



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

AFRICAN EMERGENCY FOOD PRODUCTION FACILITY (AEFPF)

PROJECT: PROJECT IN SUPPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR AND IN RESPONSE TO THE FOOD CRISIS IN CHAD (PASARCA)

CODE SAP: P-TD-AA0-028

COUNTRY: REPUBLIC OF CHAD

APPRAISAL REPORT

Date: JULY 2022

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CHAD

**PROJECT IN SUPPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR AND IN
RESPONSE TO THE FOOD CRISIS IN CHAD (PASARCA)**

APPRAISAL REPORT

Translated document

RDGC/AHAI/COTD/PGCL DEPARTMENTS

July 2022

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Currency Equivalents (31 May 2022)

UA 1	XAF 826.42
UA 1	EUR 1.26
UA 1	USD 1.35

Fiscal Year

1 January – 31 December

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 metric tonne = 2204 pounds (lbs)

1 kilogramme (kg) = 2.200 lbs

1 metre (m) = 3.28 feet (ft)

1 millimetre (mm) = 0.03937 inches "

1 kilometre (km) = 0.62 miles

1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADF	African Development Fund
AEFPF	African Emergency Food Production Facility
AFCR	African Food Crisis Response
AFD	French Development Agency
AfDB	African Development Bank
BEAC	Bank of Central African States
CDA	Departmental Action Committee
CEMAC	Central African Economic and Monetary Community
CPA	Provincial Action Committee
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DSP	Directorate of Seeds and Seedlings
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessments
EU	European Union
FENOPS	National Federation of Seed Producer Organisations
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITRAD	Chadian Institute of Agricultural Research for Development
LOAH	Agricultural, Silvicultural, Pastoral and Fisheries Orientation Law
NFR	National Food Recommendations
NPK	Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium
ONASA	National Food Security Authority
PASARCA	Project in Support of the Agricultural Sector and in Response to the Food Crisis in Chad
PASET	Support Project for the Power Sector in Chad
PCR	Project Completion Report
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PNISR	National Rural Sector Investment Plan
PNNA	National Nutrition and Food Policy
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PROPAD	Climate-Resilient Agriculture and Productivity Enhancement Project
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SEFA	Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa
SISAAP	Food Security and Early Warning Information System
SNE	National Electricity Company
TAAT	Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation
TSF	Transition Support Facility
TSH	Trans-Sahara Highway Project
UA	Unit of Account
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
XAF	BEAC CFA Francs

PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET

PROGRAMME INFORMATION

AEFPF INSTRUMENT: African Emergency Food Production Mechanism

INVESTMENT PROJECT

PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Client Information

BORROWER: **REPUBLIC OF CHAD**
EXECUTING AGENCY: Ministry of Agricultural Development
Financing Plan

Country	Source	Amount (UA)	Instrument
	TSF Pillar I	3,000,000	TSF Grant
	TOTAL COST	3,000,000	

Timeframe -

Programme Approval	July 2022
Effectiveness	August 2022
Completion	December 2023
Last Disbursement	October 2023

RESULTS FRAMEWORK						
A	PROJECT INFORMATION					
PROJECT NAME :Project in Support of the Agricultural Sector and in Response to the Food Crisis in Chad (PASARCA) SAP CODE:P-TD-AA0-028				COUNTRY/REGION: Chad/RDGC		
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE: Boost local agricultural production and build food system resilience to mitigate the short- and long-term risks due to the war in Ukraine.						
ALIGNMENT INDICATOR (S) : Alignment Indicators: (i) Increased food production, (ii) Reduction of food and nutrition insecurity; and (iii)Reduction in cereal imports.						
RESULTS MATRIX						
RESULTS CHAIN AND DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS	RMF/ADO A INDICATOR	UNIT OF MEASURE MENT	BASELI NE (2022)	TARGET ON COMPLETI ON (2023)	MEANS OF VERIFICATIO N	RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES.
OUTCOME STATEMENT 1 :Increase in cereal production and productivity to strengthen food and nutrition security						
OUTCOME INDICATOR1.1 : Rate of increase in production and productivity of sorghum, maize and berbere (yield/hectare)	□	Tonne/ha	0.85t/ha 1.,5t/ha	1.1 t/ha 1.95 t/ha	Yield Assessment Report, ANADER Activity Report	Risks: Climate disturbances will affect the seasonal schedule and productivity of some seeds Mitigation Measures: Information on seasonal schedule and training of producers; Promotion of CC-resilient seed varieties; Diversification of production to build community resilience. Development of good cropping practices.
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.2: Increase in cereal production by farmers	□	%	0%	30%	Yield Assessment Report, ANADER Activity Report	
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.3: Food coverage of people or households by targeted crop	□	number	0%	Sorghum: 306,500 people, i.e. 57,800 households. Berberé : 479,431 people, i.e. 98,458 households	Annual Reports and statistics of Ministry of Agriculture Bank supervision reports.	
OUTCOME STATEMENT 2: Sustainable land management technologies and new agricultural production technologies are developed and adopted by targeted producers.						
OUTCOME INDICATOR 2.1:Percentage of male and female farmers who adopt and practice sustainable agricultural techniques has increased in the provinces of Mandoul, Moyen Chari and Salamat.	□	%	0	100%	Project Activity Monitoring Reports	Risk: Reluctance of producers to adopt new cropping practices Mitigation Measures: Sensitisation, Information and Training Sessions. Advisory Support

Component 1: Intensification of agricultural production						
OUTPUT STATEMENT 1 : Increase in cereal production and productivity to strengthen food and nutrition security						
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.1: Quantities of improved seeds purchased through local suppliers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number/Kit	0	18,000	Distribution report and post distribution monitoring (PDM) report	Risks: Delay in delivery of high quality inputs Mitigation measures: Diversification of local suppliers able to make timely deliveries
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.2: Quantities of fertiliser obtained through local suppliers and made available to smallholders.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tonne	0	450 NPK 200 Urea	Distribution report and post distribution monitoring (PDM) report	
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.3: Number of farmers provided with kits containing certified seeds and fertiliser.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	18,000 (60% of whom are women)	Distribution records and post distribution report.	Risk: Reluctance of producers to use certified seeds and fertilisers. Mitigation Measures: Sensitisation, information and training sessions
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.4: Percentage (%) of farmers using certified seeds and fertiliser.	<input type="checkbox"/>	%	0	100 % (60% of whom are women)	Distribution records and post distribution report.	
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.6 : Areas of land sown	<input type="checkbox"/>	ha	0	27 000 ha	Project activity reports	Risk: Natural resource management-related conflicts. Mitigation Measures: Involvement and establishment of multi-actor consultation frameworks and development of conflict management mechanisms.
OUTPUT STATEMENT 2: Sustainable land management technologies and new agricultural production technologies are developed and adopted by targeted producers						
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.1: Number of beneficiary farming households adopting the new agricultural production technologies.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	18 000	Project activity reports	Risk: Reluctance of producers to adopt new cropping practices Mitigation Measures: Sensitisation, Information and Training Sessions.
Component 2 : Project Coordination and Management.						
OUTPUT STATEMENT 1 :Project coordination capacities are built up						
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.1: PROPAD strengthened by one focal point.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	1 focal point		Risk: Weak capacity of PMU team members Mitigation Measures: Competitive selection of personnel. Training in Bank procedures, close monitoring and half-yearly supervision missions to very rapidly correct management shortcomings.
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.2: Procurement arrangements compliant.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	1 Procurement plan.		
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.3 : Administrative and financial system operational	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	Financial management system		

				established. Annual audit reports accepted		
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.4 : Monitoring and evaluation system operational	□	Number	0	Status reports submitted on time		

1. Introduction: The Proposal

1.1 Management hereby submits the following report and recommendation on the proposal to award a TSF Grant of UA 3,000,00 to Chad to finance the Project in Support of the Agricultural Sector and in Response to the Food Crisis in Chad (PASARCA). This financing will be from the Transition Support Facility (TSF). This grant, prepared under the African Emergency Food Production Mechanism (AEFPF) and financed under the Transition Support Facility (TSF), will be implemented by PROPAD (Climate-Resilient Agriculture and Productivity Enhancement Project) over a 15-month period from August 2022. The Project was appraised from 7 to 18 June 2022 in response to a request from the Government of Chad, dated 10 June 2022 (see Appendix 6). The project design took into account good practice principles for the application of conditionality and the Bank Group's provisions relating to the Non-Concessional Debt Accumulation Policy (for the beneficiaries of the ADF Grant and HIPC/MDRI). The PASARCA project is in keeping with the AEFPF Pillars.

1.2 The project's overall objective is to contribute to the improvement of food security and build the resilience of poor and vulnerable households by increasing agricultural production in Chad. The specific objective is to provide agricultural inputs (certified seeds of climate resilient-varieties and fertiliser) to about 18,000 smallholders, 60% of whom will be women and young people in the provinces of Mandoul, Moyen Chari and Salamat (see map). The expected project outcomes are as follows (i) About 18,000 smallholders in Mandoul, Moyen Chari and Salamat have increased cereal production by at least 30% and; (ii) Sustainable land management technologies are developed and adopted by targeted producers.

2. Country Context.

2.1 Analysis of Macroeconomic and Budgetary Impact.

2.1.1 The budget situation in Chad, an oil producing country, is structurally fragile, even though, despite the crisis between Ukraine and Russia, and as a result of the hike in oil prices, it could improve provided additional revenue exceeds the cost of financing the measures to curb inflation and provide support to the most vulnerable segments of the population. The fiscal deficit was -1.1% in 2021 compared with a surplus of 2.1% of GDP in 2020 because of the combined effect of higher public spending and a drop in tax revenue, in particular from oil (from 10.7% of GDP in 2020 to 7% in 2021) due to the repayment of the Glencore debt in crude oil. Total expenditure rose from 22.3% of GDP in 2020 to 22.6% in 2021, driven by current expenditure linked to the elections and the fight against COVID-19. Public debt declined from 51.5% of GDP in 2020 to 48.2% in 2021. According to the IMF, the risk of external and overall debt distress for Chad remains high but the debt burden is sustainable. The current account balance improved considerably from -8.1% of GDP in 2020 to -3.9% in 2021 due to a higher increase in exports than imports. International reserves represented an average of 3.4 months of imports in 2021.

2.2 Analysis of the Impact on Agricultural, Food and Nutrition Security

2.2.1 Following a poor 2021/2022 crop year and due to the impact of the Ukrainian crisis on global food prices, Chad's population is faced with higher prices for the most common food items, which affects the country's food security. This is the case with millet, the country's most popular cereal, whose average national price has risen steadily since August 2021, with, at year-end, an increase of 36.2% compared to the five (5) year average.

2.2.2 Chad does, however, have significant agricultural, silvicultural and pastoral and fishery potential. The main contribution of Chadian agriculture to the economy is its share in GDP formation estimated at 23%, 20% of which comes from food crops and 3% from cash crops. It is also a major provider of jobs which are filled by 2/3rds of the country's workforce

where women represent over fifty percent. The second main contribution of agriculture is food production which provides an immediate response to issues of food insecurity and poverty, particularly important because of the recurrent food shortages experienced by Chad. The third main contribution of agriculture to overall growth concerns the supply of raw materials to the country's agro-food industries.

2.3 Analysis of the Social Impact

2.3.1 With regard to local production, family agriculture is the population's main source of food and provides most rural household income (78% of the total population). However, the family farms use few inputs and are dominated by outmoded farming methods. Cultivated areas only represent 13% of the 39-million-hectare potential. The production systems perform poorly and are dependent on rainfall while ground and surface water resources are abundant.

2.3.2 In addition to the impact of the crisis in Ukraine, the poor 2021/2022 crop year has had a negative impact on household stock levels and the availability of food products on the market. Extreme weather conditions as a result of climate change have also affected food security. Consequently, the social environment is marked by a steady, continuing deterioration of the population's living conditions. It was noted that there has been an increase in intercommunity conflicts and farmer/stockbreeder conflicts that disrupt agricultural production and marketing activities.

2.3.3 The agricultural sector's performances fall far short of its potential to allow it to fully play its role as a driver of social development. In over 80% of farms, cultivated land covers less than two hectares for a total that only represents 6% of the country's arable land. Irrigation networks cover less than 1% of agricultural land. Therefore, it appears necessary to improve the productivity of small farms, facilitate access to markets and provide households with access to efficient adaptation mechanisms to support income growth in rural areas. To that end, the development of adaptable social protection systems will help to provide the population with equal access to productive resources and economic opportunities.

3. Project in Support of the Agricultural Sector and in Response to the Food Crisis in Chad (PASARCA).

3.1 The Project in Support of the Agricultural Sector and in Response to the Food Crisis in Chad (PASARCA) was designed to boost local cereal production as the most effective and efficient means of building the resilience of food systems in Chad to address the food crisis and mitigate the short- and medium-term supply risks.

3.2 Linkage with the Bank's Strategy and the Authorities' Emergency Food Crisis Response Strategy.

3.2.1 The African Emergency Food Production Facility (AEFPF) is the Bank's rapid response framework for addressing the food crisis and disruptions to essential supplies for food production as a result of the war in Ukraine. AEFPF is focused on the following three pillars: (i) supply of certified seeds of climate-resilient varieties, fertiliser and provision of extension services to 20 million farmers; (ii) the granting of financing for the large-scale supply of fertiliser to wholesalers and aggregators to close the fertiliser supply gap of 2 million tonnes.

3.2.2 The Project in Support of the Agricultural Sector and in Response to the Food Crisis in Chad (PASARCA) also incorporates the objectives of the Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) Programme aimed at rolling-out technologies that will increase the productivity and agricultural and animal production of the targeted value chains. The project is also, and especially, aligned with ADF-15

operational and strategic priorities aimed at creating an enabling environment for inclusive and sustainable transformation, decent employment and resilience building.

3.2.3 At the national level, the project is fully in keeping with the National Rural Sector Investment Plan (PNISR) 2016-2022 which pays particular attention to rural sector development to increase food production and increase the incomes of rural communities. The project also accords with the National Food Crisis Response Plan.

3.3 Project Objective

The project's overall objective is to boost local agricultural production and build food system resilience to mitigate the short- and long-term risks due to the war in Ukraine.

3.3.1 Project Components, Expected Outputs and Activities.

The project is focused on two components.

Component 1: Intensification of agricultural production.

This component aims to finance certified seeds adapted to the local climate and to supply fertiliser (input kits comprising cereal seeds + NPK + urea) to increase production and closing the cereal gap in the area. A total of 18,000 input kits valued at CFAF 100,000 will be distributed to smallholders, 60% of whom will be women and youths. The distribution approach based on local suppliers will facilitate efficient access to inputs by the beneficiaries.

It must be stressed that average cereal production in the 3 provinces is 0.85 tonnes/ha for rainfed sorghum and 1.5 tonnes/ha for berbere (off-season sorghum). Using project inputs (certified seeds and fertiliser), it is expected that there will be an increase of at least 30% i.e. 1.1 tonne/ha in rainfed sorghum. And, if the same support is provided to off-season activities, 1.95 tonnes/ha of berbere will be achieved. Insofar as each producer farms 1.5ha, it is expected that, for the 18,000 beneficiaries, 27000 ha. Will be sown using the input kits that will be provided. Consequently, estimated total production is 29,700 tonnes (1.1x27,000) in rainfed sorghum and if the support is extended to off-season activities, there will be 52,650 tonnes (1.95 x 27,000) of berbere (off-season sorghum).

Component 2: Project Coordination and Management

The activities concerned are: (i) project coordination; (ii) additional personnel;

(iii) preparation of annual work plans and budgets as well as status reports; (iv) project implementation monitoring; (v) Recruitment of additional personnel; (v) project administrative, accounting and financial management; (vi) procurement of project goods and services and; (vii) monitoring and evaluation.

Table 1:Selected Inputs

Species/Crops	Varieties	Characteristics
SEEDS		
Maize	2009TZEE-W STR	Improved, extra-early cycle striga, rust and drought-resistant variety.
Sorghum	K3R/ S35	K3R: Improved long cycle variety, carbon and lodging resistant S35 Improved, early cycle variety. Fairly strong lodging and stem breaking resistance
Berbere	Local variety	Variety of off-season sorghum (transplanted at the end of the rainy season)

Selected Fertilisers

Fertiliser	Types	Characteristics
NPK	Type 20-10-10	The most commonly used fertilisers in the ProPAD Area of Intervention
Urea	Type 46%	

3.4 E-VOUCHER System Distribution.

3.4.1 The Ministry of Agricultural Development, through the World Bank-financed Chad Climate Resilient Agriculture and Productivity Enhancement Project (ProPad), introduced an electronic distribution platform for inputs called the e-voucher system which this project intends to use during its implementation.

For agricultural input distribution activities, this platform, already operational during the last two crop years, will help to improve the transparency and monitoring-evaluation of inputs distributed.

3.4.2 Meetings were also held with the administrative authorities and experts who prepared and used the platform. In light of the results already achieved by this e-voucher system, there is now in Chad broad partner consensus on the use of this platform for the distribution of agricultural inputs to producers. The e-voucher system is built around the following three components: a digital platform for SMS messages, a reliable database of producers recorded electronically in the provinces targeted by the project and a directory of approved agricultural input distributors. In the field, the e-voucher system connects the following three (3) actors, (i) the producer receiving inputs; (ii) the representative of the input supplier; and (iii) the controller who acts as facilitator.

3.5 Coordination

3.5.1 The project will provide support for a consultation and dialogue framework grouping together the Ministries and their specialised services, agricultural professional organisations and the network of input suppliers and technical and financial partners. The objective of this dialogue is to strengthen and promote mechanisms for institutional coordination, inclusive multi-actor dialogue and producer organisation capacity building.

3.6 Impact on Gender, the Poor, and Vulnerable Groups.

3.6.1 The project is classified in Category II of the Bank's Gender Marker System. Under specific objective 1 and Outcome 1.5, the following actions will be implemented: (i) distribution of kits to female farmers (15,000) (ii) capacity building on farming methods; (iii) the organisation of training aimed at enhancing good agricultural practices to guarantee sustainable agricultural development (iv) gender-related capacity building for the different stakeholders (v) the contribution of the ProPAD gender specialist (vi) establishment of a gender-sensitive monitoring-evaluation system and (vii) active involvement of the Ministry responsible for Gender for the project's implementation. The project's expected overall outcome is to increase by 60% the number of women and children provided with individual production kits. Since over half the project participants are women, implementation of these actions will provide women with access to agricultural inputs on the same terms as men to improve their cereal production, improve access to quality foodstuffs and their incomes, thereby strengthening women's economic empowerment and gender equality in the country's agricultural sector. A gender action plan will be presented as an annex to this report.

3.7 Collaboration and Coordination with Partners.

3.7.1 The PASARCA project will develop a strategic and complementary partnership (synergy) with the World Bank-financed Chad Climate Resilient Agriculture and

Productivity Enhancement Project (PROPAD) to capitalise on its experience and its e-voucher and e-extension system to facilitate the distribution of seeds and fertiliser and extend production techniques to the beneficiaries. The project will use the same databases as the PROPAD beneficiaries with clearly defined criteria to determine the male and female smallholders requiring support. This project's implementation will require the involvement of public, private and local actors. The project will use the same databases as the PROPAD beneficiaries while taking into account the following specific criteria:

1. The 18,000 male and female agricultural producers are identified and appear in an already existing database created through a World Bank-financed project and hosted at the Ministry of Agricultural Development;
2. 60% of the 18,000 agricultural producers are women and young agricultural producers from Mandoul, Moyen Chari and Salamat;
3. The 18,000 male and female agricultural producers have access to land and between 0.5 and 1 ha of land solely intended for cereal production;
4. The 18,000 male and female agricultural producers living in the project areas of intervention (Mandoul, Moyen Chari and Salamat) are all cereal producers;
5. The 18,000 male and female agricultural producers have telephone contact numbers and acknowledge the existence of a Ministry of Agriculture Project that uses the telephone as a communication channel for disseminating information to agricultural producers; and
6. The 18,000 male and female agricultural producers have become accustomed to working with smallholder support and supervision projects and structures

IV Financing Needs and Arrangements

4.1 The project implementation period will be 17 months (August 2022 to December 2023). The total project cost including physical and financial contingencies, net of taxes and customs duties, is estimated at UA 3 million, i.e. CFAF 2,479,263,000. This cost will be broken down into foreign exchange and local currency. Provisions, equal to about 3% of the base cost, have been made for physical and financial contingencies. A summary of the project costs is presented in Technical Annex 3.

The project will be financed by the unallocated resources of the Transition Support Facility-TSF (Pillar 1) for an amount of 3.0 MUC, i.e. CFAF 2,479 billion, representing 100% of the total cost of the project excluding taxes and customs.

V. Operation Implementation.

5.1 Institutional Organisation

5.1.1 The project will be domiciled at the Ministry of Agricultural Development and will draw on the instruments (e-voucher and e-extension) of a project financed by the World Bank, namely the PROPAD project mainly targeting Chad's Sudanese zone considered as an area with high potential for agricultural activities. The project activities will be implemented jointly in three (3) administrative provinces located in the south-east provinces located in Chad's south-east regional development pole, i.e. Salamat, Moyen-Chari and Mandoul. The project will recruit additional personnel, namely a focal point who will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of activities. This focal point will be recruited on a competitive basis and will submit quarterly reports to the Bank on auditing and financial activities. Two project supervision and completion reports will be organised during the project.

5.2 Financial Management

5.2.1 The fiduciary risk assessment linked to the use of the public finance management

system carried out by the Bank concluded that the risk level was high because of the following main weaknesses: at the fiscal discipline and internal control levels, cash flow management that is still empirical with a single, as yet non-consolidated treasury account, no updated accounting and an inefficient reporting system. The negative impact on PFM must also be stressed of the large amount of expenditure executed before orders to pay and the very high level of domestic debt. Implementation of the measures identified to mitigate fiduciary risk in implementing Bank-financed projects consists mainly in using an autonomous and adequate financial management system.

5.2.2 For the PASARCA project, it was agreed to give responsibility for financial management to the Ministry of Agricultural Development through the PROPAD (project financed by WB) Project Implementation Unit. This unit has adequate financial management capacity to satisfactorily manage the resources mobilised for the project. In fact, it has qualified staff, accounting software that will allow it to keep the accounts of several projects and an administrative, accounting and financial procedures manual. Training will be provided on the Bank's financial management policies and procedures during the project launching mission with a view to building the team's capacity.

5.3 Disbursement Arrangements

5.3.1 Project disbursements will be made on the basis of the list of goods and services in accordance with the Bank's rules and procedures as described in the Bank's Disbursement Handbook. The project disbursement methods are as follows: (a) the direct payment method and the revolving fund special account method. In general, the direct payment method will be used for large contracts awarded to procure goods and services. The special account will be used for recurrent operating expenditure. A special account will be opened for the payment of the operating funds at a bank considered acceptable by the fund and held in local currency. The first disbursement will be released following the signing of the Grant Agreement and the disbursement letter will be reviewed at the negotiations and forwarded to the Government as soon as the project has been approved by the Bank.

5.3.2 The project will use appropriate disbursement methods such as direct payments and the use of a special account. The direct payment method will generally be used for large contracts awarded to suppliers. A special account will be used for current/administrative expenditure and small contracts. Internal control will be strengthened by the Bank's office in Chad for monitoring and ensuring compliance with the Bank's rules and procedures.

5.4 Audit Arrangements

5.4.1 In accordance with the Bank's general conditions, an annual audit of the financial statements will be performed by an independent audit firm in accordance with terms of reference agreed upon with the Bank. These terms of reference will possibly be harmonised with those of PROPAD with a view to having the same auditor with separate reports. The project audit reports shall be forwarded to the Bank no later than six months after the closing of the accounting period concerned.

5.5 Post-Distribution Survey (PDM)

5.5.1 The post-distribution survey will be carried out on a representative sampling of beneficiaries to ensure the procurement and use of inputs by the beneficiaries. To that end, an individual consultant will be recruited to carry out these surveys.

5.5.2 The project will be monitored with assistance from key performance indicators (KPI) at the input, output and outcome levels reflected in the results measurement framework. The executing agency shall assume overall responsibility for monitoring and evaluation and will establish an adequate monitoring and evaluation system, monitor all activities and prepare periodic reports highlighting implementation progress, fiduciary and procurement status, the

participation of stakeholders, in particular the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, involvement of beneficiaries as well as risks and mitigation measures.

5.6 Procurement

5.6.1 Goods, works and consulting services (and services other than consulting services) will be procured in accordance with the Procurement policy for Bank Group-Funded Operations. In view of the urgent nature of the response, and market disturbances, several types of flexibility will be envisaged in the context of the Bank's emergency procurement procedures. Making procurement procedures more flexible entails the use of more provisions of the Bank's procurement policy that will accelerate implementation, such as the authorisation of advance contracting and retroactive financing and the conduct of *ex post* rather than *ex ante* procurement reviews, to the extent possible.

Cost Table

Category	Expenditure in UA (Thousands)		
	Local Currency	Foreign Exchange	Total
Goods	1.570	1.000	2. 570
Consulting Services	174	100	274
Operation and Others	56	100	156
Total Cost	1.800	1.200	3. 000

5.7 Environment

5.7.1 Environmental and Social Safeguards

With regard to national environmental and social assessment regulations and in compliance with the requirements of the Bank's International Safeguards System (ISS), the project is classified in Category 2 because of the environmental and social risks that could arise from its implementation. The main activity targeted by the project is the supply of agricultural input (improved seeds and fertilisers) kits via the e-voucher system in order to improve agricultural production and productivity. However, in addition to the use of fertiliser and seeds, improvements in agricultural production and productivity sometimes require the use by producers of pest control products (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and acaricides, ...). These pesticides and agrochemical products in general will undoubtedly have negative impacts on the environment and also on human health if they are not properly used.

In accordance with the provisions of the Bank's ISS concerning short-term emergency assistance operations, in the case of operations supported by AEFPPF, the borrower or client is exempt from preparing and disclosing documents relating to environmental and social standards prior to Board Approval. However, during the implementation phase and before the distribution of inputs kits to producers a Pest and Pesticide Management Plan (PPMP) will be prepared by the Donee and submitted to the Bank for review. This PPMP will be approved and published by the Borrower who will authorise the Bank to publish it on its website. The Donee will be responsible for the dissemination and implementation of the measures planned in the Pest and Pest Control Management Plan through an institutional mechanism for promoting sustainable agriculture good practice. The project stakeholders will be consulted in an appropriate manner regarding the operation's potential environmental and social impacts.

5.8. Social

5.8.1 The project will have the following positive impacts. It will (i) ensure that the population of Chad is protected from food price hikes due to the war in Ukraine which is creating a deep food and nutrition crisis against a backdrop of a pre-existing food crisis; (ii) help to improve the population's living conditions; (iii) contribute to food security in general, and of the vulnerable segments in particular; (iv) help to diversify and increase production and increase people's incomes. On the other hand, there will be low to moderate risks, in particular: (i) health risks (intoxication) after drinking contaminated water or from plant products or by careless handling of fertilisers and pesticides; (ii) risk of gender-based violence (exchange of sexual favours) when selling inputs at moderate prices; and (iii) the risks of conflicts occurring around the distribution and sale of inputs or selection of beneficiaries.

5.9 Climate Change and Green Growth

5.9.1 The project is classified in category 2 according to the Bank's climate information system. Therefore, it is vulnerable to climate change impacts since it will be implemented in the Sahel which is a region that is highly sensitive to climate change. The agricultural sector is one of Chad's most vulnerable sectors. Chad's climate is characterised by a sharp decline in rainfall and rising temperatures. Like most Sahel countries, with regard to climate risks, the models indicate the dominance of droughts, heat waves, an increase in extreme humid events and locust invasions. Therefore, the project interventions could be affected by climate change. The main climate risk that could affect the project outcomes are: modification of the seasons and the agricultural calendar, a decline in crop yields due to increased erosion, acceleration of land degradation and the loss of soil fertility due to torrential rain (agro-ecological zones of Mandoul and Moyen Chari) and an increase in disasters related to extreme climate events. Under the project, it is planned to build climate resilience by selecting agricultural technologies and seeds that are resistant to climate change risks, provide support to, and accompany agricultural producers through training and sensitisation activities.

5.10 Fragility- Resilience

5.10.1 By providing farmers in Mandoul, Moyen-Chari and Salamat with improved seeds and fertilisers, the support provided will allow local households to use their output to meet their food requirements and at the same time have a surplus to supply other provinces experiencing shortfalls. By targeting crops that are easily able to stabilise homes (in particular rainfed and off-season sorghum) the emergency support provides vulnerable households with an opportunity to sell part of the production to meet all their food requirements. PASARCA will help to scale up the fertiliser and seed distribution digitalisation initiative through PROPAD. Therefore, the synergy created with PROPAD will help to expand the digital database to the other provinces and will help to improve or strengthen traceability in central government agricultural input distribution operations in favour of smallholders.

5.11 Legal Documents

5.11.1 A TSF Grant Agreement will be signed between the African Development Bank and the African Development Fund (collectively the 'Fund') in their capacity as TSF Administrator and the Republic of Chad (the 'Donee').

5.11.2 Conditions Associated with the the Bank's Intervention:

Conditions precedent to Grant effectiveness: Effectiveness of the Grant is subject to its signature by the Fund and Donee.

Conditions precedent to first Grant Disbursement: The first disbursement of grant resources shall be subject to the fulfilment by the Donee, to the satisfaction of the Fund, of the following conditions: (i) Provide the Bank with evidence that the project will be attached to an existing

project at the Ministry responsible for Agriculture; (ii) Provide the Bank with evidence of the opening of a special bank account in CFA francs at a bank acceptable to the Bank solely for the payment of project funds; (iii) Provide the Bank with evidence of the recruitment of additional personnel whose qualifications and experience will have been submitted for the Bank's prior approval; and (iv) Provide the Bank with agreements signed with partner structures

Undertaking. The Donee shall undertake to the satisfaction of the Fund, to:

- (i) Implement the project and have it implemented by its contractors in accordance with the Bank's recommendations, requirements and procedures; and (ii) submit six-monthly reports on ESMP implementation including, if necessary, weaknesses and corrective actions initiated or to be initiated.

5.11.3 Compliance with Bank Group Policies.

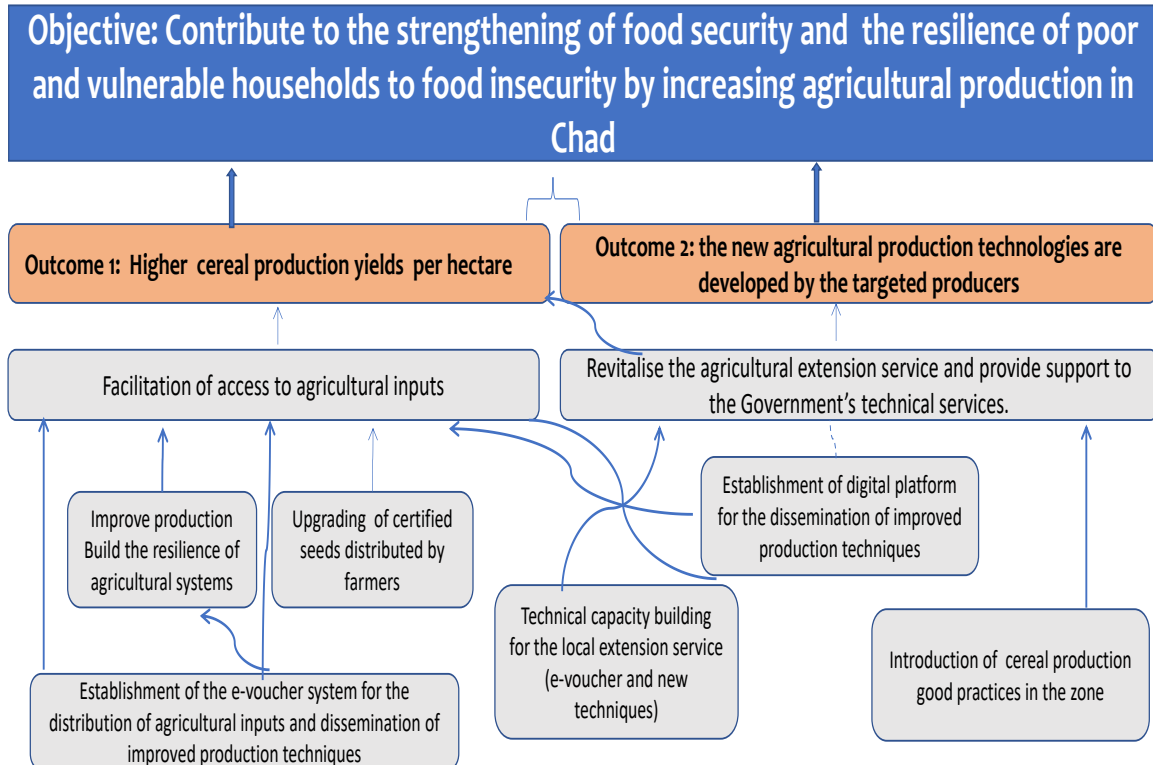
5.11.3.1 The project will contribute to the achievement of 3 of the Bank's 5 strategic priorities (High 5s), namely Feed Africa, Industrialise Africa and Improve the Quality of Life for the People of Africa. The project will also draw on the Bank Group's Strategy for Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience, in particular the strategic priority relating to the promotion of resilient societies, through inclusive and equitable access to employment, basic services and profits from income from natural resources. The operation is also aligned with the Jobs for Youth in Africa Strategy and the ADF-15 operational and strategic priorities.

V. Recommendations.

It is recommended that the Board of Directors approve the proposal for a grant of UA 3 million under Pillar I of the Transition Support Facility to the Republic of Chad to finance the Project in Support of the Agricultural Sector and in Response to the Food Crisis in Chad under the African Emergency Food Production Facility (AEFPF).

APPENDIX 1 : Theory of change

PASARCA Theory of Change



Assumptions:

1. The decentralised Agricultural Development Technical Directorates are operational and provide support for the beneficiaries
2. Women's access to land is facilitated by consultation with local and administrative actors
3. Security is provided by three provinces (Mandoul, Moyen Chari, Salamat)
4. The measures to mitigate climate change impacts (droughts and crop diseases) are effective
5. The mechanism for targetting vulnerable as well as young people and women is operational,

Appendix 2: PASARCA Monitoring Plan.

A. Alignment Indicator						
Name of Indicator	Definition/Description		Source	Baseline and Targets		
1)Food security index	Access indicator determining household food insecurity		WFP			
2) Population’s poverty rate	Proportion of individuals (or households) in situations of monetary poverty.		WB	40% (2022) - xx(2023)		
B. Outcome and Output Indicators (performance indicators)						
Name if Indicator	Definition/Description	Collection Method	Responsability for Collection	Reporting Frequency	Outcome Plannings (Cumulative)	
					2022	2023
I. Outcome indicators						
Outcomet 1.1 : Rate of increase in the production and productivity of sorghum, maize and berbere. (yield/ha)	Tonne/ha	Agricultural Statistical Surveys	Yield Assessment Report ANADER Activity Report	Annual	0.85t/ha 1.5t/ha	1.1 t/ha 1.95 t/ha
Outcome 1.2 :Increased cereal production by farmers.	%	Agricultural Statistical Surveys	Yield Assessment Report ANADER Activity Report	Annual	0%	30%
Outcome 1.3 :Food coverage of people or households by targeted crop	Number	Agricultural Statistical Surveys	Yield Assessment Report ANADER Activity Report	Annual	0%	Sorghum: 306,500 people, i.e. 57,800 households. Bebere: 479 431 people, i.e. 98 458 households
Outcome 2.1 : Percentage of male and female farmers who adopt or practice sustainable agricultural techniques has increased in the provinces of Mandoul, Moyen Chari and Salamat.	%	Statistical Surveys	ANADER Activity Report	Annual	0	100 %
II Component 1 : Intensification of agricultural production						
2. 1 Output Indicatorss.						
Output.2.1 : Quantities of improved seeds are purchased through local suppliers.	Numbere/Kit	Distribution records and post distribution monitoring report (PDM)	ANADER Activity Report / Directorate of Seeds and Seedlings	Annual	0	18.000
Output 2. 2 : Quantities of fertilisers are purchased through local suppliers and	Tonne	Distribution records and post distribution monitoring report (PDM)	ANADER Activity Report / Directorate of Seeds and Seedlings	Annual	0	450 NPK 200 Urea

made available to smallholders						
Output 2.3 : Number of farmers supplied with kits containing certified seeds and fertiliser.	Number	Agricultural Statistical Surveys	ANADER Activity Report / Directorate of Seeds and Seedlings	Annual	0	18,000 (60% of whom are women)
Output 2.4 : Percentage (%) of farmers using certified seeds and fertiliser.	%	Agricultural Statistical Surveys	ANADER Activity Report / Directorate of Seeds and Seedlings Distribution records and post distribution report	Annual	0	100 % (60% of whom are women)
Output.2.5 : Areas of land sown.	HA	Agricultural Statistical Surveys	ANADER	Annual	0	27,000 ha
Output 2.6 : Number of farming households benefiting from, or adopting new agricultural production facilities.	Number	Agricultural Statistical Surveys	ANADER/ Directorate of Seeds and Seedlings	Annual	0	18,000 1550
III. Component 2 : Project Coordination and Management.						
3.1 Output Indicators.						
Output 3.1 : PROPAD team strengthened by one focal point	Number	Ministry Reports/Minutes.	Ministry/Agriculture	Annual	0	1 Focal Point
Output 3.2 : Procurement provisions compliant	Number	Copies of contracts	Ministry/Agriculture	Annual	0	1 Procurement Plan.
Output 3.3 : Administrative and financial management system operational.	Number	Agricultural Statistical Surveys or report	Ministry/Agriculture	Annual	0	1. Financial management system established. Audit reports accepted
Output 3.4 : Monitoring	Number	Activity reports Ministry	Ministry/Agriculture	Annual	0	Status reports

and Evaluation System operational.					submitted on time
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Appendix 3 : Risk Management

Potential Risks	Risk Level	Mitigation Measures/Actions
<u>Risk1</u> : Climatic disturbances affect the seasonal calendar and productivity of some seeds.	High	Mitigation Measures 1 : Information on the seasonal calendar and training of producers; promotion of CC adapted seeds; Diversification of production to build the population's resilience.

Potential Risks	Risk Level	Mitigation Measures/Actions
<u>Risk2</u> :Delays in supplying seeds and fertiliser in relation to the crop year.	Moderate	Supply fertiliser and off-season seeds (berbere, rice)
<u>Risk3</u> :Strong pressure on natural resources and community conflicts.	Moderate	Mitigation Measures: 3 Training and sensitisation of the population on natural resource management and establishment of good cropping practices.
<u>Risk4</u> :Producer reluctance to sow the seeds distributed.	Moderate	Mitigation Measures 4: Sensitisation and information sessions
<u>Risk5</u> : Natural resource management-related conflicts.	Moderate	Mitigation Measures 5: Involvement and establishment of multi-actor consultation frameworks and development of conflict management mechanisms.
<u>Risk6</u> : Poor management of project financial resources.	Moderate	Mitigation Measures 6: input distribution using the e-voucher instrument; strengthening of internal control.
<u>Risk 7</u> : Use or incorrect use of chemical fertilisers	Moderate	Mitigation Measures: Development of the localised crop fertilisation technique (micro-dosing) and integrated soil fertility management techniques. Scale up information and sensitisation activities. Use of PPE.

Appendix 4 – Financial and Economic Rate of Return

Using project inputs (certified seeds and fertiliser), it is expected that there will be an increase of at least 30% i.e. 1.1 tonne/ha in rainfed sorghum. And, if the same support is provided to off-season activities, 1.95 tonnes/ha of berbere will be achieved.

Insofar as each producer farms 1.5 ha, it is expected that the 18,000 project beneficiaries will

sow a total of 27,000 ha with the assistance of the input kits provided to them. By only considering rainfed sorghum production and based on cereal requirements of 0.146 tonnes per person/per year, the 29,700 tonnes minus the seeds and losses of 15% (6,187 tonnes), would provide annual cereal coverage of 240,000 people, i.e. 45,000 households. By only considering off-season sorghum production and based on cereal requirements of 0.146 tonnes per person/per year, the 52,650 tonnes minus the seeds and losses of 15% (7,898 tonnes), would provide annual food coverage of 306,500 people, i.e. 57,800 households. If the project doubles its input contribution then rainfed and off-season production (82,350 tonnes) minus the seeds and losses of 15% (12,353 tonnes), would provide annual food coverage of 479,431 people, i.e. 98,458 households. Thus, from an economic standpoint, the project will have contributed to the reduction of the cost of cereals on the market and allowed households to improve their incomes by using the surpluses.

Appendix 5 Monitoring and Evaluation

The project will be based on the results-based participatory monitoring and evaluation system of PROPAD in decision-making and to facilitate project steering and implementation. The M&E mechanism will be largely based on the project's logical framework including the promotion of gender equality and inclusion of young people at all levels. The project monitoring & evaluation mechanism will comprise :(i) quantitative and qualitative baseline surveys

(baseline study) and the final implementation progress survey. The establishment of an adapted and integrated M&E system by the local introduction of data on tablets (software incorporating a Geographic Information System – GIS) from the PROPAD project will be used. This monitoring system will be used with assistance from the key performance indicators at the input, output and outcome levels.

Two project supervision and completion missions will be organised during the project. The project focal point to be established will forward the quarterly activity and financial report to the Bank

Appendix 6: Choice of Solutions

Use of the E-voucher platform reflects the project's determination to base its interventions on a reliable database of producers registered electronically in the provinces targeted by it and a compilation of approved agricultural input distributors. This mechanism creates appropriate conditions for ensuring transparent agricultural input management and provides solutions to the problems of poor distribution governance problems frequently observed and which contribute to the agricultural sector's poor performance. This platform also improves implementation monitoring quality and facilitates agricultural data collection, the dissemination of information to farmers and farmers' access to information and agricultural advice.

Appendix 7 : Bank's Portfolio in Chad and Lessons Drawn from Previous Operations, Commitments in the Country and/or Sectors provided with Support

Bank's Portfolio: As of 30 April 2022, the Bank's portfolio comprised 31 operations for an amount of UAM 300.32 including 11 national operations (UAM 100.18); and 20 regional operations (UAM 200.14). The portfolio sector distribution is as follows: Transport (38%), Agriculture and Environment (17%), Energy (27%), Telecommunications (8%) and the Social Sector (7%). The disbursement ratio is 17.92% for national projects and 26.8% for the multinational portfolio. The average age of the national portfolio is 3.2 years compared to 4 years for multinational projects. Portfolio performance is considered to be unsatisfactory with a score of 2.16 in 2022 (compared with 3 in 2021). The main lessons drawn from the portfolio's management are the need to (i) Rationalise the grant conditions and work constantly with the authorities to fulfil the conditions prior to Board approval, (ii) Accelerate the processing of documents and submission of opinions, (iii) post adequate staff to Chad and (iv) Organise regular fiduciary clinics for PCUs on fiduciary management issues.

Analysis of Implementation Progress of Agricultural Sector Projects

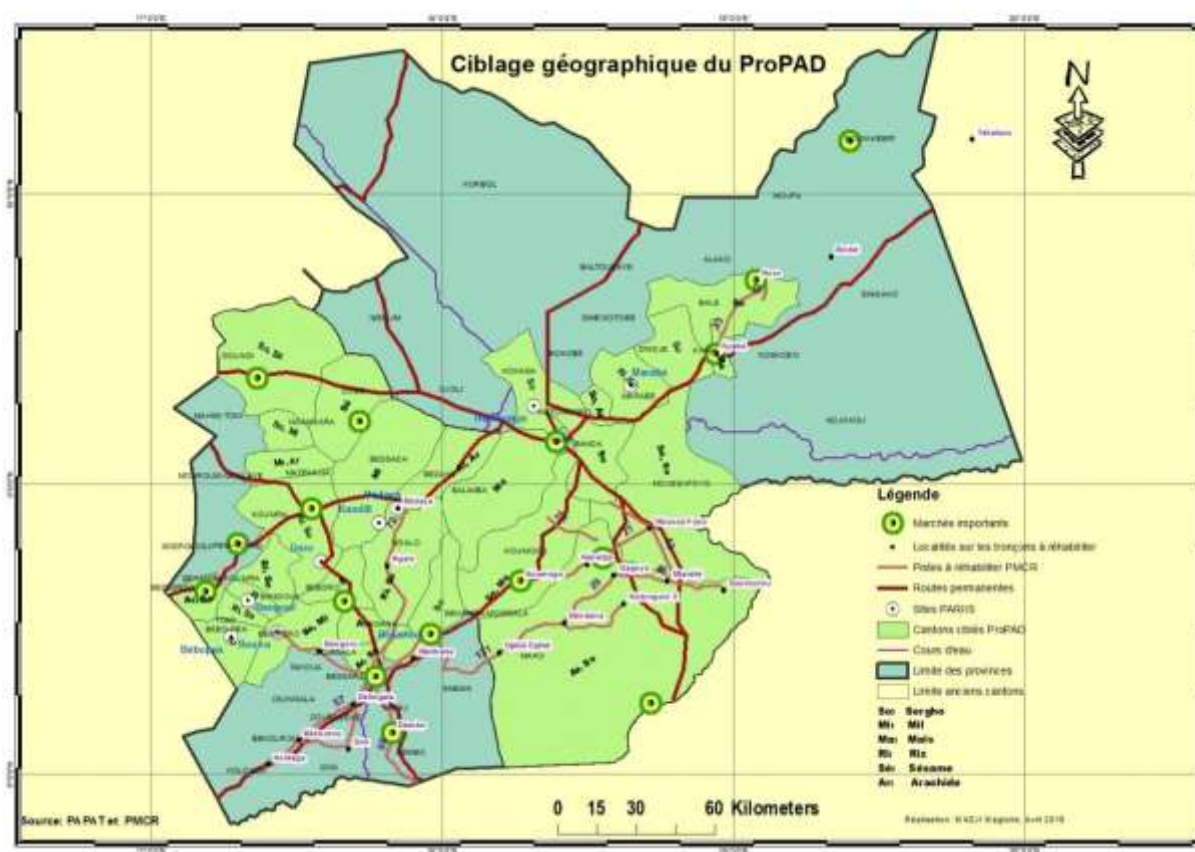
The performance of the agricultural sector with a score of 1.5 on a scale of 1 to 4 according to the Bank's IPR rating system is unsatisfactory. This score concerns the draft development studies for 135,000 hectares, for which the long procurement process has slowed down the pace of disbursements. This situation will be remedied in the last quarter of 2022 following progress in the preparation of the studies on the irrigated areas. The project will be completed in July 2023 and no extension to the last disbursement date is expected. The second agricultural sector project concerns the development of the competitiveness of the agricultural and meat value chain approved in September 2021 which experienced start-up difficulties, especially regarding fulfilment of the conditions precedent to first disbursement. The project, which became effective in October 2021, has experienced delays regarding the establishment of the implementation unit as well as the payment of eligible expenditure for the Rural, Pastoral and Transhumance Infrastructure Project closed in 2019.

APPENDIX 8: Table of the AfDB portfolio in the Country–April 2022

	Project Name /National Portfolio	Window	Financing Instrument	Sector	Approval Date	Closing Date	Amount (UAM)	Disbursement rate	Age (years0
1	Kyabe-Singako Road Surfacing Project	ADF Grant	2100155028118	Transport	13/06/2014	31/12/2022	12.58	49.30	7.84
2		OPEC Grant	6540654001132		17/04/2015	31/12/2022	12.57	43.8	7.0
	Total Transport Sector						25.15	46.55	7.42
3	Semi-urban DWSS Project	ADF Grant	2100155037667	Water and Sanitation	12/07/2018	31/12/2023	7.25	35.9	3.76
4		RWSSI	5800155002001		12/07/2018	31/12/2023	2.46	38.4	3.76
	Total Water and Sanitation Sector						9.71	37.15	3.76
5	Development Study on 135,000 hectares	ADF Grant	2100155038467	Agriculture	15/12/2018	02/07/2023	0.8	29.7	3.45
6	Agricultural Value Chain Competitiveness Project	TSF Grant	5900155016607	Agriculture	22/09/2021	31/12/2026	15	0	0.56
	Total Agricultural Sector						15.8	14.85	2.01
7	DJERMAYA SOLAR PV POWER PLANT	AfDB Loan	2000130020980	Energy	26/09/2019	31/08/2023	14.45	0	2.55
8	DJERMAYA SOLAR PV POWER PLANT	Private Sector Instrument	2100140000401	Energy	13/11/2019		8.03	0	2.42
9	DJERMAYA SOLAR PV PROJECT – PRG	Partial Risk Guarantee	5060140000552	Energy	26/09/2019		8.67	0	2.55
	Total Energy Sector						31.15	0	2.51
10	GIRLS' EDUCATION AND WOMEN'S LITERACY PROJECT PHASE1	TSF Grant	5900155016453	Social	09/12/2020	30/06/2025	8	0	1.35
11	Microfinance Development Support Project for Women and Youth Entrepreneurship	TSF Grant	5900155016707	Finance	06/12/2021	31/12/2026	9.7	0	0.35
	Total Social Sector						17.7		0.85
	National Portfolio Grand Total						100.18	17.92	3.24
	Project name /National Portfolio	Window	Financing instrument	Sector	Approval Date	Closing Date	Amount (UAM)	Disbursement rate	Age (years0
1	Programme to strengthen resilience to food and nutrition insecurity in the Sahel (P2RS)	ADF Grant	2100155028524	Agriculture	15/10/2014	01/02/2023	9.77	54	6.8
2		GEF Grant	5550155001501	Agriculture	14/12/2018	31/12/2023	3.9	2.59	3.3

3	PRESIBALT GEF	GEF	5550155001455	Environment	18/07/2018	31/12/2022	1.86	5.65	4.1
4	CBLT GEF PRESIBALT	GEF	5550155001456	Environment	18/07/2018	31/12/2022	4.59	2.22	4.1
5	Lake Chad Basin Socio-ecological Systems Rehabilitation and Resilience Building Programme- PRESIBALT	ADF Grant	2100155029066	Environment	17/12/2014	31/12/2022	5.35	75.64	7.7
6	PIDACC-Integrated Programme for Development and Adaptation to Climate Change	TSF Grant	5900155015103	Agriculture	12/03/2019	31/12/2025	3	0.42	3
7		AfIF	5110155000554	Agriculture	07/11/2018	31/12/2025	0.9	9.7	3.3
8		ADF Grant	2100155039167	Agriculture	12/03/2019	31/12/2025	4.5	17.9	2.9
	Total Agricultural and Environment Sector						33.87	21.01	4.2
9	Lower Logone Road Network Project	ADF Grant	2100155036170	Transport	11/12/2017	31/12/2022	17.5	21.58	4.2
10		EU AfIF	5110155000763	Transport	30/04/2020	31/12/2022	15.9	15.93	1.8
11	Chad-Cameroon Railway Studies	ADF Grant	2100155036066	Transport	28/11/2017	31/12/2023	2	6.76	4.2
12	Chad-Niger Trans-African Highway Project	ADF Loan	2100150030846	Transport	11/12/2013	31/12/2023	20.9	64	8.2
13	Chad-Niger Trans-African Highway Project	ADF Grant	2100155026868	Transport	11/12/2013	31/12/2023	20.4	53.66	8.2
14	SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT FOR THE TRANS-SAHARAN HIGHWAY PROJECT	ADF Grant	2100155041080	Transport	22/10/2021	22/10/2025	12.22	0	0.5
	Total Transport Sector						88.92	32.38	5.3
15	TRANS-SAHARAN FIBRE OPTIC BACKBONE (DTS) - CHAD COMPONENT	EU AfIF	5110155000601	Telecommunications	17/04/2019	30/06/2022	24	2.78	2.8
	Total ICT Sector						24	2.78	2.8
16	Chad-Cameroon Power Grid Interconnection Project	TSF Grant	5900155012952	Energy	15/12/2017	31/12/2022	27.5	0	4.2
17		EU AfIF	5110155000801	Energy	22/06/2020	31/12/2022	24.4	0	1.6
	Total Energy Sector						51.9	0	3
18	Support Programme for Youth Reintegration PARSEBALT	ADF Grant	2100155038117	Social	25/09/2018	30/12/2022	2.5	2.9	3.4
19	CENAC COVID Support (Chad)	ADF Grant	2100155040677	Social	02/06/2020	31/12/2022	0.244	100	1.7
20	CEMAC COVID Support (Chad)	TSF Grant	5900155016268	Social	15/06/2020	31/12/2022	0.825	100	1.7
	Total Social Sector						3.56	51.45	2.5
	Regional Portfolio Grand Total						200.14	26.8	4

APPENDIX 9 : Map of the area



APPENDIX 10: LETTER TO PRESIDENT

UNITY - LABOUR - PROGRESS



N'Djamena, 10 JUNE 2022

TO

Dr AKINWUMI ADESINA

President OF THE African Development Bank Group (AfDB)
- Avenue Joseph Anoma- Plateau, 01 BP 1387,
Abidjan 01 - Cote d'Ivoire

Subject: Urgent Delivery of Agricultural Inputs for Chad

Mr. President,

In accordance with our recent discussions, in my capacity as chairman of the African Union F15 Committee and as Minister of Budget and Finance of the Republic of Chad: (i) at the IMF Spring meetings in Washington on 21 April of this year during the high level Ministerial dinner on economic resilience in Africa; and (ii) reiterated during the high level meeting on the Emergency Response Plan to the Crisis and Food Production in Africa on 19 May of this year chaired by His Excellency MackySall, President of the Republic of Senegal. Current Chairman of the African Union,

I wish to express in this letter Chad's urgent needs regarding the delivery without delay of agricultural inputs to save the crop year that has just started. These are:

- Three thousand (3,000) tonnes of rainfed seeds (corn, rice and sorghum); and
- Forty thousand (40,000) tonnes of fertilisers comprising 30,000 tonnes of NPK and 10 000 tonnes of urea.

Knowing it can count on your leadership for the food sovereignty of our continent, Chad, through the country's highest authorities is awaiting your prompt feedback regarding this request. I wish to recall the often-repeated urgency expressed regarding the situation, for, like the other Sahel countries, the first rains heralding the rainy season have already arrived.

Please accept, Mr. President and Dear Brother, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Le Ministre des Finances et du Budget

TAHIR HAMID NGULIN

Copie : -PCMT- Président du Conseil Militaire de Transition (À titre de compte rendu).

A. Basic Information¹	
Project Title: Agricultural Sector Support and Response to Food Crisis (PASARCA)	Project "SAP code": P-TD-AA0-028
Country: CHAD	Lending Instrument²: DI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FI <input type="checkbox"/> CL <input type="checkbox"/> BS <input type="checkbox"/> GU <input type="checkbox"/> RPA <input type="checkbox"/> EF <input type="checkbox"/> RBF <input type="checkbox"/>
Project Sector: Agriculture	Task Team Leader: Amadou Bamba DIOP
Appraisal date: June 18, 2022	Estimated Approval Date: July 14, 2022
Environmental Safeguards Officer: A.K. Lamine BACHARD	
Social Safeguards Officer: XXXXXXXX	
Environmental and Social Category: 2	Date of categorization: 24/06/2022
Operation type: SO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSO <input type="checkbox"/> PBO <input type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project processed under rapid responses to crises and emergencies?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Is this project processed under a waiver to the Integrated Safeguards System?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>


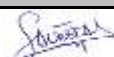
B. Disclosure and Compliance Monitoring	
B.1 Mandatory disclosure	
Environmental Assessment/Audit/System/Others (specify: Pest Management Plan (PMP))	
Was/Were the document (s) disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client	[date]
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	[date]
Date of disclosure by the Bank	[date]
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Others (specify: NA)	
Was/Were the document (s) disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client	[date]
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	[date]
Date of disclosure by the Bank	[date]
Vulnerable Peoples Plan/Framework/Others (specify: NA)	
Was the document disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client	[date]
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose	[date]
Date of disclosure by the Bank	[date]
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, as per the country's legislation, please explain why: <i>In accordance with the provisions of the African Emergency Food Facility document approved by the Board, the preparation and publication of the E&S documents are deferred after Board approval. They will be prepared and disclosed in-country and by the Bank prior to the implementation of the relevant activities.</i>	

B.2. Compliance monitoring indicators	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Have costs related to environmental and social measures, including for the running of the grievance redress mechanism, been included in the project cost?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Is the total amount for the full implementation for the Resettlement of affected people, as integrated in the project costs, effectively mobilized and secured?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>

C. Clearance	
Is the project compliant to the Bank's environmental and social safeguards requirements, and to be submitted to the Board?	
Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	

¹ Note: This ESCON shall be appended to project appraisal reports/documents before Senior Management and/or Board approvals.

² DI=Direct Investment; FI=Financial Intermediary; CL=Corporate Loan; BS=Budget Support; GU=Guarantee; RPA=Risk Purchase Agreement; EF=Equity Financing; RBF=Results Based Financing.

<i>Prepared by:</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>
Environmental Safeguards Officer:	A.K. Lamine BACHARD		24/06/2022
Social Safeguards Officer:			
Task Team Leader:	Amadou Bamba DIOP		24/06/2022
<i>Submitted by:</i>			
Sector Director:	Martin FREGENE		24/06/2022
<i>Cleared by:</i>			
Director SNSC:	Maman Sani ISSA		29/06/2022