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Republic of Chad

Country Strategic Opportunities Programme

2020-2025

Addendum

Management's response to Member States' comments

Executive Board — 131st Session
Rome, 7-9 December 2020

For: **Information**

Comments from the Switzerland	Management response
<p>We have here a complex programme document which does not make it immediately clear, how the various actors are implicated in the programmatic approach (IFAD vs G5 Sahel vs Green Climate Fund vs FAO) and would therefore urge a clearer declaration of their respective roles and responsibilities. It is also unclear to what degree this is an entirely new programme and to what degree it is regrouping of country-level initiatives that are being regrouped to form a regional initiative</p>	<p>We understand that this comment relates to the SD3C project, which is part of the Chad programme under this country strategic opportunities programme (COSOP). The SD3C project is structured as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G5 Sahel provides the umbrella agreement covering the six countries involved, together with the three Rome-based agencies (RBAs), in the form of a letter of intent. • Then, in each country, an existing IFAD project hosts the SD3C activities, providing the appropriate institutional and operational framework. At field level, agreements are signed with service providers and implementing entities (public services, NGOs, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [FAO] and the World Food Programme [WFP]) for field implementation. • All activities represent a scaling up of existing activities that have demonstrated impact and value in the concerned countries. • The G5 Secretariat will ensure monitoring and exchange of lessons learned at regional level as well as linkages with other entities, such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). • The RBAs will contribute through their comparative advantages: WFP will provide technical assistance and support to communities to build their resilience, particularly in conflict areas; FAO will provide support on good sustainable agricultural and livestock practices for production and market access; and IFAD will support farmers to move to market-based farming while adapting to climate change. • In addition, IFAD will ensure connection with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and launch a joint fundraising campaign with the other RBAs.
<p>Conflict and peace-building. Although the dimension of "conflict" is present in the titles, and the notion of "consolidation de la paix" is mentioned several times throughout the text as part of component 1, neither does it feature in the theory of change, nor is it explicitly described in the strategy. Also, the logical framework does not appear to have any indicator that would refer to the mitigation of violent conflict. Therefore, what is the envisioned strategy in terms of consolidating peace? Similarly, we would application of Conflict- Sensitive Programme Management in particularly sensitive zones such as Lake Chad or Liptako-Gourma in which the programme is projected to operate.</p>	<p>We understand that this question relates to the SD3C project, which is part of the Chad programme under this COSOP. With the SD3C project, we plan to contribute to solving conflicts issues and consolidating peace by harnessing joint development and humanitarian actions. Analysis showed that conflicts in the Sahel result from scarce resources and a lack of opportunities. Hence, we use support to rural communities (agriculture, pastoralism, fisheries) as effective tools to help them to cope with the effects of climate change and participate fully in solving issues in their communities. To that end, the following instruments will be used: Club Dimitra; conflict-sensitive programme management; local management platforms, community spaces for social mediation and conflict management. More specifically, in this region we focus on engaging with pastoralist organizations to prevent and address resource-based conflicts between farmers and pastoralists, and selecting value chains that are of interest to them. In addition to in-country actions conducted, the G5 Sahel Executive Secretariat as the IFAD grant recipient covers aspects of peace consolidation at regional level. After six years of implementation of the SD3C, the more than 300 advocacy and lobbying actions to prevent conflict and crisis in the region are expected to have a significant impact within the targeted communities.</p>
<p>IDPs. The problem of IDPs is mentioned in the context analysis, but they gain no further mention throughout the rest of the document. While we recognise that IFAD is not operating according to a humanitarian logic, there is still a question as to how the structural needs of the IDPs, as one vulnerable group, could be addressed through the programme.</p>	<p>We understand that this comment relates to the SD3C project, which is part of the Chad programme under this COSOP. We agree that the issue of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Sahel is very important. In Chad there are over 330,000 IDPs. The regional programme SD3C considered IDPs among the targeted beneficiaries. The design document refers to direct targeting, and one of the specific targeting actions is to "Promote inclusive and participatory dialogue among stakeholders, particularly between farmers and pastoralists, and between displaced and host communities." Moreover, we emphasize the need to improve targeting at programme start-up by including youth, in particular in the border region where there is high migration. The experience acquired by WFP working on humanitarian aspect, and FAO on the development side, will be harnessed to ensure all vulnerable groups relevant to the project are considered.</p>
<p>COVID-19. Pandemic-related aspects are mentioned in the</p>	<p>We understand that these questions relate to the SD3C project, which is part of the Chad programme under this COSOP.</p>

Comments from the Switzerland	Management response
<p>titles, but without little further clarifications. What is the COVID-related responses brought by the programme? Our reading is that COVID-19 is set to exacerbate needs in existing fragile contexts and could drive further dynamics of conflict across the region. To what degree and by what means does the programme seek to migrate these forces?</p>	<p>The SD3C project calls for decisive actions to help communities in coping with the COVID-19 crisis. Investments to improve market infrastructure target all value chain segments and are also related to water availability. Support will be provided for compliance with hygiene regulations in physical markets. In Chad, some of the actions planned in the annual workplan and budget to cope with COVID-19 are as follows: (i) support to the watch and action committee against COVID-19, including a specific action plan to be designed and implemented in collaboration with farmers organizations; (ii) informing beneficiaries about barrier measures in agriculture and animal husbandry by COVID-19 volunteers; and (iii) implementation of preventive measures against COVID-19 in targeted markets.</p>
<p>Conclusion. In conclusion, the document does outline the dimensions of reinforcing agricultural productivity, adapting to climate change and the integrating regional economic approaches at a programmatic level, but the risks of conflict and the effects of COVID-19-driven destruction need more explicit explanation</p>	<p>We thank the Member State for the positive feedback and hope that our explanations respond satisfactorily to the concerns raised.</p> <p>We agree on the size and specificities of the challenges that the regional programme is to address. We confirm that the design process has been highly participatory, and that solutions and proposals came from the ground level in all the countries, including Chad.</p> <p>We also stress that activities implemented through the SD3C will prove their impact in many communities over several years. Hence, while the project contributes to solving the 3Cs challenges, it will also scale up innovative and proven solutions that are already being implemented.</p>

Comments from France	Management response
<p>France welcomes the country Opportunities Programme 2020-2025 for the Republic of Chad, whose orientation is consistent with national strategies. Diversification of the economy is a necessity for Chad's development in order to allow an economic take off not only limited to raw materials, which are volatile and do not directly benefit the population.</p> <p>We invite IFAD to ensure close coordination and synergies with other stakeholders, including Agence Française de Développement, whose supporting seed production and policies alongside the Chadian Institute of Research for Agricultural Development (ITRAD), the EU, the Swiss Government and FAO. Collaboration with AFD could also be strengthened on policies elaboration related to environment and climate change, governance land tenure, value chains development, creation of inter-professional organizations, youth and women's entrepreneurship. Indeed, AFD is financing several projects aiming at strengthening these sectoral legislative and regulatory financing several projects aiming at strengthening these sectoral legislative and regulatory frameworks (PASTOR, PROFISEM, GERTS, support to the Chadian government for the preparation of COP15)</p>	<p>The invitation to coordinate with Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and other development partners is well received and every effort will be made to carry this out during the implementation of the country programme.</p> <p>Ongoing projects and all planned interventions within the COSOP will work with other stakeholders and development partners involved in the various themes. The ongoing Strengthening Productivity and Resilience of Agropastoral Family Farms Project (RePER) has already approached partners involved in the seed sector and Chadian Institute of Research for Agricultural Development.</p> <p>We recognize AFD experience in supporting inter-professional organizations. A first initiative will be engaged in connection with the sesame value chain under RePER and in partnership with a French organization (TEAM CREATIF) to develop a brand. IFAD will work with partners and AFD to strengthen policy elaboration as suggested.</p>
<p>Finally, we would appreciate further information on how the COSOP and IFAD's operations are articulated with the Great Green Wall initiative.</p>	<p>Chad is one of the 12 Great Green Wall countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal and Sudan) and is included in IFAD's regional GCF programme Inclusive Green Financing for Climate Resilient and Low Emission Smallholder Agriculture (IGREENFIN), which will contribute to the implementation of the Great Green Wall initiative (GGWI). IGREENFIN will be the first official programme under the GCF Great Green Wall Umbrella Programme (GGWUP). The GCF resources through IGREENFIN will complement the new IFAD project, Strengthening Innovation in Youth and Women's Agropastoral Entrepreneurship in Chad and better address climate impacts in Chad. Under this new COSOP the GGWUP will serve as a catalytic framework to leverage additional resources at the national and international levels, enhance the coordination and collaboration of technical and financial assistance provided by the international community to the GGWI, including in Chad, and improve the monitoring, verification and reporting of progress and achievements at the country level during the implementation of the country programme.</p>
Comments from the United States	Management response
<p>Can Management explain how the DSF reform, which reserves DSF grants for countries at high risk of debt distress, will impact the COSOP for Chad?</p>	<p>Countries eligible for Debt Sustainability Framework (DSF) financing will be determined prior to the start of the Twelfth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD12) and grant financing will be available for "red" countries. The total value of available resources for red countries will depend on the replenishment outcome, and the performance-based allocation system (PBAS) will be applied to this pool of resources for the red countries. Thus, Chad, if coded red, will receive some portion of the total grant resources. Otherwise, it will receive a PBAS allocation and appropriate terms based on its debt status. The COSOP priorities and programmes are expected to remain the same regardless of the level of debt distress.</p>