

Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 24-Feb-2021 | Report No: PIDISDSA31168

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Country Chad	Project ID P175614	Project Name Climate Resilient Agriculture and Productivity Enhancement Project (PROPAD) – Additional Financing	Parent Project ID (if any) P162956
Parent Project Name Climate Resilient Agriculture and Productivity Enhancement Project	Region AFRICA WEST	Estimated Appraisal Date 03-Mar-2021	Estimated Board Date 29-Apr-2021
Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture and Food	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Republic of Chad	Implementing Agency Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Agricultural Equipment, West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WECARD)

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The proposed Project Development Objective (PDO) is to “to promote the adoption of improved technologies leading to increased productivity and to enhance the climate resilience of agricultural production systems in the areas targeted by the Project”.

Components

Institutional support for sustainable agriculture development and climate resilience
Supporting adoption of demand driven technologies and climate-smart agriculture
Contingency emergency response
Project management, coordination, monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)**SUMMARY**

Total Project Cost	15.00
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Total Financing	15.00
of which IBRD/IDA	15.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	15.00
IDA Grant	15.00

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

- Chad is a large landlocked country in Central Africa with a population of 16 million inhabitants in 2020** expected to reach 22 million by 2030 and 34 million by 2050. Despite a decrease in recent years, fertility rates remain higher than the average Sub-Saharan African (SSA) average¹ resulting in a rapid growth of the population and very young age².
- It remains among the least developed countries with a deterioration of the situation in the last five years.** The GDP per capita of US\$ 813 in 2019 (against US\$ 961 in 2014) is slightly lower than the low-income countries (LIC) average (US\$ 840) and significantly below the Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) average (US\$ 1590). Also, the country ranked 187 out of 189 countries on the Human Development Index (HDI) in 2019. Millions of people are food insecure and access to basic services and infrastructure is low which severely exacerbates health and social risks.
- The country is facing multiple humanitarian crises, including conflict and cyclical natural disasters.** The long history of conflict and violence despite relative political stability has hampered the country's development. By end of 2019, Chad was hosting 443,000 refugees mainly from Sudan, the Central African Republic (CAR) and Nigeria and welcomed more than 13,000 refugees from Darfur in the

¹: 2020: Chad 5,7 births per woman - SSA average 4,8

² The median age in Chad is 16,6 years old, one of the third lowest in the world and two third is below 25 years.



first 2 months of 2020. In addition, displacement linked to attacks by armed groups in the Lac province is recurrent and affects around 297,187.³ external threats for the country's economic growth, social development, human development, and governance.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

4. **Chad has enormous but yet to be exploited agricultural potential.** Presently, only 6 percent of the country's total agricultural area (over 39 million hectares) is under cultivation. Similarly, only 9 percent of the largely untapped water resources are being utilized, and less than 1 percent of the agricultural land is under irrigation. The main agroecological zones (AEZs) of Chad, from North to South, are the Saharian (average annual rainfall up to 200 mm), the Sahelian (average annual rainfall of 200-700 mm) and the Sudanian (average annual rainfall over 700 mm). These distinct AEZs offer valuable opportunities to diversify agricultural production and to develop dynamic and complementary crop and livestock value chains.

5. **Despite its vast potential, the agricultural sector continues to underperform.** Yields of major grains are much lower than sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) averages and yield gains have not kept pace with yield gains in other countries. For example, the average yields of sorghum are between 720 and 785 kg / ha respectively for the Sahelian and Sudanese zones of Chad, against an average of 980 kg / ha in the ECOWAS region. The 2017 Agriculture Sector Review Report described how Chadian agriculture is going through a deep crisis. The sector is struggling to modernize and remains largely dependent on weather conditions.

6. **Chad is part of a region where there is a serious food insecurity situation which is likely to be worsened by the on-going COVID-19 pandemic:** The negative effects of the volatile security situation in northern Chad and inter-community conflicts in other parts of the country are adversely affecting the nutritional situation. The security situation has, in turn, weakened people's livelihoods by increasing their exposure to severe food and nutrition insecurity, particularly in the Lake Chad basin. And the food security situation in the region may be worsened by the on-going COVID 19 pandemic. Although, the effects on the food systems are not yet perceptible, the social distancing measures, closures of market, borders and other measures put in place by the countries can disrupt the food market and affect negatively the food supply chains and limited/inaccessible pastoral area for herders.

7. **Despite governance and security issues, including instability in neighboring countries, Chad has significant agricultural potential** (which is crucial given the potential impact of COVID-19 on the food crisis). The 2017 Agriculture Sector Review Report, highlights the development potential of family farming in terms of productivity, profitability and resilience to shocks, and its potential to meet domestic and external food demand and improve the well-being of rural populations. About 39 million hectares of arable land are available and the country has a herd of cattle of over 100 million head (27.6 million head of cattle, 30.8 million head of sheep, 34.4 million head of sheep, goat heads and 7.3 million camel heads). The sector represents about 50% of GDP in 2017 and remains the direct and indirect activity of 90% of the population. It is through the improvement in productivity and strengthening of the resilience of family farming as effective and appropriate means of addressing the above-mentioned constraints and thus reducing poverty in rural areas.

³ According to OCHA



8. **Chad ranks 160 out of 162 on the Gender Inequality Index.**⁴ This index measures three important aspects of human development—reproductive health, empowerment, and economic status. Women play an essential role in the agriculture sector and in the survival of their families and communities. Furthermore, Gender based violence (GBV) is highly prevalent in Chad.⁵ Conflict, militarization and insecurity in some areas of the country have further exacerbated pre-existing risks of GBV in multiple ways: the collapse of social safety nets and protective relationships, the growing challenges associated to accessing life-saving services leaving survivors isolated and unable to seek care, the weakened rule of law and state presence failing to provide protection, the widening of levels and severity of gender inequality and different manifestations of GBV, from intimate partner violence to sexual exploitation of women and girls. In addition, Chad has the third highest prevalence rate of child marriage in the world with 67 percent of girls married before the age of 18 and 29 percent under the age of 15.⁶

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

9. The proposed Project Development Objective (PDO) is to “to promote the adoption of improved technologies leading to increased productivity and to enhance the climate resilience of agricultural production systems in the areas targeted by the Project”.

Current PDO

10. No change.

Key Results

11. The PDO-Level Results Indicators are:

- Number of farmers reached with agricultural assets or services (including female aggregated);
- Surface area (in hectares) under improved technologies disseminated by the project (including surface area under climate-smart agriculture technologies and practices);
- Percentage increase in average agriculture yields of the direct beneficiaries compared to average yields in the project area;
- Share of targeted beneficiaries with rating 'Satisfied' or above on project interventions (female aggregated data).

D. Project Description

12. The Project structure is maintained under the Additional Financing with the three technical

⁴ According to UNDP (2018).

⁵ It is estimated that 28.6 percent of women nationwide have experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner at some point in their lives (DHS 2015).

⁶ According to UNICEF (2018).



components, that are : (i) **Component 1: Institutional Support for Sustainable Agriculture Development and Climate Resilience:** which is aimed at strengthening of the agricultural research and development (AR&D) system, the national support services for sustainable agricultural development and climate resilience, and the framework for sectoral strategies and reform preparation and monitoring; (ii) **Component 2: Supporting Adoption of Demand-driven Technologies and Climate-smart Agriculture:** which aims at improving the efficiency of the agricultural support services in the project's targeted areas, accelerating the adoption of improved technologies and innovations, and supporting the implementation of Climate-smart Agriculture Plans (CSA-Plans). In addition through the sub-component "Resilience building of targeted refugees, returnees and selected host communities the PROPAD project expands its activities to crisis-affected communities (host communities, refugees and returnees) due to the conflicts in the Central African Republic, by supporting increased productivity and climate resilience of agricultural production systems through cash-for-work transfer and support for the rehabilitation of productive assets in addition to promoting the adoption of improved technologies leading to increased productivity and to enhance the climate resilience of agricultural production systems (implementation of these activities are done in collaboration with the IOM); and (iii) **Component 3: Contingent Emergency Response:** to provide rapid response to Eligible Crisis or Emergency, as needed. Following the Government request and activation of the CERC, this component has withdrawn \$15 million from the uncommitted credits resources to finance the Government Food Security Plan. The disbursement rate of this component is currently 100%. Therefore, this component will recover a zero funds allocation.

Rationale for the AF

13. Following the declaration by the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020 of the global pandemic, the Government of Chad (GoC) developed a Food Response Emergency Plan ("PURA") in April 2020 to respond to the food security impact of the pandemic and associated the various stakeholders for a coordinated, rapid and effective response. PURA outlines the GoC's strategy for food and nutrition security for the period from April 2020 to April 2021, including a first emergency phase of three to six months. To implement this first emergency phase of PURA, the GoC requested the World Bank to activate the CERCs of two ongoing projects, the Rural Mobility and Connectivity Project (P164747) and the PROPAD for a total amount equivalent to US\$30 million (US\$15 million from each project). By letter dated May 15, 2020, the World Bank accepted a joint activation of the CERCs of both projects providing a total US\$30 million to the Food Emergency Response Plan.

14. Under the PROPAD the implementation of the agreed activities, namely the distribution of food kits by World Food Program (WFP) and distribution of agricultural inputs and small equipment by the Food Agricultural Organization (FAO), is progressing as planned. The distribution of food kits covering 45 days for the benefit of 140,000 people, representing 99 percent of the planned target, is completed. Also, the distribution to 20,000 vulnerable producers of Rainfed seed kit (millet, peanuts, corn and rice), vegetable seed kit, and tillage equipment kit, representing 100 percent of the planned target has been completed.

15. Thus, the rationale for the proposed AF is only to replenish the US\$15 million which have been allocated to the CERC and allow full funding of the project's originally planned activities, in accordance with the Government's request for AF dated June 26, 2020.

E. Implementation



Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

16. As stated in the earlier paragraphs the proposed AF is to cover the financing gap created by the activation of the Contingent Emergency Response Component (“CERC”) which reallocated US\$15 million of the PROPAD funds to respond to the COVID-19 crisis. Thus no new activities will be financed and the institutional and implementation arrangements of the parent project will also remain the same.

17. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of PROPAD has been made responsible for the coordination and implementation the CERC responses, and for purpose of the CERC activities it has contracted the UN agencies, namely World Food Program (WFP) and Food Agricultural Organization (FAO)⁷, which have more experience in implementing similar activities. Implementation of the agreed activities is progressing as planned: food kits covering 45 days was distributed to 140,000 people, representing 99 percent of the planned target. Also, the distribution to 20,000 vulnerable producers of Rainfed seed kit (millet, peanuts, corn and rice), vegetable seed kit, and tillage equipment kit, representing 100 percent of the planned target, is now completed.

F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

There is no change in project location under this AF. The proposed Project will primarily target the Sudanian Agro-Ecological Zone of Chad, considered as high potential for agro-pastoral activities, but where the risk of food and nutritional security and rural poverty are of serious concern. The project's activities will be implemented in four (04) administrative regions, namely Salamat, Middle Chari, Mandoul and Logone Oriental located in the south-eastern pole of Chad. The project areas are home to about 2.15 million people, representing over 13.5% of the total population. Targeted regions are further characterized by high poverty rates of 70.9% in Mandoul, 61.4% in Middle Chari, 48.6% in Logone Oriental and 48.4% in Salamat. In these communities, the average rate of fertility is estimated at about 6.5. Also, gender inequality and GBV risks are high. In terms of natural and human resources, the targeted areas have significant agricultural potential, representing the Sudanese AEZ with annual average rainfall ranging between 800 to 1250 mm. However, the rainfall is highly variable in both inter-annual quantities and in geographic distribution when moving from the south towards the north. Wooded Sudanian savanna constitutes the main vegetation in these areas, while relatively poor leached tropical ferruginous soils (on hills) and richer floodplains soils favorable to the culture of rice and all-season vegetable production dominate the main soil types.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Kristyna Bishop, Social Specialist

Aurelie Marie Simone Monique Rossignol, Environmental Specialist

⁷ The contracts amounts are US\$7 million for WFP and US\$8 million for FAO.



Johanna Damboeck, Social Specialist
Ndoya-Allah Bantiga, Social Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>The Project is classified as category B project. The GBV/sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)/sexual harassment (SH) risk level for this project is rated Moderate. As part of the project's aim of improving agricultural productivity, the project will support the use of improved agricultural inputs including fertilizers, improved seeds, irrigation agriculture and pesticides that will require environmental assessment to ensure potential adverse effects are mitigated. The project is expected to be beneficial to the environment given the aim is to ensure the impact of climate change is mitigated, adaptation measures implemented and resilience is built in to the production landscape. The project will ensure that modern efficient utilization of pesticide and fertilizer will be introduced and farmers trained in their applications that will have a positive impact on the environment compared to the status quo. Further, a strict control mechanism will be put in place to avoid potential adverse impacts such as pollution from agricultural runoffs. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared by the borrower given that the exact detailed footprint types and locations of project activities and their respective sites have not yet been identified. The ESMS also includes an analysis of the risks of GBV with a focus on intimate partner violence, SEA and SH due to cash-for-work or other project activities. In addition, a GBV/SEA/SH Mitigation and Response Action Plan outlining measures to be integrated into the project safeguards activities will be elaborated. The ESMF has been consulted upon and publicly disclosed, both in-country and at the World Bank's external website on 25 January 2021.</p>



Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No	Not applicable.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	The project is not expected to intervene in any critically natural habitats
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project will not support forest exploitation.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	OP 4.09 is triggered based on project's activities to increase agricultural productivity which is expected to result in increased use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides. Any use of pesticides will be justified under the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach that will be promoted by the project. An Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) has been developed, consulted upon by the borrower and publicly disclosed thereafter, both in-country and at the World Bank's External website on 28, February 2018. The IPMP applies to all project activities and subproject specific provisions will be further detailed in the ESMPs as needed.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	Due to potential impacts on Physical Cultural Resources associated with civil works, the ESMF includes guidance and provisions on "Chance Finds" to ensure that these aspects will be taken into account in ESIAs/ESMPs.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no Indigenous Peoples People, as per the policy definition in the project area.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	This policy is triggered because the project investments may support interventions that could entail land taking or limiting access to land and other resources. Since details of the subproject footprints are still unknown, an RPF has been developed by the borrower, consulted upon and publicly disclosed, both in-country and at the World Bank external website, on 1, March 2018. Where and when warranted Full Resettlement Action Plans (FRAPs) or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) will be prepared, reviewed, cleared and disclosed.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project is not building dam (big and small).
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The Project is not intervening on International Waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	Not applicable



KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The AF will be processed under the World Bank's Operational Policies (OPs) as there is no material change in the activities to be financed by the project. There is no change in EA category. The PROPAD Project Coordination Unit will continue to have overall responsibility for the satisfactory implementation of the safeguard instruments. In the context of the recent restructuring of PROPAD of May 28, 2020, involving new activities (IOM as implementing agency) and extension of the project area, the ESMF was updated not only to reflect the new implementing agency (IOM), provide clear selection criteria for the cash for work activities, details of the communication plan and the functioning of the GRM, but also to include proper provision for the CERC activities. The updated ESMF has been consulted upon and publicly disclosed, both in-country and at the World Bank's external website on January 25, 2021.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

No adverse long term impact and risk were identified during the EA process. The project is expected to deliver significant environmental and social benefits to many Chadians whose livelihoods depend largely on agriculture. The adoption of improved technologies, the sustainable management practices of land and water as part of the formulation and implementation of climate-smart agriculture plans are expected to increase the productive capital of the land and the net carbon stock and to increase the resilience of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems to address climate risks. However, project activities to increase agricultural productivity could potentially induce indirect, but manageable impacts associated with increased use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides. These issues are addressed in the Integrated Pests and Pesticides Management Plan (IPMP). Furthermore, the main social risks of the project are related to possible land acquisition issues, which could lead to physical and/or economic involuntary displacement, the loss of property and/or loss or disruption of income or livelihood activities as a result of infrastructure work financed by this project.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

N/A

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

Environmental and Social compliance is still weak in Chad mainly due to a lack of capacities (both human and technical), institutional representation on the ground and institutional instability (frequent institutional changes). The PROPAD Project Coordination Unit (PCU) has recruited an Environmental Specialist, a Social Specialist as well as a Gender Specialist to properly monitor environmental and social compliance of the project throughout its implementation. They are participating in trainings on environmental and social World Bank O.P. and are closely collaborating with Ministry of Environment (especially DEELCPN) – DEELCPN Focal Points per provinces in which the project intervenes as well as field environmental and social "technicians". The PIU E&S specialists will develop a training and capacity program for both the focal points and field E&S technicians.

Both WFP and FAO have experience with the World Bank's Operational Policies (OPs) and will be responsible for environmental and social compliance including E&S screening, E&S instruments(ESMP/RP). The PCU will continue to have overall responsibility for the satisfactory implementation of the safeguard instruments and will audit/assess WFP and FAO's environmental and social performance as part of their supervision. The ESMF has been updated to include



proper provision for the CERC activities. The updated ESMF has been consulted upon and publicly disclosed, both in-country and at the World Bank's external website on 25 January 2021.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

The ESMF has been updated to provide details of the communication plan and the functioning of the GRM. These are key measures that can be used to engage with beneficiaries and stakeholders.

B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
19-Jan-2018	22-Feb-2018	

"In country" Disclosure

Chad

23-Feb-2018

Comments

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
19-Jan-2018	22-Feb-2018

"In country" Disclosure

Chad

23-Feb-2018

Comments

Pest Management Plan

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
Yes	19-Jan-2018	22-Feb-2018

"In country" Disclosure



Chad

23-Feb-2018

Comments

If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.

If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?

OP 4.09 - Pest Management

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?

Is a separate PMP required?

If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement



Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?

Is physical displacement/relocation expected?

Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

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APPROVAL

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