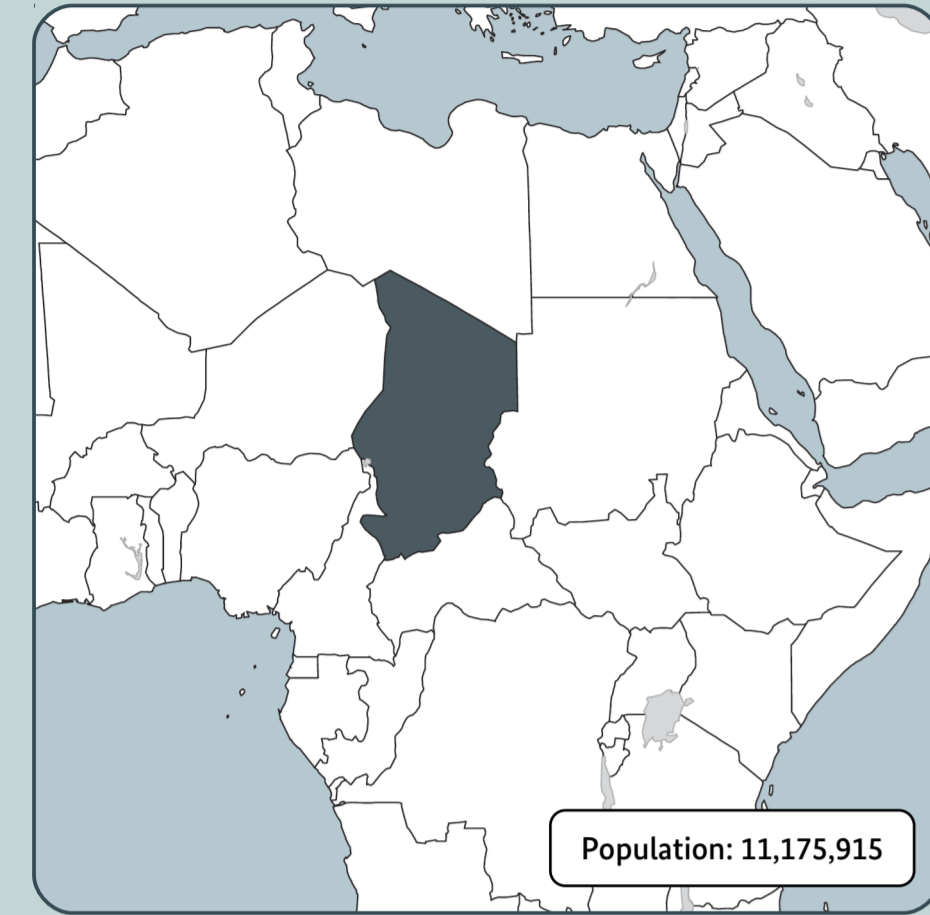


Republic of Chad Restoration and conservation of biological diversity



Chad, which is situated right in the heart of Africa, has an area of 1,284,000 km² with a population estimated at more than 11,175,915 inhabitants (RGP2009). Chad still has a rich and varied natural capital. The tapping of its natural resources: flora, fauna, fish, provides services, considerable benefits and significant income for the populations.

Chad adopted a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (SPANB) in March 2000. This strategy (SPANB II) was revised in 2014. This national strategy is made up of action plans for biodiversity which allows for the integration of living organisms and the maintenance of their diversity in the various economic and social fields, with a view to ensuring their sustainable development.

The results obtained within the framework of the implementation of the Aichi objectives are not yet up to the challenge but the reconstruction of certain ecosystems, the improvement of human well-being and the survival of certain species in the process of extinction remains real. This poster presents a summary of these efforts.

Acronyms	
APA	Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Use
IRED	Research Institute for the Development of Cattle Rearing
ITRAD	Chadian Institute of Agronomic Research for Development
LRVZ	Laboratory for Veterinary and Zootechnical Research
MEE	Ministry of the Environment and Water
PFIE	Training and Information Program on the Environment
PND	National Development Program
PRODEPECH	Fisheries Development Project
SPANB	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
SPANB II	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan II

C



11 The coverage rate is 20% with entities that are equally distributed throughout the territory from North to South and protected.

12 The Ministry in charge of the Environment with the support of African Parks Net Work is about to reintroduce the black rhinoceros to the Zakouma National Park which had disappeared since 1970. Similarly the Emirati and Sahara Conservation Fund have reintroduced 50 Gazelle out of the 300 originally planned in the Ouadi Rimé Ouadi Achim Wildlife Reserve (8,000,000 ha).

13 The FARRA LRVZ, which is now a Cattle Rearing Research Institute for Development (IRED) and ITRAD, occupies a prominent place in this activity of identifying the genes of farmed and domestic animals and wild relatives.



A



1 The National planting Tree Week, the green belt around major cities, the Great Green Wall. A Training and Information Program on the Environment (PFIE) was set up. The creation of the Directorate of Environmental Education and Sustainable Development within the MEE.

2 Several programs and projects integrate the environmental component into their activities. Chad has developed a steering tool in the form of a program known as the National Sustainable Development Program (PND)

3 The fees for fishing permits have been increased. Law 14 / PR / 2008 of 10 June 2008 in section 230 prohibits fishing without a permit.

4 A project called "Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Middle Char" has been operational since 2005 in the Manda National Park. The three national parks of the country (Zakouma, Manda and SènaOura) have a management and development plan, an essential tool for the sustainable management of natural resources.

Chad integrates biodiversity into all its strategies

Since 1998, Chad has been involved in the development and implementation of poverty reduction strategies. Following the National Strategy for Poverty Reduction I (SNRP), drafted for the period 2003-2005, came the SNRP 2 for 2007-2009 and more recently the Growth Strategy for Poverty Reduction (SCRP 2011-2015). Its ambition is to increase economic growth in order to accelerate Chad's progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. With a predominantly rural population (80%), Chad's economic profile is largely dependent on natural resources. The Government gives priority to the management of the environment and natural resources in the SNRP 2 and, in particular, the sustainable management of forests. To effectively implement national forest policy guidelines.



Farm of millet

D



14 Ecotourism in existing protected areas is beneficial to communities living around APs. This is how operational tours are consulted to develop a business plan. Increasing the number of drill holes in vulnerable communities contributes to improving access to drinking water, thus improving the health of women.

15 Numerous reforestation actions are carried out each year: the national tree week, the green belt around large agglomerations, the Great Green Wall having as its executing agency the National Agency of the Great Green Wall, the AP network and wetlands of international importance covering about 20% of the national territory. The country is in the process of developing its national REDD + strategy. The development of the national anti-poaching strategy and the establishment of the National Environmental Protection Brigade will help restore fauna and flora and the ecosystem.

16 Chad signed the Nagoya Protocol on ABS since January 31, 2013 and plans to develop its national legislation under the Nagoya Protocol on ABS.



Green belt

B



5 Some of the actions undertaken include the promulgation of Law No. 14 / PR / 2008 of 10 June 2008 governing forests, wildlife and fishery resources and its two (2) implementing decrees.

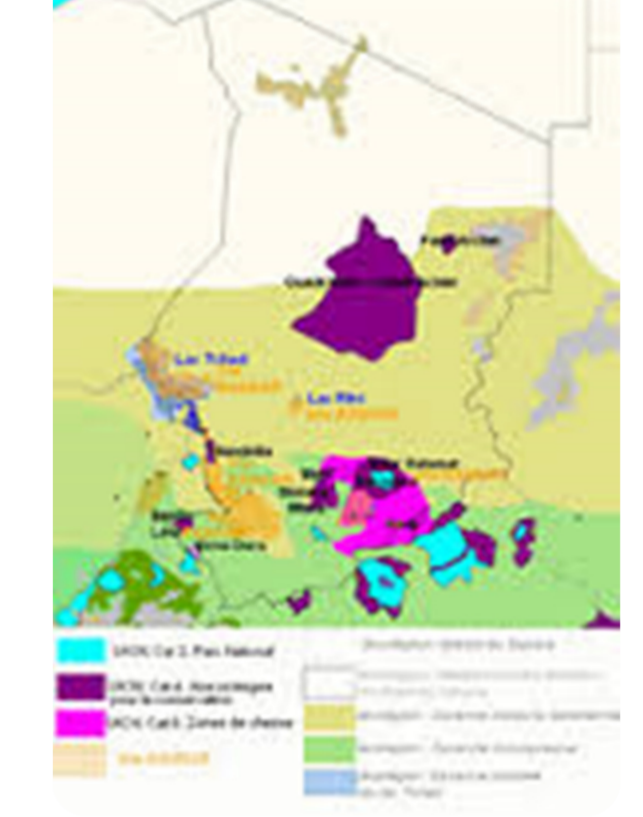
6 The Fisheries Development Project (PRODEPECH), created since 2007, has carried out awareness-raising campaigns and trained fishermen at all levels.

7 In Chad there are 10 classified forests, 3 national parks, 7 wildlife reserves, 1 biosphere reserve, hunting areas, wetlands of international importance, a multitude of sacred forests and community forests which are real sites devoted to the conservation of biodiversity, i.e. about 20% of the national territory.

8 The Ministry in charge of the environment has created within its structure a Directorate of Environmental Assessment and Nuisance Control.

9 The Ministry in charge of the Environment has created a Wildlife Conservation and AP Directorate.

Aires protégées du TCHAD



Map of Protected areas

E



17 Chad's Minister in charge of the Environment Chad has signed an Order creating a coordination charged with reviewing the SPANB on biodiversity. Its drafting has already been finalized.

18 SPANB has taken into account in its provisions the traditional knowledge, know-how and practices of indigenous and local communities in the conservation of biodiversity.

19 The Chadian Institute of Agronomic Research for Development works tirelessly in this field, as the IRED. Several university institutes integrate environmental management into their curricula. The Department of Agriculture has services that deal with improved seeds.

20 In Chad there is a special fund for the environment.



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24/11/2016



AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS STRATEGIC GOALS

A Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

- Target 1:** By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.
- Target 2:** By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.
- Target 3:** By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.
- Target 4:** By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

B Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

- Target 5:** By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.
- Target 6:** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.
- Target 7:** By 2020 assess under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.
- Target 8:** By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.
- Target 9:** By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.
- Target 10:** By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

C To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

- Target 11:** By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.
- Target 12:** By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.
- Target 13:** By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

D Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

- Target 14:** By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.
- Target 15:** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.
- Target 16:** By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

E Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

- Target 17:** By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.
- Target 18:** By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.
- Target 19:** By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.
- Target 20:** By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.