



Investing in rural people

## Executive Board

---

### **President's memorandum**

### **Proposed additional financing to**

### **Republic of Chad**

### **Joint Programme for the Sahel in Response to the**

### **Challenges of COVID-19, Conflict and Climate**

### **Change in Chad (SD3C Chad)**

Project ID: 2000003360

---

Document: EB 2024/LOT/P.21

Date: 31 October 2024

Distribution: Public

Original: French

**FOR: APPROVAL**

**Action:** The Executive Board is invited to approve the recommendation for the proposed additional financing contained in paragraph 53.

---

---

#### **Technical questions:**

**Bernard Hien**  
Regional Director  
West and Central Africa Division  
e-mail: [b.hien@ifad.org](mailto:b.hien@ifad.org)

**Rachel Senn**  
Country Director  
West and Central Africa Division  
e-mail: [r.senn@ifad.org](mailto:r.senn@ifad.org)

---

## Contents

<b>Financing summary</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>I. Background and programme description</b>	<b>1</b>
A. Background	1
B. Original programme description	1
<b>II. Rationale for additional financing</b>	<b>1</b>
A. Rationale	1
B. Description of geographical area and target groups	3
C. Components, outcomes and activities	3
D. Costs, benefits and financing	4
<b>III. Risk management</b>	<b>6</b>
A. Risks and mitigation measures	6
B. Environment and social risk category	6
C. Climate risk classification	7
<b>IV. Implementation</b>	<b>7</b>
A. Compliance with IFAD policies	7
B. Organizational framework	7
C. Planning, monitoring and evaluation, learning, knowledge management and communication	8
D. Proposed amendments to the financing agreement	8
<b>V. Legal instruments and authority</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>VI. Recommendation</b>	<b>9</b>

## Appendices

- I. Updated logical framework incorporating the additional financing
- II. Summary of the economic and financial analysis

---

<b>Programme delivery team</b>	
Regional Director:	Bernard Hien
Country Director:	Rachel Senn
Technical Lead:	Mathilde Iweins
Finance Officer:	Neloum Koumtingue
Climate and Environment Specialist:	Gilles Martin
Legal Officer:	Aspasia Tsekeri

---

## Financing summary

### SD3C Regional Programme

**Total cost of the SD3C Regional Programme:**

Around EUR 158.2 million (equivalent to approximately US\$180.4 million). The financing for the three components of the programme amounts to EUR 95.6 million (equivalent to approximately US\$109 million). The parallel financing provided by the Green Climate Fund amounts to EUR 62.6 million (equivalent to approximately US\$71.4 million), or 39.6 per cent of the total cost.

### Republic of Chad

**Initiating institution:**

IFAD

**Borrower/recipient:**

Republic of Chad

**Executing agency:**

Ministry of Production and Agricultural Industrialization

**Total programme cost:**

EUR 21.89 million (equivalent to approximately US\$24.97 million), EUR 11.38 million (equivalent to approximately US\$13 million) of it corresponding to the financing for the three components and the rest, parallel financing.

**Amount of original IFAD loan:**

EUR 0.87 million (equivalent to approximately US\$1 million)

**Terms of original IFAD loan:**

Highly concessional terms, with a maturity of 40 years and a grace period of 10 years, with the loan principal repayable at 4.5 per cent of the total principal for years 11 to 30 and 1 per cent of the total principal for years 31 to 40.

**Amount of original IFAD grant:**

EUR 3.5 million (equivalent to approximately US\$4 million)

**Amount of additional IFAD grant:**

EUR 4.38 million (equivalent to approximately US\$5 million)

**Cofinancier:**

Kingdom of the Netherlands

**Amount of cofinancing:**

EUR 1.75 million (equivalent to approximately US\$2 million)

**Terms of cofinancing:**

Grant

**Financing gap:**

EUR 0.87 million (equivalent to approximately US\$1 million)

**Parallel financing:**

Green Climate Fund

**Amount of parallel financing:**

EUR 10.47 million (equivalent to approximately US\$11.96 million)

**Amount of original IFAD climate finance:**

EUR 2.19 million (equivalent to approximately US\$2.5 million)

**Amount of additional IFAD climate finance:**

EUR 2.97 (equivalent to approximately US\$3.4 million)

**Cooperating institutions:**

The World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), NGOs (Entities involved in the project's implementation, with IFAD in charge of regional coordination)

## **I. Background and programme description**

### **A. Background**

1. The Joint Programme for the Sahel in Response to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflict and Climate Change (SD3C),<sup>1</sup> which targets the Group of Five Sahel countries and Senegal, was approved by IFAD's Executive Board on 9 December 2020. It is a six-year programme, divided into two three-year phases, and operates in the following six countries: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger and Senegal.
2. The original cost of the SD3C programme for Chad (SD3C Chad) is EUR 21.89 million and includes a financing gap of EUR 7 million, to be filled either by the Twelfth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD12) or other sources of financing. In March 2021, the Kingdom of the Netherlands provided approximately EUR 1.75 million, bringing financing gap down to EUR 5.25 million.
3. To partially fill this financing gap, the Government of Chad requested the use of US\$5 million, or EUR 4.38 million, from the country allocation under the Twelfth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD12) of US\$38.49 million, or approximately EUR 33.68 million.
4. The proposed additional financing presented to the Executive Board for approval is EUR 4.38 million: the sum requested by the Government of Chad.

### **B. Original programme description**

5. The overarching goal of the SD3C programme is to increase the resilience of the most vulnerable rural populations in the Sahel region to mitigate the impact of the challenges posed by the COVID-19 crisis, conflicts and climate change. Its Chad component is aligned with the country strategic opportunities programme 2020–2025 for Chad and the IFAD Strategic Framework 2016–2025. The development objective of the SD3C is to consolidate the livelihoods of small producers, in particular women and youth living in cross-border areas, through the adoption of sustainable production practices and social cohesion approaches.
6. SD3C Chad programme targets a total of 11,000 agropastoral households (66,000 people) aiming to reach 6,000 households (36,000 people) by the end of the first phase (2021-2024).
7. Under the regional programme, SD3C Chad operates in border areas (Lac, Kanem and Hadjer Lamis provinces) and along the axis linking N'Djamena with the Niger.
8. On 13 February 2021, the Fund and the Republic of Chad concluded a financing agreement for the Chad component of the SD3C that included a loan (No. 2000003643) and a grant (No. 2000003642). This agreement was amended on 22 December 2021 to include additional financing from the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

## **II. Rationale for additional financing**

### **A. Rationale**

9. Given the critical importance of the public authorities' and Rome-based agencies' (RBA) regional operations in the Sahel and to fill the SD3C programme's financing gap, on 3 October 2023, the Government of Chad requested the use of US\$5 million from the IFAD12 country allocation (equivalent to EUR 4.38 million).
10. The proposed additional financing for Chad will be used entirely to finance the activities indicated at project design and to ensure realization of the programme's expected outcomes in the border areas heavily impacted by conflict and exposure to the effects of climate change. It does not entail any change in the programme's

---

<sup>1</sup> [EB 2020/131\(R\)/R.8/Rev.1.](#)

objectives, intervention areas or target groups or imply a modification of the programme description or the need to create new expenditure categories.

11. The SD3C programme in Chad is not at risk. The measures foreseen to improve its performance consist mainly, for certain activities, of revisiting the partnership with the RBAs, calling on local NGOs and promoting the programme's sustainability through "social engineering" and support for relay entities such as farmers' organizations. National programme implementation, moreover, benefits from technical assistance and support from the host project (Strengthening Productivity and Resilience of Agropastoral Family Farms Project [RePER]) and the national coordination, representation and technical assistance unit of the IFAD portfolio in Chad (CNCRAT).

**Special aspects relating to IFAD's corporate mainstreaming priorities**

12. In line IFAD12 mainstreaming commitments, the programme has been validated as:
  - Gender-transformational;
  - Youth-sensitive;
  - Including climate finance; and
  - Including adaptative capacity.
13. **Gender and social inclusion.** Chad ranks among the countries with the greatest inequality in the world. According to the Human Development Report 2021–2022, it ranks 165<sup>th</sup> out of 170 countries and has a gender inequality index of 0.652 and a gender development index of 0.770. Women are the leading rural actors in the areas of food security, nutrition, processing and marketing. However, they must still contend with persistent gender inequalities, especially in access to land and other factors of production, financial services and even the intensity and burden of the workload. The gender inequality situation is worse in regions marked by insecurity and fragility, where the level of gender-based violence is also a matter of concern.
14. **Youth.** Chad has one of the youngest populations in the world (with 80.9 per cent under the age of 30). It is estimated that nearly a quarter of a million young people will enter the labour market by 2025, which will increase the pressure on cities. The literacy rate among young women aged 15 to 24 is 22.4 per cent,<sup>2</sup> with the figure falling to 13 per cent in rural areas. A population this young, which could contribute its labour, energy and motivation, could be a great asset to the country if access to resources and greater economic opportunities were available.
15. **Climate change.** According to the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN), Chad is the country second-most vulnerable to climate change and ranks 190<sup>th</sup> in terms of its adaptation capacity.<sup>3</sup> According to the updated version of the Nationally Determined Contribution,<sup>4</sup> Chad has witnessed rising temperatures, the maximum having risen by 1.1° C on average throughout the country, while the national rainfall index, which has wildly fluctuated since 1965, is generally trending downward. Climate projections confirm higher temperatures by 2100 but are uncertain about precipitation. This vulnerability, moreover, is exacerbated by the extreme climate events, such as floods and droughts, that the country has experienced. The floods of 2022 impacted more than 1 million people, 465,000 hectares of cultivated land and 19,000 head of livestock. Environmental

<sup>2</sup> Results of the Multiple Indicator Cluster (MICS) Survey in 2010.

<sup>3</sup> Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative. Country Index, <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/>.

<sup>4</sup> Republic of Chad, <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/CDN%20ACTUALISEE%20DU%20TCHAD.pdf> (2021).

degradation and, more particularly, soil degradation and improper waste disposal are the principal factors in water pollution and flood risks.<sup>5</sup>

16. **Nutrition.** Chad is among the countries most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition, even in comparison with the other countries in the Sahelian strip. The Report on the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024 states that the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity rose between 2014–2016 and 2021–2023, increasing from 67.9 per cent to 76.6 per cent. The food and nutrition analysis using the harmonized framework<sup>6</sup> tool indicates that 20 per cent of the population suffers from recurrent food and nutrition insecurity (food security and early warning information system in Chad, 2021). According to the last SMART survey (Directorate of Nutrition and Food Technology of the Ministry of Public Health and National Solidarity, United Nations Children’s Fund and WFP, 2021), the nutrition situation is troubling: 30.4 per cent of children suffer from chronic malnutrition, and the prevalence of global acute malnutrition stands at 10.9 per cent, 2 per cent of it severe. The main underlying causes of malnutrition in Chad are extreme poverty, food scarcity, poor feeding practices and care, high morbidity and limited access to health, water supply, sanitation and hygiene services.

## B. Description of geographical area and target groups

17. **Intervention areas.** The areas targeted for the additional financing are the same as those indicated at design: Lac, Kanem and Hadjer Lamis provinces, as well as the axis linking the Niger and N’Djamena. These areas correspond to cross-border activity hubs and corridors for the circulation of goods, capital and border services.
18. **Target groups.** SD3C Chad’s target groups remain unchanged; the programme targets 11,000 rural households, or 66,000 people, aiming to reach 6,000 households, or 36,000 people, in the first phase. It anticipates 50 per cent women and 40 per cent youth at completion.
19. The target group consists of: (i) low-income family farmers, small-scale producers and vulnerable herders who risk lacking the capital they need to weather socioeconomic and climate shocks; (ii) producers’ and herders’ organizations; and (iii) groups underrepresented in the production system whose members are often marginalized – especially women, youth and persons with disabilities.

## C. Components, outcomes and activities

20. By the end of SD3C Chad, 75 per cent of the beneficiaries are expected to have seen an improvement in their livelihoods, 80 per cent will have embraced ecologically sustainable, climate-resilient practices and techniques and domestic and regional trade will have increased by around 10 per cent.
21. The programme structure will remain the same, particularly with respect to the original components and subcomponents, described below.
22. **Component 1: Increased productivity and production,** aimed at boosting agrosilvopastoral and fishery production through climate-resilient practices and technology, while ensuring sustainable management of water and land resources.
23. **Component 2: Economic integration,** aimed at facilitating national and regional economic integration and boosting domestic and regional trade by 10 per cent through interventions to strengthen cross-border markets and ensure secure border transactions: infrastructure, local management platforms, community spaces for social mediation and conflict resolution, producer access to markets and the promotion of digital financial services.

<sup>5</sup> World Bank. *Note sur la situation économique du Chad 2023 : Améliorer la résilience face aux inondations.* <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099070623113065869/pdf/P1792990644eaf0470b3470684d362fd4a3.pdf> (2023).

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.cadreharmonise.org/>.

24. **Component 3: Policy dialogue, coordination and management**, whose objective is to adopt a regional approach to provide institutional support through the coordination mechanism of a regional organization. The countries benefit from aid to implement strategic measures designed to strengthen development efforts and create a lasting peace in border regions.

## D. Costs, benefits and financing

### Programme costs

25. The total cost of SD3C Chad is EUR 21.89 million, EUR 11.38 million of it corresponding to financing for the three components and the remaining EUR 10.47 million coming from parallel financing from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The programme's technical components partially include climate action. The total allocated to the programme by IFAD as climate financing, calculated using the multilateral banks' methodology for tracking climate change adaptation finance and mitigation of its effects, is estimated at EUR 5.16 million.
26. The total additional funding allocated by IFAD to SD3C Chad under climate action is estimated at EUR 2.97 million.

Table 1

### Original financing and additional financing summary (Thousands of euros)

	<i>Original financing*</i>	<i>Additional financing</i>	<i>Total</i>
IFAD loan	876	-	876
IFAD grant	3 504		3 504
Additional IFAD grant		4 380	4 380
Kingdom of the Netherlands grant	-	1 752	1 752
Beneficiaries	-	-	-
Borrower/recipient	-	-	-
Financing gap	7 008	-	876
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 388</b>	<b>6 132</b>	<b>11 388</b>

\* See table 1 in EB 2020/131(R)/R.8/Rev.1 for detailed breakdown.

Table 2

### Additional financing: programme costs by component (Thousands of euros)

<i>Component</i>	<i>Additional IFAD grant</i>	
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>
1. Increased productivity and production	1 723	39.3
2. Economic integration	1 505	34.4
3. Policy dialogue, coordination and management	1 152	26.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 380</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 3

**Additional financing: programme costs by expenditure category and financier**  
(Thousands of euros)

<i>Expenditure category</i>	<i>Additional IFAD grant</i>		<i>Government</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>I. Investment expenditures</b>					
A. Works/rural engineering	1 360	31.0	-	-	1 360
B. Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-
C. Equipment and materials	51	1.2	-	-	51
D. Training and workshops	175	4.0	-	-	175
E. Consulting services	604	13.8	-	-	604
F. Goods, services, inputs	1 223	27.9	-	-	1 223
G. Grants and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total investment expenditures</b>	<b>3 413</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 413</b>
<b>II. Recurrent expenditures</b>					
A. Salaries and allowances	247	5.6	-	-	247
B. Operating expenses	720	16.4	-	-	720
<b>Total recurrent expenditures</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>967</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 380</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 380</b>

Table 4

**Programme costs by component and project year (PY)**  
(Thousands of euros)

<i>Component</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2026</i>	<i>2027</i>	<i>2028</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Increased productivity and production	-	-	1 869	1 076	864	768	619	15	5 211
2. Economic integration	-	6	62	1 087	905	781	58	-	2 898
3. Policy dialogue, coordination and management	86	483	363	1 033	385	388	385	158	3 280
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>2 294</b>	<b>3 195</b>	<b>2 154</b>	<b>1 936</b>	<b>1 062</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>11 388</b>

**Strategy and cofinancing strategy and plan**

27. The financing plan consists of the IFAD resources, cofinancing and parallel financing of EUR 10.47 million from the GCF for the regional programme to increase climate resilience with the object of creating synergies in border areas. The original financing of EUR 4.37 million under IFAD11 consisted of EUR 0.87 million in the form of a loan and EUR 3.5 million in the form of a grant. The additional financing requested, which is a grant in the amount of EUR 4.38 million, will bring IFAD's total contribution to EUR 8.77 million.
28. The mobilized cofinancing, which comes from the Kingdom of the Netherlands, amounts to EUR 1.75 million. Once all the mobilized financing is taken into account (including the additional financing from IFAD), a financing gap of EUR 0.87 million will remain. In March 2024, a regional Multi-Donor Funding Facility was created to receive the grants and cofinancing mobilized to fill the second-phase financing gap.

**Disbursement**

29. The disbursement mechanisms for the additional financing are the same as those for the original financing: SD3C Chad funds will be managed by the ministries, pursuant to the applicable IFAD project financial management procedures and the provisions of the financing agreement. A designated account for the additional financing will be opened at a reputable bank in N'Djamena to receive the funds for the programme. The amount of the advances will depend on the net cash requirements of a six-month period, based on an annual workplan and budget that



has obtained IFAD's no objection. An operational account will be opened and replenished by the designated account for current operations. Fiduciary responsibility for these accounts will be assigned to the personnel designated for this purpose in the programme team.

#### **Summary of benefits and economic analysis**

30. The financial analysis shows that the targeted activities are sound. The economic analysis was based on the IFAD projects implemented in the countries involved. From an economic standpoint, the profitability indicators attest to the viability of the models used for the programme and anticipate additional margins and returns on major investments. The effects of the domestic and regional integration promoted by the programme are considered in the analysis as a factor stimulating the production and sale of agricultural products. In the first phase, the economic internal rate of return stood at 11.4 per cent, the net present value at 6 per cent and the opportunity cost of capital over 10 years at US\$9.7 million.

#### **Exit strategy and sustainability**

31. The programme prioritizes takeover by the beneficiaries, producers' organizations, local communities and State technical services. Its approach is based on their involvement in all phases of the activities' implementation, capacity-building and competency transfer.
32. Gradually, collective infrastructure works should be placed under community administration, with women and youth playing an active role in management and monitoring bodies. Training, local support and awareness-raising about environmental issues are facilitating the adoption of good practices.
33. The sustainability of the investments to be made will depend on: (i) creating or strengthening consultation or management frameworks and strengthening the capacity of farmers' organizations and users, who will be involved in all stages of implementation and be accountable for infrastructure management; (ii) introducing self-financing mechanisms to ensure the maintenance and good operation of infrastructure (warehouses, markets, wells); and (iii) strengthening the capacity of municipalities and local technical services in their regulatory roles.

### **III. Risk management**

#### **A. Risks and mitigation measures**

34. The overall risk assessment, analyses and mitigation measures described in the design phase of the programme in Chad are still relevant. The programme remains exposed to the risk of insecurity due to the recurrence of armed attacks in border areas. However, the programme's implementation is based on the approach and experience of FAO, WFP and the network of local partners (civil society organizations, NGOs and farmers' and herders' organizations).
35. In addition, the partnership strategy poses risks associated with its governance and partner expenditure reporting and justification. These risks are mitigated by making disbursements conditional to compliance with the reporting obligations stipulated in the agreement protocols. Furthermore, all programme components will be subject to regular IFAD supervision missions. The programme's financial management and fiduciary risk is considered high prior to introduction of the mitigation measures and substantial thereafter. This risk will be mitigated with technical assistance from the CNCRAT and financial and fiduciary management support from the host project. An internal auditor has also been recruited for this purpose.

#### **B. Environment and social risk category**

36. SD3C Chad will continue to be classified under environment and social category B, as will its implementation. The programmed activities will have a profound social impact, given the labour, off-season money transfers and desired capitalization

kits, the latter of which should strengthen the economic capacity of producers. The programme targets the most vulnerable people (especially youth and women) with the object of combatting instability factors and local conflicts. Furthermore, through structural investments in the agricultural market and intensive cross-border policy dialogue, it will help mitigate the incidence of shocks. In fostering the regeneration of natural resources, it will have significant positive environmental effects: an improvement in the quality of soil, vegetation cover and water, and the provision of training in agroecological techniques, assisted natural regeneration and forestry.

### **C. Climate risk classification**

37. The programme is classified as having a high climate risk. Its target groups are highly dependent on natural resources that are vulnerable to climate hazards, especially farmland devoted to rainfed crops. Moreover, in much of the targeted area, livestock have been affected by floods, droughts and desertification. Climate fluctuations, especially unexpected droughts caused by abrupt variations in precipitation and temperature, could have an impact on the effects, sustainability and profitability of the projects implemented under the programme. The climate change adaptation initiatives will help vulnerable populations in the intervention area – especially youth and women – mitigate climate risks. The parallel programme supported by the GCF will make it possible to address this type of risk and open up opportunities in climate risk preparedness, intervention and risk transfer.

## **IV. Implementation**

### **A. Compliance with IFAD policies**

38. There has been no modification in the original design of the SD3C programme in Chad. The programme's activities comply with all pertinent IFAD policies, including those related to gender, youth, social inclusion, nutrition, climate change, biodiversity, the environment and natural resource management, as well as social, environmental and climate assessment procedures.
39. Furthermore, at the regional level, SD3C contributes to the RBAs' strategy for the Sahel, which is part of the United Nations Support Plan for the Sahel 2018-2030.

### **B. Organizational framework**

#### **Management and coordination**

40. At the regional level, a steering committee directed by a regional organization has been created, along with a regional coordination unit.
41. At the country level, institutional direction will be shared with the host project. This ensures project coordination and management through the national steering committees. The management and coordination units of each project have been strengthened (staff, vehicles and logistics).

#### **Financial management, procurement and governance**

42. **Financial management.** The administrative and financial management of SD3C Chad (original and additional financing) is supported by the current mechanism of the RePER project. The additional financing will be integrated into all aspects of projects' financial management, notably from the standpoint of budgeting, disbursement, internal control and accounting, as well as external audit.
43. **Procurement.** As stated in the programme's original financing agreement, procurement will comply with domestic rules, as long as there is no objection from IFAD. The activities of implementing partners will comply with the rules of the public authorities and IFAD, while those of FAO and WFP will follow the rules of these organizations and be subject to regular audits. The same framework will govern the additional financing.

44. **Governance.** The programme will rely on the experience and implementation capacity of the project teams. It is aligned with established procedures, and its team is accountable to the national steering committees through the project coordinators. The programme's governance modalities include a grievance procedure for obtaining beneficiary input through local non-governmental, civil society and producers' organizations that contribute to strengthening social ties between the programme and target communities.

### **C. Planning, monitoring and evaluation, learning, knowledge management and communication**

45. The main activity planning tool is the regional and national annual workplan and budget, prepared in a participatory, iterative and rigorous manner, which clearly states the outputs (or physical targets) to be obtained annually, as well as the objectives to be met, expected activities and the financial resources necessary for their implementation.
46. **The SD3C monitoring and evaluation system** is grounded in the results-based management system. It measures the degree of progress in implementation and spells out the indicators according to the Operational Results-based Management System developed by IFAD. Capitalization, knowledge management and communication are a function of a management plan prepared at programme start-up.
47. **Innovations and scaling-up.** The programme will enable WFP and FAO to (i) promote, raise awareness about and scale up the successes, approaches and related aspects of the activities implemented in the different countries and (ii) create opportunities for collaboration between projects through specific activities that help the population surmount common constraints.
48. Resilience and climate-change adaptation practices of proven efficacy will continue to be scaled up, based on the experience gained by IFAD, FAO, WFP and local partners. The same holds true for innovation in border economic integration, encouraged by commercial outlets on both sides of the traffic corridors, and for dialogue with regional bodies with which agropastoralists and herders are associated. The GCF programme will also help the country ensure integrated management of climate risks and create agricultural insurance so that risks are transferred to the markets.

### **D. Proposed amendments to the financing agreement**

49. This additional financing will supplement the original financing plan approved during the programme design stage and will entail no change in the objectives, intervention areas or target groups, nor will it modify the programme description or require the creation of new expenditure categories.

### **V. Legal instruments and authority**

50. Extension of the proposed additional financing to the borrower will be governed by an amendment to the financing agreement between the Republic of Chad and IFAD. The financing agreement between the Republic of Chad and IFAD under the programme will be amended following approval of the additional financing.
51. The Republic of Chad is empowered under its laws to receive financing from IFAD.
52. I am satisfied that the proposed additional financing will comply with the Agreement Establishing IFAD and the Policies and Criteria for IFAD Financing.

## **VI. Recommendation**

53. I recommend that the Executive Board approve additional financing in terms of the following resolution:

RESOLVED: that the Fund shall provide a grant to the Republic of Chad in an amount of four million three hundred eighty thousand euros (EUR 4,380,000, equivalent to approximately US\$5,000,000) and upon such terms and conditions as shall be substantially in accordance with the terms and conditions presented herein.

Alvaro Lario  
President

## Cadre logique initial incluant le financement additionnel

Hiérarchie des résultats	Indicateurs clés	Fin phase1 (prévision)	Résultat cumulé au 31/12/23	% Réal. Cumul	Fin phase 2	Moyens de vérification			Hypothèses
						Source	Fréquence	Responsabilité	
<b>OBJECTIF GENERAL</b>									
Renforcer de manière durable la résilience des populations rurales les plus vulnérables dans la région du Sahel afin d'atténuer la crise COVID-19, les conflits et les effets du changement climatique	1. Nombre de personnes touchées au sein des ménages appuyés	36000	28 308	78.6%	66000	Système de suivi-évaluation (SSE)	Semestrielle dès année 2	Secrétariat exécutif du G5 Sahel et FIDA	· Politiques et stratégies régionales favorables · Géopolitique et stabilité du Sahel
	Nombre de femmes	18000	10 293	57.2%	33000				
	Nombre de jeunes	14400	10 098	70.1%	26400				
	2. Taux de réduction de l'incidence de la pauvreté et de la vulnérabilité dans les zones d'intervention	10%	0%	0%	20%	Enquête de référence Évaluation d'impact	Années 1, 3, 6		
<b>Objectif de développement</b>									
Consolider les moyens d'existence des petits producteurs, en particulier les femmes et les jeunes vivant en zones transfrontalières	3. Nombre de ménages recevant les appuis du projet*	6000	4711	78.5%	11 000	SSE	Semestrielle dès année 2	Cellule de coordination régionale et projets référents	· Situation sécuritaire favorable au déploiement des actions du projet
	Nombre des ménages dirigés par des femmes	3000	1428	47.6%					
	Nombre des ménages dirigés par des jeunes	2400	1453	60.5%					
	4. Pourcentage de bénéficiaires déclarant une amélioration de leurs moyens d'existence et de leur résilience[2]	45%	0%	0.0%	75%	Situation de référence Évaluation des effets	Annuelle		
	% des femmes	23%	0%	0.0%					
	% des jeunes	18%	0%	0.0%					
	5. Pourcentage de ménages satisfaits des services fournis par le Programme	50%	0%	0.0%	80%	Enquête de satisfaction[3]	Annuelle		
% des ménages dirigés par des femmes	25%	0%	0.0%						
% des ménages dirigés par des jeunes	20%	0%	0.0%						
<b>Effets et produits</b>									
	6. Pourcentage de personnes démontrant une amélioration de leur autonomisation[4]	50%	0%	0%	75%	SSE	Annuelle dès année 2	Projets référents Partenaires onusiens Autres	
	Pourcentage de femmes	50%	0%	0%	75%	Enquêtes d'effets annuels			
	Pourcentage d'hommes	50%	0%	0%	75%				
Effet 1. La production et la productivité agrosylvopastorales et halieutiques par des pratiques agricoles respectueuses du climat et de l'eau sont améliorées	7. Indice des actifs agropastoraux[5]	15%	0%	0%	30%	SSE	Annuelle dès année 2	Projets référents Partenaires onusiens Autres	
	8. Pourcentage de bénéficiaires déclarant l'adoption de technologies et de pratiques écologiquement durables et résilientes au changement climatique (Core indicator CI 3.2.2)	50%	0%	0%	80%	Enquêtes d'effets annuels			
	% des femmes	25%	0%	0.0%					
	% des jeunes	20%	0%	0.0%					
	11. Ménages recevant un appui ciblé pour améliorer leur nutrition (CI 1.1.8)*	6000	4711	79%	0	SSE Rapports d'activités			
Nombre des ménages dirigés par des femmes	3000	1767	59%						
Nombre des ménages dirigés par des jeunes	2400	1698	71%						
Produit 1.1. Les actifs agrosylvopastoraux et halieutiques et la résilience au changement climatique sont améliorés	9. Nombre de producteurs ayant accès aux facteurs de production et/ou aux paquets technologiques et pratiques résilientes (CI 1.1.3)	6000	4718	78.6%	10000	SSE	Trimestrielle	Projets référents Partenaires onusiens Autres	· Conditions climatiques favorables · Maîtrise de l'insécurité dans les zones-cibles · Collaboration des services techniques régaliens
	Nombre de femmes	3000	1428	47.6%	5000	Rapports d'activités			
	Nombre de jeunes	2400	1453	60.5%	4000				
	10. Superficie aménagée pour la production (ha) (CI 1.1.2)	1680	1600	95.2%	2800	SSE	Semestrielle		
	11. Nombre d'infrastructures pastorales (puits, mares, parcs vaccination)	8	0	0.0%	15	Rapports d'activités			
	15. Nombre de groupes soutenus dans la gestion durable des ressources naturelles et des risques liés au climat (CI 3.1.1) **	248	29	11.7%	0				
	Nombre de femmes membres					SSE	Annuelle	partenaires et prestataires de mise en œuvre	
	Nombre de jeunes membres					Rapports d'activités			
	nombre total des personnes membres								
	16. Nombre de personnes ayant reçu des services d'information climatique (CI 3.1.2) ***	3000	0	0.0%	0				
	Nombre de femmes	1500	0	0.0%					
Nombre de jeunes	1200	0	0.0%						
Produit 1.2. Les capacités de développement et la paix sont renforcées	12. Nombre de petits exploitants formés pour acquérir diverses compétences (CI 1.1.4)[6]	4000	4050	101.3%	7500	SSE	Trimestrielle		
	Nombre de femmes	2000	1767	88.4%	3750				
	Nombre de jeunes	1600	1542	96.4%	3000				
	13. Nombre d'actions directes, de plaidoyer et dialogue pour la prévention des conflits et crise (y compris Covid-19) impliquant les OP	40	0	0.0%	70				

Effet 2. L'intégration économique nationale et régionale est facilitée	14. Indice des échanges commerciaux aux niveaux national et régional[7]	5%	0	0.0%	10%	SSE Enquêtes d'effets annuels	Annuelle dès année 2	Projets référents Partenaires onusiens	- Application effective des politiques d'échanges transfrontaliers
Produit 2.1. Les marchés agricoles transfrontaliers sont renforcés	15. Nombre d'infrastructures de marché construites/réhabilitées et fonctionnelles (CI 2.1.6)	20	3	15.0%	25	SSE Rapports d'activités	Semestrielle	Projets référents Partenaires onusiens Autres partenaires et prestataires de mise en œuvre	- Collaboration du secteur privé y compris des institutions financières et des compagnies
	16. Nombre d'espaces communautaires de médiation entre agriculteurs et éleveurs	13	0	0.0%	20				
	17. Nombre de producteurs déclarant avoir accès à des informations pertinentes sur les marchés et les débouchés existants	3500	0	0.0%	7000				
	Nombre des femmes	1750	0	0.0%	3500				
	Nombre des jeunes	1400	0	0.0%	2800				
Produit 2.2. Les échanges commerciaux et transactions diverses aux frontières sont sécurisés	18. Pourcentage de bénéficiaires utilisant des transactions sans espèces	40%	0	0.0%	60%	SSE Rapports d'activités	Trimestrielle		
	19. Pourcentage de bénéficiaires qui déclarent faire du commerce transfrontalier	40%	0	0.0%	75%				
	% des femmes	20%	0	0.0%					
	% des jeunes	16%	0	0.0%					
	20. Nombre d'assises/échanges entre OP et forces de défense et de sécurité en zones transfrontalières	5	0	0.0%	10				

