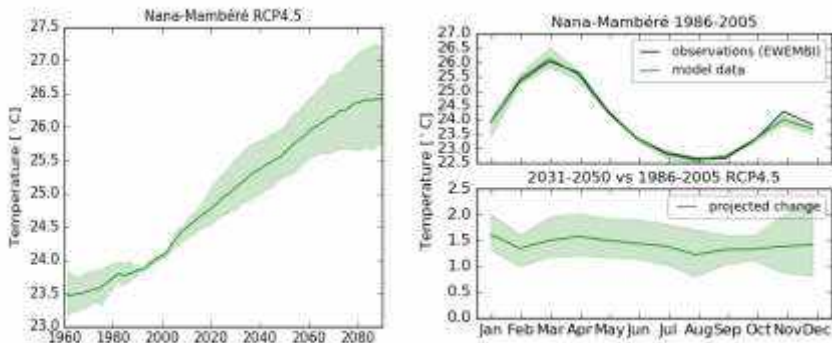
105. **Region of Nana Mambere, Ombella Mboko Labaye and Ouham Pende:** Climate models project an increase in temperatures over the 4 target regions of 1 to 1.5 degrees. Projections are based on RCP4.5 scenario emissions.

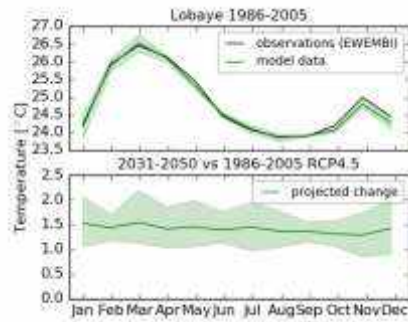
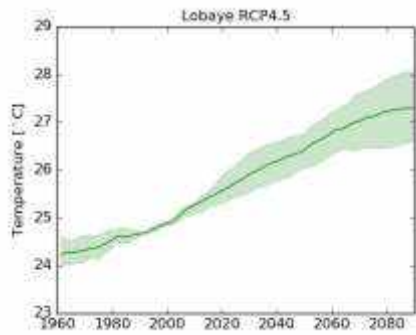
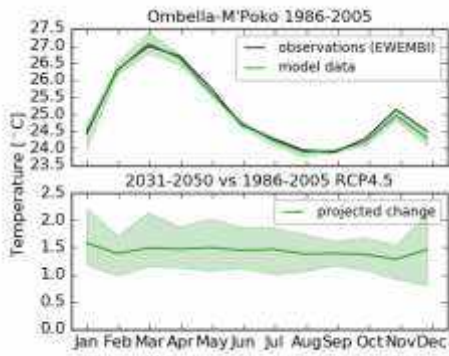
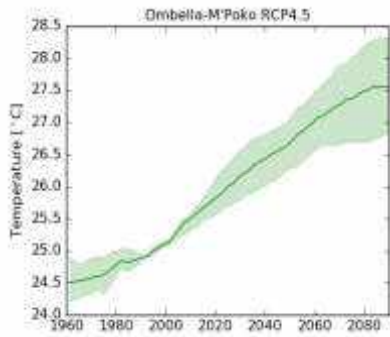
Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

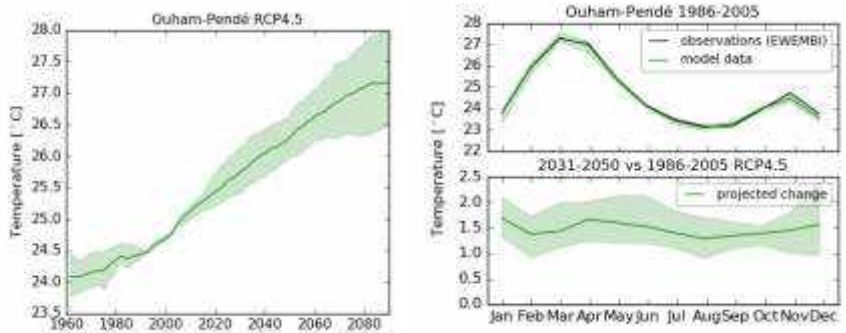
Formatted: English (United States)





Formatted: English (United States)

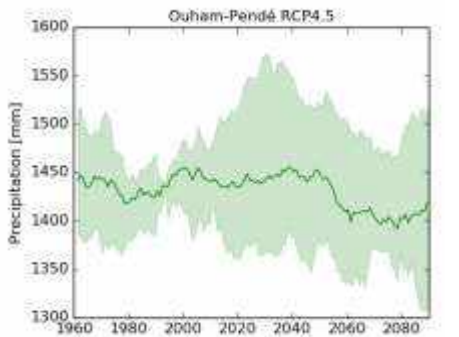
Formatted: English (United States)



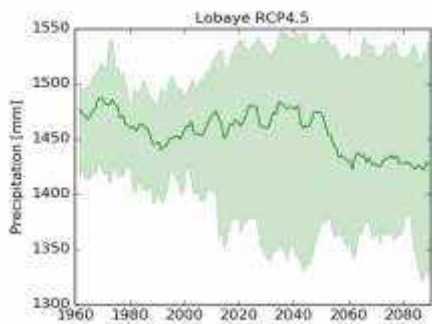
Formatted: English (United States)

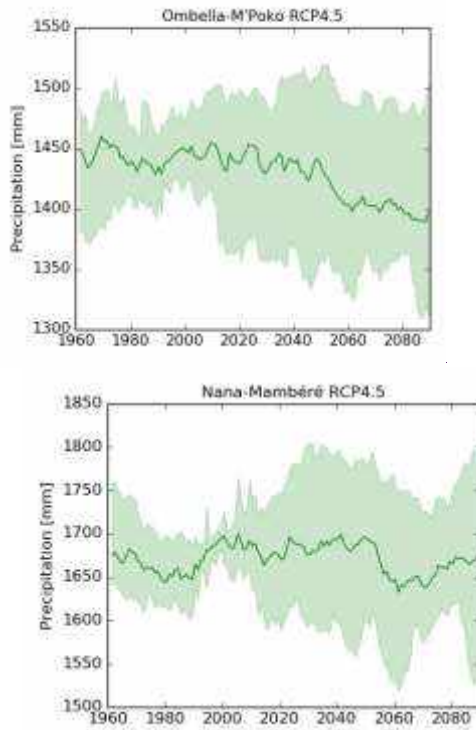
Formatted: English (United States)

106. 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



Formatted: English (United States)





407. Combined, temperature increases and rainfall variability are expected to lead to lower crop yields.

408. 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

409. 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

Formatted: English (United States)

410. 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

411. 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

412. 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.

-

413. 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.

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Suggested geographies and sectors of intervention for climate change adaptation

Sector	Coping mechanism	The description
Forestry	<i>Creation and expansion of community natural forests, plantations, national parks and forest parks</i>	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.
	<i>Expansion and intensification of agroforestry and reforestation activities</i>	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:
	<i>Integration of climate change into forest policies and plans</i>	In order to fully respond to the challenges of climate change, forest sector policies and programs need to incorporate the realities of climate change.
The paths	<i>Development and implementation of effective policies for the integrated management of natural resources</i>	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.
	<i>Restoration of the landscape of the courses</i>	This adaptation option includes manipulating and monitoring animal stocking rates, institutionalizing strict grazing controls, and managing vegetation and soils.

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Sector	Coping mechanism	The description
	<i>New management strategies</i>	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.
Health	<i>Vector control program</i>	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.
	<i>Ongoing public health education and awareness program</i>	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
	<i>Integrated disease surveillance and response</i>	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.
	<i>Nutritional support for vulnerable groups</i>	The Ministry of Health with support from the global fund to provide nutritional support to vulnerable groups and their family members
	<i>Public health infrastructure</i>	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

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Sector	Coping-mechanism	The description
		vulnerable human populations. In some communities, this includes promoting a healthy housing environment and enforcing building regulations. In areas where people depend on 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.
	<i>Immunization program</i>	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		

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Sector	Coping mechanism	The description
		Diversification of eating habits (switching from rice to other cereals)
	Cattle	Increase fodder production from intensive fodder gardens
		Promote crop/livestock integration;
		Improve food preservation techniques and access to supplements
		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		
Infrastructure	Roads and feeder roads	Climate proof infrastructure with drainage systems, culverts and using climate resilient infrastructure.

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Table 8. Adaptation options by sector (UNEP, 2012)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

4.8. Environmental and climate change impact, potential risks and mitigation measures of the program

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

114. 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:

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 11 pt, English (United States)

115. 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).

116. 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.

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

117. ~~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.~~

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

118. ~~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.~~

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

1.9. ~~Potential impacts and risks~~

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 11 pt, English (United States)

119. ~~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.~~

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

420. 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.

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

421. 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.

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

422. 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.

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

423. 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.

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

124. ~~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.~~

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

125. ~~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.~~

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

126. ~~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.).~~

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0", Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

~~127. 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:~~

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: First line: 0"

~~128. 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.~~

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

~~129. 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.~~

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

~~130. 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.~~

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

~~131. 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.~~

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

132. ~~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.~~

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

—

Formatted: Heading 1

133. ~~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.~~

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

—

Formatted: Heading 1

134. ~~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~~

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

—

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

135. 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.

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Climate risk assessment

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Space Before: 0 pt, After: 0 pt, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT DURING THE DURATION OF THE PROGRAM

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Tab stops: Not at 0.85"

Formatted: Heading 1

136. 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.

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Sélection de sites pour les sous-projets par composantes PRAPAM

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0", Space After: 0 pt

La définition du champ d'Etudes Environnementales et Sociales(EES)

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1

EES-Identification des impacts / enjeux environnementaux et sociaux pour les sous-projets - (Impacts sur l'environnement biologique, physique et humain)

Préparation pour la gestion environnementale et sociale spécifique au sous-projet prévoit par exemple PGES

Surveillance Environnementale et Sociale

Liste de Contrôle Social et Environnemental

Social and Environmental Checklist

137. 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.

138. 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:

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)
Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers
Formatted: Heading 1, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, Line spacing: single, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Line spacing: single

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

1. Confirm the presence of environmentally sensitive areas from secondary sources or preliminary site observations;

Formatted: Heading 1, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, Line spacing: single, No bullets or numbering

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.

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

439. 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.

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

— Environmental and Social Assessment Studies (EEES)

140. 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.

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

—

Formatted: Heading 1

— Specific Environmental and Social Management for this Program

— Environmental and Social Management Plans

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

—

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

141. 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.

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

—

142. 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”).⁴¹ 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.

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

143. 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.

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

—

Formatted: Heading 1

Instruments for environmental and social management

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

144. — 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.

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

—

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Prior and Informed Consent:

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

145. — 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:

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Tab stops: Not at 0.64" + 1.27" + 1.91" + 2.54" + 3.18" + 3.82" + 4.45" + 5.09" + 5.73" + 6.36" + 7" + 7.63" + 8.27" + 8.91" + 9.54" + 10.18"

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

—

a) Strengthen institutional capacities

Formatted: Heading 1, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

— 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.

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

b) Develop appropriate communication and information strategies

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

— 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.

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

c) Create a participatory decision-making process

Formatted: Heading 1, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

~~—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.~~

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

d) ~~Develop functional partnerships~~

Formatted: Heading 1, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

~~—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.~~

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

e) ~~Understand the different consent models~~

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

~~—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.~~

Formatted: Heading 1, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

f) ~~Map local community use areas:~~

Formatted: Heading 1, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

~~—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.~~

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0", Tab stops: Not at 0.64" + 1.27" + 1.91" + 2.54" + 3.18" + 3.82" + 4.45" + 5.09" + 5.73" + 6.36" + 7" + 7.63" + 8.27" + 8.91" + 9.54" + 10.18"

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~~

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Font: 12 pt, English (United States)

Table 9. EPIC plan and implementation

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1

— Stock	— Managers	— When
<p>— Produce a socio-cultural and land assessment including user rights, traditional laws, ways of life and systems of governance and use of space</p> <p>—</p>	<p>— UGP, the social team, indigenous peoples, local authorities and other actors in the field</p>	<p>— At the start of implementation</p>
<p>— Identify decision-makers to include them in discussion forums on land and user rights</p>	<p>— PMU, social team, indigenous peoples, local authorities and other actors in the field and definition of roles and responsibilities with formalization and customary ceremony</p> <p>— photos and videos</p> <p>—</p>	<p>— At the start of implementation before activities start</p>

Formatted: Heading 1, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Heading 1, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1

<p>— Conduct a consultation on inclusion in the different components of the project (right to property, land occupation and resource management)</p> <p>—</p>	<p>—</p> <p>— 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</p> <p>— photos and videos</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>	<p>— At the beginning of the implementation of activities</p>
<p>— Formalize the FPIC (written or in another form)</p> <p>— And document in appendix</p>	<p>— The different project actors and documentation and registration including complaint mechanisms</p> <p>—</p>	<p>— Appropriate timing following negotiations</p>
<p>— Budget is included in the ESMF budget</p> <p>—</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>—</p>

Formatted: Heading 1, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Heading 1, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Heading 1, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1

2.10. Environmental, climate and social management plan

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

4.10. Introduction: main activities, responsibilities and overview

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Key activities

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1

146. 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:

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Negotiation phase (September 2020 - end of 2021):

Agree on final criteria (goals) and community selection

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, No bullets or numbering

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.

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Start-up / launch phase (early 2021 - mid-2022):

Develop a stakeholder engagement plan (or at least a detailed communications/outreach strategy);

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, No bullets or numbering

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.

—

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0", First line: 0"

Implementation phase (mid-2022 - 2027:

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

- 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.

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, No bullets or numbering

—

Formatted: Heading 1

Management responsibilities

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

—

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

147. 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.

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

—

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Overview of management plans

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: English (United States)

148. 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).

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: Heading 1

4.11. Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan

Table 10. Environment, Social and climate management plan

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

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						

- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1, Right: 0"
- Formatted: Heading 1
- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"
- Formatted Table
- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)
- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)
- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1
- Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"
- Formatted: Heading 1
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1
- Formatted: English (United States)

<p>Deforestation (due to tree crops, especially the expansion of plantations in the natural forest zone) and the production of mountain crops</p>	<p>High</p>		<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 	<p>PMU, decentralized and decentralized technical services, service providers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage decline in forest cover Number of people involved in processing and marketing value chains MOU with 	<p>Reference/baseline/ mid-term end term</p> <p>Mid-term, end-term</p> <p>Mid-term, end-term</p>	
---	-------------	--	--	---	--	--	--

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Right: 0"

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, Line spacing: single, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering, Tab stops: Not at 0.5"

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen participation in processing and marketing value chains to create more jobs, especially for women Strengthen the partnership with the forest department to train farmers in sustainable agroforestry 		<p>Forest Department</p> <p>Annual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of training sessions conducted with farmers on agroforestry techniques 		
--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering, Tab stops: Not at 0.5"

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0", Line spacing: single

<p>Less of biodiversity, bush fires, slash and burn agriculture</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>All target area or village</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit rice cultivation in the mangrove ecosystem to reduce loss of mangrove forest Discourage slash-and-burn agriculture and encourage farmers to choose sustainable land preparation and development options Avoid areas that encroach on known migration patterns of protected, endangered or rare species and maintain a known wildlife migration corridor 	<p>PMU decentralized and decentralized technical services, service providers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage decline of mangrove forest Number of farmers trained in sustainable land preparation and management Biodiversity surveys 	<p>Mid-term, end-term</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Annual</p>
---	-------------	-----------------------------------	---	--	---	--

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Right: 0"

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"

<p>Land and soil degradation</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>All target area or village</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of a project-specific ESIA by contractors should be required for all feeder road construction • Train farmers and service providers on sustainable land development and preparation methods, including zero or minimum tillage. • Encourage crop intensification and discourage the opening of virgin forest for cultivation. 	<p>PMU</p> <p>decentralized and decentralized technical services, service providers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of project-specific ESIA for the construction of feeder roads • Number of farmers trained in sustainable land preparation and management • MOU completed with research institutes and agencies dealing with soil conservation 	<p>Annual</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>Mid-term, end-term</p>
---	-------------	-----------------------------------	--	---	--	---

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Right: 0"

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

			<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 		<p>vation techniques</p> <hr/>	
--	--	--	--	--	--------------------------------	--

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"

<p>Water pollution</p>	<p>AVERAGE</p>	<p>All target areas or villages</p>	<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 	<p>PMU</p>	<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 businesses 	<p>Annual</p>
------------------------	----------------	-------------------------------------	---	------------	--	---------------

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Right: 0"

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"

<p>Degradation and removal of wetlands (especially mangroves)</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>All target area of village</p>	<p>Discourage the removal and drainage of mangroves for rice paddies and market gardening</p>	<p>PMU decentralized and decentralized technical services, service providers</p>	<p>Percentage of wetland decline</p>	<p>Baseline/baseline, mid-term, end</p> <p>In the medium term, at the end</p>
---	-------------	-----------------------------------	---	--	--------------------------------------	---

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Right: 0"

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"

<p>Erosion and Landslide / Mudslide</p>	<p>AVERAGE</p>	<p>All target area or village</p>	<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 	<p>PMU</p> <p>decentralized and decentralized technical services, service providers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Number of farmers in areas prone to erosion / landslides / landslides adopting sound and sustainable agronomic practices 	<p>In the medium term, at the end</p>
---	----------------	-----------------------------------	---	---	--	---------------------------------------

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Right: 0"

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

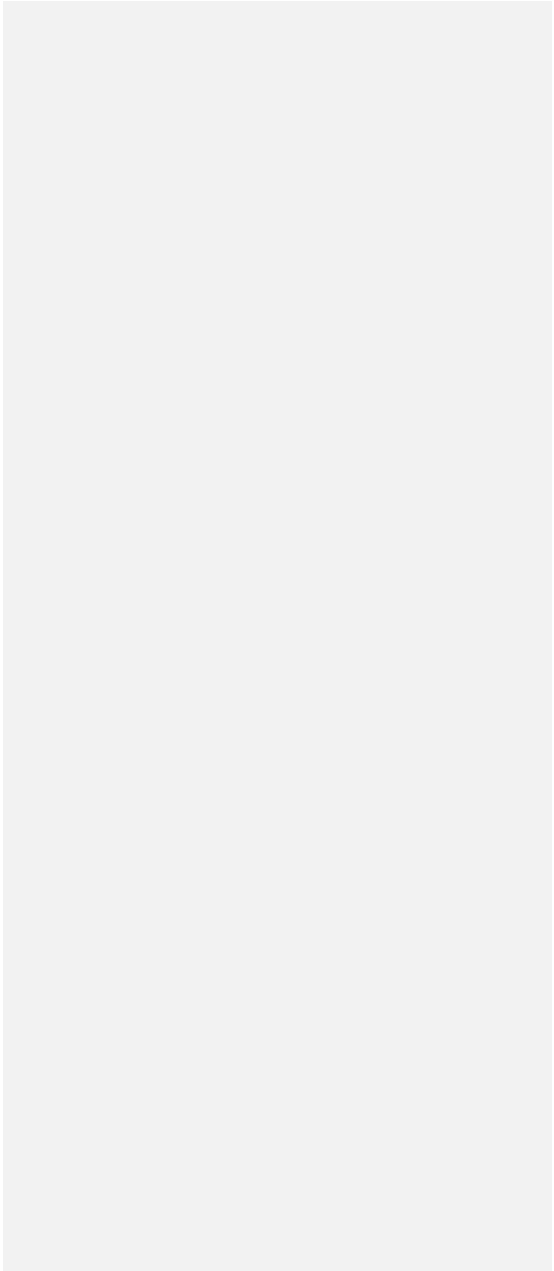
Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: First line: 0"

			monitored to avoid improper terminations which can lead to erosion			
--	--	--	--	--	--	--



<p>Flooding (from rivers and possible overflow/collapse of the earthen dam), water saturation, salinization and alkalinization of soils</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>All target area or village</p>	<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 extreme rainfall events and disseminate climate information Consider introducing a no regrets option including crop insurance as 	<p>PMU decentralized and decentralized technical services, service providers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of rainy seasons without dam overflow Improved ability of the Met Office to generate forecasts of extreme events Number of agro-entrepreneurs receiving climate information Number of 	<p>Annual</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Annually</p> <p>Biennial</p>
---	-------------	-----------------------------------	--	--	---	---

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Right: 0", Space After: 0 pt

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, Right: 0"

			<p>part of the farmers and agri-entrepreneurs package</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		<p>farmers signed up to Agric assurance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil test result 	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

			<p>Provide water for leaching as a specific operation</p>			
--	--	--	---	--	--	--

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"

<p>Recurring droughts and rainfall declines</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>All target areas or villages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt climate-resilient practices • Promoting agroforestry • 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 	<p>PMU decentralized and decentralized technical services, service providers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of droughts per year • Improved ability of the Met Office to generate forecasts of extreme events • Number of agro-entrepreneurs receiving climate information • Number of farmers signed 	<p>Annual</p>
---	-------------	-------------------------------------	---	--	---	---------------

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Right: 0", Space After: 0 pt

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: English (United States)

					up to Agric assura nce	
					• Soil test result	
					• Volume of improv ed seeds adopte d	

Formatted: English (United States)

<p>Proliferation of agrochemical waste</p>	<p>Weak</p>	<p>All target area or village</p>	<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 agrochemical business as part of the value chain 	<p>PMU</p>	<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 	<p>Annual</p>
--	-------------	-----------------------------------	---	------------	---	---------------

- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1, Right: 0"
- Formatted: Heading 1
- Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: Heading 1
- Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Encourage the use of organic fertilizers * Service providers and agrochemical input suppliers must adhere to high standards of safety and security when storing and transporting agrochemicals 		<p>value chain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Number of trained and certified agrochemical suppliers 	
--	--	--	---	--	---	--

<p>— Dry period and increased storm and wind activity</p>	<p>— Moderate</p>	<p>— All target areas or villages</p>	<p>*— Support and improve the partnership with the Meteorological Agency to improve their ability to generate and disseminate agriculture-specific forecasts to farmers in a timely manner through additional weather stations and other appropriate weather data collection tools, especially in rural interiors</p> <p>*— Improve the ability of the Meteorological Agency to collect and process climate data through appropriate hardware,</p>	<p>— PMU decentralized and decentralized technical services, service providers</p>	<p>*— Number of additional weather stations supported/established by PRAPAM</p> <p>*— Central data processing server and mobility support for the Met Office</p> <p>*— Regular publication of agro-climatic forecasts issued by the Meteor</p>	<p>— Annual</p> <p>— Once</p> <p>— Quarterly</p> <p>— Quarterly</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>
---	-------------------	---------------------------------------	--	--	--	--

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Right: 0"

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

			<p>software and mobility support</p> <p>* 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)</p> <p>* Integrating the use of traditional knowledge in forecasting through regular feedback from farmers</p>	<p>ological Agency</p> <p>* Number of farmers receiving and using climate information</p> <p>* Number of entrepreneurs who have taken out agricultural insurance</p> <p>* Number of comments from farmers / farmer organizations on climate</p>	<p>Annual</p> <p>Quarterly</p>
--	--	--	---	---	--------------------------------

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider introducing a no-regrets option including crop insurance as part of the farmers and ag-entrepreneur s-package ▪ provide timely training and agricultural inputs to help farmers adjust and adapt their planting and harvesting methods and timing 		<p>infor- ma- tion</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
--	--	--	---	--	--	--

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: First line: 0"

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"

<p>GHG emissions from rice fields</p>	<p>Mode rate</p>	<p>All target areas or villages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discourage the opening of new 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 	<p>PMU</p> <p>decentralized and decentralized technical services, service providers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage decline of forests and wetlands Number of farmers trained in sustainable rice paddy management Number of treatment units using sustainable energy 	<p>Baseline/baseline, mid-term, end</p> <p>Annual</p> <p>Baseline/baseline, mid-term, end</p>
---------------------------------------	------------------	-------------------------------------	---	---	--	---

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Right: 0"

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1

4.12. **Social management plan**

—

—

— **Table 11. Social Management Plan**

—

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Impact	Rating of significance (likelihood x consequence)	Extent	Recommended attenuation	Responsibility for implementing mitigation	Means of verification	Timing / frequency of verification
SOCIAL MITIGATION PLAN						

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0", First line: 0"

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0", First line: 0"

<p>Gender inequality and targeting</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>All target areas or villages</p>	<p>* 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 local media as well as trusted local NGOs</p> <p>* Encourage the active participation</p>	<p>PMU, decentralized and decentralized technical services, service providers</p>	<p>Mines and community meetings</p>	<p>During targeted mobilization meetings</p> <p>Quarterly</p>
--	-------------	-------------------------------------	---	---	-------------------------------------	---

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: English (United States)

			<p>tion of women in the project up to 40%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *—Engage women's organizations and advocacy and rights groups to mobilize women to participate *—Give concessions/incentives to women farmers to enable them to participate *—Encourage men through 		<p>—N u m b e r o f w o m e n a n d y o u n g p e o p l e p a r t i c i p a t i n g i n t h e p r o j e c t</p>	<p>—An nua lly</p>
--	--	--	---	--	---	----------------------------

			<p>advocacy to support women's participation by securing land and other necessary resources</p>		<p>INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS</p>	
--	--	--	---	--	---	--

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0", First line: 0"

					e y g r e u p s w e r k i n g w i t h t e p r o j e c t	
— Social exclusion of women and young people in Limited access to land	— High	— All target areas or villages	* — Actively involve women and youth in all project components and decision-making levels;	— PMU, decentralized and decentralized technicians	— Attended activities	— At each project activity

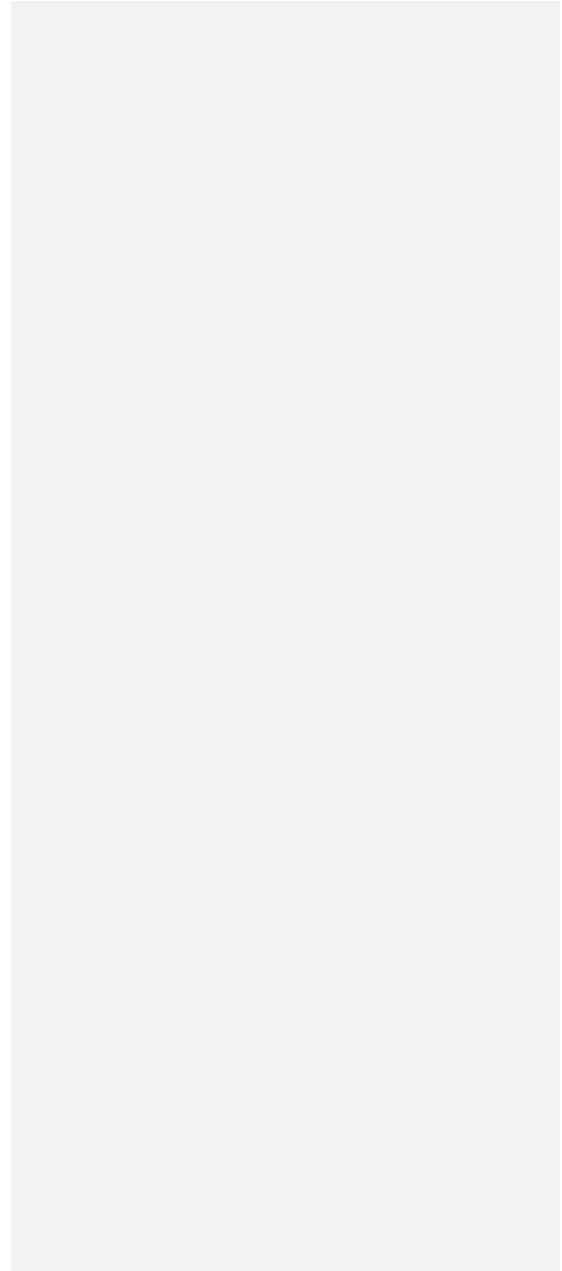
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *— Strive to maintain a ratio of project beneficiaries of 40% women and 20% youth (men and women under 35) *— Encourage the submission of business proposals by women-only groups (including cooperatives); *— Ensure that women hold at least 30- 	<p>cal ser vie es, ser vie e pro vid ers</p>	<p>—</p> <p>— Li st s of a p p r e v e d p r o j e c t s a n d th e i r b e n e f i c i a r i e s</p> <p>—</p>	<p>— Up on bus ine ss pla n app rov al and eve ry six mo nth s the reaf ter</p> <p>—</p> <p>— Eve ry six mo nth s</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

			<p>40 percent of leadership positions in farmer apex organizations and in the project management team;</p> <p>*—When organizing meetings or events, ensure that they are suitable for women's time and place constraints;</p> <p>*—Access to land for women</p>		<p>—List of members and staff</p> <p>—</p> <p>—List of attendees and aware</p>	<p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—At each project activity</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—Annual</p>
--	--	--	---	--	--	--

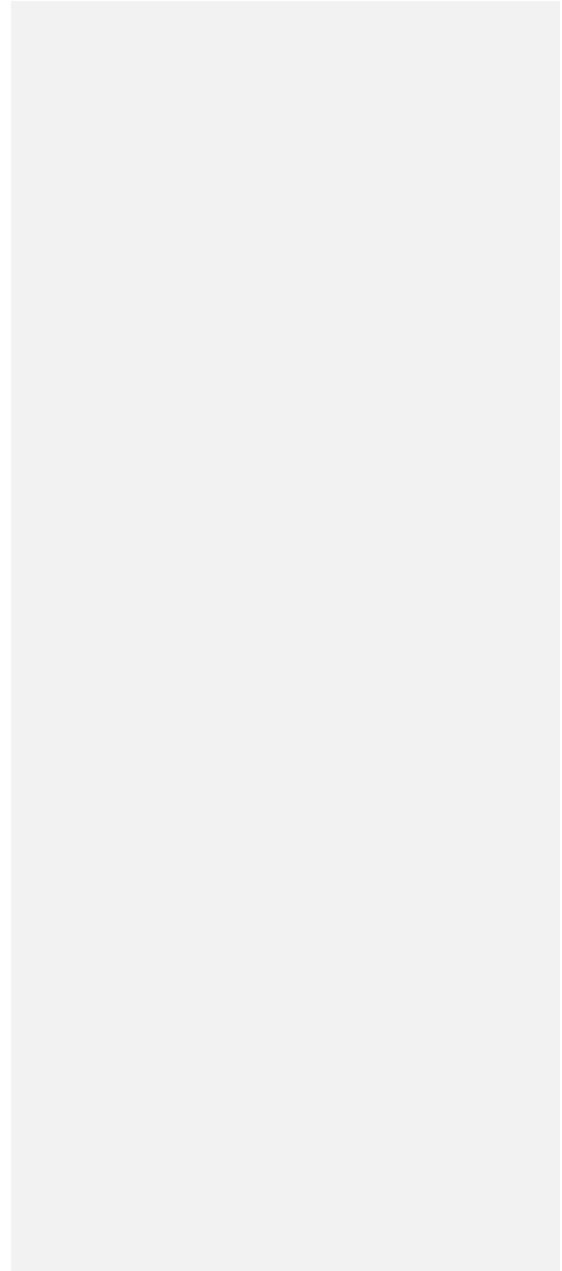
Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

			<p>and youth should be a prerequisite for community selection/participation</p> <p>*—To avoid obstructionism (“blocking behavior”), ensure that men are included (“coached”) in outreach activities</p> <p>—Work with trusted local CSOs to raise awareness in the community (working for “attitude</p>		<p>s w o r k s h o p s a n d b e n e f i c i a r i e s /</p> <p>—fe e d b a c k d u r i n g s i t e v i</p>	
--	--	--	---	--	---	--

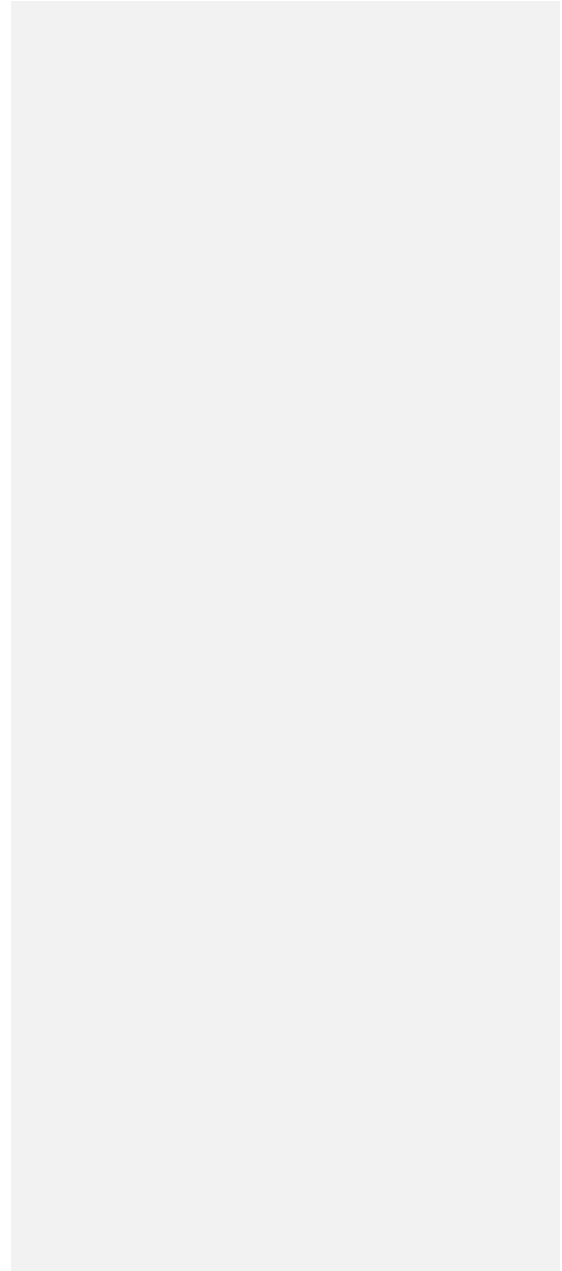


			change" }		si ts	
			*—Have road and dam construc tion contract ors hire labor from local commun ities to increase sense of ownersh ip and participa tion		— —C o m m u n i t y a g r e e m e n t o n a c c e s s t o l a n d f e r w e m e n a	
			*—Conside r using local labor for the construc tion and rehabilit ation of agricultu ral tracks instead of machine ry to increase			

			the number of indirect beneficiaries of the project		<p>—</p> <p>—</p>	<p>n d y e u n g p e e p l e</p> <p>N u m b e r o f y e u n g p e e p l e f r o m t h e c o m m</p>
--	--	--	---	--	-------------------	---



					community engagement activities in the environment for identification of areas and	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

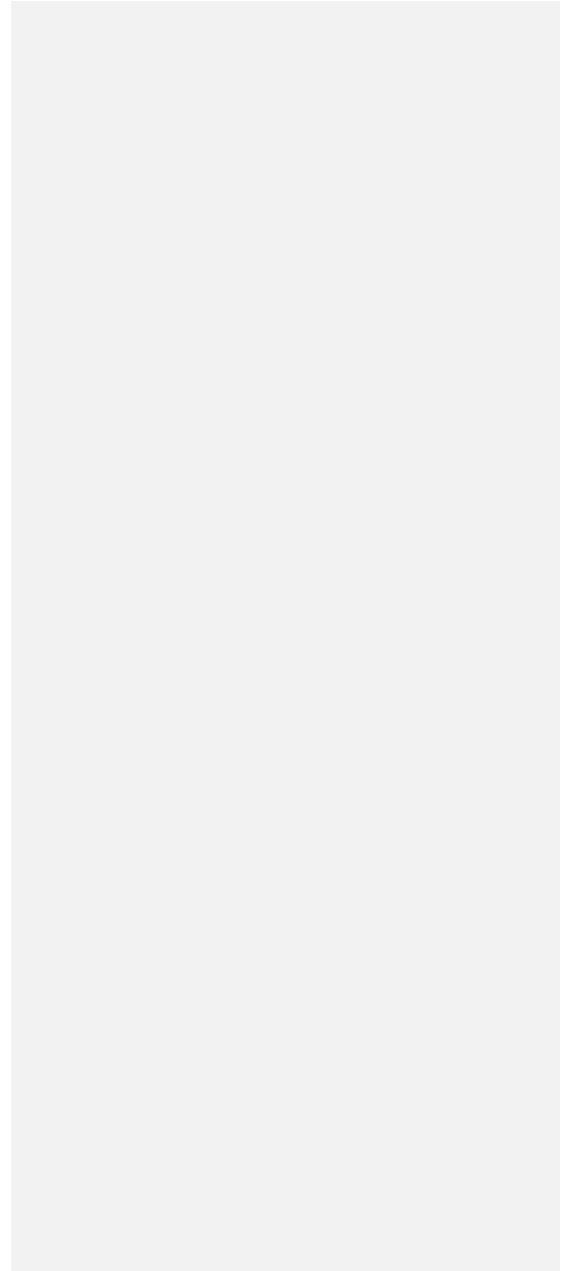


					msandtherehabilitationofagriculturaltracks	
— Manage expectations	— High	— All target areas or villages	* — Project targeting and scaling up mechanism should be explained	— PMU, decentralized and decentralized	— Project implementation	— Before the start of the project

- Formatted: Heading 1, Left
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left

			<p>ed explicitly and transparently in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM)</p> <p>*—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 that everyone is</p>	<p>ed technical services, service providers</p>	<p>entation Manual</p>	<p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—6 months in the project</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—Criterias for selecting projects in local</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—Quarterly</p>
--	--	--	---	---	------------------------	---

			<p>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 		<p>language</p> <p>—</p> <p>—Knowledge management and communication</p>	
--	--	--	---	--	---	--



Impact	Rating of significance (likelihood x consequence)	Extent	Recommended attenuation	Responsibility for implementing mitigation	Means of verification	Timing / frequency of verification
			and information dissemination to keep everyone up to date with events		information	

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0", First line: 0"

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0", First line: 0"

<p>— Dangerous and unhealthy working conditions</p>	<p>— AVERAGE</p>	<p>— All target areas or villages</p>	<p>* Incorporate environmental and social guidelines into contracts with service providers and ensure compliance;</p> <p>* Sensitize project beneficiaries and their wider communities on health and safety standards, including Safe use of production, processing and transport</p>	<p>— PMU, decentralized and decentralized service providers</p>	<p>— Contractors' Guidelines</p>	<p>— With in 6 months</p> <p>— start of the project and six-monthly review thereafter</p> <p>— With in 6 months of the start of</p>
--	-------------------------	--	---	--	---	--

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

			<p>t machine ry, agroche micals (pesticid es-and fertilizer s), electrica l installati ons-and wiring (especial ly-in humid areas/ during rains);</p> <p>* Raising awarene ss-of certain commun ities-on children' s-rights and ensuring that there-is no-child labor-in certain agribusi ness projects.</p>		<p>p o s t er</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>— C o m m u n i t y m e e t i n g</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>— C o m m u n i</p>	<p>the pro ject i n eve ry six mo nth s the reaf ter</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>— ☐ Wit hin 6 mo nth s</p> <p>— star t-of the pro ject and six- me nthl y revi</p>
--	--	--	--	--	---	--

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

					ty m e e t i n g	ew the reaf ter — □ Wit hin 6 mo nth s-of the star t-of the pro ject 7 eve ry six mo nth s the reaf ter
— Elite Capture —	— AVERAGE	— All targ et area s-or villa ges	— □ Detailed review of busines s-plan proposals-on commercial	— PM U, dec entr aliz ed and dec entr aliz	— C o m p l e t e d p r e	— □ Du rin g bia nn ual rev iew

- Formatted: Heading 1, Left
- Formatted: English (United Kingdom)
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left
- Formatted: English (United States)

			<p>viability, conflict of interest and corruption. Exclude (use of) service providers or linked to politicians or political parties</p> <p>Ensure adherence to pre-approved objective selection criteria and transparent information sharing and decision-making</p>	<p>ed technical services, service providers</p>	<p>proposal selection forms</p> <p>Review Missions</p> <p>Item</p>	<p>missions</p> <p>During semi-annual committee meetings</p> <p>Monthly for the first few</p>
--	--	--	--	---	--	---

- Formatted: Heading 1, Left
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: English (United Kingdom)
- Formatted: English (United States)

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>the agenda of the steering committee</p> <p>Community meeting</p>	<p>months, quarterly thereafter</p> <p>Within 6 months of the start of the project</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

			representative and transparent decision-making related to the project (via a letter of understanding, memorandum of understanding or other suitable format). Involve local trusted CSOs.		—	
— Loss and disturbance of cultural resources such as the sacred forest and the archaeological site	— Weak	— All target areas or villages	— Do not approve projects located in or around sacred forests and community groves and archaeological	— PMU, decentralized and decentralized technical	— Cultural Resources	— Annual

Formatted: English (United States)

- Formatted: Heading 1, Left
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0", First line: 0"
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left, No bullets or numbering

Impact	Rating of significance (likelihood x consequence)	Extent	Recommended attenuation	Responsibility for implementing mitigation	Means of verification	Timing / frequency of verification
			Logical sites	Service providers	Entry	

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0", First line: 0"

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

<p>— Resurgence of conflicts</p>	<p>— AVERAGE</p>	<p>— All target areas or villages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain strong knowledge management, information dissemination and community engagements to keep everyone informed • Raise awareness in rural communities on the fight against the sexual exploitation and abuse of women with reference to the IFAD 	<p>— PMU, decentralized and decentralized technical services, service providers</p>	<p>— Stakeholder</p>	<p>— Within 2 months of the start of the project</p> <p>— Quarterly</p> <p>— Quarterly</p>
----------------------------------	------------------	---------------------------------------	--	---	----------------------	--

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: Heading 1, Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, Line spacing: single, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

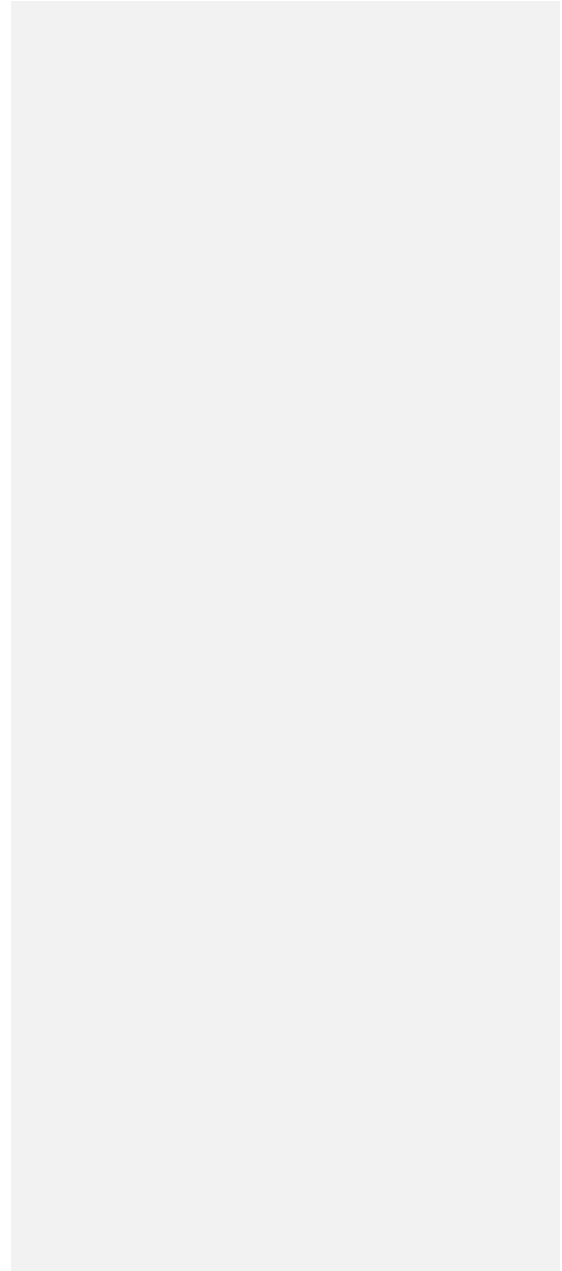
			<p>policy on preventing and combating the sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse of women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a clear complaints, redress and dispute resolution framework and communicate this to all stakeholders • Develop a clear and simple Stakeholder Engage 		<p>dermeeting reports, projects effectively</p> <p>—</p> <p>— Ce complaint register</p> <p>—</p>	<p>—</p> <p>— At each project activity</p> <p>—</p> <p>— When awarding contracts and after payments</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>
--	--	--	---	--	--	---

			<p>ment Plan (SEP) (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</p>	<p>— Minutes of meetings, observations</p> <p>— Services</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>
--	--	--	--	--	---

			management;		bl st in g s	—
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly keep relevant stakeholders informed of project progress; 		—	— Quarterly
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve youth and women leaders as well as respected elders in key project decisions and outreach activities; 		— C o e d e f C o n d u c t	— — — — — Annually
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publicly disclose relevant contract and payment 		— C o m m u n i t y m e t	

Formatted: English (United States)

			<p>information;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage contractors/service providers to give employment preference to members of the local community • Develop a code of conduct for all stakeholders • Sensitize women and especially young people on what it is like to be an agro- 		<p>ing</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>— Knowledge management materials</p> <p>—</p> <p>— Nutrib</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	---	--



			<p>entrepreneur (provide a realistic picture of the economic, social and environmental benefits, but also of the challenges and responsibilities).</p> <p>• Involve local trusted CSOs in community sensitization</p>		<p>er of the al CSOs in partnership with THE PROJECT</p>	
Health						
Waterborne diseases	AVERAGE	All target areas or	Efforts to focus on inland valley swamps	PMU, decentralized	Awareness	Annual

- Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0", First line: 0"
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left

		villages	to protect farmers from schistosomiasis, a water-borne disease in flooded rice fields, with rice boots and medicine	and decentralized technical services, service providers	services Number of farmers signing contracts	
— Increase risk of proliferation of malaria	— AVERAGE	— All target areas	* — Distribution of impregnated mosquito	— PMU, decentralized	— Outcome	— Quarterly

- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left, No bullets or numbering

<p>nests due to the installation of irrigation mechanisms</p>		<p>villages</p>	<p>o-nets to surrounding villages</p> <p>*—Raising public awareness of the risks of malaria and the means of protection</p> <p>—</p>	<p>ed and decentralized technical services, service providers, beneficiary populations</p>	<p>h R e p e r t</p> <p>—N u m b e r o f m a l a r i a c a s e s d e t e r m i n e d a f t e r e n s t r u c t</p>	
---	--	-----------------	--	--	--	--

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

Impact	Rating of significance (likelihood x consequence)	Extent	Recommended attenuation	Responsibility for implementation	Means of verification	Timing / frequency of verification
					ion	

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0", First line: 0"

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

	AVERAGE					
Road construction dust		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 	PM₁₀, decelerated and decelerated technical services, rural services providers, contractors / service providers	Number of ESIAs for rural feeders roads projects	Quarterly

- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Impact	Rating of significance (likelihood x consequence)	Extent	Recommended attenuation	Responsibility for implementing mitigation	Means of verification	Timing / frequency of verification
			more) to help solve the dust inhalation problem			

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0", First line: 0"

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1

4.13. _____

_____ **Table 12. Main management and monitoring measures and coordination with co-financiers including Adaptation Fund**

Formatted: Heading 1, Right: 0", Space Before: 0 pt, After: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering, Widow/Orphan control

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

Appearance / Impact	Phase		Management measure / commitment	Monitoring indicators	Responsible for implementation and monitoring
	Construction	Operation			
General					
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMUs and implementing partners PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund)

- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1
- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"
- Formatted: Heading 1

- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1
- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: Heading 1
- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)
- Formatted: Font: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"
- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts on biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 		<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 land Prohibit 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 cover Regular biodiversity census to measure changes in the abundance of plant and animal biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> ✓ 		<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 staff Number of local employees trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMUs and implementing partners PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and security at work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an HSE 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Livelihoods of affected rural populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake regular representative surveys to monitor improvements or other changes in livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood Status of Rural Smallholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMUs and implementing partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation / clearing 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly demarcate the sites before the work; ensure that the disturbance only occurs within the marked boundaries Preserve trees whenever possible Incorporate tree planting into market design, prioritizing threatened species and/or trees with nutritional value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in forest/vegetation cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMUs and implementing partners PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund)

- Formatted: Font: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)
- Formatted: Font: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1
- Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"
- Formatted: Font: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: Heading 1
- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)
- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)
- Formatted: Font: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"
- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)
- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1
- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: Heading 1
- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)
- Formatted: Font: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of soil erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ✓ — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select sites on flat ground >500m from watercourses • Provide work in the dry season • Install silt fencing down from bare ground to catch any runoff, if any 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular monitoring of water quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • Risk of physical / economic displacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ✓ — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select uninhabited and unused sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of recorded conflicts • Number of open/closed cases related to physical/economic displacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMUs and stakeholders (local authorities) • PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation of materials for construction purposes 				

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Heading 1, Don't keep with next

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance of streams and borrow pits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect aggregate material from existing borrow sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular monitoring of water quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> 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"> ✓ 		<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing partners (contractor)

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • Waste generation 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation of construction waste, including hazardous waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing partners (contractor)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Right: 0"; Space Before: 0 pt, After: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)

<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program designers, PMUs and contractors
---	---	---	---	--	---

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Right: 0", Space Before: 0 pt, After: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

—

—

—

—

—

—







— ESMP for Roads and other infrastructure

— Table 13. Register of main management and monitoring measures for markets, schools and health posts

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

Appearance / Impact	Phase		Management measure / commitment	Monitoring indicators	Responsible for implementation and monitoring
	cons.	Oper.			
General	✓	—	—	—	—
• Noise, traffic, etc. disturbance of residents	✓	—	• Develop, communicate and implement a conflict management procedure	• 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)
• Impacts on biodiversity	✓	—	• 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	• 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)

- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left
- Formatted: Heading 1
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0", Right: 0"
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left
- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left
- Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: Font: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left
- Formatted: Heading 1
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: Heading 1, Left
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: Font: English (United States)
- Formatted: Heading 1

<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

— Preparation/clearing	— ✓	—	—	—	—
• Land degradation	— ✓	—	• Ensure works remain within the physical boundaries of existing lanes/roads to avoid disturbance to vegetation, fields, etc.	• Change in forest/vegetation cover	— UGP and contractors — PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund)
• Risk of soil erosion	— ✓	—	• 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	— ✓	—	—	—	—

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance of streams and borrow pits 	✓	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect aggregate material from existing borrow sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular monitoring of water quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 booms, sorbent booms, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and volume of hazardous materials stored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors • 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"> ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors • PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Font: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation of construction waste, including hazardous waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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"> • Community Health and Safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of traffic accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement road safety measures, including signage and speed enforcement (bumps in the road, etc.) when deemed necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of farmers trained in health and safety • Number of community members trained in road safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Contractors — PMU will also coordinate the application of management measures and monitoring of co-financiers (Adaptation Fund)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1, Left

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Heading 1, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Heading 1

Formatted: Heading 1

Table 14. Main ESMF management and monitoring measures

Appearance / Impact	Phase		Management measure / commitment	Monitoring indicators	Responsible for implementation and monitoring
General					
Water effects			Consult Mono-basin officials before carrying out work	Regular monitoring of water quality	PMUs and implementing partners including state technical services including the Ministry of the Environment
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers trained in wildlife damage avoidance techniques (scarecrows) Number of farmers trained in pest control Regular biodiversity census to measure 	PMUs and stakeholders (local authorities, POs) including the Ministry of Environment

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Indent: Left: 0"

Formatted: Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, No bullets or numbering, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, No bullets or numbering, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

			flora (identification of endangered species and species of ecological interest, use of buffer zones, multi-cropping, etc.)	changes in the abundance of plant and animal biodiversity	
Local capacity building			Ensure contractors hire local staff whenever possible (e.g. for unskilled positions)	Ratio of local staff to non-local staff Number of local employees trained	PMUs and implementing partners including state technical services including the Ministry of the Environment
Impacts on biodiversity			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	Area of reforested land Change of forest / forest cover Regular 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)
Livelihoods of affected rural populations			Undertake regular representative surveys to monitor improvement or livelihoods	Livelihood Status of Rural Smallholders	PMUs and implementing partners (local NGOs, POs)
Preparation / clearing					
Loss of trees			Clearly demarcate the sites before the work; ensure that the	Change of forest / forest cover	Implementing partners including

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, No bullets or numbering, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, No bullets or numbering, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, No bullets or numbering, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, No bullets or numbering, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> disturbance only occurs within the marked boundaries Preserve trees whenever possible Integrate tree planting, prioritizing threatened species and/or trees with nutritional value for people or animals 		Ministry of Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of soil erosion 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Install silt fencing downstream of bare soil to capture runoff water, if present 	<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"> Risk of physical / economic displacement 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult stakeholders on land tenure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of grievances registered Number of cases opened / closed relating to physical / economic displacement 	PMUs and stakeholders (local authorities)
Excavation of materials for construction purposes (dams, etc.)					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance of streams and borrow pits 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect aggregate material from existing borrow sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular monitoring of water quality 	Implementation partners including state technical services including the Ministry of the

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, No bullets or numbering, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, No bullets or numbering, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, No bullets or numbering, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

					Environment
Use of equipment 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 (contractors) including Ministry of Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise pollution 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform work during daylight hours Advise residents before noisy activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular noise monitoring 	Implementing partners (contractors)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generation of dust 			<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 (contractors) including Ministry of Environment
Dam construction					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obstruction of waterways 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the sizing and location of small dams/retention areas allow the continuous passage of aquatic fauna (e.g. fish, hippos) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of waterways obstructed during site audits 	Implementing partners (contractors) including Ministry of Environment
Waste generation					

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, No bullets or numbering, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, No bullets or numbering, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, No bullets or numbering, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted ...

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted ...

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generation of construction waste, including hazardous waste 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designate an appropriate disposal site, at least 200 m from drainage lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and volume of types of waste stored 	PMUs and Implementing Partners (contractors)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production of organic waste 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the composting of organic waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers trained in composting and waste management 	PMUs and Implementing Partners (contractors)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generation of hazardous waste (e.g. containers with herbicides/pesticides, etc.) 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate local communities about the dangers of hazardous waste and the need to manage waste Ensure all empty chemical containers are triple rinsed and punctured prior to disposal to prevent reuse (such as water containers, etc.). Designate an appropriate disposal site, at least 200 m from drainage lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers trained in composting and waste management 	PMUs and Implementing Partners (contractors)
Use of agricultural inputs					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of water pollution 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Promote manual weeding methods where possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers trained in sustainable land preparation Modification of gallery forest and wetland cover Regular monitoring of water quality 	PMUs and Implementing Partners (contractors)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, No bullets or numbering, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, No bullets or numbering, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, No bullets or numbering, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, No bullets or numbering, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community health and safety risks 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training in application methods and appropriate personal protective equipment (gloves, mask, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers trained in health and safety 	PMUs and Implementing Partners (contractors)
General agricultural activities					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of biodiversity through the establishment of monocultures 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote mixed/intercultural cultures, including planting subsistence species/crops alongside species of ecological value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in forest/vegetation cover Number of crop types Regular biodiversity census to measure changes in the abundance of plant and animal biodiversity 	PMUs and Implementing Partners (contractors)

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, No bullets or numbering, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, No bullets or numbering, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

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)
--------------------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------------	----------------------	--------------------	----------------------------------

Formatted: English (United States)

<p>ENVIRONMENT MONITORING</p>					
<p>Environmental baseline study for the project</p>	<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 	<p>PMU manager</p>	<p>Remote sensing and rapid field assessment</p>	<p>Once (baseline study)</p>	<p>70,000</p>
<p>Site specific impact statement for road rehabilitation and construction of market, school and health</p>	<p>Status baseline study of environmental conditions (as above)</p>	<p>PMU manager</p>	<p>Impact Notification Report</p>	<p>By service</p>	<p>100,000</p>

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Widow/Orphan control

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Widow/Orphan control

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Widow/Orphan control

Formatted: English (United States)

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) 	PMU Manager	Field investigation	Every six months (wet and dry season)	45,000

Formatted: English (United States)
Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Widow/Orphan control

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Widow/Orphan control

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Widow/Orphan control

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Widow/Orphan control

Formatted: English (United States)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers trained in pest control Number of crop types 				
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						

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Widow/Orphan control

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Widow/Orphan control

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Widow/Orphan control

Project baseline study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood Status of Rural Smallholders 	Social and community manager of UGP	Rapid socio-economic surveys	Once (baseline study)	30,000
Livelihoods of affected rural populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood Status of Rural Smallholders 	Social and community manager of UGP	Rapid socio-economic surveys	Annual	40,000
Gender equality in social contexts, sensitization and trainings to combat violence against women and high birth rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women and men benefiting from training programs on domestic violence. 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 	Social and community manager of UGP	Social and community manager of UGP	annual	50,000
Grievances (negative and positive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of grievances registered Number of open/closed cases related to physical/economic displacement 	Social and community manager of UGP	Suggestion boxes, regular stakeholder meetings	Monthly	25,000
Implementation of FPIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation plan 	Social and community	Monitoring report and	half-yearly	50,000

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Widow/Orphan control

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Widow/Orphan control

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Widow/Orphan control

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Widow/Orphan control

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Widow/Orphan control

Formatted: English (United States)

			manager of UGP	regular meetings		
Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio of local staff to non-local staff Number of local employees trained 	Social and community manager of UGP	Audit	Half-yearly	70,000	
Community Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community members trained in road safety 	Social and community manager of UGP	Regular stakeholder meetings, review of training records	Half-yearly	30000	
Total					705,000	

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Widow/Orphan control

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Widow/Orphan control

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Justified, Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Widow/Orphan control

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.59", Hanging: 0.2", Space Before: 8 pt, After: 8 pt, Don't adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Don't adjust space between Asian text and numbers

2.11.

4.14. Stakeholder Engagement, Community Awareness and Managing Expectations

149. 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.

150. 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

151. 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.

4.15. Grievance Management

152. 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.

Formatted: English (United States)

153. 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

Formatted: English (United States)

17. 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

18. 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:

19. 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.

20. 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.

21. 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:

22. 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

23. 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.

Formatted: English (United States)

Table 16. Environmental and social management framework (ESMF) for agricultural value chain stages

Part in the value chain	Key issue affecting the environment	Potential impact (negative and positive)			Standard mitigation measures	Monitoring and indicators
		Environment	Social and institutional	Economic		
Production	<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 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in sales and household income • Increased youth employment and social welfare • Improved nutrition and food security 	<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
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of biodiversity • Waste management • GHG emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • Increased ability of young people to run their businesses productively and profitably, thereby increasing GDP and workforce development • Increase in import substitution 		

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

			<p>who are not currently included in the program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social exclusion, in particular lack of access to land for women and young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • But the increased environmental and social costs associated 	<p>and environmentally friendly production processes as well as climate-smart production processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage full value chain exploration, e.g. converting poultry and other livestock waste into farmyard manure • Develop a clear and simple Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), incl. grievance mechanism, to manage expectations • Actively involve women and young people in all project components and decision-making levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lists of approved projects and their beneficiaries • Community agreement on access to land for women and young people
Processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of processing machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste generation - • Air, water and soil pollution - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dangerous and unhealthy working conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in sales and household income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the use of renewable and low-carbon energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of operators adopting low-carbon renewable technologies

Formatted: English (United States)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machinery GHG emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of child laborers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased youth employment and social welfare • Improved processing capacity, value additions and value chain development • 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 • But the increased environmental and social 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sources during processing operations • Adopt health, safety and environmental rules at processing sites • Train farmers in sustainable agro-industrial practices to reduce environmental impacts • Intensify knowledge management and information dissemination to showcase project delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of businesses created focusing on waste conversion and recovery • Number of entrepreneurs adopting sustainable processing operations • Knowledge management/ communication plans, stakeholder meeting reports, communication project flyers / leaflets
--	--	---	---	--	---	---

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

				costs associated		
<i>Marketing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building market infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust, smoke, noise, ground movement/vibration Deforestation Water pollution Floods and erosion harm Constructed culverts, roads, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better market access Better access to production and processing sites by control agencies Better access to rural communities Land dispute and claim for compensation where infrastructure is to be built 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better market penetration Access to market information and market liaison and support services Strengthened market value chain, with more profitable businesses Improved storage and reduced waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of ecobal moderate equipment construction during construction Develop/adopt and apply health, safety and environmental rules on construction sites Legal and voluntary consent of the community/ or individuals at the land site for the market infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation of construction machinery for dust, noise, smoke, vibrations, etc. Works inspection report on the environmental quality of market infrastructure Health, safety and environment plans Copy of community/individual consent to market infrastructure land site
<i>Transport (and supply)</i> [1]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of motorized and heavy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation-related GHG emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influx of rural migrants to agro-industrial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased ownership of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize transport contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code of conduct for carriers

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

	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

Formatted: English (United States)

1.16. **Substitute analysis**

24. The table below provides a more detailed analysis of the alternatives for the different product types:

Table 17. Climate-smart agricultural practices

MERCHANDISE	PREDOMINANT CULTURAL PRACTICES	TE-SMART AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES
Cassava and equivalent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of worn rods Improper application of soil amendments Use of low-yielding varieties Fertilizer spreading Tillage operations Use of inorganic crop protection chemicals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage outgrower programs Encourage analysis of soil samples Encourage the adoption of improved varieties Encourage the application of the ring to a depth of 6 cm to 10 cm Encourage minimum or no tillage Encourage the use of organic crop protection solutions like neem oil Encourage carbon sequestration activities
Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> paddy recycling Improper application of soil amendments Use of low-yielding varieties Fertilizer spreading Tillage operations Use of inorganic crop protection chemicals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage paddy transplanting Encourage analysis of soil samples Encourage the adoption of improved varieties Encourage deep application of urea at a depth of 6cm to 10cm Encourage minimum or no tillage Encourage the use of organic crop protection solutions like Neem oil Encourage carbon sequestration activities
Cattle		
tree crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant recycling Improper application of soil amendments Use of low-yielding varieties Fertilizer spreading Tillage operations Use of inorganic crop protection chemicals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt subcontracting schemes Encourage analysis of soil samples Encourage the adoption of improved varieties Encourage minimum or no tillage Encourage the use of organic crop protection solutions like Neem oil Encourage carbon sequestration activities

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

2.12. **Environmental and social review of sub-projects**

1.17. Introduction: screening and examination

25. 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.
26. 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.
27. 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.
28. 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.
29. 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:

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

1.18. Eligibility Screening

30. 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 4 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.
31. The remainder of this chapter will focus on examining the environmental, climate and social impact of likely agribusiness and market infrastructure subprojects.

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

1.19. Screening for environmental and social impacts

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

~~32. 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).~~

~~1.20. Screening for climate impacts~~

~~A separate climate screening form is also presented in Appendix 2.~~

~~1.21. Assessment of impact significance~~

~~33. 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.~~

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

Formatted: English (United States)

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

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

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

Formatted: English (United States)

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

34. 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.

2.13. Monitoring of environmental, climate and social impacts

4.22. Introduction

35. 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.

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

4.23. Key performance indicators

36. 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:

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

- 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.

37. 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.

38. 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.

39. 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.

2.14. Environmental, climate and social monitoring plan

2.15. Basic study

Formatted: English (United States)

1.24. Costs of environmental and social monitoring

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

Table 20. Monitoring costs (estimated)

Formatted: English (United States)

Monitoring parameter	Total	Year ½	Year 2-5	Site specific ESIA's for roads by district*	62786	30000	39344
Site specific ESIA's for earth dams by district	32786	16393	16393				
Environmental baseline study	25,000	25,000	-	Environmental Monitoring **	160000	60000	100,000
Survey on access to climate information and study on GHG emissions-	47214	23607	23607				
Livelihood/Social Baseline Study	49951	49951	0				
Livelihoods monitoring	78689	13115	65574	Other social monitoring *** including COVID-19 and HIV/AIDS	65574	10929	54645
Total Monitoring Costs	523000	228995	299563				

Formatted: English (United States)

~~2.16. Capacity building and training for environmental and social management~~

~~1.25. Build capacity and improve resilience~~

~~40. 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.~~

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

~~1.26. Existing capacity~~

~~41. 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.~~

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

~~1.27. Training topics~~

~~42. The training topics offered include, at a minimum:~~

- ~~• Community Outreach;~~
- ~~• IFAD SECAP and ERNM requirements as well as climate, land and disclosure policies;~~
- ~~43. 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 ESAs;~~
- ~~• 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~~

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

~~1.28. Target audience~~

~~44. 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~~

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

~~1.29. Training approach~~

~~45. 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,~~

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

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.

1.30. Capacity building costs (estimated) in relation to weak national capacities

Formatted: No bullets or numbering

Table 21. Capacity building budget

Formatted: English (United States)

Activity	Year							Budget (USD)	Remarks
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1. Stakeholder and community awareness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-
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 ESAs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	-

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Eligibility Verification Form

Letter of Interest (Eligibility Verification Form)
Please complete all required spaces in this form

- 1. Name: First name _____ Other names: _____
Maiden name (for married women): _____
- 2. Gender: (a) Male (b) Female
- 3. Date of birth: _____
- 4. Highest level of education: (a) No formal education (b) Primary school (c) Secondary school
(d) Vocational school (e) Tertiary education
- 5. Which community do you belong to: _____
- 6. How long have you lived in this community: _____
- 7. How do you belong to this community: (a) by birth (b) by marriage (c) other (specify): _____
- 8. Local Government Area (LGA): _____ State: _____
- 9. Which company are you interested in (see the list of companies selected for the LGA): _____
- 10. Do you have experience in this business: (a) Yes (b) No . If yes, how many years: _____
- 11. Do you belong to a youth or women's organization: (a) Yes (b) No . If yes, what is the name: _____
- 12. Do you belong to a cooperative society: (a) Yes (b) No . If yes, what is the name: _____
- 13. Do you have access to land for the business: (a) Yes (b) No .
- 14. If yes to question 13, where is the land _____; and what is the area of the land? _____
- 15. What type of title you have to the land: (a) Government document (b) Inheritance from parent
(c) Consent of husband or wife (d) Family allowance (e) community allocation (f) Other (specify): _____

Approvals:

Candidate: I certify that the information provided here is correct

Name: _____
Signature: _____
Date: _____

Community/Traditional Leader :

Name: _____
Sign: _____
Date: _____

Verifications:

Comments from the local government liaison office : _____

Officer's Name: _____
Designation: _____
Sign and date: _____

Comments from the National Project Coordination Office : _____

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:	-

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Assessment of environmental and social issues

Question	Yes	No	Additional Explanation of "Yes" Response
1. Will the sub-project develop wetlands?	-	✗	-
2. Would the sub-project result in economic displacement [2] (loss of assets or access to resources) or physical resettlement?	-	✗	-
3. Would the sub-project result in the conversion and/or loss of physical/cultural resources?	-	✗	-
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?	-	✗	-
5. Will the project trigger unsustainable natural resource management practices (fisheries, forestry, livestock, significant increase in agrochemical use) that exceed carrying capacity?	-	✗	-
6. Does the sub-project include the conversion of significant areas (above 50 ha) of natural forest / other wild land?	-	✗	-
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)?	-	✗	-
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?	-	✗	-
9. Does the project involve the development of fisheries in situations where little information exists on sustainable yield?	-	✗	-
10. Could the project present a risk of introduction of invasive alien species?	-	✗	-
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?	-	✗	-
12. Is the project site near an oil and gas facility such as flow stations, oil terminal, oil or gas pipeline right-of-way?	-	✗	-
13. Has an oil spill or pipeline fire ever been recorded around the project site?	-	✗	-
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?	✗	-	Promoting agriculture resilient to climate change
15. Will the project result in increased use of agrochemicals that may affect the natural environment/human health?	-	✗	-
16. Does the project include small-scale irrigation and drainage projects and water impoundments, including small dams (except in wetlands)?	✗	-	Boreholes, dams, for irrigation mechanisms
17. Does the project involve agricultural intensification and/or extension of cultivation area in non-sensitive areas?	✗	-	-
18. Do project activities include rangeland and livestock development?	✗	-	For agricultural diversification
19. Does the project concern small-scale fisheries where there is information on sustainable yield?	-	✗	-

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Question	Yes	No	Additional Explanation of "Yes" Response
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

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

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:	-

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Screening of infrastructure (market) sub-projects

Question	Yes	No
----------	-----	----

Formatted: English (United States)

1. Will project activities include the construction/rehabilitation of rural roads or other rural infrastructure in protected/sensitive areas [4]?	-	✗	Formatted: English (United States)
2. Does the project include the construction of roads or other infrastructure with a total cleared area of 50 ha or more?	-	✗	Formatted: English (United States)
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)?		✗	Formatted: English (United States)
4. Does the project involve the rehabilitation/development of large-scale irrigated perimeters (above 100 ha)?		✗	Formatted: English (United States)
5. Does the project involve significant groundwater extraction (significantly above recharge capacity)?		✗	Formatted: English (United States)
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?	-	✗	Formatted: English (United States)
7. Does the project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface water?	-	✗	Formatted: English (United States)
8. Does the project include drainage or correction of natural water bodies (eg river drainage)?	-	✗	Formatted: English (United States)
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?	-	✗	Formatted: English (United States)
10. Would any of the project activities have minor adverse effects on physical cultural resources?	-	✗	Formatted: English (United States)
11. Does the project include the development of agro-industrial facilities?	-	✗	Formatted: English (United States)
12. Will the project require migrant labor during construction?	✗	-	Formatted: English (United States)
13. Will construction or operation of the project result in increased traffic on rural roads?	✗	-	Formatted: English (United States)
14. Has the government or community guaranteed land rental for (market) infrastructure?	✗	-	Formatted: English (United States)
15. Is there a plan in place for the sustainability of the infrastructure over the life of the project?	✗	-	Formatted: English (United States)
16. Does the project include specific dust protection measures (such as dust masks and water spray)?	✗	-	Formatted: English (United States)
17. Have arrangements been made to pay adequate compensation for private property that may be affected by the construction of the project?	✗	-	Formatted: English (United States)
18. Will construction equipment with moderate decibels be used and will the timing of use be timed so that people experience less discomfort?	✗	-	Formatted: English (United States)
19. Will replanting of trees and vegetation be done to stabilize slopes and green roadsides?	✗	-	Formatted: English (United States)

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

Question	Yes	No	Additional Explanation of "Yes" Response *
1. Is the project area prone to extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, tropical storms or heat waves?	X	-	The country is experiencing the effects of climate change
2. 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?	X	-	Climate variability is already recorded
3. Will the project make investments in low-lying coastal areas/prone to riverine flooding and coastal storm surges?	-	X	-
4. 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)?	X	-	Target sites are impacted by climate
5. Is the project located in areas where rural development projects have suffered significant weather-related loss and damage in the past?	X	-	Target sites are impacted by climate
6. Will the project develop/install infrastructure in areas with a history of extreme weather events?	X	-	The project aims to develop climate-resilient infrastructure including roads of more than 10 km
7. 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?	X	-	Beneficiaries are highly dependent on natural resources
8. Is climate variability likely to affect agricultural (crop/livestock/fishery) productivity or associated incidence of pests and diseases for project target groups?	X	-	Target sites are impacted by climate
9. Would weather-related risks or climate extremes negatively impact the key stages of the value chains identified in the project (from production to markets)?	X	-	Climate risks could have negative impacts on the different segments of the value chains
10. Does the project invest in climate sensitive and diverse livelihoods?	X	-	The interventions are proposed in the PRAPAM

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

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

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

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.

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

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

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Table 6 HTDN-ON FPIC: Searching for FPIC at Implementation Stage

Carry out a socio-cultural and land assessment	Identify decision-making institutions and representatives	Conduct a consultation leading to FPIC	Formalize the consent agreement
From concept note to first design assignment Identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customary laws, informal rules and organizational practices on land ownership • Institutions and systems of governance • Types of livelihoods 	During the first design mission <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 discuss and choose their representatives for the consultation 	From the first design mission to the evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share the objective and scope of the project with the representatives identified by the communities and identify the components of the project requiring a FPIC 	Before QA (to be attached to the PDR) To understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respective expectations • Proposed project duration, expected results and activities • Plan and procedures for participatory

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mutual support and solidarity mechanisms • Community actors, land users and assess who has the right to give or withhold consent <p>Assess:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consequences of the proposed project that may result in the change of status of lands, territories and resources 	<p>process leading to FPIC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify the responsibilities of representatives • Agree on the process leading to FPIC - • Identify the parties signing the consent agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform them about the actors financing and implementing the project and their respective responsibilities • Provide clear and transparent information on project benefits and risks • Share the results of the socio-cultural, land and environmental assessment • Formalize the consent agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring and verification • Identification of grievance procedures and mechanisms • Conditions for withdrawing consent • Recording of the process by means and languages accessible to all stakeholders and parties involved -
--	---	---	--

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25"

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

Formatted: English (United States)

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	IGRA/BAKERE Station Manager	72572021
38	YABIZON Eveline	VP-GAM/DOWALA	72214803
39	SEKENINE Aristide	SG/FMABE	72171687
40	Veronique-KOFESSEM	Advisor/FMABE	72724246
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

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Justified

Stakeholders consulted	Date of consultation	Comments
Direct beneficiaries		
Farmers organization Union – Maigare	06/07/2020	Choice based on value chain and market link involvements. Representatives of farmers in the targeted areas.
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.
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
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. In these Communities are located some infrastructures to be visited for learning.
Ngouleпка community	15 / 07 / 2020	
Sakai community – Bangui irrigation area	15/07/2020	
Damara community	06/07/2020	
Bogangolo Community	07/07/2020	
Pata community		
DIDANG – MANDJO Community	08/07/2020	
Zawa Community	10/07/2020	
Boganangene	08/07/2020	
Boganda	09/07/2020	
Société Anonyme HUSACA⁶⁵	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.
Entreprise Bimbosaine⁶⁶	23/07/2020	
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.

⁶⁵ 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

⁶⁶ "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 nzangi. The company is in the production and processing of food (cassava, bananas, pineapples, peanuts, squash and sesame)

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.

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.

Formatted: Highlight

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 people⁶⁷, 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 older⁶⁸. 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.⁶⁹

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. ⁷⁰Central 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 parliament held by women is 8.6% in 2019. The population with at least some secondary education above 25 years 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 49⁷¹ Sub-Saharan African countries with a high level of gender discrimination based on the SIGI. The Table 1 below summarizes the above-mentioned rates.

⁶⁷ <https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=2&series=SP.POP.TOTL&country=CAF>

⁶⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_the_Central_African_Republic

⁶⁹ <https://data.unwomen.org/country/central-african-republic>

⁷⁰ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/CAR>

⁷¹ <https://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/datasheets/2019/CF.pdf>

Formatted: Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25"

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25", Space After: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, Line spacing: single, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25", Space Before: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25", Space Before: 0 pt

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25", Space Before: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25"

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25", Space Before: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25"

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25", Space Before: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25", Space Before: 0 pt

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25", Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers

Table 1: Index on Gender and Human Development

Index	Value/ranking	Key dimensions of gender inequalities
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.397 in 2019 188 th out of 189 countries	
Gender Development Index (GDI)	0.801 in 2019 188 th out of 189 countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ health ✓ education ✓ command over economic resources
Gender Inequality Index (GII)	0.566 in 2019 188 th out of 189 countries	<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 the national study on gender-based violence political violence and violence against women during elections⁷², 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

⁷² UN Provisional Report on Gender-Based Violence, 2021

- Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25"
- Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers
- Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25", Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers
- Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers
- Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25", Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering, Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers
- Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers
- Formatted: Space Before: 0 pt, After: 0 pt
- Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25", Space Before: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25"
- Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25"
- Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.25", No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.25"
- Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.25", No bullets or numbering

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 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

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.25"

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.25", No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.25"

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.25", No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.25"

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25", Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25"

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25", Space Before: 0 pt, Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.25"

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", Space Before: 0 pt, After: 0 pt

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25", Add space between paragraphs of the same style, Line spacing: single, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25", Line spacing: single

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25"

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25", Add space between paragraphs of the same style, Line spacing: single, No bullets or numbering

• ~~Lack of 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.~~

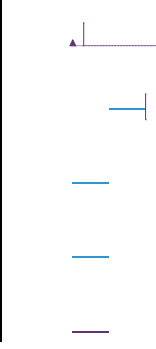
17. ~~To close the gender gap in agriculture and modernize this sector in CAR, a set of measures need to be taken during the implementation of the project and below are the proposed activities:~~

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", Space After: 0 pt

Formatted: Normal, Justified, Indent: Left: 0.25", Space Before: 0 pt, After: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering

	(including female-headed households), are targeted in Tilapia 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	• 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	• 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	
Hire specialists to conduct surveys and carry out data aggregation methodologies to obtain gender disaggregated data	7 reports				
TOTAL				2,312,114	

- Formatted: English (United Kingdom)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: English (United Kingdom)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: English (United Kingdom)
- Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25"
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.25"
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.25", Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25"
- Formatted: English (United Kingdom)
- Formatted: English (United Kingdom)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.25"
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0.25", Add space between paragraphs of the same style, No bullets or numbering
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25"
- Formatted: English (United Kingdom)
- Formatted: English (United Kingdom)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25"
- Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25"
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25"
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: English (United States)
- Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25"



Formatted: Left

Commented [DM2]:

Formatted: Font: Arial

Formatted: Heading 1, Left, Outline numbered + Level: 1 + Numbering Style: 1, 2, 3, ... + Start at: 6 + Alignment: Left + Aligned at: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.5"

Formatted: Heading 1, Indent: Left: 0", Hanging: 0.25", Tab stops: 0.5", List tab

2. Description of the proposed project

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Normal, Indent: Left: 0", First line: 0", Tab stops: Not at 0.5"

2.1. Project objective, area, and target group

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

The overall objective of the project is to "Increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of rural communities to climate change in the Central African Republic". The ambition is to contribute to a sustainable reduction of poverty, improvement of the food and nutritional security of 20,000 households and indirectly 119,000 beneficiaries in rural areas and to support economic integration and empowerment of women and rural youth. The development objective is to strengthen the resilience of rural populations and improve their access to market opportunities in regions 1, 2 and 3 of the Central African Republic. It aims to create the necessary conditions for an increase in plant and animal production and to pave the way for better marketing of products in the areas of intervention thanks to quality infrastructure.

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0", First line: 0", Tab stops: Not at 1"

Main Expected Results. The performance of the project at the end of the interventions will translate to five (5) categories:

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

1. Human well-being and jobs: 20,000 households as direct beneficiaries for 119,000 people supported; 85,000 jobs created (direct and indirect);
2. Land management: 730 ha developed (605 ha new and 125 ha rehabilitated); 850 ha cleared and plowed;
3. Infrastructure: 125 km of roads created; 53 road maintenance brigades equipped and installed; 4 equipped and functional multifunctional platforms; 6 crop storage warehouses delivered to cooperatives; 20 storage areas for crop production delivered to cooperatives; 3 units for processing beans and rice into functional by-products; 5 functional rice hullers;
4. Financing: financing and installation of 100 individual micro-project units linked to the processing and marketing of products (48 simple solar dryers, 10 rural market platforms, 10 artisanal cheese dairies, 22 transport support units and 10 thresher units);
5. Yield improvement: increased yields (Rice from 1.5 T/ha to 4 T/ha; Maize from 0.85 T/ha to 1.8 T/ha; Cassava 1.3 T/ha to 1.7 T/ha;

Intervention areas: The project will be implemented in four (4) prefectures: Nana Mamberé, Ouam Pendé, Lobaye and Ombella Mpoko. The focus will be on eleven (11) sub-prefectures and production basins (Bimbo, Boali, Bossembélé, Yaloké, Boda, Boganangone, Mbaiki, Bouar, Baboua, Bozoum and Bocaranga). They are part of the Country Strategic Opportunities Programs 2020-2024 targeting strategy on selected areas and beneficiaries based on the level of poverty, vulnerability, agro-pastoral productive opportunities, and security criteria. The area of intervention holds 33% of the population and 39% of agricultural dwellers 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.

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial



Figure 24: Map of Project area

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. This area was selected on the basis of several criteria, including: (i) good potential for farming, irrigation and rainfed agriculture; (ii) areas suitable for the development of pastoral and fish farming activities; (iii) high population density and labor availability; (iv) the inception of the structured 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.

By promoting the value chain approach, the project will aim to reach all actors of the different segments of the four targeted sectors. These are: (i) small producers and their organizations; (ii) downstream actors, including processors, traders, and consumers; (iii) actors working on support activities and trade, 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.

Target groups: The project will prioritize: (i) smallholder farmers engaged in subsistence crop and livestock production on small land and low livestock capital and (ii) marginalized and vulnerable less advantaged groups including people living with HIV/AIDS, single mothers, persons with disabilities, the elderly, widows, widowers, indigenous peoples Aka Pygmies and M'bororo Fulani minority group, characterized by low access to socio-economic opportunities, v) governmental agencies. Women and youth represent respectively 50 and 30% of the 20,000 total target.

2.2. Description of project components

The project will implement a set of 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 focus in eleven sub-prefectures/production basins: Bimbo, Boali, Bossembélé, Yaloké, Boda, Bogangone, 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.

The project is structured around three components:

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Space Before: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

- Component 1: Climate-resilient agricultural production and proper post-harvest measures combined with livelihood diversification.

The purpose of this component is to improve the production and productivity of main crops (cassava, maize, rice). 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, income generating activities from agriculture, fishery and livestock. Livestock keepers will be provided with the knowledge, skills and material resources needed to increase livestock productivity and production.

- Component 2 Climate-resilient rural transportation and water infrastructure

The objective of this component is to **improve the profitability of selected products and infrastructure** for better access to markets. This component supports the establishment of the rural infrastructure for agriculture and the climate responses, to extend 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.

Component 3. Institutional capacity building, policy engagement and knowledge management.

This component aims **improve the management of the actions through an effective coordination of project investments** with swift administrative, accounting and financial management of the project, the procurement services and the implementation of the social and environmental management plan, as well as policy dialogue at 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.

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Table 224: Summary of project activities by component

Outputs	Activity
<p><u>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:</u></p>	<p>Component 1: Climate-resilient agricultural production and appropriate post-harvest measures combined with livelihood diversification.</p>
	<p>Rice value chain: Selection of pest-resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation management and weeding) in partnership with Africa Rice</p>
	<p>Extension of the Intensified Rice Cultivation System (SRI)</p>
	<p>Support to Ministries of Agriculture and Environment to run integrated Farmer Field Schools (FFS) or business models and provide other technical support. FFS or model commercial farms will be identified to showcase specific approaches to facilitate the introduction and adoption of resilient practices for farmers</p>
	<p>Capacity building on modern composting techniques to reduce/prevent movement of farmers to fallow land in secondary crop years</p>
	<p>Creation or rehabilitation of boreholes and irrigated perimeters to cope with the consequences of extreme episodes of drought and heat</p>
	<p>Development of new swamps in the interior valleys for rice production in order to increase the production of smallholder farmers and to diversify and expand their sources of income.</p>
	<p>Construction of dikes at the bottom of the valley to control water in the rainy season and dikes to control runoff water from micro-catchments</p>
	<p>Construction or consolidation of gravity irrigation works serving 8,000 producers</p>
	<p>Rehabilitation of watersheds and introduction of efficient methods of water use and management</p>
<p>Extension and rehabilitation and construction of infrastructure, including drainage systems</p>	
<p>Assessing the impact of producing a specific crop (cassava, maize) on rural livelihoods as a climate change adaptation strategy</p>	

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

	<p><u>Maize value chains :</u> <u>Assessing the impact of producing a specific crop (maize) on rural livelihoods as a climate change adaptation strategy</u></p>
	<p><u>Selection of pest-resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation management and weeding)</u></p>
	<p><u>Community mobilization and organization to promote the adoption of selected crops as climate-smart cash crops and the development of cooperatives</u></p>
	<p><u>Support for women farmers to engage in commercial production of selected crops (including training in sustainable production, negotiation of access to farmland and equipment)</u></p>
	<p><u>Conduct randomized control trials for rigorous testing and evaluation of the impact of agricultural production adoption on the resilience of women farmers and drought-prone communities</u></p>
	<p><u>Support to cooperatives in the construction and climate protection of processing units and the local marking of selected crops</u></p>
	<p><u>Development and dissemination of a user guide on the sustainable production techniques best suited to the project area and good agro-ecological practices</u></p>
	<p><u>Strengthening the capacity of extension services to develop the farmer field school approach to train farmers in soil fertility management, the use of organic manure and bio-pesticides and the adoption of good agricultural 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></p>
	<p><u>Set up an ICT platform for beneficiary cooperatives to exchange knowledge and experiences with good agroecological practices and market information. The project will support 12,500 maize producers</u></p>
	<p><u>Cassava value chains :</u> <u>Selection of pest-resistant varieties and cultural practices (distance between plants, irrigation management and weeding)</u></p>
	<p><u>Community mobilization and organization to promote the adoption of selected crops as climate-smart cash crops and the development of cooperatives</u></p>

	Support for women farmers to engage in commercial production of selected crops (including training in sustainable production, negotiation of access to farmland and equipment)
	Conduct randomized control trials for rigorous testing and evaluation of the impact of agricultural production adoption on the resilience of women farmers and drought-prone communities
	Support to cooperatives in the construction and climate protection of processing units and the local marketing of selected crops
	Development and dissemination of a user guide on the sustainable production techniques best suited to the project area and good agro-ecological practices
	Strengthening the capacity of extension services to develop the farmer field school approach to train farmers in soil fertility management, the use of organic manure and bio-pesticides and the adoption of good agricultural 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)
	Set up an ICT platform for beneficiary cooperatives to exchange knowledge and experiences with good agroecological practices and market information. The project will support 12,500 cassava producers
Output 1.2: Income-generating activities focusing on climate-resilient fishing, agriculture and livestock in the project area, conservation, processing units and marketing are promoted as livelihood diversification measures	Construction of 50 earth dams less than 15 m high for fish farming activities
	Establishment of fish farms and creation of services for the entire value chain (fingerlings, etc.).
	Training for smallholder farmers on tilapia and milkfish production
	Design and construction of earth dams
	Construction of modern ovens to improve the living and working conditions of women
	Purchase and distribution of fingerlings to breeders
	Creation and capacity building of fish farmers' cooperatives
	Assessment of the impact of poultry farming and commercial livestock on rural livelihoods as a climate change adaptation strategy.
Selection of local resistant poultry breeds and animal production practices (feed formulation, vaccination, housing, water management, and actions to reduce mortality rate)	

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

	Support for female farmers in engaging in poultry farming and commercial livestock production (small ruminants, poultry) (including training in sustainable production of livestock and management practices)
	Conducting random control trails for rigorous testing and evaluation of the impact of livestock uptake on the resilience of female farmers and communities

[Component 2: Climate-resilient rural transportation and water infrastructure](#)

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

	Warehouse rehabilitation to withstand wetter climatic conditions
Output 2.1. Climate resilient rural transportation and storage infrastructure	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
	Support climate-proof investment over a longer period of time, through maintenance by local public authorities and farmer organizations, including: (1) support to districts for the development of feeder road maintenance plans and (2) support to Farmer Organizations (Training of road gangs, distribution of maintenance tools, development of Farm Track Maintenance Plans)

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

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
	Capacity building for drinking water management will complement the construction and rehabilitation

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

[Component 3: Institutional capacity building, political engagement, and knowledge management.](#)

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Output 3.1. Capacity of the government (esp. Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, and Africa Rice) in managing climate risk is strengthened	Supporting organizations representing indigenous Pygmies AKA populations to advocate for the mainstreaming of traditional rights on lands and natural resources in the revision process of the regulatory and legislative framework
--	---

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

	<p>Capacity building of staff from the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and their partners, such as Africa Rice, in managing climate risks, planning for climate adaptation transitions (e.g. introduction of new farming systems or new livelihoods) and exploiting opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, where possible.</p>
	<p>Strengthening the CAR meteorological service and local representatives</p>
	<p>Strengthen the capacities of technical agents by providing them with equipment, tools and training on climate risk management so that they can analyze and monitor the evolution of the state of natural resources and the implementation of environmental and social safeguard measures in the field.</p>
	<p>Provision of technical assistance to improve policy frameworks to integrate climate risks into sector strategies and policies</p>
<p>Output 3.2: Monitoring & Evaluation and Coordination of the Adaptation Activities</p>	<p>Support for the development of a measurement reporting and verification system for climate response programs</p>
	<p>Support to improve monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management activities, which will include funds to cover additional baseline surveys (linked to climate change adaptation) and endline surveys (linked to climate change adaptation).</p>
	<p>Support for project management and coordination, including recruitment of a climate change adaptation specialist for the duration of the project and training of staff on adaptation issues.</p>
	<p>As part of the activities to ensure effective follow-up to the project, the project will produce a knowledge management plan, a knowledge transfer platform, knowledge management products such as e-newsletters, TV and radio interviews, and success stories documents. These products will be disseminated through online and offline channels</p>

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

3. Description of national policy, legal and institutional framework

This section describes political, legal (conventions, agreements, laws, decrees, and orders, etc.) and institutional provisions relevant to the project. A brief reminder is made of the country's obligations that apply directly to the project under the relevant international treaties and agreements.

3.1. Policy framework

The **National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan 2017-2021 (RCPCA)** 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. In 2023, the RCPCA was updated in the form of an interim development plan (PID) in consideration of the gradual return to security throughout the territory observed in recent years. This interim plan has given impetus to development in addition to humanitarian actions with a view to triggering in its first phases the 2050 development plan under formulated by the country.

CAR's international commitments: 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

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

The **National Environmental Action Program (PNAE)**, adopted in 1999, includes strategic axes which take into consideration 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.

The **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)**: adopted by the country in 2022, aims to build adaptive capacity and resilience of the most vulnerable, and support the mainstreaming of adaptation into new and existing national, sectoral, and sub-national policies and programmes, especially development strategies, plans and budgets.

Nationally Determined Contribution (2021): The project will comply with CAR's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement (ratified in 2016) which consists of climate adaptation and mitigation change mitigation plans, including 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 livestock practices.

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.

CAR's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) declared an unconditional and conditional target of reducing GHG emissions, respectively by 11.82% and 24.28% by 2030, compared to a business-as-usual scenario. 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)

The **National Agricultural Investment, Food and Nutritional Security Program (PNIASAN)** provides a reference framework for actions in the agricultural sector, with a view to reducing poverty and food insecurity. PNIASAN's scope of action covers agro-sylvo-pastoral, fisheries and nutrition, the sector financing system and

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0", First line: 0", Tab stops: Not at 1"

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

socio-economic infrastructure, as well as emerging issues related to environment, biodiversity, renewable energies, climate change and the promotion of agribusiness. It also prioritizes the most promising for sectors growth, namely: (i) food crops, (ii) main cash crops, (iii) livestock, (iv) fish products, and (v) forestry products.

The **National Livestock Development Policy (PNDE)** is the reference framework for the development of the animal sector. Three strategic axes have been identified to respond to the major development issues and challenges of the livestock sector, including: (i) improving the Institutional Framework; (ii) capacity building of stakeholders; (iii) revitalizing local value chains and improving their competitiveness.

The **water and sanitation policy**, adopted by Decree No. 21.167 of July 21, 2021, enshrines the government's objectives to promote the integrated management of water resources, by providing appropriate solutions to water-related challenges in the context of the country's economic and social development. The long-term vision of the CAR is to provide, by 2030, drinking water and sanitation facilities to 60% of the population.

Land access policy: In 2012, the government-initiated reforms by developing a "Draft framework law on the harmonization of legal instruments for better governance of land tenure". Despite the delay caused by the security crisis, a steering committee for the reform project has been set up for the national validation of this framework law. Its drafting considered the Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Governance of Land Tenure of the FAO, as well as the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policies in Africa of the African Union and the directives of the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC).

National youth policy: The 2nd generation national youth policy (PNPJ-2) operational framework has three (3) strategic axes which are as follows:

- Strategic Axis 1: Promotion of Peace, Security, National Reconciliation and Social Cohesion by youth;
- Strategic axis 2: Renewal of the social contract between the government and youth;
- Strategic axis 3: Recovery of the productive sector by young people.

Formatted: Font: 10 pt

3.2. Legal framework

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

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:

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0", First line: 0", Tab stops: Not at 1"

Law NO. 07/018 of December 28, 2007, on the environmental code: The CAR Environmental Code mandates the prior environmental assessment (EA) of any project likely to impact the environment (Article 87). The modalities for the implementation of EAs are set by regulation. The 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. Regulatory texts include:

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

- 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, hydraulic installations and works (use, protection, etc.). Sections 18 to 32 of the Act are related to the management and protection of water resources and hydraulic facilities. Several regulatory texts govern the protection of water resources and hydraulic facilities, including:

- [Decree No. 16.368 of October 28, 2016, setting the procedures for granting authorization and declaring the development of hydraulic works and water withdrawal.](#)
- [Order No. 007/20MDERH.DIRCAB.DGRH of February 14, 2020, setting the conditions for granting approval to construction companies](#)
- [Order No. 054/21MDERH.DIRCAB.DGRH of December 14, 27, 2021 amending and supplementing certain 007/20MDERH.DIRCAB.DGRH of February 14, 2020, setting the conditions for granting approval to construction companies](#)
- [Order No. 007/22MDERH.DIRCAB.DGRH setting the fees for the authorization and control requirement for the construction of hydraulic infrastructures.](#)

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

[Considering these legal and regulatory provisions is therefore important, as the project plans the construction of drinking water boreholes and hydraulic infrastructures \(earth dams, irrigation, etc.\).](#)

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

[Law No. 08/022 of October 17, 2008, on the Forest Code](#) determines the management of forest resources and the conditions for intervention in classified forests. Articles 3, 27, 83 to 92, 85, 86 and 88 of this law deal with the protection of nature and biodiversity as well as respect for the principles of sustainable forest management and manual or mechanized clearing. Article 43 raises the customary law on the use of the forest: the forest land, fruits and products of the natural forest. A special authorization is provided for in article 22 on the cutting of a limited number of trees and species, subject to a marking in issue. The implementation of the project could impact landscaped areas and trees mainly around the marking of transhumance corridors or the development of rest areas.

[Law No. 09/004 of January 29, 2009, on the labor](#) code governs professional relations between workers and employers. Regarding this code, the following legal considerations are to be considered by the project in supporting young people and entrepreneurship:

- [Article 11: "All employment must be fairly remunerated. Remuneration must be sufficient to provide the worker and his family with a decent standard of living. This must not be less than the minimum thresholds set by the salary scales and grids in force. The different elements of remuneration must be established according to identical standards for men and women".](#)
- [Article 120: mentions the provisions relating to the conclusion of an employment contract of more than three \(03\) months with change of residence.](#)
- [Article 259: "Children may not be employed in any company, even as apprentices, before the age of 14, except by derogation issued by order of the Minister in charge of labor taken after consulting the permanent national labor council, taking into account local circumstances and the tasks that may be required. »](#)
- [Article 330 that: "any person who intends to open a business or establishment of any kind whatsoever must first declare it to the Labor Inspectorate".](#)

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

[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. It stipulates in article 38 that: "the State is presumed to be the owner of all vacant urban or rural land". This enables the occupants of these lands to ensure the guarantee of real rights through registration in the cadastre which is materialized by a definitive land title of land ownership. Land ownership is defined as the right to use, enjoy, and dispose of funds or property in an absolute and exclusive manner, except for restrictions resulting from the law and the real rights belonging to others. The law provides that "no one may, without authorization issued by the competent authority, occupy a dependency of the national public domain or use it within the limits exceeding the right of use which belongs to all". The provisions of this law are applicable to the project which provides irrigation systems and rural roads for community or public use, as well as development of food crops.

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

[Legal framework dealing with minorities:](#)

- [Law No. 06.030 of September 12, 2006, establishing the rights and obligations of people living with HIV.](#) enshrines the principle of non-discrimination with regard to people living with HIV/AIDS. It protects them against stigmatization and lack of respect for their private life, as well as imposes them the obligations of voluntary non-disclosure under penalty of sanction. The project should consider the provisions of this law, when considering the target people living with HIV.

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

- [the provisions of CAR's Constitution of March 30, 2016](#) regarding minorities, in particular: (i) [The recognition of human rights as the basis of any human community, of peace and justice \(Articles 1 and 2\); the recognition of the right to life and to physical and moral integrity without any distinction, in particular of sex \(Article 3\); reinforced protection of the rights of indigenous peoples, minorities and people with disabilities \(Article 6, paragraph 2\).](#)
- In addition, the CAR ratified in 2010, [ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples](#) which aims at protecting the rights of indigenous people and guarantee respect for their integrity⁷³.

3.3. Institutional framework

[The institutional framework relating to the protection of nature and the environment for any development project is characterized by a diversity of stakeholders: Those involved in the implementation of the Environmental and Social Assessment and Management Plan the project are detailed below.](#)

[The Ministry of Ministry of Environment and Ecology \(MEDD\) is the overseeing institution of any environmental and social assessment in application of the government's policy. The Environment Code and Order No. 04/MEED/DIRCAB of 21/01/2014, article 3 specify that: "the competent Authority for the procedure of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment \(ESIA\) is the Minister in charge of the Environment and the General Directorate of the Environment \(DGE\) keeps the register of impact studies". The DGE is responsible for conducting and coordinating the environmental and social assessment process. The main tasks of the DGE consist of: \(i\) • Proceed with the validation of in-depth, summary, or simplified ESIA's; \(ii\) Carry out the administrative and technical monitoring of ongoing projects \(analysis of field reports, inspection, and environmental audit\).](#)

[At the regional, prefectural, and sub-prefectural level, the DGE is represented by decentralized services, namely the Regional Departments of the Environment and Sustainable Development \(DREDD\), which act locally by delegation and report back.](#)

[The responsibilities of the main institutions involved in the Environmental and Social Assessment and Management Plan of the project are listed in the table below.](#)

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Space After: 0 pt, No bullets or numbering

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

⁷³ https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/fr/?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0:NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C169

Table 232: Institutions involved in the E&S management of the project

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Mission and/or Mandate</u>	<u>Relevant operational bodies</u>	<u>Responsibilities</u>
<u>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR)</u>	<u>"Development, implementation, evaluation and monitoring of government policy on agriculture and rural development" including maintenance of rural tracks</u>	<u>DGA DGI ACDA ICRA Regional Directorate Prefectural services Interministerial coordination units for feeder roads (MADR and Ministry of Infrastructure)</u>	<u>Ministry anchoring the project Control and monitoring of standards / directives in the agriculture sector Monitoring and evaluation Maintenance of road infrastructure (rural tracks) Coordination of outreach activities</u>
<u>Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health (MESA)</u>	<u>"Development, implementation, evaluation and monitoring of Government policy on livestock and animal health" including issues relating to the management of transhumance</u>	<u>Directorate General Livestock Directorate General Animal Health Regional Directorates ANDE FNEC SEGA PMU</u>	<u>Control and monitoring of livestock sector standards/ guidelines Animal health monitoring Livestock infrastructure maintenance Coordination of outreach activities</u>
<u>Ministry of Waters, Forests, Hunting and Fishing</u>	<u>"Development, implementation, evaluation and monitoring of the Government's policy on water, forests, hunting and fishing" Establishes, develops, and periodically renews a management plan for aquaculture activities based on available statistical data</u>	<u>Directorate General for Studies, Fisheries and Aquaculture (DEPA) Regional Directorates</u>	<u>Supervision, monitoring, and implementation of activities related to flora, fauna, fishing, fish farming and beekeeping</u>
<u>Ministry of infrastructure</u>	<u>Implementation of government policy on public works and road maintenance</u>	<u>Interministerial coordination unit (Ministry of Infrastructure and MADR) Directorate General of Cadastre</u>	<u>Service order issued to the service provider selected by the PMU after the validation of technical documents through a seminar then a duly call for tenders within the framework of the track development sub-projects</u>
<u>Minister in charge of promoting gender, protection of women, family, and children</u>	<u>Implementation of government policy on the promotion of gender, the protection of women, families, and children</u>	<u>DGPG</u>	<u>60% of beneficiaries are women</u>

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Minister in charge of promoting youth, sports, and civic education	Implementation of government policy on the promotion, civic supervision of youth	National Youth Council (national and its local bodies) National Pioneer Youth	Young beneficiaries of the project
Minister in charge of Town Planning, Land Reform, Towns and Housing	Implementation of government policy on the management of state, private and community land assets	Prefectural town planning services Mayor	Land issues related to the limits of properties dedicated to project activities.
Ministry in charge of the Development of Energy and Hydraulic Resources (MDERH)	"Development, implementation, evaluation and monitoring of the Government's policy on Energy and Hydraulics" as mentioned in Article 1 of Decree No. 15.089 of March 17, 2015 of the MDERH	Directorate General of Hydraulics Regional directorates ANEA	Control and monitoring of standards and guidelines for the installation of hydraulic infrastructures Maintenance of hydraulic infrastructures
Civil Society Organizations		Vulnerable people groups, indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities Farmers' groups NGOs	30% of beneficiaries are young people and 15% of beneficiaries are from marginalized groups, including indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities
Service providers		Consultants Works control office Private companies NGOs	Subcontracting with the PMU for the implementation of project activities

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

4. IFAD's environmental and social standards

IFAD's Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures (ESAP) are intended to help IFAD staff and partners to engage in environmental and policy dialogue. As such, they represent one of the fundamental elements of IFAD's approach to promoting sustainable development. They include criteria for integrating environmental aspects into IFAD's operations and prioritize social aspects through a set of principles, tools and obligations.

Below, the list of the IFAD's 10 standards with an indication of their relevance to the project; an analysis of the correlation with the 15 principles of the FA is discussed later in [section 6](#).

- [Standard 1: Biodiversity conservation - Relevant to the project](#)
- [Standard 2: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention - Relevant to the project](#)
- [Standard 3: Cultural Heritage - Relevant to the project](#)
- [Standard 4: Indigenous Peoples - Relevant to the Project](#)
- [Standard 5: Labor and working conditions - Relevant to the project](#)
- [Standard 6: Community Health and Safety - Relevant to the project](#)
- [Standard 7: Resettlement and economic reintegration – Not relevant to the project](#)
- [Standard 8: Financial intermediaries and investments – Not relevant to the project](#)
- [Standard 9: Climate Change - Relevant to the project](#)
- [Standard 10: Themes to be mainstreamed in the IFAD project cycle - Relevant to the project.](#)

The 10 standards listed below are relevant to the project except for standards 7 and 8. The environmental measures should consider the objectives targeted by each standard.

5. Adaptation Fund's environmental and social standards

Projects/programmes supported by the Adaptation Fund (AF) must meet the requirements of 15 principles. Table below present those principles, and their correlation with IFAD's ESAP.

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Table 243: Correlation between AF and IFAD's standards relevant to project

AF's principle	IFAD's standards
Principle 1: Compliance with Legislation - Compliance with all applicable domestic and international law.	Standard 10: IFAD's mainstreaming themes in the project cycle Review of policy and institutional contexts, to provide an overview of key national policies, strategies, and regulatory frameworks relevant to IFAD's mainstreaming themes.
Principle 2: Access and Equity – i) Provide fair, equitable and inclusive access to expected benefits, without impeding access to basic health services, clean water and sanitation, energy, education, housing, safe and decent working conditions, and land rights ii) Avoid exacerbating existing existing inequities, particularly with respect to marginalized or vulnerable groups.	Standard 2: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Support to vulnerable and marginalized communities in the improvement of equitable access to resources. Standard 10: IFAD's mainstreaming themes in the project cycle Gender sensitive: Assess the implications of any planned action on women and men and ensure that both women's and men's concerns and experiences are taken into account in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation activities
Principle 3: Marginalized and vulnerable groups - Avoid imposing disproportionate disproportionate adverse impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups including children, women and girls, the elderly, indigenous people, tribal groups, displaced people, refugees, people living with disabilities, and people living with HIV/AIDS	Standard 2: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention Support to vulnerable and marginalized communities in the improvement of equitable access to resources. Standard 10: Themes to be mainstreamed in the IFAD project cycle Gender sensitive
Principle 4: Human Rights - Respect and, where appropriate, promote fundamental human rights.	Standard 4: Indigenous Peoples • Promote indigenous people's ability to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development; • Recognize and respect the rights of indigenous peoples to their lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources that they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used.
Principle 5: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment - Design and implement project/program in a such way that women and men: 1) have equal opportunities to participate as per the Fund gender policy 2) receive comparable social and economic benefits.	Standard 10: IFAD's mainstreaming themes in the project cycle Gender sensitive: Assess the implications of any planned action on women and men and ensure that both women's and men's concerns and experiences are

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

<p>and 3) do not suffer disproportionate adverse effects during the development process</p>	<p>considered in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation activities</p> <p>Gender transformative: Ensuring women have equal access for women to productive assets and services, employment, and market opportunities, as well as supportive national policies and laws.</p>
<p>Principle 6: Core labour rights - Respect the core labour standards as identified by the International Labour Organization.</p>	<p>Standard 5: Labour and working conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote, respect, and realize fundamental principles and rights at work by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Preventing discrimination and promoting equal opportunity of workers; • workers in disadvantaged and vulnerable situations, including a special focus, as appropriate, on women workers, young workers, migrant workers, workers in the informal economy and workers with disabilities
<p>Principle 7: Indigenous Peoples – Avoid activities inconsistent with the rights and responsibilities set forth in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other applicable international instruments relating to indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>Standard 4: Indigenous Peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote indigenous people’s ability to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development, through free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC); • Ensure indigenous peoples obtain fair and equitable benefits and opportunities from supported activities in a culturally appropriate and inclusive manner.
<p>Principle 8: Involuntary resettlement – Avoid or minimize the need for involuntary resettlement. When limited involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, due process should be observed so that displaced persons shall be informed of their rights, consulted on their options, and offered technically, economically, and socially feasible resettlement alternatives or fair and adequate compensation.</p>	<p>Standard 7: Physical and economic resettlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring feasible alternative project designs and sites; • avoid forced eviction
<p>Principle 9: Protection of natural habitats - Avoid unjustified conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected; (b) officially proposed for protection; (c) recognized by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat; or (d) recognized as protected by traditional or indigenous local communities.</p>	<p>Standard 1: Biodiversity conservation</p> <p>prioritize siting activities with potential adverse impacts far from critical habitats, protected areas (as outlined in paragraph 13 of standard 1), or areas of ecological significance, giving preference to locating activities on lands where natural habitats have already been converted (i.e. modified habitats).</p>
<p>Principle 10: Conservation of biological diversity – Avoid any significant or unjustified reduction or loss of biological diversity or the introduction of known invasive species.</p>	<p>Standard 1: Biodiversity conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and conserve biodiversity; • preserve the integrity of ecosystems; • maintain and enhance the benefits of ecosystem services; • ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the use of genetic resources; • Respect, preserve, and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples, and local communities relevant to the conservation and

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

	sustainable use of biodiversity and their customary use of biological resources
Principle 11: Climate Change – Avoid that project activities result in any significant or unjustified increase in greenhouse gas emissions or other drivers of climate change.	Standard 9: Climate Change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that proposed activities are screened and assessed for climate change and disaster risks and impacts both of and to projects. • Strengthen the climate resilience of communities and their adaptive capacity to address risks of climate change impacts and climate-related disasters.
Principle 12: Pollution prevention and Resource efficiency – Meet applicable international standards for maximizing energy efficiency and minimizing material resource use, the production of wastes, and the release of pollutants	Standard 2: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid, minimize and manage the risks and impacts associated with hazardous substances and materials, including pesticides; • Avoid or minimize project-related emissions of short- and long-lived climate-change related pollutants; • Promote sustainable use of resources, including energy, land and water; and • Identify, where feasible, project-related opportunities for resource-use efficiency
Principle 13: Public health – Project designed and implemented in a way that avoids potentially significant negative impacts on public health	Standard 6: Community Health and Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of project-affected communities during the project life cycle from both routine and non routine circumstances
Principle 14: Physical and cultural heritage – Avoid the alteration, damage, or removal of any physical cultural resources, cultural sites, and sites with unique natural values recognized as such at the community, national or international level. Projects/programmes should also not permanently interfere with existing access and use of such physical and cultural resources	Standard 3: Cultural heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that effective and active measures are taken to prevent IFAD-supported projects from altering, damaging, or removing any tangible or intangible Cultural Heritage. • Promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of Cultural Heritage • Promote meaningful consultation on matters relating to Cultural Heritage
Principle 15: Lands and Soil Conservation - Promote soil conservation and avoids degradation or conversion of productive lands or land that provides valuable ecosystem services.	Standard 2: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid –and where avoidance is not possible, minimize – adverse impacts on soils, their biodiversity, organic content, productivity, structure and water-retention capacity.

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

6. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

6.1. Consultation process

ESIAS’s public consultation goal is to engage key stakeholders’ groups such as national and local authorities, farmers organizations, marginalized and vulnerable less advantaged groups, NGOs, and interest groups to provide their input into the planned project and especially on those impacts that directly or indirectly affect people’s livelihoods. Moreover, by involving key stakeholders’ inputs in the ESIA, the planned project is strengthened by these inputs.

Thus, the public consultations initiated by the project were an opportunity to:

- Provide to interested and affected actors a better understanding of the project’s goal, objectives, outcomes, and outputs to the various stakeholders.
- Provide a space and opportunity to stakeholders to share their comments, concerns, and inputs vis-à-vis the project.
- Present social and environmental safeguards, need for inclusive approach as well as relevant national policy and legal framework.
- Anticipate future issues and propose solutions to be integrated in the process.
- Collect data and information relevant to the 1. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

Methodology

The methodology used during the public consultations is essentially qualitative, with a view to better understand opinions and perceptions of the stakeholders on the project. The tool used for data collection is the semi-directive interview which aims to produce a discourse around predetermined themes. This approach made it possible to better understand the observations, views, concerns, and recommendations of the actors. In general, the methodology combined the four approaches listed below:

- Collect and use existing information sources
- Meetings with institutional stakeholders
- A workshop, in Banqui, with umbrella organizations of farmers, civil society and representative of minorities and indigenous peoples
- Public consultations at local and community level.

Consultations were carried out at different periods: in 2020/2021, and 2023.

The first series consultation was made with the stakeholders presented below:

Table 254: First round of consultation with stakeholders in 2020

Stakeholders consulted	Consultation date	Comments
Direct beneficiaries		
Union of Peasant Organizations – Maiqaro	06/07/2020	Choice based on value chain and market link implications. Representatives of farmers from targeted areas.
ICRA staff - Bouar	06/07/2020	Key actors for the development of agriculture and livestock as well as for the management of climate change issues related to agriculture. Employees aware of climate issues and having many practical experiences in the field to share.
of meat - Bouar	08/07/2020	Key player in the promotion of animal products and market access. Evidence of climate change as it relates to the availability of animal products in communities and markets
Community of Bosemptélé	09/07/2020	The participants are made up of different age and gender groups, including young people and women; Local crop
Ngouleпка community	15 / 07/ 2020	producers, pastoralists, fish producers, honey producers
Sakai community – Bangui irrigated perimeter	07/15/2020	and small traders across all targeted value chains.

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", Hanging: 0.5"

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Table 265: Second series of public consultation with representatives of vulnerable groups, ethnic minorities, and indigenous populations in 2023 (gender disaggregated)

Prefecture	City, Place	Date	H	F	Total	Profile of organizations and people met
Nana Mambere	Bouar, Yaché room	25.05.23	26	9	35	Prefectural Youth Council (CPJ), Association of People Living with Disabilities and Injuries (APVHB), National Organization of Rural Women (ONFER), Federation of market gardeners of Nana Mambere (FMNM), ASGOCA, National Federation of Central African Breeders (FNEC), National consultation of farmers organizations in CARn (CNOF CAF), Central African Institute of Agricultural Research (ICRA), Fish farmer, small livestock breeders,
Ouham Pende	Camp of Fulani returnees	26.05.23	41	37	78	Returned Fulani (male, female)
Ombella M'poko	Boali, Conference Room	26.05.23	19	15	34	Network of Indigenous and Local Populations of the Central African Republic (REPALCA), Organization of Central African Women (OFCA), FNEC, Prefectural youth council (CPJK), National Livestock Development Agency (ANDE), Islamic Committee, association of butchers, disabled people, beekeepers, breeders, fish farmers, association of women fish sellers
	Damara, camp for Fulani returnees integrated into the Yangué 2 village	11.06.23	21	16	37	Returned Fulani (male, female), Muslim community in a situation of vulnerability
Lobay	Mbaïki, Town Hall conference room	30.05.23	51	13	64	Producer (stockbreeder, farmer), local authorities and decentralized State services, other relevant actors, Performing Producer (PP), Association of the disabled, Community for the integration of indigenous minorities in central africa (CIMAC), Néhémie Group, Agropastral group (AGP), MONGONZA Group, Agropastoral Group,
Meeting with civil society organizations	MESA conference room	27.05.23	7	1	8	FNPAC: National Federation of Fishermen and Aquaculturists of the Central African Republic MEFP: House of the Child and the Pygmy Woman REPALCA

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

						COPA: Cooperative of Fish Farmers and Aquaculturists of Bangui and its Surroundings PGDRNE: Platforms for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment OFCA: Organization of Central African Women
B to B meeting			22	4	26	Officials of technical ministries, agencies and institutions involved
Total			187	95	282	

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Table 276: Types of representatives (gender disaggregated) of vulnerable groups consulted in the project area

Date	Type of vulnerable	Male	Female	Number
BOUAR/ Nana-Mambere				
05/25/2023	disabled	2	2	4
	Youth	5	2	7
	Fulani (Mbororo)	4	1	5
	widows	-	6	6
BOSEMPTLE/ Ouham Pende				
05/25/2023	Fulani (Mbororo)	41	76	117
BOALI/ Ombella M'poko				
05/25/2023	disabled	4	-	4
	Youth	5	2	7
	Fulani (Mbororo)	-	1	1
	widows	-	6	6
MBAÏKI/LObaye				
05/30/2023	disabled	1	4	5
	Youth	3	1	4
	Aka Pygmies (Indigenous)	3	2	5
	widows	-	7	7
Damara/ Ombella M'poko				
06/11/2023	returned Fulani	21	16	37
	Total	89	126	215

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

6.2. stakeholder's consultations outcomes

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", Hanging: 0.5"

The table below presents the outcomes of the stakeholder's consultations.

Group	Comments and concerns raised	Integration into the project activities
<u>MADR, MESA technical departments, agencies, institutes, etc.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for some projects intervening in the zone, and/or absence of key relevant governmental agencies in the monitoring of ESMPs. Some projects do not develop either Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), or site-specific ESIA's. The prefectural services may be poorly involved, due to the low technical and logistical capacity to monitor projects at the local level. Lack of enabling environment for institutional effectiveness and coordination mechanism. Destruction of forests and farms by slash and burn, bush fires and flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build the capacity of relevant governmental agencies to enable a proper implementation and monitoring of the project's Environmental and Social Management Plan (Output 3.1). Fully involvement of governmental agencies in project implementation and ESMP's monitoring (Output 3.1). Activities under output 3 focuses to promote adequate coordination (both national and local), monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Activities under Output 1 (establishment of demo plots to demonstrate best reforestation and agroforestry techniques, ridge and bunding techniques) and Output 3 Strengthen institutional and regulatory frameworks and promote forest management. Compensatory reforestation is also planned under the ESMP.
<u>Farmers' organizations</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some projects intervening in the same zone failed to target real beneficiaries, and to fully involve local organizations umbrella organizations, NGOs in the selection of beneficiaries. Farmers are facing with difficulties related to decline of soil fertility and soil erosion, pests, postharvest losses, lack of conservation units, rudimentary tools. Lack of access to climate resilient inputs (vaccines, breed stocks, seeds, fertilizers, and bio pesticides quality) in the crop and livestock sectors. For fish farmers, the continuous use of the same strains of tilapia over several years results in a phenomenon of dwarfism in the fish, and therefore a reduction in productivity. Provision of seeds by some projects in an unappropriated timely manner (incompliance with the agricultural calendar). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up, with the support of local authorities, decentralized services, implementing partners and community representatives, of beneficiary identification committee, under Output 1.1., and setting up of a grievance redressing mechanism (See ESMP). Adoption of climate resilient crops and livestock, climate proof and sustainable agricultural practices, and post-harvest practices as stipulated in Output 1.1, including actions to improve the fertility of the soil and land management, selection of pest resistant seeds/races, support for cooperatives in the construction and climate proofing of processing units, access to climate resilient inputs (Output 1.1.), and warehouse rehabilitation to withstand wetter climatic conditions (Output 2.1). Support the introduction of new fish farming techniques: Promote renewal of <i>Tilapia nilotica</i> strains and establishment of hatcheries under fish farming to address the decline in yield due to dwarfism (Output 1.2.).
<u>Marginalized and vulnerable less advantaged group</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low inclusion of youth and women, and lack of jobs and increasing rural-urban migration of youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities under Output 1.1; 1.2.; 2.1 and 2.2. support the improvement of farmers' production and incomes.

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Lack of equipment to reduce the hardship of the work.</u> • <u>Low access to local employment generated by the project for unskilled positions.</u> • <u>Marketing and trade constraints, due to lack of appropriate transport infrastructure.</u> • <u>Hardship constraints for the disabled in production activities (agriculture).</u> 	<p><u>including women and youth, for whom respective quota of 50% and 30% of target beneficiaries are proposed by the project.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Output 1.2. promotes livelihood diversification measures, targeting mainly Women, youth, and marginalized and vulnerable less advantaged groups, including disabled persons (15% of the project total beneficiaries).</u> • <u>Output 1.1. provides support for female farmers in engaging in commercial production of the selected crops, through accesses to equipment, and output 2.1. facilitates the construction of climate-proofing feeder roads and farm tracks.</u> • <u>Project ESMP includes in the support to local employment by contractors for unskilled positions, within the site-specific ESAs.</u>
<u>Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Minorities (AKA and Fulani MBoro)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Difficulty to get access to income generating activities, land, and decision-making bodies.</u> • <u>Difficulties in cultivating large areas due to rudimentary tools.</u> • <u>Absence of enclosures is source of tension with neighboring communities.</u> • <u>Combine provision of seeds with provision of food, to avoid the consumption or sale of seed intended for agro-pastoral activities.</u> • <u>Ensure that the infrastructure put in place (tracks, boreholes, etc.) do not encroach on the sacred sites of the indigenous peoples.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Output 1.2 provides support to pygmies -AKA and Mbororo with income-generating activities in subsistence agriculture (maize) and livestock (wild poultry), to reduce the long periods of displacement.</u> • <u>Output 3.1. provides support to organizations representing indigenous Pygmies AKA populations to advocate for the mainstreaming of traditional rights on lands and natural resources in the revision process of the regulatory and legislative land framework in CAR.</u> • <u>Setting up, with the support of local authorities, decentralized services, implementing partners and community representatives, of beneficiary identification committee, under Output 1.1., and setting up of a grievance redressing mechanism (See ESMP).</u>
<u>Civil society</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Weak involvement of civil society in the implementation phase</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Output 3. 1. supports involvement of civil society organizations especially in outreach activities targeting communities, with whom they have been working over the years, and capacity building to support awareness activities and proper use of equipment and products provided by the project.</u>

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

6.3. Environmental and social risk screening and categorization

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 considered in the context of the AF's 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.

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.

AF Principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential Risks and Impacts - Further Assessment and Management Required for Compliance
<u>ESP 1: Compliance with the Law</u>	✓	<p>Risks that the sub-projects do not comply with environmental and social studies currently applied in CAR: No risk.</p> <p>Environmental management which comes under the Ministry in charge of the environment, oversees the implementation of the provisions of the environmental code. It is supplemented by Ordinance No. 89/043 of February 1989 creating the National Environment Committee and 90/003 of 9 1990, integrating environmental issues into development planning.</p> <p>The environmental code applies to the project, due to the environmental and social risks and impacts that it is likely to generate (construction of dykes and dams, construction/rehabilitation of feeder roads and agricultural tracks, etc.). Thus, in accordance with this principle, the project has prepared this ESMF to comply with environmental and social legislative framework.</p> <p>The ESMF has set the guidelines, to ensure that the PMU, in collaboration with the technical services of the relevant ministries, the prefectural services and the beneficiaries, carry out the environmental screening of the sub-projects, further environmental and social assessments required, and monitoring in accordance with the law in CAR.</p> <p><i>No further assessment required during project implementation</i></p>
<u>ESP2: Access and Equity</u>		<p>Risk that activities reinforce elite capture, and unequal access to resources and assets, to the detriment of smallholder farmers who do not have access to decision-making bodies at the local level: Low risk.</p> <p>The risk is mitigated by the targeting strategy and the selection approach. Initial consultations undertaken during the formulation process, raised awareness among communities on the project approach to prioritizing smallholder farmers active in subsistence production of crops and livestock in small areas of land and low livestock capital. The project has set up a participatory and inclusive beneficiary targeting strategy that includes those groups. At the start of the project, the PMU will work closely with local authorities and partners, to facilitate their identification. Household selection criteria will be informed by the outcomes of the gender analysis and action plan.</p> <p>A grievance mechanism has also been prepared to ensure full stakeholder participation, and fair and impartial access to project benefits.</p>
<u>ESP 3: Marginalized and vulnerable groups</u>		<p>Risks that marginalized groups are discriminated: Low risk.</p> <p>The project is not expected to result in any risks to marginalized and vulnerable groups (people living with HIV/AIDS, single mothers, people</p>

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", Hanging: 0.5", Space Before: 0 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

		with disabilities, the elderly, widows and widowers, and indigenous peoples (M'bororo Fulani and the Aka Pygmies). Because of the targeting approach, which prioritizes vulnerable groups as direct beneficiaries, this impact will be minimized. Marginalized groups, ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples represent 15% of project beneficiaries. Stakeholder consultations held during the proposal development, were an opportunity to integrate their concerns into project design. In addition, the management framework has defined grievance mechanism that will ensure their effective consideration, during project implementation.
<u>ESP 4 : Human Rights</u>	✓	Risk that the project does not respect the fundamental rights of people in the areas of intervention: No appreciable risk. The CAR recognizes fundamental human rights and freedoms in its constitution, without discrimination based on race, national origin, color, religion, opinion, belief, or sex. Project activities are not expected to have any negative human rights impacts, but rather enhance economic and social rights: the right to work in just and favorable conditions, right to food, water and sanitation, etc. No further assessment required during project implementation
<u>ESP 5: Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment</u>		Risk that women and youth will not equitably benefit from the proposed project's adaptation and capacity building interventions: Low Risk The project has set targets for targeting 50% women and 30% young people. Activities are designed and implemented in such a way that men and women have equal opportunities to participate in consultation, training, awareness-raising activities; and benefit comparable social and economic benefits. In addition, the concerns of women, young people and people with disabilities were well recorded during public consultations, integrated in the project design, and will be given special attention during implementation. The proposed project is supported by a gender analysis and gender action Plan to address needs and vulnerabilities that are specific to women, and to ensure equal representation, access and participation of women and men. Gender quotas have been established where relevant and necessary.
<u>ESP 6 Core Labor Rights</u>		Risk of non-respect of labor rights in construction activities (boreholes, dams, irrigated areas, etc.): Low risk The project respects the ILO's labor standards. The environmental and social management framework describe the standards to be respected and the environmental monitoring mechanism (ESMP) will ensure compliance with those standards, by and private contractors in charge of infrastructure and agricultural and livestock intervention. The PMU, in particular, M&E expert will prevent child labor below 14 years in accordance with the provisions of the CAR Labor Code. It will also ensure that employment does not fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e., principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions).
<u>ESP 7 Indigenous Peoples</u>		Risk that activities negatively affect indigenous peoples, without their specific Free, Prior, Informed, Consent (FPIC): Low risk. CAR voted the United Nations 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, which entered into force on August 11, 2011. Therefore, special attention is paid to these communities. The project targets indigenous peoples (M'bororo, Fulani and the Aka Pygmies) characterized by structural vulnerability, weak social integration, and a lack of socio-economic opportunities. During the formulation process, M'bororo, Fulani and Aka Pygmies were fully consulted to better understand and reflect their specific needs. A process to obtain the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from the indigenous peoples present in the territories targeted by the project, is planned by the ESMF at the starting phase of the project. It will be operationalized.

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

		through sub-projects' ESIA's in the territories hosting indigenous people and minorities. In addition, the management framework has defined grievance mechanism that will ensure their effective consideration, during project implementation.	
<u>ESP 8 Involuntary Resettlement</u>	✓	Risk of involuntary displacement for construction/rehabilitation of roads and rural tracks sub-projects: No risk During preliminary consultations, the project confirmed that no expropriation, relocation, or disruption of producers' livelihood activities will be undertaken, neither in physical nor economic terms.	Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
<u>ESP 9 Protection of natural habitats</u>		Risk that project activities lead to species' habitat destruction (birds and reptiles; insects, etc) : Medium risk The project is not anticipated to invest in conversion of natural habitats. 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) recognized by the national government for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat or (d) recognized as protected by traditional leaders and communities. However, there is risk of localized destruction of plant and wildlife habitats with the removal of rice paddies, during the rehabilitation of degraded land, rural tracks, construction of earth dams and dykes and hydraulic structures. The project will implement mitigation measures particularly compensatory reforestation for the rehabilitation of degraded habitats. All necessary assessments will be conducted before the rehabilitation and construction (sub-projects ESIA's) and the promotion of sustainable rice intensification will result to restoration and improved management and protection of natural habitat.	Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States) Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
<u>ESP 10 Conservation of biological diversity</u>		Risk of loss of biodiversity caused by bush fires and slash and burn agriculture, which lead to biological diversity losses: Medium risk 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. However, activities related to development of new inland valley swamps for rice production, rehabilitation of degraded land, rural tracks, construction of earth dams and dykes and hydraulic structures, may lead to minor and localized impacts on biodiversity. The project will mitigate impacts on biodiversity, through compensatory reforestation. In addition, all necessary assessments will be conducted before the rehabilitation and construction (sub-projects ESIA's). The promotion of sustainable rice intensification, and the rehabilitation of degraded lands, through soil restoration techniques and agroforestry, will result to restoration and improved management and protection of ecosystem functions and services.	Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States) Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
<u>ESP 11 Climate Change</u>		Risk of methane emissions from rice paddies: Low Risk The project will not generate a significant and/or unjustified increase in greenhouse gas emissions or any other cause of climate change. Small methane emissions may arise from the rice fields. However, SRI will be promoted in the rice sector and the climate-resilient crop and livestock value chain will contribute to avoiding methane emissions. The project environmental monitoring mechanism (ESMP) will ensure appropriate measures are well-monitored and recorded during the project implementation.	Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
<u>ESP12 Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</u>		Risk of pollution with change to agriculture and livestock production (such as increased use of fertilizers and pesticides), and as a result of the construction of infrastructure: Low to medium risk	Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

		The project has integrated activities to promote sustainable soil fertilization techniques, organic manure, use of bio-pesticides and capacity building for farmers. Potential pollution and resource damage are likely localized, site specific, and manageable with ESMP which includes measures to address pollution risks. In addition, specific sub-projects ESIA's, including pollution prevention and resource efficiency, are planned by the project ESMP in the case of the construction of infrastructure.
<u>ESP 13 Public Health</u>		Risk of potential safety concerns for the communities within the vicinity of works especially when they are carried out by community workers or near a community: Low risk . The ESMF evaluate the risks and impacts to community health and safety and establish preventive and control measures during the project implementation. The PMU, in particular the M&E expert and private contractors (for both infrastructure and agricultural and livestock intervention) will be required to observe a code of conduct for workers, which addresses community health and safety concerns. This will be operationalized through specific sub-projects ESIA's, as planned by the project ESMP.
<u>ESP 14 Physical and cultural heritage</u>		Risk that the cultural and natural heritage of indigenous peoples is affected and that access of communities to this heritage is compromised: Low Risk Activities are unlikely to affect the tangible and intangible cultural heritage and/or access to known physical cultural resources, as the project focus, as much as possible, on existing farms. However, the ESMF gives guidelines in the event of encroachment on sacred sites during the construction/rehabilitation of infrastructure, consisting in stopping the work; circumscribe the site and inform the customary and state authorities for support in accordance with the law.
<u>ESP 15 Lands and Soil Conservation</u>		Risk that project activities contribute to land degradation (increased soil erosion, run-off, or significant changes to soil characteristics): Low risk . The project integrates the promotion of soil conservation practices, through capacity building of actors in the use of bio fertilization, organic fertilizers, soil defense and restoration techniques, innovative composting techniques to reduce/prevent movement of farmers to fallow land. In addition, the environmental monitoring plan has included site-specific ESIA's to ensure the effectiveness of soil protection measures.

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Overall Risk Categorization

Based on the above assessment most of project activities are low risk with the potential for medium risk through specific activities in Components 1 and 2. E&S impacts that can be readily addressed through mitigation measures, have been planned under the ESMF. Additional site-specific ESIA's will ensure appropriate mitigation measures are taken to comply with standards for some activities. As such, the overall risk level for the project is rated as medium risk (Category B). To mitigate the risk an ESMP has been developed (see section 7 below).

6.4. Environmental and social impact assessment

The following table provides an overview of anticipated E&S risks broken down for each component.

Component	Risk categorization
<p><u>Component 1: Climate-proofed agricultural production and post-harvest combined with livelihood diversification</u></p>	<p><i>Risk: Medium Potential Impact: Medium</i></p> <p>Some activities of component 1 present environmental and social risks. This concerns the selection of beneficiaries there is a risk of social exclusion of marginalized and vulnerable less advantaged groups, as well as the selection of resistant varieties and breeds for which there is a risk that there are not suited to the target sites, and the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides with a high degree of pollution. The construction of dykes, irrigation systems and earth dams present, as well, risks of reduced plant cover and destruction of habitats for wildlife, following the clearing works. However, both generic and specific mitigation measures proposed by the ESMF should, mitigate the impacts: setting up of beneficiary identification committees including community representatives, promotion of endogenous varieties and breeds, promotion of organic fertilizers, and compensatory reforestation. Regarding construction, specific measures will be included in the sub-projects ESAs as per activity design, to ensure that the works are undertaken in a proper manner.</p>
<p><u>Component 2: Climate resilient rural transportation and storage infrastructure</u></p>	<p><i>Risk: Medium Potential Impact: Medium</i></p> <p>Component 2 includes the construction/rehabilitation of structures, in particular warehouses to withstand humid climatic conditions, rural tracks, drinking water supply and sanitation structures. These activities present risks of loss of land or economic activities along the routes, exclusion of the local workforce, deforestation. Both generic and specific mitigation measures proposed by the ESMF should mitigate the impacts. This includes systematic avoidance of involuntary displacement, ratio of local use of local labor, compensatory reforestation. For additional risks related to overexploitation of sand and laterite quarries, pollution and waste generation, unsafe and unhealthy working conditions, site-specific ESAs will be carried out (see ESMP) and specific mitigation measures will be taken, as per activity design, to ensure that the works are undertaken in a proper manner.</p>
<p><u>Component 3: Institutional capacity building, policy engagement and knowledge management.</u></p>	<p><i>Risk: Low Potential Impact: Low</i></p> <p>Activities under Component 3 are relevant to capacity building, and knowledge and</p>

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", Hanging: 0.5"

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

information management. As such, there are limited, even negligible risks pertaining to the AF's E&S principles. The risk of capture by the elites is mitigated by the ESMP by gender ratio to comply with project set targets.

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

6.5. List of activities requiring specific ESIA's

The table below lists the activities related to the project and requiring authorization/clearance.

Table 14: Activities requiring prior authorization.

Activities	Authorities in charge of the procedure	Applicable texts
Construction of hydraulic structures (irrigation schemes, water supply and sanitation infrastructure).	Minister in charge of hydraulics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Code, articles 9, 10;11;12;13;14;15;16;18;21;22;23;24;25;26;27;28;29;30;31;32;38;39;40;41;44;45;46;47;48;52;56;57;58;61;62;63;67;68;71;72;73;75;78;81;86;88;89;90;93; 5;6;33;34;35; 36;37;50;51;53;54;55;60;64;65; 4;77;82;83;87;92;94 Order No. 054/21MDERH.DIRCAB.DGRH setting the conditions for granting approval to companies carrying out works
Construction of earth dams and dykes	Directorate General for Studies, Programming and Control (DGEPC)- Ministry of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organic texts and operating decree of the Ministry of infrastructure
Warehouse rehabilitation	Directorate General of land cadastre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town planning code
Rural tracks	Inter-ministerial coordination unit (Ministry of infrastructure and Ministry of agriculture-MADR, Ministry of Waters and Forests.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order establishing the Inter-ministerial coordination unit. Decree and orders establishing the Ministry of infrastructure. Forest Code, Article 43

The figure below illustrates how the sub-projects will ensure the authorization/clearance needed and how it would be granted.

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0.25", Hanging: 0.5"

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

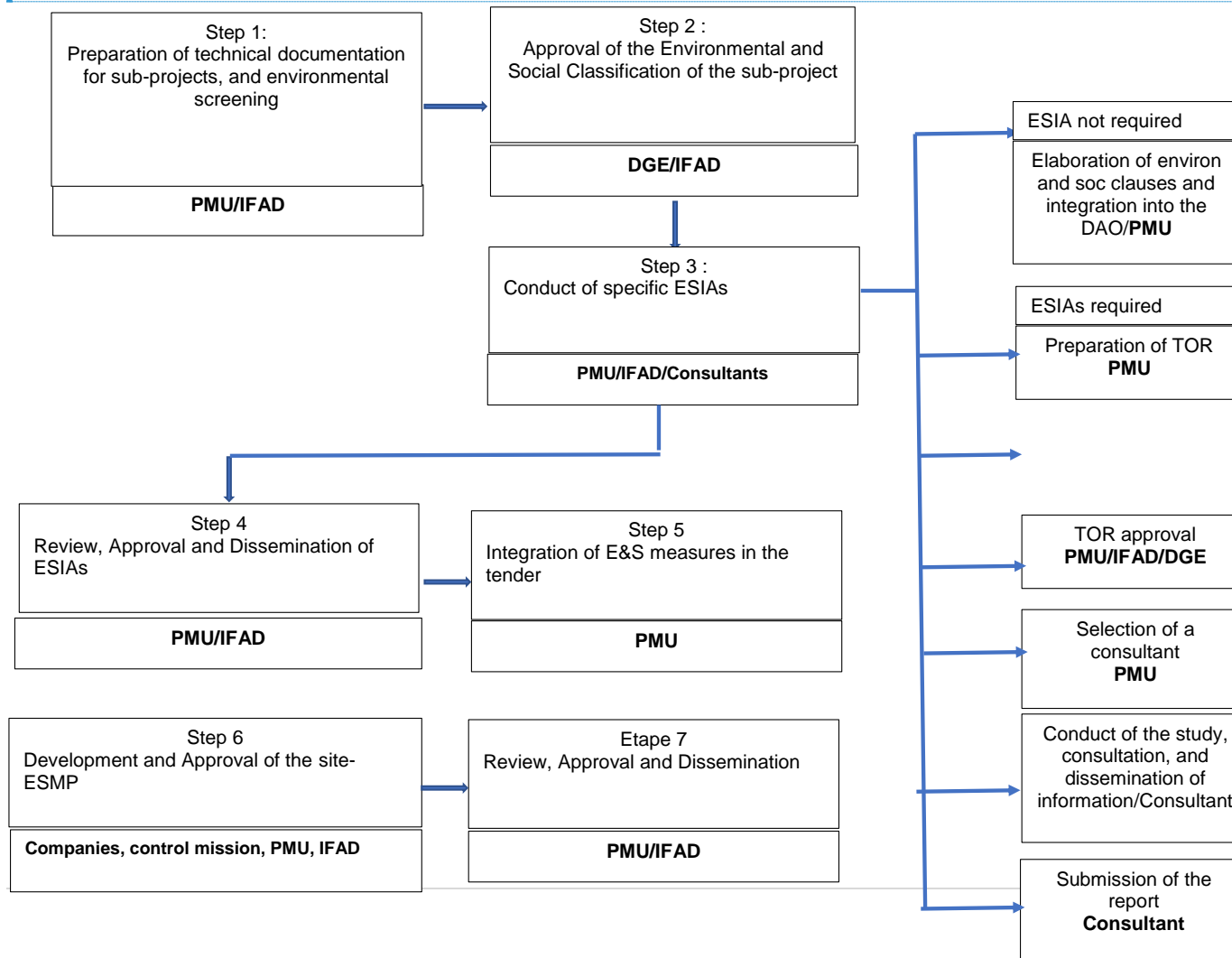
Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial



Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

7. Project Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

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, mitigation measures, monitoring indicators, responsible parties for ensuring the risks are monitored and mitigated, cost and timing. (see table below).

Table 287: Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Activities / Sources of impact	Potential Risks/Impacts	Possible measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate environmental and social risks	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility	Costs (USD)	Timing
Component 1: Climate-resilient agricultural production and appropriate post-harvest measures combined with livelihood diversification.						
<u>Selection of project beneficiaries</u>	<u>Social exclusion of marginalized and vulnerable less advantaged groups, including indigenous people and minorities</u>	<u>- setting up, with the support of local authorities, decentralized services, implementing partners and community representatives, of beneficiary identification committees.</u> <u>- Organization of information sessions on the beneficiary identification and targeting processes</u>	<u>-Proportion of vulnerable less advantaged groups representatives, indigenous people, and minorities, as part of committees (disaggregated by gender)</u> <u>-Number of information sessions organized</u>	<u>PMU, IFAD, Ministry of Agriculture</u>	<u>-Included in Project costs</u> 8,000	<u>At the start of the project</u>
<u>Access to cropping lands</u>	<u>Land tenure insecurity for beneficiary farmers, in particular women, indigenous people, and minorities</u>	<u>-Advocate for the adoption and implementation of the new land policy to guarantee land tenure security for beneficiary farmers, including women, indigenous people, and minorities</u>	<u>-Number of land lease agreement signed with landowners and/or authorities</u>	<u>PMU, IFAD, Ministry of Agriculture</u>	<u>Included in Project costs</u>	
<u>Hydro-agricultural and rice plots; food crops;</u>	<u>-Deforestation due to the expansion of the rice Intensification</u>	<u>-Carry out compensatory reforestation.</u>	<u>-Reforested areas (ha)</u>	<u>PMU, IFAD, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>Year 2 onwards</u>

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

rehabilitation of watersheds	system and food crops Pollution (use of fertilizers and pesticides, air pollution) and waste generation	- Promote sustainable soil fertilization techniques, organic manure, use of bio-pesticides and capacity building for farmers -Carry out site specific ESIA as per activity design, to ensure minimal pollution and waste generation, Land and soil conservation, and compliance of employment (contracts) to labor standard	-Number of capacity-building on innovative bio techniques -Number of site-specific ESIA complying with relevant standards and cleared	of Waters and Forests, contractor agencies	- Included in Project costs - Included in Project costs	
Construction of earth dams and dykes	Disruption of rainwater runoff areas	-Ensure that the sizing and location of small dams/retention areas allow the continuous passage of aquatic fauna (e.g., fish, hippos) -Carry out site specific ESIA as per activity design, to ensure minimal pollution and waste generation, land and soil conservation, renewal of <i>Tilapia nilotica</i> strains, and compliance of employment (contracts) to labor standard	-Number of waterways obstructed during site audits --Number of site-specific ESIA complying with relevant standards and cleared	PMU, IFAD, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Waters and Forests, contractor agencies	Included in Project costs Included in Project costs	Year 1 onwards
Component 2: Climate resilient rural transportation and storage infrastructure						
Road construction/rehabilitation	-Deforestation -Potential loss of land or economic	-Carry out compensatory reforestation. -Develop, communicate, and implement a conflict management procedure.	-Reforested areas (ha) -Number of recorded conflicts	PMU, IFAD, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Waters and Forests, Ministry of	-Included in Component 1	-Year 2 onwards -Before the starting of

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

	<p><u>activities along road alignments (especially for new roads)</u></p> <p><u>Nonuse of local human resources</u></p> <p><u>-Pollution and waste generation, unsafe and unhealthy working conditions</u></p>	<p><u>-Ensure contractors hire local staff whenever possible (e.g., for unskilled positions)</u></p> <p><u>-Carry out site-specific ESIA as per activity design, to ensure minimal pollution and waste generation, safe and healthy working conditions, respect of sacred sites in the event of encroachment during the construction/rehabilitation of infrastructure (stopping the work; circumscribe the site and inform the customary and state authorities for support in accordance with the law)</u></p>	<p><u>-Ratio of local staff to non-local staff</u></p> <p><u>-Number of site-specific ESIA complying with relevant standards and cleared</u></p>	<p><u>infrastructure, contractor agencies</u></p>	<p><u>- Compensation is paid by the Central African State</u></p> <p><u>-No cost</u></p> <p><u>-Included in Project costs</u></p>	<p><u>construction</u></p> <p><u>-Year 2 onwards</u></p> <p><u>-Before the starting of construction</u></p>
<p><u>Construction of water supply and sanitation infrastructure</u></p>	<p><u>-Conflicts (water supply structures) with other uses (drinking for communities, watering of small livestock, etc.)</u></p> <p><u>- Unappropriated physicochemical and biological quality, and pollutant content of water</u></p>	<p><u>-Set up management committees for water supply works, including nomadic less advantaged groups representatives, indigenous people, and minorities, as part of committees (disaggregated by gender</u></p> <p><u>- Collection and analysis of water samples</u></p>	<p><u>-Number of management committees set up, with management rules</u></p> <p><u>Number of reports complying with relevant standards</u></p> <p><u>-Number of site-specific ESIA complying with relevant standards and cleared</u></p>	<p><u>PMU, IFAD, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry in charge of the Development of Energy and Hydraulic Resources, contractor agencies</u></p> <p><u>PMU, IFAD</u></p> <p><u>-Included in</u></p>	<p><u>-Included in Project costs</u></p> <p><u>20,000</u></p>	<p><u>-Before the starting of construction</u></p> <p><u>-Year 2 onwards</u></p>

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt, Not Highlight

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

	<u>-Pollution and waste generation, unsafe and unhealthy working conditions</u>	<u>-Carry out site specific ESIA as per activity design, to ensure minimal pollution and waste generation, and compliance of employment (contracts) to labor standard</u>		<u>Project costs</u>		
<u>Component 3: Institutional capacity building, policy engagement and knowledge management.</u>						
<u>Capacity building</u>	<u>-Difficulty of accessing to project data in real time due to distances, communication issues and security context</u> <u>-Weak involvement of local governmental agencies, NGOS, and communities in the ESMP's monitoring, due to lack of capacities</u>	<u>-Digitization of databases allowing stakeholders to have access to information in real time.</u> <u>- Building capacities of local actors on risk management so they can monitor the implementation of environmental and social safeguard measures in the field</u>	<u>-Number of Databases</u> <u>-Number of gender-sensitive trainings</u>	<u>PMU, Accredited Entity, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, contractor agencies</u>	<u>-Included in project costs</u> <u>-Included in Project costs</u>	<u>-Year 2 onwards</u>
<u>E&S monitoring</u>	<u>Capture of project benefits by the elites</u>	<u>-Gender ratio monitoring on a quarterly basis, to comply with set targets of 50% women, 30% young people, and 15% of less advantaged groups representatives, indigenous people, and minorities, as part of committees (disaggregated by gender.</u>	<u>-Number of gender assessment reports, complying with initial targets</u> <u>-Number of FPIC assessments undertaken during supervision missions, in</u>	<u>PMU, IFAD</u>	<u>Included in project costs.</u> <u>50 000</u> <u>10,000</u>	<u>-Year 1 onwards</u>

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

		-Implementation of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Plan -Setting-up of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and Process for the project	compliance with the Plan -Number of complaints received and actions taken			
	GHG emissions	-Setting up of a calculating matrix to monitor potential methane emissions and emission avoidance due to SRI, in support to the MRV country's system	-GHG balance reports	PMU, IFAD	Included in project costs.	Year 1 onwards
	Sub-projects' environmental and social impacts not assessed, and mitigation measures not implemented	Sub-projects' ESIA cleared by the ministry of environment and mitigation measures implemented	Number of sub-projects cleared by the ministry of environment	PMU, IFAD, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, contractor agencies	Included in project costs.	
▲		Mid and final evaluation of the ESMF		PMU, IFAD, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment,	22,000	
					Total = 160,000	

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

8. Monitoring and Evaluation

The overall responsibility for implementing the ESMP and for monitoring the compliance of the project's environmental safeguard activities lies with the PMU. The M&E officer at the PMU shall oversee implementation of field activities relating to ESMP. Information collected during monitoring process helps to ensure that the priorities listed in the Environmental Management Plan (ESMP), and compliance with national and international environmental regulations mitigation measures are properly implemented, and that these plans and measures are effective in addressing the project's impacts. Monitoring will enable the project team to adjust and respond to unexpected events during the implementation phase.

The implementation of this environmental and social monitoring plan will be carried out through:

- Supervision at the national level provided by M&E Officer, and the designated Specialists, of the Executing Agencies involved in the project;
- External monitoring (at the national level) which is the responsibility of the authority in charge of implementing the country's environmental policy, the DGE;
- Local supervision which will be ensured by the Prefectures, municipalities, and NGOs and beneficiary organizations;
- The evaluation will be carried out by environmental consultants (national and/or international).

9. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and Process for the project

The project will establish a community engagement process and provide access to information on a regular basis. 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.

IFAD-supported projects and programmes, including supplementary funds like this Adaptation Fund, are designed in a participatory manner, considering 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.

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

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:

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, Not Highlight

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

- 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.

Formatted: Font: 10 pt

The process according to the IFAD grievance mechanism:

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.

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

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/program, or requiring the government to meet its obligations under the Funding Agreement. IFAD's response will focus on bringing the project/program 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.

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:

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

In addition, the project 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.

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

10. FPIC (Prior and Informed Consent)

The project targets as beneficiaries the AKA pygmies' indigenous peoples. As such, it is relevant to obtain the free and informed consent of these communities, 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:

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

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.

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, 10 pt

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 based on 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 always kept open, even after the end of the exploitation. The relationship can also be nurtured by constant exchanges.

Table 298: FPIC plan and implementation

Activity	Managers	When
Produce a socio-cultural and land assessment including user rights, traditional laws, ways of life and systems of governance and use of space,	PMU, the social team, indigenous peoples, local authorities and other actors in the field	At the start of implementation

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

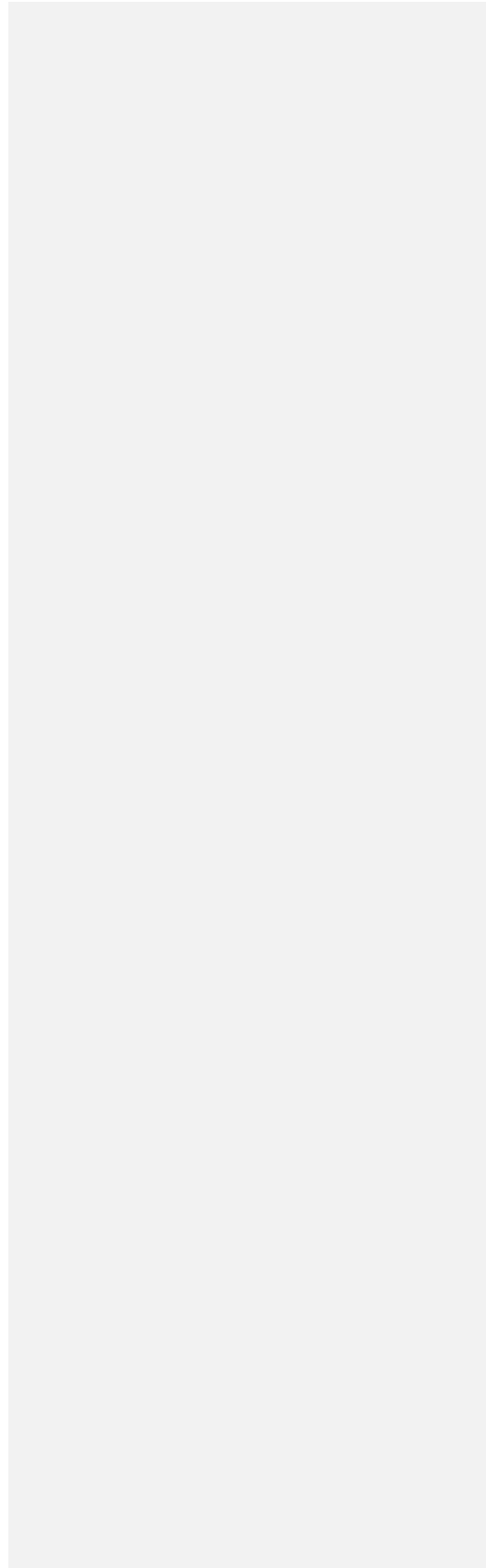
Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

<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 ESMP budget,</u>		

- Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)
- Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)
- Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)
- Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
- Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
- Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
- Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)
- Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)
- Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)
- Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
- Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
- Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
- Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)
- Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)
- Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
- Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
- Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial, English (United States)
- Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

|



ANNEX 2: GENDER ANALYSIS AND ACTION PLAN

“Increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of rural communities to climate change in the Central African Republic”.

Formatted: Font: 14 pt

Formatted: Centered

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Font: 14 pt, Italic

Formatted: Font: 14 pt

6. CONTENTS

1. PROJECT INFORMATION	1662
2. PROJECT OBJECTIVE	1662
3. OBJECTIVE OF THE GENDER ANALYSIS	1662
4. NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS ON GENDER	1662
5. GENDER POLICY OF THE ADAPTATION FUND AND IFAD.....	1684
6. OVERALL SITUATION OF GENDER EQUALITY IN CAR	1695
7. GENDER ASSESSMENT IN THE PROJECT AREAS.....	17744
8. RECOMMENDATIONS AND GENDER ACTION PLAN	18523
9. PROJECT IMPACT ON GENDER SUB-GROUPS	18928
10. GENDER ACTION PLAN.....	19029
11. MONITORING COMPLIANCE WITH IDENTIFIED GAPS.....	19534

1. PROJECT INFORMATION

<u>Project title</u>	<u>Increasing the adaptation capacity and resilience of rural communities to climate change in the Central African Republic (CAR)</u>
<u>Project grant amount (USD)</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>
<u>Location (Regions/Countries)</u>	<u>Nana-Mambéré, Ombella M'poko, Ouham-Péndé, Lobaye/RCA</u>
<u>Implementing entity</u>	<u>IFAD</u>

Formatted: Outline numbered + Level: 1 + Numbering Style: 1, 2, 3, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left + Aligned at: 0.25" + Indent at: 0.5"

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

2. PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The project aims to reducing the direct effects of climate change for 20,000 direct beneficiaries and 119,000 indirect beneficiaries, including 50% women and 30% young people from rural communities.

It is designed around three components: 1) Climate-resilient agricultural production and appropriate post-harvest measures, combined with livelihood diversification; 2) Climate-resilient rural transport and water supply infrastructure; 3) Institutional capacity building, political commitment, and knowledge management.

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE GENDER ANALYSIS

The purpose of the gender analysis is to describe the gender situation in the CAR, and in the project intervention areas, by highlighting the differences in roles, activities, needs, opportunities, challenges or the risks for men and women of the different groups and sub-groups intervening in the areas of agriculture, livestock, and fishing. The analysis is based on primary data collected during the field phase and secondary data from national reports. The analysis is used to develop the Gender Action Plan (GAP) attached to this document. The GAP proposes project interventions based on the gender gaps identified in the areas of intervention.

4. NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS ON GENDER

Central African Republic made many progresses, in putting in place laws with an ambition to promote equality between men and women, in all spheres of socio-political, professional and community activities. This equality of rights thus appears as a solid guarantee, even if it may still be insufficient since it is not fully implemented.

4.1. - The Basic Law: The Constitution of March 2016

The Republican Fundamental Law considered is the Constitution of March 30, 2016. This stipulates in its article 6 that "All human beings are equal before the law without distinction of race, ethnic origin, region, sex, religion, political affiliation and social position".

In article 14, it is mentioned that all citizens have the right to freely form associations, groups, societies, and political parties in accordance with the laws and regulations.

4.2. - The Parity Act

Law No. 16.004 of 24 November 2016, instituting parity between men and women in the Central African Republic, applies not only to electoral mandates, but also to elective functions and nominative positions based on their competence.

Article 4 specifies that for electoral mandates and elective functions, candidatures must be presented in equal numbers of male and female candidates.

Article 6: All forms of discrimination based on sex, in state and non-state organizations or in any other place constitute a violation of the Constitution.

The quota system is applicable for a period of ten years from the date of promulgation of the Parity Law (Article 8), i.e., from November 24, 2016, to November 24, 2026.

It concerns the State, political parties, local authorities, parastatal and private institutions and civil society under penalty of nullity. It is guaranteed, in article 9, that failure to observe the principle of parity between men and women entails the nullity of the act in question without prejudice to seizing the competent courts for compensation in accordance with article 21 of the Constitution of the March 30, 2016.

The law also provides for the creation of a "National Observatory for gender parity" whose mission is "to promote the principle of parity with training structures" as well as "monitoring and periodic evaluation" of the implementation of this law. This Observatory, which is supposed to be independent from other influences, or any group of pressure, had not yet been created when this study was carried out.

4.3. 4.3- National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (RCPCA) 2017-2021

This plan, which was drawn up with the support of the international community, after the post-crisis elections, aims to:

- Promote the reduction of violence by disarming and reintegrating ex-combatants and children associated with armed groups;
- Promote stability by reforming the security sector;
- Reform justice and promote the end of impunity;
- Facilitate reconciliation and social cohesion and put in place conditions conducive to the return of refugees and find durable solutions for displaced persons.

Pillar 2 entitled "renewing the social contract between the state and society" resolves to:

- Redeploy the administration throughout the territory and set up inclusive local governance;
- Provide basic services to the population throughout the territory, particularly in the areas of education, health and water, by beginning to gradually transfer capacities and means to national structures;
- Ensuring food security and resilience; and,
- Strengthen macroeconomic stability and good governance (management and control of public finances, tax revenue, fight against corruption).

Pillar 3, "ensure economic recovery and the revival of the productive sectors", meanwhile, aims to:

- Relaunch and sustainably develop the productive sectors: agriculture and livestock, extractive and forestry industries;
- Rehabilitate and build infrastructure: transport, electricity and communication networks;
- And,
- Ensuring conditions conducive to private sector development and employment: improving business support and financial services, vocational training, entrepreneurship, and employment.

Cross-cutting issues related to protection and fight against sexual violence, women's political participation, resilience and empowerment are fully taken considered in the RCPCA.

4.4. 4.4- National Policy for the Promotion of Gender Equality and Equity (PNEE)- 2019-2022, 2nd generation

The PNEE defines the following six (6) strategic orientations:

- Promotion of access and retention of boys/men and especially girls/women in education and training at all levels;
- Improving access to health services and in particular holistic care for survivors of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), quality reproductive health for men and women and health and social prevention, by putting the focus on access to quality care for all.

- Improvement of the economic situation of men and especially women (Cf. 3.1. The living conditions of men and especially women as well as their equitable access to productive resources, property, employment, decision-making bodies and management are improved);
- Improvement of the legal, social and cultural status of men and especially women;
- Valorization of local potential and fair consideration of the work of women and men;
- Promotion of traditional cultures and practices conducive to respect for human rights and the development of men and women.

4.5- The 2017 National Food Security and Nutrition Policy

This national food security and nutrition policy document includes the principles that "Gender and all vulnerable groups are given special attention (equity): the elimination of inequalities between gender groups will help resolve some underlying causes of vulnerability to malnutrition."

4.6- The Strategy for Rural Development, Agriculture and Food Security (SDRASA)

The Strategy for Rural Development, Agriculture and Food Security' (SDRASA) vision considers, by 2025, a Central African Agriculture, productive, profitable, respectful of the environment, based on local initiatives and the gender concept, creating wealth, conditions for the emergence of a dynamic agricultural private sector, employment and contributing to poverty reduction and the achievement of food security.

5. GENDER POLICY OF THE ADAPTATION FUND AND IFAD

5.1. IFAD Gender Equality Strategy Framework

IFAD advocates for changes in gender roles and relations, with a view to gender equality. In 2012, the Fund's Board of Directors approved a gender policy designed to achieve the overarching objective of its Strategic Framework, which is to work for poor rural people, women, and men, to improve their food security and nutrition, increase their income and strengthen their adaptive capacity.

IFAD's gender policy is therefore structured around the following three strategic objectives:

- i) promote the economic empowerment of rural women and men, to enable them to participate in and benefit from profitable economic activities on an equal footing;
- ii) enable women and men to have equal voice and influence in rural institutions and organizations; And
- iii) achieve a more equitable balance between women and men in the distribution of work and economic and social benefits.

5.2. Adaptation Fund Gender Policy

The Adaptation Fund, which finances climate change adaptation projects and programs for the benefit of vulnerable communities in developing countries and signatories to the Kyoto Protocol or Parties to the Paris Agreement, ensures that its partners implemented integrate gender issues and ensure that the projects and programs supported by the Fund offer women and men, regardless of gender, equal opportunities to build their resilience, address their different vulnerabilities and increase their ability to adapt to the impacts of climate change and associated challenges.

The Fund's gender policy, revised in 2021, gives it a dual mandate in its approach: i) analyze and address gender-differentiated impacts and risks ("do no harm") and ii) detail opportunities considering gender perspective to proactively close persistent gender gaps ("doing it right"). These requirements are to be considered in the different phases of the six-stage project cycle: pre-project stage (conceptual stage), full proposal stage, project performance reporting stage, mid-term review stage, journey completion report/final evaluation report stage and the knowledge sharing and learning stage.

The Fund's gender equality policy is based on a set of key guiding principles, as detailed below:

Commitment to uphold women's human rights and contribute to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in all its internal and external processes in accordance with international human rights instruments and international law and applicable national.

Completeness of scope and coverage to all its adaptation activities, regardless of the size or focus of the project/programme, whether implemented by multilateral, regional or national agencies, executing entities accredited to the Fund.

Accountability for its gender mainstreaming efforts and adaptation results, through regular annual reporting, as appropriate, in a transparent and comprehensive manner.

Skills, in terms of relevant expertise in gender and gender balance in the composition and appointment of its members.

Allocation of resources to concrete adaptation projects and programs that contribute to gender equality and support the empowerment of women and girls.

Knowledge management and communication, by accelerating learning about the implementation of gender-responsive adaptation actions contributing to filling existing gaps in knowledge, data and institutional capacities.

6. OVERALL SITUATION OF GENDER EQUALITY IN CAR

6.1- Main statistical data relating to gender in the country

The Central African population is estimated in 2021 at 6.091.097, of which 51% are women and 49% men (ICASESS, 2023). This population is very young: according to the last general population and housing census (RGPH) which dates from 2003, more than 75% of the total population is under 35 (RGPH, 2003). The main sectors of employment for young people are agriculture/livestock (37%) and trade (35.7%) (ICASESS, 2017). This human capital, not yet valued, is an asset for the sustainable development of the country. People with disabilities represent 1.3% of the total population, while the Fulani Mbororo minorities and the AKA indigenous Pygmies represent respectively 1% and 0.3% of the population (RGPH, 2003).

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. Country's Gender Inequality Index (IGI) ⁷⁶which reflects inequalities related to reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity, ranks the Central African Republic 188th out of 191 countries in 2021, with a GII value of 0.672. This inequality is expressed in different ways in the country.

In the field of employment, in 2018, it is estimated that 64% of the active population is employed, 34.2% unemployed, including 64.3% in rural areas. Women's participation in the labor force is estimated at 64.4% against 79.8% for men. During the same period, unemployment affected women more (42.1%) than men (28.6%) ⁷⁷. In terms of women's participation in decision-making bodies, the percentage of women heads of ministerial departments is only 17.4%, and only 12.5% women are prefects (2 women out of 16 prefects currently), 19% within the Internal Security Forces; quotas very far from the minimum of 35% as stated in the Law on Parity.

Active populations by economic activity, places the agricultural sector in the lead (67%), followed by the trade sector (15%). Even if legally, women have the same right to employment as men, their low level of education and qualification does not allow equal to the labor market and to certain jobs. The same disparities apply between men and women in access to employment and financing for entrepreneurship. Women represent only 15% of the workforce in the administration and 4% in the salaried private sector. ⁷⁸Due to inequalities and disparities in access to the professional labor market and income-generating activities, only 25% of women seek employment in the formal sector.

Evolution of GDP over the last decades makes the CAR one of the poorest countries in Africa (UN-WOMEN 2021). This seems paradoxical in view of the mining resources. The poverty rate increased

⁷⁶ <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indexes/GII>

⁷⁷ Gender Analysis Report (CAR Gender Profile), UN-WOMEN and UNDP, 2021

⁷⁸ Norwegian Refugee Council (2018), Market Research - Employment Opportunities for Central African Youth

from 70.5% in 2019 to 72.2% in 2020 due to the loss of purchasing power of the population, as the per capita income fell by 1.3 % in 2020. 67% of rural women over the age of 15 are poor due to their limited access to assets. The human development index, which is 0.404, well below the regional average of sub-Saharan African countries which is 0.547, ranks the country 188th out of 191 countries in 2021 (UNDP, 2022). The agricultural sector employs more than 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 sectors is carried out by rural women and represents more than 65% of agricultural production

⁷⁹

In the area of health, maternal mortality fell from 850 per 100,000 live births in 2010 to 882 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2018 due to conflicts. This rate represents the 2nd highest rate globally according to UNICEF (2018). Because of the conflict, access to health services has decreased in insecure areas, thus increasing the risk of death for difficult deliveries. In 2013, there were 890 deaths per 100,000 live births, and in rural areas only 36% of pregnant women were assisted by qualified personnel.

Data from the MICS6-RCA 2018-2019 national report indicate that:

- The *contraceptive coverage* rate was 17.8% in 2018. 29% of women with secondary education and above say they use a modern method of family planning compared to 14% for those with only primary education and above, barely 7% among uneducated women. Regarding family planning, that the rate of use is 14.4% (25.7% in urban areas and 8.7% in rural areas) for modern methods, against 3.5% (3.1% in urban areas and 3.6% in rural areas) for traditional methods.
- *Life expectancy* at birth is 56 years for men and 57 years for women. The infant mortality rate is 69.7 per 1000 live births, that of children under 5 is 108.7 per 1000. The maternal mortality rate is 400 per 100,000. The total fertility rate is 4.3 children per woman and only 21% of women use contraceptive methods.
- The *prevalence of HIV/AIDS* in the population aged 15-49 is estimated at 3.7%. It is 4.6% for women and 2.7% for men. In 2018, the prevalence of HIV infection was estimated at 4.2% among women aged 15-49 and 2.9% among men in the same age group. Among young people aged 15 to 24, the prevalence was 0.6% higher in young girls than in boys (1.68% versus 1.04%). In 2019, the prevalence of HIV infection among pregnant women was 5.0%.
- Regarding *basic social services*, the rate of access to drinking water is estimated at less than 30%, including 31.8% in urban areas and 27.6% in rural areas. In the city of Bangui, the rate is 36.5% and 27% in rural areas. The national coverage rate for the basic sanitation service remained below 30% in 2018. This situation has consequences on the time budget of women and girls whose social roles assign them the supply of water in households.
- Access to *electricity* for Central African households remains a major challenge for the government. Indeed in 2019, only 7.5% of Central African households are connected to the electricity network, including 22.4% of the urban population and 0.5% of the rural population.
- In terms of *access to telecommunications infrastructure*, 20.6% of Central African women aged 15-49 have a mobile phone compared to 36.9% of men in 2019. Although encouraging, this performance is well below the rate of possession of cell phones by women in the world, which is 80%.
- Only 10% of Central African women have a bank account with a mobile service provider, a much lower proportion than the average in sub-Saharan Africa, which is 25%. In the national

⁷⁹Gender Analysis Report, UN-WOMEN and UNDP, 2021

banking system, only 10% of accounts in Central African financial institutions belong to Central African women over the age of 15 and 7% are savings accounts in 2017.

The situation of gender-based violence shows that in recent years, actors who have signed the Information Sharing Protocol (PPI) of the Information Management System related to Gender-Based Violence (GBV), have recorded ⁸⁰a gradual increase in GBV/SV incidents in CAR (8,321 GBV/SV incidents in 2017, 10,055 cases in 2018 and 13,028 cases in 2019). However, with 9,216 cases, a decrease in GBV/SV incidents was observed in 2020 compared to 2019. These GBV/SV incidents concern sexual violence, 20% (Rape = 16% and Sexual Assault = 4%) in 2018; 23% (rape = 19% and sexual assault = 4%) in 2019 and 24% (rape = 20% and sexual assault = 4%) in 2020, early marriages (2% in 2018 and 2019 in 1% in 2020) and other types of violence (physical aggression, psychological violence, denial of resources) (74% in 2018, 75% in 2019 and 2020). The victims are generally women and girls (92% in 2018, 94% in 2019 and 93% in 2020) or boys and men (8% in 2018, 6% in 2019 and 7% in 2020). While cases of sexual violence increased by 43% between 2017 and 2018, 49% between 2018 and 2019, there was nevertheless a decrease of 25.3% between 2019 and 2020.

These situations demonstrate the extent of the occurrence of GBV incidents, which is clearly increasing in the country from one year to the next. Despite the actions undertaken to combat them, the related indicators call for greater efforts: women themselves, up to 80% in certain regions, legitimize the violence done to them by their spouses because of the customs.

In general, the following factors contribute to exacerbating GBV:

- The weight of traditions and religion;
- Stigmatization of GBV survivors by communities;
- Fear of rejection or abandonment by spouse or community;
- Fear of reprisals by armed groups due to the absence of the rule of law;
- Ignorance about the knowledge of the actors and service providers who assume the management of GBV;
- Taboos;
- The high degree of acceptance of violence with 84% of women and 39% of men legitimizing the use of violence against women perpetrated by their partners;
- The low level of awareness-raising work;
- Misinterpretation and misunderstanding of GBV messages by community members;
- Cultural and traditional practices contrary to the guiding principles in the area of GBV;
- The absence of judicial and legal infrastructures for the legal care of survivors;
- The uneven distribution on the territory of humanitarian actors involved in the holistic care of survivors of GBV.

The Central African Republic is characterized by strong inequalities in access to education between men and women. Only 27% of women are educated against 50% of men. Thus, 74% of women over the age of 15 are illiterate⁸¹. Between 2012 and 2018, there was a considerable improvement in the Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) in primary education, going from 87.81% in 2012 to 116% in 2018. Unfortunately, this improvement in the Gross Enrollment Rate is not reflected in a reduction in the education gap between girls and boys. This gap, which was 24.1% in 2012, fell to 26% in 2018, indicating relative stagnation over the period, despite the observed increase in the enrollment of girls in primary education. In secondary education, in addition to the low participation of girls compared to boys, there is a trend of dropping out of school over the period 2012–2016, where the GER fell from 17.39% in 2012 to 15.04% in 2016. This decline in secondary school enrollment for adolescents clearly shows the effects of war and insecurity on the schooling of this age group. The disparity in access to schooling between girls and boys is also observed in higher education, where the girl/boy parity index was 0.36 in 2012.

These situations demonstrate the extent of the occurrence of GBV incidents, which is clearly increasing in the country from one year to the next. Despite the actions undertaken to combat them, the related

⁸⁰GBV statistics report (January-December 2018-2019-2020), GBVIMS-RCA quoted in the CAR Gender Profile 2021

⁸¹UNESCO, 2018

indicators call for greater efforts: women themselves, up to 80% in certain regions, legitimize the violence done to them by their spouses because of the customs.

Box 1. Gender facts and figures: break down.

- Women's participation in the labor force → 64.4% against 79.8% for men.
- Women's participation in decision-making bodies → 17.4%, and only 12.5% women are prefects (2 women out of 16 prefects currently), 19% within the Internal Security Forces; quotas very far from the minimum of 35% as stated in the Law on Parity.
- Women represent → 15% of the workforce in the administration and 4% in the private sector.
- The poverty rate increased → from 70.5% in 2019 to 72.2% in 2020.
- The human development index → 0.353 in 2016
- The agricultural sector → more than 70% of the active workforce and over 75% of the country's food production.
- The agriculture and livestock sectors employ 63% of poor households.
- Maternal mortality fell → 850 per 100,000 live births in 2010 to 880 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2018 due to conflicts.
- The contraceptive coverage rate → 17.8% in 2018 (29% of women with secondary education and above compared to 14% for those with only primary education, barely 7% among uneducated women.
- Regarding family planning rate of use → 14.4% (25.7% in urban areas and 8.7% in rural areas) for modern methods, against 3.5% (3.1% in urban areas and 3.6% in rural areas) for traditional methods.
- Life expectancy at birth → 56 years for men and 57 years for women.
- Infant mortality rate → 69.7 per 1000 live births, that of children under 5 is 108.7 per 1000.
- Maternal mortality rate → 400 per 100,000.
- Total fertility rate → 4.3 children per woman and only 21% of women use contraceptive methods.
- Prevalence of HIV/AIDS 15-49 years old → 3.7% (4.6% for women and 2.7% for men).
- Access to education → 27% of women are educated against 50% of men.
- Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) in primary education → from 87.81% in 2012 to 116% in 2018. (girl/boy parity index was 0.36 in 2012 for Higher education).
- Access to drinking water → 30%, including 31.8% in urban areas and 27.6% in rural areas.
- Basic sanitation service → 30% in 2018 with implications on the time budget of women and girls whose social roles remains on the supply of water for households.
- Access to electricity → 7.5% of households are connected to the electricity network in 2019, including 22.4% of the urban population and 0.5% of the rural population.
- Access to mobile phones → 20.6% of Central African women aged 15-49 have a mobile phone compared to 36.9% of men in 2019.
- Access to banking systems → 10% of women have a bank account with a mobile service provider and 10% of accounts holders are women over 15 and 7% are savings accounts in 2017.
- Gender-based violence GBV/SV incidents → 8,321 GBV/SV incidents in 2017, 10,055 cases in 2018 and 13,028 cases in 2019). Cases of sexual violence increased by 43% between 2017 and 2018, 49% between 2018 and 2019, there was a decrease of 25.3% between 2019 and 2020.

Formatted: English (United States)

6.2- Legal status of women and laws applicable to gender groups in the country

Certain legal instruments of the CAR have taken up several international provisions in terms of civil rights and the legal status of Central African women. However, although this recovery is not systematic, these legal instruments generally advocate equality between men and women. Indeed, in the Family Code adopted in November 1997 and entered into force in November 1998, one notes the return of polygamy and the dowry, which exposes women to discrimination, whereas these two elements had already been prohibited by a presidential ordinance dating from 1966. Similarly, certain discriminatory provisions of the Code have been amended and are awaiting adoption by the National Assembly. For example, article 254, which gives the husband exclusive power to manage the family, has been revised in the direction of collegial management of this power by the two spouses.

In addition to the Constitution of the Central African Republic mentioned above, which recognizes that all citizens, men, and women alike, have equal rights and duties, the various laws, ordinances, and decrees below confirm equality between men and women in terms of employment, wages and criminal responsibility.

- Law No. 10.001 of January 6, 2010, on the Central African Penal Code;
- Law No. 10.002 of January 6, 2010, on the Central African Criminal Procedure Code;
- Law No. 09.004 of January 29, 2009, on the Labor Code of the Central African Republic;
- Law No. 99.016 of July 16, 1999, on the General Statute of the Public Service;
- Law No. 91.016 of December 27, 1991, on the Central African Code of Civil Procedure.

Law No. 10.001 of January 6, 2010, on the Central African Penal Code has taken measures against the perpetrators of violence against women and particularly that motivated by tradition and which is done to widows, such as the deprivation of meals, the confiscation of their property by the in-laws, etc.

The CAR is also party to the Protocol on the prevention and suppression of sexual violence against women and children of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR). Similarly, the CAR has subscribed to the two international covenants of 1996, one relating to civil and political rights, the other relating to economic and social rights which enshrine the general norm of non-discrimination.

However, the effectiveness of this type of legal framework is limited by the contradictory provisions of customary law, which mean that gender disparities remain notorious in the CAR.

In addition to the paradox of certain provisions of national texts (e.g.: Family Law) and international texts, the various crises and conflicts in the Central African Republic have largely led to the deterioration of the living conditions and security of women, already precarious both in urban and rural areas.

The conclusions of the grassroots popular consultations and of the New Deal report on the fragility of the CAR carried out in September 2015, attest to the impoverishment and vulnerability of the populations, in particular of women, due to insecurity and continuous displacements. populations.

6.3- Cultural norms, received ideas, widespread perceptions and stereotypes, values and practices related to gender in the country

The socio-cultural context of the CAR is based on essentially patriarchal norms, habits, and customs, generally unfavorable to women. According to law N097.013 on the Family Code (Art 254), the man is the head of the family, he exercises this power in the common interest of the household and the children. It is he who chooses the residence of the family and is required to ensure the physical and moral security of the other members of the family. Central African society attributes to women the role of mother and housewife and to men the role of head of the family. These two positions have great importance in the community education of young people (girls and boys) which forges power relations between men and women through decision-making, access to resources and its control.

The young girl is perceived by Central African society as an individual who is passing through her biological family for another family, which will be that of her husband. As a result, she must be prepared

by her family and community education, which focuses on local and ancestral knowledge of household management, to be up to it in her home, which is in fact her natural destination. This perception excludes him for the benefit of his brothers from sharing the inheritance (land, livestock, etc.) in his family of origin on the pretext that the family property should not go to another family. Unlike the girl, the boy is perceived as the head of the family, who has the power to direct the other members of the family (wives and children), as well as to ensure the continuity of the family line.

This gender discrimination, deeply rooted in Central African society and reflected in patriarchal institutions and socio-cultural norms, confines girls and women to their roles of performing unpaid domestic work, bearing, and caring for children. It is one of the root causes of harmful practices against girls and women. By placing a high value on a girl's virginity and developing fears about female sexuality, it diffusely brings support for early and forced marriages of virgin girls, considered to be "pure" compared to other "impure" girls who have lost their virginity. For example, many parents believe that early marriage protects their daughters from premarital sex and sexual harassment.

Faced with all these beliefs, young mothers feel socially unwilling to decide on the conditions and period of marriage for their daughters and leave it up to their husbands and other members of the family and their community to take the decisions that will change the course of their lives, thereby perpetuating gender inequalities (UNICEF and UNFPA, 2018). Socio-cultural constraints also force parents to prevent their daughters from getting pregnancies outside of marriage, or becoming unmarried and "impure" spinsters, so as not to expose the rest of the family to harsh criticism from society.

These social values, traditionally justified by religious beliefs, thus encourage marriage from puberty, fundamental causes of early and/or forced marriages, which have unfortunate consequences on reproductive health.

Harmful practices such as widowhood rites, levirate, sororate and excision persist, despite their prohibition or denunciation. Whatever his rank, it is the first boy who is the heir of the family, and this to the detriment of the girls who have nothing either in their biological families or in their in-laws.

Widows, despite the favorable provisions of the Family Code, are stripped of their property, especially in the absence of legal marriage.

Linguistically, the CAR is a multilingual country with 72 languages used, including two official languages: French and Sango. Although not the mother tongue of most Central Africans, French is the language of reference for administration and education. This is at the root of many problems of inequity and gender inequality for the unschooled populations, which are generally women and girls. Sango, which became an official language in 1991, is the mother tongue of approximately 10% of the population and is used as a vehicular language by many Central Africans.

6.4- Distinct impacts of climate change on different groups and sub-groups of women and men, as well as their capacities to adapt to these impacts

a. Gender-differentiated impacts of climate change on groups and sub-groups and gender-differentiated capacities to cope with

With a rainfall that varies between 800 mm in the North and 1600 mm in the South and the increase and erratic rainfall in the South and prolonged droughts in the North, the country is already facing with the effects of climate change. In addition to this climatic variability, anthropogenic factors exacerbate the degradation of natural resources.

The production of energy wood is the second factor of deforestation. Wood remains the main source of energy for Central African households. According to the multiple indicator survey (MICS6-RCA 2018-2019), 90.2% of households in the CAR use firewood and charcoal as fuel for cooking, including 79.5% in urban areas and 96.1% in rural areas.

The exploitation of minerals, in particular diamonds, is the third factor of environmental degradation and constitutes a threat to gallery forests and aquatic flora. Finally, the exploitation of timber and NTFPs (Non-Timber Forest Products) constitutes the fourth factor of environmental degradation.

The combination of natural and anthropogenic factors has resulted in an increase in the phenomena of drought, floods, bush fires, etc. In a country where agriculture employs 70% of the working population, 80% of whom are women, the latter are the most affected by climate change. The resilience of farming

systems to climate change and variability depends on soil fertility. Unfortunately, many farmers and, particularly, rural women in the Central African Republic do not have enough financial, technological, livestock and time resources to maintain their land as they wish. However, infertile soils produce little, which further aggravates poverty. The direct and/or indirect effects of climate change constitute threats to agricultural yields in the CAR, endangering the livelihoods of more than 2/3 of the population, including women, and which will aggravate their already very fragile level of vulnerability. In the project area where the surveys took place, many women testified to their low agricultural yield, the cause of which they do not control: the leaves of plants that turn yellow, the dwarfism of cassava cuttings, the disruption of the seasons, etc. This situation would be aggravated by the rudimentary nature of the tools and equipment used.

Concerning the indigenous peoples (Aka pygmies) whose way of life is closely linked to the forest, the latter is considered as their foster mother. Residing in camps, the Pygmies live off the products of hunting and gathering. The transformation of Central African society has upset their way of life. The exploitation of the forest with its corollaries, deforestation, has resulted in the scarcity of the resources of fauna and flora from which they derive most of their means of subsistence.

It follows a displacement of the Aka populations towards the periphery of the agglomerations where they are often victims of discrimination, servitude, accusation of witchcraft, theft and other degrading and inhuman treatment on the part of other ethnic groups. Anthropological studies show that the traditional social organization of the Aka Pygmies is based on social elders and age groups and the configuration of social activities. Pygmy communities live in restricted social units. It is around the father that the nucleus of the residential community is formed. In their social organization, the Aka pygmies are united in small lineage groups around a grandparent to whom the men, women, daughters, sons, and descendants of the clan are associated. To these must be added sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. The *hut*, the basic element constituting the camp, shelters a conjugal family, the "group formed by a man, a woman and their dependent children."

The Aka pygmies have always used to move according to the food resources of the forest. From one camp to another, they carry all their belongings in a basket. The space traveled throughout the year in Lobaye, for example, by a band of Bayaka varies between two hundred and eighty and four hundred square kilometers, which gives everyone on average a space of four-square kilometers.

In the case of the Fulani-Mbororo ethnic minority, the transhumant pastoralism practiced since the 1920s is currently increasing under the effect of climate variability and change, which are driving herders to increasingly southern regions⁸². This transhumance is accused of being one of the causes of recurrent socio-political crises in the country.

The herders are mostly "Peul" Muslims, which include Mbororo (Central African), Fulbe, Chadian and Sudanese herders. Among shepherds, it is common for ethnicity to take precedence over national identity. Typically, pastoralists' traditional movements take them north from April to October to avoid the wet season and associated livestock diseases, south in the dry season to reach safe water points, and from east to west to access some storm systems. This often results in conflicts with farmers.

b. Gender division of labor

A division of labor according to sex can be observed in particular in family labour. Cash crops (coffee, cotton, tobacco) are mainly produced by men, while women farmers mainly produce food crops (cassava, maize, rice, groundnuts, corn, millet, and sorghum, etc.) on plots of land allocated by men, and livestock (small ruminants and poultry). Regarding the distribution of tasks between men and women in field work, men are primarily responsible for planting preparation tasks (clearing and stump removal), while plowing, weeding, sowing, harvesting and post-harvest work are specifically assigned to women.

Men dedicate most of their day to productive functions, particularly around agricultural production, hunting and fishing, with the rest of their day being devoted to community activities and leisure. Women divide their days between working in the fields of food crops or supporting men in the plantations of cash crops, and reproductive tasks, i.e., domestic tasks such as cleaning, preparing meals, caring for children and water collection.

⁸²Ankoqui-Mpoko G., Program 1.1. Human and Animal Mobilities: Logics, Perceptions and Impacts, RCA Scientific Research Report 2005-2008 (March 2008), p. 8.

Resources are controlled by men, including land and income from the sale of agricultural produce. The latter hold the decisions to be taken within the household regarding resources, which further reinforces the situation of dependence and extreme precariousness of women.

Socio-cultural constraints are the strongest and underlie this gender-specific division of labour. They are based on beliefs linked to religions and traditions. They are rooted in social norms and practices. They even consecrated the sexual division of living spaces, but also the decision-making centered on the head of the family, who is the guarantor of the safety of the members and of the correctness of individual behavior regarding community expectations. The system is maintained by a society where essentially patriarchal norms, habits and customs are generally unfavorable to women⁸³. Central African society attributes to women the role of mother and housewife and to men the role of head of the family. These two positions have great importance in the community education of young people (girls and boys) which forges power relations between men and women through decision-making, access to resources and its control.

In some communities, the belief is still strong that the place of girls and women is at home, in the kitchen. In some Muslim circles, the constraint seems even stronger, non-mixing being the rule. This refusal of coeducation is the basis of the decision of several parents not to accept that young adolescent girls' frequent spaces of coeducation. One of the major gender issues will be the participation of women and girls in training activities outside their localities. Indeed, the control of men over the movements of girls and women remains very rigorous.

In terms of fishing, men are in charge of catching, while women ensure the processing of fish products by drying or smoking, and their sale on local markets, fresh or processed. However, although women are responsible for distribution and sale in local markets, this does not mean that they own the income from the sale. It is the man who controls this income and uses it for household needs.

In terms of livestock, men often raise large livestock, while women process the by-products: milk, meat, etc. In addition, they are mainly active in raising small livestock (small ruminants), poultry and pigsty.

c. Gender-based power structure

Central African society is patrilineal, male dominated. Customary rules exert a strong influence on relations between men and women and underlie the disadvantaged situation in which women find themselves compared to men. Traditionally, it is the man who embodies the authority within the household⁸⁴. This role of authority is expressed through the following different social institutions:

- In *marriage*, the man has the privilege of an active role, he exercises power and control over the woman and the fertility of the couple.
- In the *educational, family and community processes*, the man benefits special treatment with greater permissiveness and responsibility, unlike women who are limited and controlled in their movements and initiatives.
- At the *level of the exercise of activities*, the sexual division of labor determines the distribution of tasks between girls and boys, men, and women. This differentiation makes it possible to assign to men, formal and valued production work and to women, maintenance and care activities which fall under the register of reproductive activities and are not counted and not valued.
- At the *community level*, the differentiated perception of male and female roles underlies the distribution of tasks and the unequal exercise of power. Men take on managerial roles in public affairs. As for women, they are more involved in establishing and strengthening social relations.

6.5- Representation of Gender sub-groups in the agricultural and fisheries sector

Women and youth play a very important role in agricultural value chains. The latter carry out most of the work of sowing, harvest maintenance and harvest conditioning. The man is mainly responsible for clearing, burning, and guarding. He invests more in the production of cash crops.

The woman, on the other hand, participates mainly in food production. The tasks devolved to him relate in particular to plowing, sowing, weeding, harvesting, transport, processing and marketing of products.

⁸³ [CAR Gender Profile, UNDP, 2021, 88 pages](#)

⁸⁴ [AfDB, Gender Profile of the Central African Republic, 2010](#)

However, despite the important contribution of women to agricultural activities, the economic power over the production units is held by the man who is often the head of the farm. It is he who decides on the nature and importance of the crops to be grown, the distribution between self-consumption and the surplus to be put on the market, as well as the management of the income obtained ⁸⁵.

Animal husbandry is practiced by more than 80% of the rural population, but it is traditional small animal husbandry that predominates. Poultry farming is present in 67% of farms, and pig farming in 74%. Women are mostly involved in short cycle breeding (small ruminants, pigs, poultry). They take care of the food, the care of the animals and the cleanliness of their habitat, for their personal breeding and that of their husband, as well as the processing and marketing of the products. Raising cattle is more the responsibility of men, especially Peulhs, but women are generally the managers of the milk. In rural families, the man is traditionally the head of the activities bringing in important incomes, even if the woman takes care of most of the activities ⁸⁶.

In fishing, the men take care of the catch, and the women take care of the processing of the products, as well as their sale on the local markets. Intervening at the marketing stage, however, does not give women control over income from the sale of fish products; this is also the case in agriculture and animal husbandry.

1. GENDER ASSESSMENT IN THE PROJECT AREAS

The data collection work was carried out in the field by the gender team, which carried out a participatory assessment in the project intervention areas, to assess roles and activities according to gender, resource access and control.

7.1 Stakeholder Consultation and Participatory Evaluation

Public consultation and community participation are fundamental elements of the process of assessing the specific needs of grassroots populations. They involve a more in-depth exchange of opinions and information through methodological support for data collection. Thus, a broad process of institutional and community consultations took place at different levels and with targeted stakeholders. Consultations were carried out at the national level in Banqui and at the prefectural, sub-prefectural and community levels of the project localities.

The discussions and exchanges mainly focused on issues relating to the gender concerns, risks or constraints, mitigation measures and recommendations. The interest of this consultation is to allow the project to integrate into its decision-making process the points of view of the stakeholders involved, but above all the vulnerable groups and specific indigenous peoples and minorities: smallholder farmers, people living with HIV/AIDS, single mothers, people with disabilities, the elderly, widows and widowers, indigenous Pygmies AKA populations, Fulani Mbororo ethnic minorities.

During interviews, issues relating to the participation and role of gender sub-groups in the agriculture-livestock-fishery sectors, gender differences in time allocated to daily activities, access to and control of resources (women and men), gender-differentiated adaptation strategies to the impacts of climate change, specific needs, and concerns of marginalized and vulnerable less advantaged groups, were addressed.

Overall, the public consultations had the following objectives:

- Present the project to the various stakeholders, to have a better understanding of the goal, objectives, outcomes, and outputs.
- Provide a space and opportunity to stakeholders to share their views, concerns, and expectations vis-à-vis the project.
- Anticipate future issues and propose solutions to be integrated in the process.
- Collect data and information relevant to the gender action plan and M&E.

⁸⁵CEDAW Initial Implementation Report, 2010.

⁸⁶Rural Sector Development Strategy Document, 2007.

Consultations were carried out at different periods: in 2020/2021, and 2023.

The first series consultation was made with the stakeholders presented below:

Table 304: First round of consultation with stakeholders in 2020

Stakeholders consulted	Consultation date	Comments
Direct beneficiaries		
Union of Peasant Organizations – Maigaro	06/07/2020	Choice based on value chain and market link implications. Representatives of farmers from targeted areas.
ICRA staff - Bouar	06/07/2020	Key actors for the development of agriculture and livestock as well as for the management of climate change issues related to agriculture. Employees aware of climate issues and having many practical experiences in the field to share.
of meat - Bouar	08/07/2020	Key player in the promotion of animal products and market access. Evidence of climate change as it relates to the availability of animal products in communities and markets
Community of Bosemptélé	09/07/2020	The participants are made up of different age and gender groups, including young people and women; Local crop producers, pastoralists, fish producers, honey producers and small traders across all targeted value chains. Site selection was based on the community's historical information regarding production techniques and the management of environmental and climatic issues. The participants developed experiences on the thematic areas selected for PRAPAM in general and for the activities to be financed by the Adaptation Fund. In these Communities there are infrastructures to visit in order to learn.
Ngoulepkaka community	15 / 07/ 2020	
Sakai community – Bangui irrigated perimeter	07/15/2020	
Damara Community	06/07/2020	
Bogangolo Community	07/07/2020	
Pata Community		
DIDANG MANDJO Community	08/07/2020	
Zawa community	07/10/2020	
Boganganagone boganda	08/07/2020	
	09/07/2020	
HUSACA Limited Company⁸⁷	07/21/2020	Key player in production, agricultural mechanization, the development of agricultural products, particularly food producers, and market access for small producers. The choice is based on their business model which integrates young people and women.
Bimbosaine Company⁸⁸	07/23/2020	
Representatives of institutions in the field		
President of the Special Delegation of the city of Damara	05/07/2020	These are key rural institutions in the field in charge of crops and livestock as well as cross-cutting themes such as the environment, climate, youth
Head of ACDA sector – Damara		
ANDE sector manager – Damara		
Head of antenna – PADECAS Damara		

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

⁸⁷HUSACA has embarked on the revival of maize cultivation with a pilot project. To supply maize locally, and with the support of the Pan-African Conference of Cooperatives, HUSACA brought together 1,350 small producers (most of whom are young people) in three cooperatives in the prefectures of Ombella Mpoko and Lobaye. He then identified sites of more than 500 ha dedicated to corn production with the provision of adequate production equipment to reduce the hardship of young people's work.

⁸⁸La Bimbosaine⁸⁸ is a rural women's business based in the Bimbo region, which supplies the capital Bangui and the city of Bimbo and its surroundings with products from its nzangi. The company is in the production and processing of foodstuffs (cassava, bananas, pineapple, peanuts, squash and sesame)

Representative of the sub-prefect of Bogangolo	07/07/2020	
Mayor of Boda	08/09/2020	
President Chamber of Agriculture	07/29/2020	

Formatted: English (United States)

List of consultations held in 2021 is presented in annex.

The second series of public consultations was conducted in 2023, mainly with vulnerable groups, ethnic minorities, and indigenous populations in the intervention sites (see Tables below).

Table 312: Second round of public consultation with representatives of vulnerable groups, ethnic minorities, and indigenous populations in 2023

Prefecture	City, Place	Date	H	F	Total	Profile of organizations and people met
Nana Mambere	Bouar, Yaché room	25.05.23	26	9	35	Prefectural Youth Council (CPJ), Association of People Living with Disabilities and Injuries (APVHB), National Organization of Rural Women (ONFER), Federation of market gardeners of Nana Mambere (FMNM), ASGOCA, National Federation of Central African Breeders (FNEC), National consultation of farmers organizations in CAR (CNOF CAF), Central African Institute of Agricultural Research (ICRA), Fish farmer, small livestock breeders,
Ouham Pende	Camp of Fulani returnees	26.05.23	41	37	78	Returned Fulani (male, female)
Ombella M'pocko	Boali, Conference Room	26.05.23	19	15	34	Network of Indigenous and Local Populations of the Central African Republic (REPALCA), Organization of Central African Women (OFCA), FNEC, Prefectural youth council (CPJK), National Livestock Development Agency (ANDE), Islamic Committee, association of butchers, disabled people, beekeepers, breeders, fish farmers, association of women fish sellers
	Damara, camp for Fulani returnees integrated into the Yanqué 2 village	11.06.23	21	16	37	Returned Fulani (male, female), Muslim community in a situation of vulnerability

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Lobay	Mbaiki Town Hall conference room	30.05.23	51	13	64	Producer (stockbreeder, farmer), local authorities and decentralized State services, other relevant actors, Performing Producer (PP), Association of the disabled, Community for the integration of indigenous minorities in central africa (CIMAC), Néhémie Group, Agropastral group (AGP), MONGONZA Group, Agropastoral Group,
Meeting with civil society organizations	MESA conference room	27.05.23	7	1	8	FNPAC: National Federation of Fishermen and Aquaculturists of the Central African Republic MEFP: House of the Child and the Pygmy Woman REPALCA COPA: Cooperative of Fish Farmers and Aquaculturists of Bangui and its Surroundings PGDRNE: Platforms for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment OFCA: Organization of Central African Women
B to B meeting			22	4	26	Officials of technical ministries, agencies and institutions involved
Total			187	95	282	

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

[A total of 282 people from all categories \(187 men and 95 women\) were met/consulted in the four \(4\) project prefectures; 120 people representing Fulani returnees and Aka pygmies were consulted in their living environment.](#)

[During public consultations at prefecture level in the form of workshops, focus group interviews were organized consisting of three \(3\) groups:](#)

- [Governmental agencies and local authorities;](#)
- [Representatives of producers \(breeders, farmers, beekeepers, fish farmers sometimes representing associations or groups or even list of groups per meeting\);](#)
- [Vulnerable targets: representatives of widows, disabled people, indigenous people, minorities.](#)

[Table 323: Types of representatives of vulnerable groups consulted in the project area](#)

Date	Type of vulnerable	Male	Female	Number
BOUAR/ Nana-Mambere				
05/25/2023	disabled	2	2	4
	Youth	5	2	7
	Fulani (Mbororo)	4	1	5
	widows	-	6	6
BOSSEMPTELE/ Ouham Pende				
05/25/2023	Fulani (Mbororo)	41	76	117

BOALI/ Ombella M'poko				
<u>05/25/2023</u>	<u>disabled</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>Youth</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>
	<u>Fulani (Mbororo)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>widows</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
MBAÏKI/LObaye				
<u>05/30/2023</u>	<u>disabled</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>Youth</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>Aka Pygmies (Indigenous)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>widows</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
Damara/ Ombella M'poko				
<u>06/11/2023</u>	<u>returned Fulani</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>37</u>
Total		89	126	215

Methodology

The methodology adopted during the public consultations is essentially qualitative, having made it possible to better understand the feelings, and perceptions of the stakeholders on the project. The tool used for data collection is the semi-directive interview which aims to have the respondents produce a discourse around predetermined themes. This approach made it possible to better understand the observations, views, fears, and possible recommendations of the actors concerning the project. In general, the methodology combined the four approaches listed below:

- Collecting and using existing documentation
- Meetings with institutional parties
- A workshop, in Bangui, with umbrella organizations of producers and defenders of the rights of indigenous peoples
- Public consultations at local and community level.

7.2 Demographics by gender

The 2020 ICASEES estimates break down the populations of the project area as follows:

Table 334: Distribution of the population of the project area by sex

Region	Prefecture	Sub-prefecture	Commune	Male	Feminine	Total
1: Trays	Ombella-Mpoko	Bimbo	Bimbo	152,932	155,026	307,958
		Boali	Boali	16,770	17,454	34,224
			Bossebele	16,449	17,638	34,087
		Bossebele	The Mbi	5,799	6,290	12,089
			Yaloke	Yaloke	17,799	19,426
		Yaloke	Guezeli	12,205	12,229	24,434
			Mbaiki	15,885	16,339	32,224
			Mbata	17,144	19,051	36,195
				Pissing	15,549	17,040

	Lobay	Mbaiki	Bogongo-Gaza	5,400	5,394	10,794		
			Lessè	3,883	4,217	8,100		
			nola	10,045	10,286	20,331		
			Moboma	11,444	11,989	23,433		
			Baleloko	15,312	16,584	31,896		
		Boda	Boda	17,330	17,581	34,911		
			Lobay	15,575	15,794	31,369		
		Bogananqone	Bogananqone	18,328	18,934	37,262		
		2: Ecuador	Nana-Mambere	bouar	bouar	27,331	27,615	54,946
					Niem-Yelewa	16,089	16,813	32,902
Herman Bush	11,737				12,150	23,887		
Zotoua-Banquereme	11,220				11,159	22,379		
Yenga	5,948				6,487	12,435		
Bea-Nana	4,434				4,687	9,121		
Doaka-Koursou	8,071				8,621	16,692		
Baboua	Baboua				16,349	17,035	33,384	
	Groudrot				3,674	3,907	7,581	
	Binque				4,301	4,595	8,896	
3: Yade	Ouham-Pende			Bozoum	Bozoum	13,677	14,947	28,624
					Dan Gbabiri	6,536	6,913	13,449
					Birvan-Bole	6,932	7,325	14,257
		Kouazo	5,003		5,346	10,349		
		Bocaranga	Daneyerin	3,392	3,450	6,842		
			Bocaranga	40,300	42,947	83,247		
			Loura	6,934	7,423	14,357		
Pende	8,020	8,109	16,129					
Whole area			579 601	603,056	1,182,657			

Source : Data taken from 2020 demographic projections, ICASEES

Women are numerically superior to men, with a demographic weight of 51% against 49%. However, the entire project area constitutes just over 1/5th of the overall Central African population in 2020.

7.3 Participation and role of gender sub-groups in the agriculture and fisheries sector

The CAR has abundant natural resources and favorable climatic conditions for agriculture and animal husbandry. There are very varied soil units that are divided between ferralitic, ferruginous and vertisol soils. Overall, these soils have good to poor agronomic values. The potential is estimated at 15 million hectares, of which only 0.7 million are exploited annually, and a total surface area of grazing land and rangeland is estimated at 16 million hectares, of which only 9 million are exploited by a herd of around 4 million, of cattle heads. There is also an abundance of water resources, thanks to an important hydrographic network.

Agriculture 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 sectors is carried out by rural women and represents more than 65% of agricultural production.

Agricultural production in the CAR is structured around very small farms (0.5 to 1.5 ha), with less than 3 agricultural workers, using very rudimentary means of work. Often crop fertilization is non-existent. Cultivation practices are highly extensive on slash and burn and use very little fertilizer, which makes crop fertilization non-existent and yields very low. However, in recent years, animal traction has been introduced into the various production basins by the State with the support of development partners. To this end, animal traction kits are gradually being made available to farmers.

These farms are essentially family farms and strongly dominated by itinerant practices which do not allow better valorization of the labor force. This situation is aggravated by overgrazing during the transhumance period, the advanced degradation of rural roads and generalized insecurity in the production areas, the isolation of farms from roads and the lack of supervision of producers, which makes it difficult to access markets. These problems explain the low level of income of Central African farmers and justify more than 80% of the level of poverty in rural areas.

Family farming is strongly influenced by the patriarchy of Central African society, where men hold decision-making power, both within the household and in society. He is the head of the family, his guide and protector, he is the one who has decision-making power, while the woman divides her time between supporting her husband in his productive activities and the reproductive functions for which she is responsible (domestic work, housekeeping and child care). These well-defined and strict roles are hardly interchangeable, in particular because of the risk of gender-based violence and in particular domestic violence faced by women, but also because of the feeling of inferiority that has been instilled in them from the start, birth rendering them unable to take part in traditionally masculine roles.

7.4 Controlling access to resources

Regarding land, it should be noted that according to customary law, access to land is by inheritance and in a privileged way for men. The son has the right to remain in the built property of his parents, even when married. The woman works the land of her ancestors or in the domain of her in-laws without owning it. The practice of land management differs according to geographical environments and the nature of the land. The method of land acquisition in rural areas remains dominated by customary law, due to the absence of cadastral services in rural areas. Therefore, access to land is by inheritance. Women traditionally have no right to land. However, a majority of women have access to a piece of land as usufructuary for themselves through their husbands or third parties. According to a study carried out⁸⁹ in the center of the country, **40% of married women had access to plots of land** through donations and legacies compared to 35% of divorced women and 25% of single women. **93.8% of widows had access to it compared to only 6.3% of single women.**

The land inheritance criteria for women are as follows:

- Unfailing fidelity to her husband (during his lifetime);
- Respect to his in-laws;
- Have an advanced age with no possibility of remarrying;
- If the wife is barren, she must love her husband's children, from another bedding;
- Display a high sense of sharing of property bequeathed by the husband;
- Identical ethnicity of husband;
- Young woman with children accepting levirate.

The indigenous AKA Pygmy populations who live mainly in the South-West Forest zone (Lobaye), generally have no tenure security on the lands they occupy or use, regarding the legal provisions in force (RF, 2018); which deprives them of a mode of access to property which compromises any prospect of sustainable exploitation, and therefore contributes to their impoverishment.

As for the Fulani Mbororo ethnic minorities who live in the savannah zone where they practice herding, a large part of them lost most of their assets during the socio-political crisis, including their land assets.

A land reform is being prepared by the Ministry of Urbanism with the support of the FAO. This will be an opportunity to bring important innovations for the consideration of gender-specific interests, with a view to statistical visibility on the access of men, women, and ethnic minorities to agricultural land.

⁸⁹Marie-Madeleine Koyangbo-Damon, "The problems of access to agricultural land for women in savannah areas in the Central African Republic: case of the lands of Ngoumbélé (Kémo), Gbago, Didango-Mandjo (Ombella-M'poko)", thesis in geography (in preparation), University of Marien Ngouabi, Brazzaville, 2015.

The rate of access to drinking water is estimated at 32% in urban areas and 26% in rural areas. These data do not make it possible to highlight a distribution broken down by sex. However, the situation in rural areas remains more worrying with more than 74% of people without access to drinking water. The proportion of rural households that have access to it is very low:

- 40% of rural households have access to drinking water, the main source of which remains drilling;
- Only 34% of households have improved sanitation in rural areas;
- 38% of rural households do not have a latrine and defecate in the open ⁹⁰.

The main source of combustible energy used by rural women remains firewood (100% of households). And, as far as lighting energy is concerned, it is the hurricane lamp that is used the most with wood.

Results of consultations with local communities

(i) Summary of the perceptions of vulnerable people on the Project

The content analysis of the perceptions resulting from the consultations with vulnerable people reveal a good understanding of the challenges of the project and an immense hope aroused by the project, especially since it comes to strengthen the activities of PRAPAM with more capacities for adaptation and resilience to climate change. The level of social acceptability of the project by the communities is very good. This acceptability is linked to a good understanding of the social and economic issues of the project. The project should, in fact, make them economically resilient following the recurrent crises that the country has been experiencing for more than two decades. Beneficiary populations of the project have great hopes of seeing the project materialize as soon as possible, to be able to benefit from the multiform spinoffs announced.

(ii) Concerns voiced by vulnerable people

• Discrimination of vulnerable groups

Some vulnerable people among the stakeholders may find it difficult to participate in project activities and may therefore risk being excluded from the benefits of the Project. These include:

- low-income households;
- landlocked or isolated vulnerable communities;
- people with disabilities;
- poor people living alone, especially women heads of households and the elderly;
- minority communities or ethnic groups in the project intervention area (by the numerical criterion or the subsistence activity);
- widows and orphans;
- young mothers;
- Indigenous Peoples;
- etc

For many community actors, if the project does not take specific measures to promote the consideration and integration of these different groups, by fixing a ratio of vulnerable groups to benefit from the project, there is a risk of social exclusion.

• Gender and vulnerability to universal access: water, sanitation, health

Access to water, sanitation, and health still constitutes, an indicator and a marker of social vulnerability for many individuals and social groups (*widows, people with disabilities, elderly, chronically ill, low-income households, unemployed, etc.*). Despite efforts made by the Central African government and its partners, many households do not yet have access to quality water because of their low income. In many vulnerable households (especially those headed by women and the disabled) children do not have access to health services because they cannot afford the related fees and costs.

⁹⁰CEDAW initial implementation report (based on data from ICASEES, 2008).

This global vulnerability is particularly gendered. Because many women, young people, children, vulnerable groups face difficulties related to the lack of quality water and sanitation services. Given that most women and children assume most household tasks, in particular the processing of agricultural products, cereals, fruits and vegetables, the alleviation and disappearance of the hardship of the tasks should be considered by the project, in order to build women's resilience. During the discussions with women's representatives during the consultations, the needs in terms of agricultural equipment and materials (cultivation tools, transport equipment, etc.) and women's empowerment (units processing and preservation), were clearly raised. To this end, the project should consider to:

- Reduce the hardship of field work;
- reduce the time women spend on household chores;
- incorporate gender considerations into infrastructure design (local youth participation);
- have an equal training opportunity for men and women; and
- improve the work, living conditions and access to basic health care for women and their families and offer them the opportunity to develop income-generating activities, specific economic empowerment activities.

In addition, to ensure that the design of infrastructure and services takes gender differences into account, the participation of women and representatives of vulnerable people in key stakeholder committees to design established to support project implementation should be ensured by considering the specific needs of women (place and schedule of meetings, facilitation of logistics and nearby meeting points). To do this, the other prerequisite is to consider the seasonal calendar of the communities and the division of social time and invite women on dates and times when they are available to participate in these consultation meetings or training activities.

Recruitment of local labor and capacity building of young people are also strong expectations. In this sense, the Youth Centers are gateways.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS AND GENDER ACTION PLAN

8.1. General recommendations

- **Improved gender mainstreaming**

It was noted that women and young people in general, in the project areas, are poorly involved in the decision-making process even though they play a decisive role in local socio-economic activities. Indeed, they constitute an important part of the workforce in family farms and the contribution of household income. Despite this essential role in the production of resources, their access to decision-making bodies and factors of production, in particular financing, equipment and works, is proving to be an issue in almost all the project areas. Thus, within the framework of the project, to improve and strengthen the opportunities that women and young people could benefit from, it is recommended to:

- **ensure the targeting of "real" beneficiaries:** The people consulted propose the establishment of an inclusive targeting committee comprising project representatives, representatives of all categories of vulnerable people, as well as local and institutional authorities, and NGOs;
- **promote the improvement of the rights of access** to resources of women, indigenous peoples, and ethnic minorities in the areas of intervention of the project;
- Improve the participation of women in decision-making at the community level and within the household;
- develop and maintain **targeted approaches** around women with a view to empowering them fully, through project activities;
- promote **youth employment** and enhance their skills;
- introduce a **quota approach** in favor of indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, including Aka Pygmies and Mbororo when selecting project beneficiaries;

- Include in the tasks and missions of the Project Management Unit, a gender expert or an environmental and social safeguard expert, whose mission included the gender action plan M&E.

8.2 Specific recommendations

Gender assessment results	Specific recommendations
<p>The demographics in the project area are as follows: 51% women versus 49% men</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation and benefits from project activities should target men and women in equal proportions. Ensure equal participation of men and women in project activities, and establish gender quotas to ensure equal representation, access and participation of women and men.
<p>Cash crops (coffee, cotton, tobacco) are mainly produced by men, while women farmers mainly produce food crops (cassava, maize, rice, etc.) on plots of land allocated by men, and livestock (small ruminants and poultry).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make a particular emphasis on staple food crops and livestock (small ruminants and poultry), to reach women farmers
<p>A majority of women have access to a piece of land as usufructuary for themselves through their husbands or third parties. The indigenous AKA Pygmy populations who live mainly in the South-West Forest area (Lobaye), generally have no tenure security on the lands they occupy or use, with regard to the legal provisions in force.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A land reform is being prepared by the Ministry of Urbanism. This will be an opportunity to bring important innovations for the consideration of gender-specific interests, with a view to statistical visibility on the access of men, women, and ethnic minorities to agricultural land.
<p>80% of the production in the food sectors is carried out by rural women and represents more than 65% of agricultural production. However, agricultural production is structured around very small farms (0.5 to 1.5 ha), with less than 3 agricultural workers, using very rudimentary means of work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of the gender skills of project agents; design and implement a cascade training targeting women's to support production, marketing, processing.
<p>Some vulnerable people among the stakeholders could find it difficult to participate in the activities of the Project and therefore risk being excluded from the benefits of the project. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> low-income households; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take specific measures to promote the consideration and integration of marginalized and vulnerable less advantaged groups during implementation. As specific measure, specific quota may be considered in targeting strategy

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>vulnerable, landlocked, or isolated communities;</u> • <u>people with disabilities;</u> • <u>poor people living alone, in particular women heads of households and the elderly;</u> • <u>minority communities or ethnic groups in the project intervention area (due to the numerical criterion or the subsistence activity);</u> • <u>widows and orphans;</u> • <u>young girl mothers;</u> • <u>Indigenous Peoples;</u> 	
<p><u>Women and children assume most of household tasks, in particular the processing of agricultural products, cereals, fruits, and vegetables. Thus, the addition of new tasks by the project, without the necessary equipment, could increase the hardship.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Need to support agricultural equipment and materials (cultivation tools, transport equipment, etc.) and empowerment of women (processing and conservation units), to reduce the difficulty of work in the field; reduce the time spent by women on household chores; improve work, living conditions and access to basic social services for women and their families.</u>
<p><u>Youth unemployment and job insecurity for a large category of people are significant factors in the project's target areas.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>For expected investments in the field of climate-proof infrastructure, an approach based on local resources should be promoted by the project, to optimize the use of local human resources, in particular of young people.</u>

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Views, suggestions, and recommendations are taken into consideration by the project, through the Environmental and Social Management Plan (See ESMF).

7. PROJECT IMPACT ON GENDER SUB-GROUPS

The project objectives include the implementation of a set of concrete adaptation measures in some of the most profitable agricultural value chains in CAR, including rice, cassava, and maize. In addition, the project foresees a comprehensive package of capacity building of beneficiary communities, towards best practices aimed at promoting paradigm shift and behavioral change in crop and livestock value chains and strengthening linkages with the markets.

If such measures are put in place, the project will provide the following comparative advantages on the gender sub-groups:

- a) The project will help to respond effectively to the practical needs of gender sub-groups (single women heads of households, widows, elderly) by reducing the hardship of agricultural work, by improving working tools and product transport equipment, the availability of water, the nutritional quality thanks to the diversification of the means of subsistence and the improvement of the level of resources, thanks to high income potential activities.
- b) The project meets the strategic needs of vulnerable people through the following actions:
 - Improving and diversifying women's livelihood opportunities, through access to high-value crop production, small livestock, poultry, processing, and markets;
 - Improving access of the most vulnerable (indigenous peoples, returned Fulani, women and young people) to land and climate information, making them in a position to make better decisions for their livelihood activities;
 - Access of women, indigenous and Fulani people, to skills and of young people to knowledge, in support to their economic and social empowerment;
 -

8. GENDER ACTION PLAN

Impact Statement: Reduced climate vulnerability of 20,000 direct and 119,000 indirect people in rural communities in CAR, of which 50 percent will be women and 30 percent youth in rural communities

Outcome 1: Established proven best practices in climate resilient value chains, drawing from local and international research leading to a sustainable increase in production and income.

Output Statement 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

Activities	Indicators	Targets	timeline	Responsibilities	Monitoring cost (USD)
Activity 1.1.3. Support for the Ministries of Agriculture and the Environment to run integrated Farmer Field Schools (FFS) or business models and provide other technical support.	Percentage of Female-Headed Farm Households considered as part of the Farmer Field Schools (FFS), including young women and indigenous women.	50%.	1 st Year-5 th Year	IFAD; PMU (Gender Specialist); Executing Entity (ministries in charge of agriculture and livestock)	Included in activity costs Total activity cost: 40,000
Activity 1.1.4. Capacity-building on modern composting techniques to reduce/prevent movement of farmers to fallow land in secondary cropping years	Number of farmers trained disaggregated by sex, age, and disability	50 % women 30%youth	1st Year - 4th Year		Included in activity costs Total activity cost: 150,000
Activity 1.1.13. Community mobilization and organizing to promote the adoption of the selected crops as climate smart cash crops and the development of cooperatives.	Percentage of women farmers organizations active in community mobilization	50%	1 st Year-5 th Year	IFAD; PMU (Gender Specialist); Executing Entity (ministries in charge of agriculture and livestock), NGOs, research institutions (ICRA, ACDA).	Included in activity costs Total activity cost: 115,000
Activity 1.1.14. Support for female farmers in	Number of female farmers recipients of support	80% of which 30% of youth	1 st Year-5 th Year	IFAD; PMU (Gender Specialist); Executing	Included in activity costs

Formatted: English (United States)

engaging in commercial production of the selected crops (including training in sustainable production, negotiating access to farmland and equipment)		and 15% of indigenous people		Entity (ministries in charge of agriculture and livestock), NGOs	Total activity cost: 100,000
Activity 1.1.15. 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	Number of female-headed farm households successful tested and evaluated	2 in each region (8 in total)	3rd Year -	IFAD; PMU (Gender Specialist); Executing Entity (ministries in charge of agriculture and livestock),	Included in activity costs Total activity cost: 10,000
Activity 1.1.16. Support for cooperatives in the construction and climate proofing of processing units and local branding of selected crops	Number of women cooperatives considered as part of the beneficiaries	50	1st Year-5th Year	IFAD; PMU (Gender Specialist); Executing Entity (ministries in charge of agriculture and livestock), NGOs	Included in activity costs Total activity cost: 25,000
Activity 1.1.17. Elaboration and dissemination of a user guide on sustainable production techniques best suited to the project area and good agroecological practices	Level of mainstreaming of gender considerations into the guide Percentage of female farmers targeted and reached by the dissemination	Gender consideration fully integrated 50% of the total	1st Year -	IFAD; PMU (Gender Specialist); Executing Entity (ministries in charge of agriculture and livestock), NGOs, research institutions (ICRA, ACDA),	Included in activity costs Total activity cost: 10,000
Output Statement 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					
Activity 1.2.1. Design and Construction of 50 earth dams less than 15	Percentage of local young people targeted and reached for unskilled positions	30%	1st Year-5th Year	IFAD; PMU (Gender Specialist); Executing Entity (ministries in charge of agriculture	Included in activity costs

m high for fish farming activities				and livestock), Fishery Directorate	Total activity cost: 500,000
Activity 1.2.2. Establishment of 50 fish farms and the creation of services for the entire value chain (fingerlings, etc.).	Percentage of Female-Headed household recipients of fish farms	50%	1 st Year-5 th Year	IFAD; PMU (Gender Specialist); Executing Entity (ministries in charge of agriculture and livestock), Fishery Directorate	Included in activity costs Total activity cost: 80,000
Activity 1.2.3. Training for 300 smallholder farmers on Tilapia and Milkfish production	- Trainings to be designed gender-sensitive taking into consideration low literacy levels for women -Percentage of women farmers participating in trainings	100% of trainings 50%	1 st Year-5 th Year	IFAD; PMU (Gender Specialist); Executing Entity (ministries in charge of agriculture and livestock), Fishery Directorate	Included in activity costs Total activity cost: 112,000
Activity 1.2.4. Construction of modern ovens to improve women's living and working conditions.	-Number of ovens reducing the hardship of field -Number of female farmers recipients of ovens	100% of ovens 100% of ovens attributed to women	1 st Year-5 th Year	IFAD; PMU (Gender Specialist); Executing Entity (ministries in charge of agriculture and livestock), Fishery Directorate	Included in activity costs Total activity cost: 50,000
1.2.6. Establishment and capacity-building for fish farmers' cooperatives	- Trainings to be designed gender-sensitive taking into consideration low literacy levels for women -Percentage of women farmers participating in trainings	100% of trainings 50%	1 st Year-5 th Year	IFAD; PMU (Gender Specialist); Executing Entity (ministries in charge of agriculture and livestock), Fishery Directorate	Included in activity costs Total activity cost: 85,000
1.2.9. Support female farmers to engage in poultry farming and commercial livestock production (small ruminants, poultry) (including training in sustainable production of livestock and management practices)	Number of female farmers recipients	150	1 st Year-5 th Year	IFAD; PMU (Gender Specialist); Executing Entity (ministries in charge of agriculture and livestock), Fishery Directorate	Included in activity costs Total activity cost: 130,000
Outcome 2 : Enhanced and secure access to drinking water supply, postharvest losses reduced and improved access to market by beneficiary communities through climate proofed rural road network					
Output Statement 2.1 Rural transportation and storage infrastructure have been rehabilitated and upgraded to withstand weather extremes					

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Activity 2.1.1. Warehouse rehabilitation to withstand wetter climatic conditions.	Percentage of female farmers recipients of warehouse	50	1 st Year-5 th Year	IFAD; PMU (Gender Specialist); Executing Entity (ministries in charge of agriculture and livestock).	Included in activity costs Total activity cost: 550,000
Activity 2.1.2. Climate-proofing 120 km of feeder roads and farm tracks to ensure the year-round and all-weather usability	Percentage of local young people targeted and reached for unskilled positions	30%	1 st Year-5 th Year	IFAD; PMU (Gender Specialist); Executing Entity (ministries in charge of agriculture, livestock, and infrastructure	Included in activity costs Total activity cost: 808,014
Output Statement 2.2. Water supply increased and sanitation infrastructure built, accounting for current and future climate risks to withstand weather extreme					
Activity 2.2.1. 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	Number of the Female-Headed Households recipients of drinking water supply and sanitation infrastructure	50 %	1 st Year-5 th Year	IFAD; PMU (Gender Specialist); Executing Entity (ministries in charge of agriculture, livestock, and water	Included in activity costs Total activity cost: 571,268
2.2.2. Capacity building for drinking water management to complement the construction and rehabilitation, with participation of women in decision making processes.	- Trainings to be designed gender-sensitive taking into consideration low literacy levels for women -Percentage of women farmers participating in trainings --Percentage of women part of the local management committee	100% of trainings 50% 30%	1 st Year - 3 rd Year		Included in activity costs Total activity cost: 300,000
Outcome Statement: 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					

Formatted: English (United States)

Output Statement 3.1. Capacity of the government (esp. Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and local councils) to manage climate risks is strengthened future climate risks to withstand weather extremes

Activity 3.1.1. Strengthening of capacities of the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Water, Ministry of Infrastructure and their partners	- Trainings to be designed gender-sensitive taking into consideration low literacy levels for women -Percentage of women farmers participating in trainings	100% of trainings 50%	of	1 st Year-5 th Year	IFAD; PMU (Gender Specialist); Executing Entity (ministries in charge of agriculture, livestock, infrastructure, water	Included in activity costs Total activity cost: 50,000
Activity 3.1.2. Strengthening of the CAR Meteorological Department and local representatives	- Trainings to be designed gender-sensitive taking into consideration low literacy levels for women -Percentage of women farmers participating in trainings	100% of trainings 50%	of	1 st Year-5 th Year	IFAD; PMU (Gender Specialist); Executing Entity (ministries in charge of transport, agriculture, livestock, and water	Included in activity costs Total activity cost: 100,000
Activity 3.1.3. Building the capacities of technical agents by providing them with equipment, tools and training on climate risk management	- Trainings to be designed gender-sensitive taking into consideration low literacy levels for women -Percentage of women farmers participating in trainings	100% of trainings 50%	of	1 st Year-5 th Year	IFAD; PMU (Gender Specialist); Executing Entity (ministries in charge of transport, agriculture, infrastructure, livestock, water)	Included in activity costs Total activity cost: 200,000

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Gender Action Plan Budget:

Total Programming Cost	3 986 282 USD
Monitoring Cost (update of GAP + collect of additional gender sensitive data)	50,000 USD

Formatted: English (United States)

9. MONITORING COMPLIANCE WITH IDENTIFIED GAPS

The overall responsibility for implementing the Gender Action Plan (PAG) and monitoring compliance of PAG activities, is the responsibility of the Project Management Unit, under the supervision of the Ministry in charge of agriculture. The Gender expert from the PMU will oversee the implementation of field activities relating to the PAG, and report to the project manager. Compliance monitoring will also include grievances that are reported through the grievance system. Grievance data should be analyzed and evaluated to make policy and/or process changes to minimize similar grievances in the future. The recording of each grievance that has been reported and its resolution should be recorded and reported in the project activity progress report.

0-08-2021

Site: 846 Conférence Mondiale de l'Agriculture

Nom	Structure/Organisation	Téléphone	Email	Signature
KONDOSSA Nangy	CSNU/INRAE	93020568	konangy@csnu.org	
HOUKOU Ernest	Doc/ONASEN	75 50 45 55	houkou@onasen.org	
MOULOUE Tahir	IPA/AVOC	3504110	figuere@ipa.org	
KADRE-EGITABANU	INTRA/MADE	75 20 24 24	kadre@intra.org	
Alou SARREKO Jesse	Chap de l'union Globe/MADE	70003106	alou@union.org	
KADRE KADI	FIDA	1337650033 86	k.kadre@fida.org	

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Nom	Structure/Organisation	Téléphone	Email	Signature
MAKAPID Théophile	RPM-PRÉPAS	75 50 07 78	makapid@rpm.org	
DOUKOUMA Auguste	PF-ICRA	98 70 94 43	adokouma@pf-icra.org	
KONDAYEN Arsène	RDT/PRÉPAS	72 37 52 37	arsene@rdt.org	
Passera Alain	CA - yolo	72 20 74 24	alain@ca-yolo.org	
LAFI-GENOPEAUX Jules-Clair	RAP-PRÉPAS	62 27 22 24	lafi@rap.org	
TOUBA Simplice	PRÉPAS CA	75 75 24 36	toubas@ca.org	

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

08-11-2021

Site: 846 Conférence Mondiale de l'Agriculture

Nom	Structure/Organisation	Téléphone	Email	Signature
CANEAU Hervé	PF-MED/PRÉPAS	74 76 45 45 77 04 24 02	canneau@pf-med.org	
YAMET DAL-DAL	DEPT CA/MA	92 50 26 54	yamet@ca-ma.org	
MAZÉ-FAGELIM	MA/MADE	01 30 10 20 32 21 16 20	fagelim@ma-ma.org	
BELEKONON Cyrille	FIDA	-	cyrille@fida.org	
WILY PRINCE	FDB-ECG	-	wily@fdb-ecg.org	
Christian DATILA	MESA - DGE	72 06 20 97	christian@mesa-dge.org	

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Date: 12 Aout 2023

Lieu : Salle Conférence Ministère de l'Agriculture

Nom	Structure/Organisation	Téléphone	Email	Signature
CABEAK Hermen	PF MESA/PREPAS	75 04 81 68	cabeak.hermen@gmail.com	
Doukoffina Agreste	PF-ICRA	38 70 34 43	a.doukoffina@gmail.com	
Christian DATILA	MESA-DGSZ	FR-06-20-97	datila.christian@yahoo.fr	
F.J. DANBA-ZANBO	TREPAS	72 19 54 61	Zambaphydenic@gmail.com	
NGANGUE-KETE Alex-Gangoy	CS-REUPA-MARR	FR-09-61-93 FR-46-11-35	nganguekettealexgangoy@gmail.com	
BRINDIA Célimine	TREPAS	FR-55-20-04 FR-36-32-26	brindia.celime@gmail.com	

Sample of stakeholders consultations (Year 2023)

Consultations du public dans le cadre de l'élaboration du Cadre de Gestion Environnementale et Sociale de projet Accroître la capacité d'adaptation et la résilience des communautés rurales au changement climatique en République centrafricaine

Phase du 22 mai au 23 juin 2023

Reunion avec : Municipalité de La Cotonnière
 Préfecture de Bangui Département de Bangui le 19.06.23

Site: WANGUE/Ké de palmarès

N°	Prénom	NOM	M	F	Structure/fonction	Contacts (email/tel)	Signature
01	Thierry	KARIMA OUMER	X		chef Secteur d'OG (village La Palmarès) Bangui	FR-06-17-22 FR-38-3705	
02	AHAMAT	OUMAROU	X		Éleveur		
03	OU MAR-SANHA	AMAROU	X		Éleveur	FR-06-14-52	
04	AKAPI	BI	X		Éleveur	FR-06-01-09	
05	AMOUBAKARA	ALFAXIN	X		Éleveur		
06	GLOU DJA	ADAMÉ		X	Cultivateur	FR-05-27-50	
07	ARADOU	MABAMAT		F	Commerçant	FR-06-11-62	

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Pictures of consultations with communities (Year 2023)

[Public consultations in Bouar – Nana-Mambéré](#)



Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

[Public consultations in Ouham-Pende with Fulani returnees](#)



Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

[Public consultations in Mbaiki–Lobaye](#)



Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

[Consultation with representative of _____ AKA pygmies- Lobaye](#)



Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

[Public consultations in Boali – Ombella M'pocko](#)



Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

[Focus group with Funali Mboro - Ouham Pende](#)



Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Appendix ANNEX 4 4: letter of commitment-Maintenance of infrastructure

Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

Formatted: Font: Not Italic

