

Document:	EB 2020/131(R)/R.8/Add.1
Agenda:	5(a)(ii)(a)
Date:	20 November 2020
Distribution:	Public
Original:	French

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Investing in rural people

President's report

Proposed loans and grants under the Debt Sustainability Framework

Countries of the Group of Five for the Sahel and the Republic of Senegal

Joint Programme for the Sahel in Response to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflict and Climate Change

Project numbers:

2000003359 (Burkina Faso) 2000003360 (Republic of Chad)
 2000003362 (Republic of Mali) 2000003370 (Islamic Republic of Mauritania) 2000003361 (Republic of Niger) 2000003358 (Republic of Senegal)

Addendum

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

For: Approval

Joint Programme for the Sahel in Response to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflict and Climate Change

Addendum

The attention of the Executive Board is drawn to the following addenda and modifications to the President Report Joint Programme for the Sahel in Response to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflict and Climate Change (EB 2020/131(R)/R.8). For ease of reference, the additions to the text of the report are shown in boldface, while strikethrough indicates deleted text.

Following negotiations held with the Governments of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger and Senegal and with the G5 Executive Secretariat on the regional grant, the financing amounts are expressed in euros.

Consequently, page iv, of the Financing summary has been amended as follows:

Initiating institution:	IFAD
Borrowers/recipients:	Burkina Faso and Chad Mali Niger Senegal (Mauritania, once funds become available)
Executing agency:	Agriculture ministries
Recipient of regional grant:	G5 Sahel Executive Secretariat
Total programme cost:	Approximately EUR 158.2 million (equivalent to approximately US\$180.4 million)
Amount of IFAD loan (Eleventh Replenishment of IFAD's Resources [IFAD11]):	
Burkina Faso (100 per cent, highly concessional)	EUR 1.09 million (equivalent to approximately US\$1.24 million)
Chad (20 per cent, highly concessional)	EUR 0.88 million (equivalent to approximately US\$1 million)
Mali (73 per cent, highly concessional)	EUR 15.15 million (equivalent to approximately US\$17.29 million)
Niger (73 per cent, highly concessional)	EUR 3.20 million (equivalent to approximately US\$3.65 million)
Senegal (100 per cent, highly concessional)	EUR 5.70 million (equivalent to approximately US\$6.50 million)
(Mauritania to follow once the funding becomes available.)	
Terms of IFAD loan:	Highly concessional terms
Amount of IFAD grant under the Debt Sustainability Framework (DSF) (IFAD11):	
Chad (80 per cent)	EUR 3.51 (equivalent to approximately US\$4 million)
Mali (27 per cent)	EUR 5.61 (equivalent to approximately US\$6.40 million)
Niger (27 per cent)	EUR 1.19 million (equivalent to approximately US\$1.35 million)

(Mauritania to follow once the funding becomes available.)

Amount of regional grant to G5 Sahel Executive Secretariat	EUR 1.71 million (equivalent to approximately US\$2 million)
Cofinancier:	Green Climate Fund
Amount of cofinancing:	EUR 62.6 million (equivalent to approximately US\$71.37 million)
Terms of cofinancing:	Parallel financing
Contribution of borrowers/recipients:	N/A (see paragraph 50)
Contribution of beneficiaries:	N/A
Financing gap:	EUR 57.5 (equivalent to approximately US\$65.6 million)
Amount of IFAD climate finance:	US\$15.53 million of IFAD11 funds for the following countries: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali
Cooperating institution:	IFAD Institutions in charge of programme implementation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP) Institution in charge of implementation of the regional grant: G5 Executive Secretariat

Page 11, paragraphs 46, 47 and 48 should read as follows:

- “46. The total cost of the programme over a six-year period, including provisions for physical contingencies and price increases, the US\$2 million from the regional grant mentioned earlier and the parallel financing from the GCF, is **approximately EUR 158.2 million, equivalent to approximately US\$180.4 million.**”
- “47. The costs by component are as follows: component 1 (increased productivity and production) **EUR 62.1 million, equivalent to approximately US\$70.8 million**, or 39.2 per cent of the total cost; component 2 (economic integration) **EUR 22.8 million equivalent to approximately US\$26.0 million**, or 14.4 per cent of the total cost; and component 3 (policy dialogue, coordination and management) **EUR 10.7 million equivalent to approximately US\$12.2 million**, or 6.8 per cent of the total cost. The GCF parallel financing comes to **EUR 62.6 million equivalent to approximately US\$71.4 million**, or 39.6 per cent of the total cost.”
- “48. The IFAD-financed activities in each country are to be implemented in two three-year phases, with an estimated total cost in phase 1 **of EUR 48.8 million, equivalent to approximately US\$55.7 million** and in phase 2 **of EUR 46.7 million, equivalent to approximately US\$53.3 million**, with the potential distribution of funds and financing gap as follows:”

Page 11, table in paragraph 48 has been replaced with the table below (amounts from negotiated agreements have been rounded) :

(Thousands of United States dollars euros)

	Phase 1				Phase 2				Total		
	IFAD11		Gap	Total	IFAD11		Gap	Total	IFAD11	Gap	Total
	Amount DSF	Amount loan	Amount	Amount	Amount DSF	Amount loan	Amount	Amount	Amount loan + grant	Amount	Amount
Burkina Faso	-	1 085	4 176	5 261	-	-	7 011	7 011	1 085	11 188	12 273
Mali	5 605	15 155	-	20 760	-	-	7 287	7 287	20760	7 287	28 047
Mauritania	-	-	5 259	5 259	-	-	5 259	5 259	-	10 517	10 517
Niger	1 185	3 200	876	5 261	-	-	12 270	12 270	4 385	13 146	17 531
Senegal	-	5 700	-	5 700	-	-	8 326	8 326	5 700	8 326	14 026
Chad	3 505	875	438	4 818	-	-	6 573	6 573	4 380	7 011	11 391
SE G5 Sahel	1 710	-	-	1 710	-	-	-	-	1 710	-	1 710
Total	12 005	26 015	10 749	48 769	-	-	46 727	46 727	38 020	57 476	95 496

Page 11, paragraph 49 should read:

"49. Thus, the total financing gap, which is around **EUR 57.5 million, equivalent to approximately US\$65.6 million**, could eventually be covered by subsequent cycles of the performance-based allocation system (under financing terms to be defined, subject to internal procedures and ultimate approval by the Executive Board) and by cofinancing to be determined in the course of implementation."

Pages 12, 13 and 14, tables 1, 2 and 3 have been replaced with the below:

Table 1

IFAD costs by component/subcomponent by country, including the regional grant and parallel GCF financing
(Thousands of United States dollars euros)

Component/subcomponent	Burkina Faso		Mali		Mauritania		Niger		Senegal		Chad		SE G5 Sahel regional grant		Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1. Increased productivity and production																
Improvement of productive capital and resilience	6 048.3	26.7	18 115.5	46.9	5 060.4	24.4	3 786.1	13.5	8 126.5	33.2	6 451.1	29.5	-	-	47 587.9	30.1
Capacity-building and peace building	1 766.8	7.8	4 233.6	11.0	2 128.6	10.3	3 916.3	14.0	1 608.5	6.6	820.3	3.7	-	-	14 474.1	9.2
Subtotal	7 815.1	34.5	22 349.0	57.8	7 188.9	34.6	7 702.4	27.5	9 735.0	39.7	7 271.3	33.2	-	-	62 061.9	39.2
2. Economic integration																
Strengthening of cross-border markets	3 059.1	13.5	3 237.9	8.4	2 215.9	10.7	7 104.0	25.4	2 880.7	11.8	2 836.4	13.0	-	-	21 334.0	13.5
Securitization of transactions at borders	337.9	1.5	123.2	0.3	187.3	0.9	344.9	1.2	291.9	1.2	215.6	1.0	-	-	1 500.7	0.9
Subtotal	3 397.0	15.0	3 361.1	8.7	2 403.2	11.6	7 448.9	26.6	3 172.5	12.9	3 052.0	13.9	-	-	22 834.7	14.4
3. Policy dialogue, coordination and management																
Regional policy dialogue and coordination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 754.0	-	1 754.0	-
Coordination and management by country	1 065.9	4.7	2 353.8	6.1	931.7	4.5	2 388.7	8.5	1 124.5	4.6	1 077.7	4.9	-	-	8 942.3	5.7
Subtotal	1 065.9	4.7	2 353.8	6.1	931.7	4.5	2 388.7	8.5	1 124.5	4.6	1 077.7	4.9	1 754.0	100.0	10 696.3	6.8
GCF parallel financing	10 378.4	45.8	10 569.0	27.4	10 232.2	49.3	10 441.0	37.3	10 479.1	42.8	10 493.9	47.9	-	-	62 593.7	39.6
Total	22 656.4	100.0	38 633.0	100.0	20 756.2	100.0	27 980.9	100.0	24 511.1	100.0	21 894.9	100.0	1 754.0	100.0	158 186.6	100.0

Table 2

IFAD cost by expenditure category by country, including the regional grant and without the parallel GFC financing

(Thousands of United States dollars euros)

Expenditure category	Burkina Faso		Mali		Mauritania		Niger		Senegal		Chad		SE G5 Sahel		Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
I. Investment costs																
A. Works/rural engineering	984.3	8.0	1 497.9	5.3	480.7	4.6	4 301.9	24.5	866.2	6.2	2 397.7	21.0	-	-	10 528.8	11.0
B. Vehicles	-	-	186.9	0.7	-	-	138.5	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	325.3	0.3
C. Equipment and materials	979.0	8.0	6 580.7	23.4	237.9	2.3	1 315.4	7.5	2 058.0	14.7	401.3	3.5	29.2	1.7	11 601.5	12.1
D. Training and workshops	1 408.6	11.5	3 913.6	13.9	2 225.8	21.2	971.1	5.5	2 068.8	14.7	814.4	7.1	1 241.9	70.8	12 644.3	13.2
E. Consultations	589.3	4.8	518.3	1.8	678.4	6.4	1 946.5	11.1	626.4	4.5	858.1	7.5	52.4	3.0	5 269.5	5.5
F. Goods, services and inputs	2 273.1	18.5	566.2	2.0	537.7	5.1	718.1	4.1	1 847.2	13.2	2 042.2	17.9	46.7	2.7	8 031.1	8.4
G. Grants and subsidies	4 450.5	36.2	11 146.6	39.7	5 295.2	50.3	6 214.7	35.4	4 599.5	32.8	3 030.0	26.6	-	-	34 736.7	36.3
Total investment costs	10 684.9	87.0	24 410.2	87.0	9 455.7	89.8	15 606.1	89.0	12 066.2	86.0	9 543.8	83.7	1 370.1	78.1	83 137.1	87.0
II. Recurrent costs																
A. Salaries and allowances	220.1	1.8	1 207.2	4.3	188.9	1.8	1 694.3	9.7	232.2	1.7	222.9	2.0	376.7	21.5	4 142.3	4.3
B. Operating costs	1 372.9	11.2	2 446.7	8.7	879.4	8.4	239.5	1.4	1 733.6	12.4	1 634.3	14.3	7.2	0.4	8 313.6	8.7
Total recurrent costs	1 593.1	13.0	3 653.8	13.0	1 068.3	10.2	1 933.8	11.0	1 965.8	14.0	1 857.3	16.3	383.9	21.9	12 455.9	13.0
Total programme costs	12 278.0	100.0	28 064.0	100.0	10 524.0	100.0	17 540.0	100.0	14 032.0	100.0	11 401.0	100.0	1 754.0	100.0	95 593.0	100.0

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Table 3
 Programme cost by component and subcomponent and year without parallel GFC financing
 (Thousands of United States dollars **euros**)

Component/ subcomponent	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Year 6		Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1. Increased productivity and production														
Improvement of productive capital and resilience	11 865.2	61.8	9 751.3	53.0	4 885.2	43.5	11 360.2	61.8	9 336.3	53.0	4 677.3	43.5	51 875.6	54.3
Capacity-building and peace building	2 684.6	14.0	2 674.0	14.5	2 022.0	18.0	2 570.3	14.0	2 560.1	14.5	1 935.9	18.0	14 446.9	15.1
Subtotal	14 549.8	75.7	12 425.2	67.6	6 907.3	61.5	13 930.5	75.7	11 896.4	67.6	6 613.2	61.5	66 322.4	69.4
2. Economic integration														
Strengthening of cross-border markets	2 146.2	11.2	3 945.2	21.4	2 363.0	21.0	2 054.8	11.2	3 777.2	21.4	2 262.4	21.0	16 548.8	17.3
Securitization of transactions at borders	240.4	1.3	236.4	1.3	234.0	2.1	230.1	1.3	226.4	1.3	224.0	2.1	1 391.2	1.5
Subtotal	2 386.6	12.4	4 181.5	22.7	2 596.9	23.1	2 284.9	12.4	4 003.6	22.7	2 486.4	23.1	17 940.0	18.8
3. Policy dialogue, coordination and management														
Policy dialogue and regional coordination	665.1	3.5	604.0	3.3	484.9	4.3	636.9	3.5	578.3	3.3	464.3	4.3	3 433.5	3.6
Coordination and management by country	1 609.5	8.4	1 182.5	6.4	1 242.4	11.1	1 541.0	8.4	1 132.2	6.4	1 189.7	11.1	7 897.3	8.3
Subtotal	2 274.7	11.8	1 786.4	9.7	1 727.4	15.4	2 177.9	11.8	1 710.4	9.7	1 653.8	15.4	11 330.7	11.9
Total	19 210.9	100.0	18 393.3	100.0	11 231.6	100.0	18 393.3	100.0	17 610.5	100.0	10 753.5	100.0	95 593.0	100.0
		20%		19%		12%		19%		18%		11%		100%

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Page 15, paragraph 50 should read as follows:

“50. IFAD engagement through country allocations and the regional grant **over the six-year period** amounts to **EUR 80.2 million, or US\$91.4 million equivalent (EUR 38 million, or US\$43.4 million equivalent,** for the period covered by IFAD11, and eventually, **EUR 42.2 million, or US\$48.1 million equivalent,** for the period covered by IFAD12, subject to internal approval). The GCF resources, in the amount of **EUR 62.6 million or US\$71.3 million equivalent,** will be administered as parallel financing. The remaining gap will be covered by other sources²¹ to be determined **in due course. In addition, given the innovative and complex approach taken by this programme, which brings together all three Rome-based agencies and includes regional financing for activities, it is deemed impractical to obtain tax exemptions applicable across the board to all implementation partners and in all countries participating in programme implementation. Given the programme’s regional approach, the terms of such tax exemptions would create differences between the countries and could not be applied to the regional grant, which is not supported by a sovereign national counterpart. Finally, in view of the urgent nature of this programme, most of the activities planned pertain to categories such as grants, for which tax exemptions are not normally applied by IFAD. Since the World Bank finances projects inclusive of all taxes in the countries concerned, on the basis of a written request received from governments, and for the reasons indicated above, contributions from national counterparts in the form of exemptions from taxes and tariffs are not provided for in this programme.**”

²¹ Project costs do not include government contributions, given the programme’s regional approach, the predominance of activities to reconstitute assets through cash transfers and the provision of kits under the delegated supervision of FAO and WFP, or the in-kind contributions of WFP and IFAD, which will be specified in the respective national agreements.

Page 17, table 4 should read as follows

Table 4
Main risks and mitigation measures (for more details, see appendix)

<i>Risk category</i>	<i>Inherent risk</i>	<i>Residual risk</i>	<i>Measures</i>
National The governments may consider rural investments secondary to military needs, which are budgeted to ensure security in conflict zones covered by the regional programme.	High	Moderate	The six Governments have sent a written request to IFAD specifically to support investments in the socio-economic development of the population, especially youth, in the border areas most affected by continuing terrorist attacks.
Sector policies and strategies The six countries may not have the same interest in investing in border areas and may prioritize other urban and rural programmes inside their territory.		Low	The programme is aligned with the G5 Sahel's Priority Investment Programme and other successful programmes currently under way (PATI, CAPI), which represent a group of complementary regional activities coordinated by the G5 Sahel Secretariat.
Environmental and climate context The region is extremely vulnerable to climate change. The Sahel is characterized by extreme temperatures, variable rainfall and droughts, which put food security in peril and could have a negative impact on security and migration.	High	Moderate	The programme itself is a response to the challenges posed by the environmental and climate context. Adaptation and mitigation measures that include a series of adaptation and mitigation activities have been defined. These activities will be improved upon during the design phase and contextualized by the countries.
Significance The interventions become less suited to the needs of populations in the target areas.	Low	Low	The programme supports and reinforces the proven technical implementation interventions of its main implementation partners (WFP and FAO). Current national quality assessment mechanisms (including joint supervision missions) will be complemented with a regional mechanism housed in the regional liaison unit. Other IFAD-supported regional interventions (Farmers' Organizations for Africa, Caribbean and Pacific; Family Farming, Regional Markets and Cross-border Trade Corridors) will also be mobilized to guarantee synergies and the relevance of activities.
Financial management (i) Limited human resource capacity in programme implementation; (ii) Lack of regional coordination	High	Substantial	(i) Regional programme management will be entrusted to the teams of IFAD projects already active in the countries. This will reduce delays in the launch of activities and make it possible to capitalize on the management experience of these teams; (ii) A regional coordination unit will also be created to guarantee the coordination of national projects and a consolidated financial report at the programme level.
Procurement Procurement is difficult in conflict zones, posing high risks to shipping and quality, and national procurement regulations may not be respected.	High	Low	Under the IFAD loan framework, procurement will follow national rules and be subject to IFAD's no-objection for government activities. WFP and FAO activities will follow WFP and FAO rules and be regularly monitored through audits, since the main contracts

Page 22, paragraph 89

The recommendation should read as follows:

“RESOLVED: that the Fund shall provide a loan on highly concessional terms to Burkina Faso in an amount of **one million eighty five thousand euros (EUR 1,085,000) equivalent to approximately** ~~one million two hundred thirty five thousand United States dollars (US\$1,235,000)~~, and upon such terms and conditions as shall be substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions presented herein;

To the Republic of Chad in an amount of **eight hundred seventy five thousand euros (EUR 875,000) equivalent to approximately** ~~one million United States dollars (US\$1,000,000)~~ and a grant under the Debt Sustainability Framework in an amount of **three million five hundred five thousand euros (EUR 3,505,000) equivalent to approximately** ~~four million United States dollars (US\$4,000,000)~~, and upon such terms and conditions as shall be substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions presented herein;

To the Republic of Mali in an amount of **fifteen million one hundred and fifty-five thousand euros (EUR 15,155,000) equivalent to approximately** ~~seventeen million two hundred ninety United States dollars (US\$17,290,000)~~, and a grant under the Debt Sustainability Framework in an amount of **five million six hundred five thousand euros (EUR 5,605,000) equivalent to approximately** ~~six million three hundred ninety five thousand United States dollars (US\$6,395,000)~~, and upon such terms and conditions as shall be substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions presented herein;

To the Republic of Niger in an amount of **three million two hundred thousand euros (EUR 3,200,000) equivalent to approximately** ~~three million six hundred fifty thousand United States dollars (US\$3,650,000)~~ and a grant under the Debt Sustainability Framework in an amount of **one million one hundred eighty five thousand euros (EUR 1,185,000) equivalent to approximately** ~~one million three hundred fifty thousand United States dollars (US\$1,350,000)~~, and upon such terms and conditions as shall be substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions presented herein;

To the Republic of Senegal in an amount of **five million seven hundred thousand euros (EUR 5,700,000) equivalent to approximately** ~~six million five hundred thousand United States dollars (US\$6,500,000)~~, and upon such terms and conditions as shall be substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions presented herein.

RESOLVED FURTHER: that the Fund, in order to finance the Joint Programme for the Sahel in Response to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflict and Climate Change (SD3C) in part, shall provide a grant to the G5 Sahel Executive Secretariat in an amount of **one million seven hundred ten thousand euro (EUR 1,710,000) equivalent to approximately** ~~two million United States dollars (US\$2,000,000)~~ for a period of three years, and upon such terms and conditions as shall be substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions presented herein.”

Annex I, Page 28, paragraphs 27 and 28 should read as follows:

- “27. The IFAD funding to the grant amounts to US\$2.0 million (**equivalent to approximately EUR 1,700,000**), including US\$810,500 (**equivalent to approximately EUR 710,000**) (40.5 per cent) for management costs (investment and recurrent) of the G5 Secretariat. These costs cover the salaries of a team of three specialists (technical lead, M&E expert, and administrative and finance expert), the yearly audit, supervision missions, organization of virtual coordination meetings, M&E and IT equipment, staff training and development of administrative and financial procedures.”
- “28. The grant funds will be supplemented by retroceded funds from the participating countries to the regional RLO SD3C in order to cover the implementation of regional activities as detailed in the SD3C President’s report and the related project design report. These retroceded funds for regional activities amount to US\$ 4,100,000 (**equivalent to approximately EUR 3,600,000**). The total regional package amounts to US\$6.1 million (**equivalent to approximately EUR 5,400,000**), with management costs (US\$810,500, **equivalent to approximately EUR 710,000**) accounting for 13.2 per cent of overall costs, which is well within the IFAD guidelines.”

New appendix X to be added:

Appendix X: Joint action with G5Sahel+1 by Rome-based agencies

The project is part of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS) at the level of the "Resilience" pillar. It will help promote regional integration in West Africa through G5Sahel.

The creation of the G5 Sahel in 2014 to address the current security crisis in the region was followed by the definition of the development and security strategy (SDS) of its member countries. This strategy identifies several areas of intervention and the necessary investments in each of them. It implements operational measures through priority investment programs (PIP).

The "resilience and development" axis of the SDS aims at the acquisition of production capacities, the rational management and development of natural resources, the creation of wealth and access to basic social services as well as the sustainable improvement of the food and nutritional situation.

The Rome-based United Nations (RBA) agencies of the World Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Program (WFP) have a common goal strengthen the subsistence resources and production systems of rural, vulnerable and food insurgent populations. Their complementary fields of action have led these institutions to initiate a rapprochement, in order to coordinate their interventions and increase their impact on the beneficiary populations.

In view of the many challenges facing the populations of the Sahel, the RBA is committed to adopting a coherent and coordinated approach in this region, developed within the framework of a common strategy based on the following objectives:

- 1) Strengthen the living conditions of vulnerable populations through better access to food, quality basic services and infrastructure;
- 2) Address the root causes of vulnerabilities in rural communities, including vulnerabilities to disasters and climate risks to improve resilience of livelihoods, food security and nutrition; and
- 3) Improve social inclusion and gender disparities, peaceful dialogue and the management of conflicts related to natural resources in order to contribute to the building and maintenance of peace.

In February 2018, the Permanent Secretariat of the G5 Sahel, FAO and WFP signed a 3-year Letter of Understanding to form a coalition to support the implementation of the actions of the Resilience and Human Development Axis of the G5 Sahel. . The objective of the agreement is to combine efforts, applying the principle of subsidiarity, with actors working in the field of resilience, food and nutritional security. Their collaboration promotes efficiency and sustainability in the implementation of G5 Sahel resilience programs in order to facilitate decision-making and catalyze the efforts of member countries and partners in scaling up interventions.

By 2020 IFAD will join this agreement by co-signing an expanded MOU involving IFAD, FAO, WFP and the G5 Sahel Secretariat for the period 2021-2024. IFAD's involvement in this formal agreement is justified in particular by its involvement in building the production capacities, income and resilience of poor rural populations in the Sahel region.

This regional initiative will be implemented in the five G5 Sahel countries as well as in Senegal. As part of the “resilience and development” axis of the SDS, it will target border areas where there are conflicts, crises and serious environmental challenges and will aim to improve the economic opportunities of rural producers by focusing on focus on the most vulnerable groups (women and youth, landless, transhumant pastoralists) by adopting sustainable production practices and social cohesion approaches.

Element 1. The joint action of the G5Sahel+1 (6 governments) and the three agencies (FAO-WFP-IFAD) implements the UNISS strategy in favor of resilience, which constitutes a major axis of the priority investment program (PIP) of the G5 Sahel and the member countries. The SD3C program materializes the tripartite coalition formalized for the period 2018-2020 between the Executive Secretariat of the G5 Sahel, FAO and WFP to support the implementation of actions of the Resilience and Human Development Axis of the G5 Sahel. IFAD is in the process of joining this LoI for period 2021-2024. During implementation each partner (G5+1, government, FAO, IFAD, WFP) will have clear tasks and responsibilities as described in project documents and project implementation manual.

Element 2. The approaches developed in the Sahel by the three agencies make it possible to meet the challenges of emergency, development and peace by combining their mandates and comparative advantages, and by organizing them territorially according to a phasing based on complementarity, but also on synergy with other stakeholders and actors. The program is based on a strong integration of lessons learned from the implementation of projects supported by the three agencies in the six countries.

Element 3. The program's strategy is based on the rapid scaling up of proven and documented solutions and approaches in the context of the G5 Sahel. The FAO-WFP-IFAD experiences in the Sahel offer reasonable guarantees for the rapid and controlled start of SD3C program activities under the 3 challenges addressed: COVID19, climate change and conflicts. This synergetic approach of 3 RBM and alliance of partners will also help to raise more funds for Sahel rural areas from a variety of government partners and to complement government efforts.

Element 4. The targeting strategy will be enriched by the methodology and practices implemented by agencies in the Sahel for: (i) the analysis of livelihoods in relation to the dynamics of shocks and threats to resilience; and (ii) household economic analysis for the identification of households eligible for productive support as well as the identification of young people particularly subject to the risk of migration or aspiration into trafficking networks.

Element 5 The area of intervention exposes the program to the risk of insecurity given the recurrence of armed attacks, particularly in cross-border areas. The experiences acquired by the three agencies in similar contexts will help to moderate this risk in compliance with United Nations security guidelines. The establishment of the insecurity alert system in which the local partners will be associated will help to anticipate events that threaten the life of target groups and to take preventive measures, if necessary.

Element 6. *SDGs:* The joint action is a concrete and demonstrable outcome of the joint call by members of the WPF, FAO and IFAD for greater collaboration among the three Rome-based agencies to support the Sustainable Development Goals. This call for action led to a Memorandum of Understanding, endorsed by the broad membership, that specifically encouraged joint/complementary projects utilizing each Party's resources, at a regional level.