



# NEPAD Agency Interventions and Cumulative Results

Information as at 31 December 2016

## CHAD

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## 1. NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

### Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

Chad signed the CAADP Compact on 16 December 2013, with the aim of transforming agriculture through food and nutrition security, wealth creation, and economic growth to ensure prosperity for all.

The country's National Agriculture Investment Plan was drafted in 2014 and technically reviewed by external experts in 2015 and then cleared for implementation; in an effort to accelerate implementation of CAADP Results Framework and the achievement Malabo Decisions and Targets.

As part of the CAADP approach, Chad has seen better coordination of agricultural interventions through regular meetings between government, technical and financial partners.

A methodology for integrating Agriculture Public Expenditure processes into Agriculture Joint Sector Review processes, under the AU Guidance Note, was developed for Chad.

### TerrAfrica

- Chad established a Strategic Investment Program (SIP), through the support of the TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund. The SIP is an umbrella investment vehicle that purposes to scale up SLWM practices in line with the TerrAfrica approach. Subsequent to establishment of the SIP, the Emergency Agriculture Production Support Project was established to address drought related crop failures and loss of livestock through emergency food support, restoration of vulnerable ecosystems and capacity building. Specifically, it supports communities and producer organizations in two areas: i) in increasing the production of selected crops and livestock species; and ii) in intensifying the use of sustainable land and water management practices in climate vulnerable ecosystems.
- The country is also currently receiving support (\$34.26M) from the Sahel and West Africa Program (SAWAP), specifically aimed at addressing land degradation and desertification, boosting food security, and supporting communities to adapt to climate change.

## 2. REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

### Africa Power Vision

**Solar – Desertec Sahara Solar Project:** The Desertec organisations promote the generation of electricity in North Africa, the Middle East and Europe using renewable sources, such as solar power

## NEPAD INTERVENTIONS AND RESULTS

plants and wind parks. In addition, they are developing a Euro-Mediterranean electricity network, primarily made up of high-voltage direct current (HVDC) transmission cables. The energy / generation and transmission project is designed to serve Algeria, Niger, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt, and Chad.

### Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)

**Missing Links on the Trans-Sahara Highway:** The project entails construction of 225 km of road between Assamakka and Arlit, Niger

**Optic fibre Link between Algeria and Nigeria via Niger:** This is an installation of 4 500 km of terrestrial optic fibre cable, costed at USD 80 million

**Dakar-Ndjamena-Djibouti Road/Rail Project:** This is road / rail project stretching 8,715 km. The project, combining TAH 5 (Dakar to N'djamena) and TAH 6 (N'djamena to Djibouti) is estimated at a total cost of USD2.21 billion for the road link and USD5.95 for the rail section

**Unblocking Political Bottlenecks for ICT Broadband and optic fibre Projects Linking Neighbouring States:** The project uses political gravitas and goodwill to unblock and facilitate political bottlenecks affecting the implementation of ICT broadband and optic fibre projects on the continent.

### Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

**TAH programme:** This is phase I of the continental connectivity programme that focuses on completion and standardisation of the TAH missing links by 2030.

**Single African Sky phase 1 (design and initial implementation):** Single African Sky is a continental programme that will create a high-level, satellite-based air navigation system for the African continent.

**Yamoussoukro Decision implementation:** Purposed at accelerating the Yamoussoukro Decision implementation by identifying countries that are ready to fully implement it, and discussing and agreeing with both their governments and airlines to launch the voluntary club on a full membership basis.

**Central African Interconnection:** This is a 3,800 km line from the DRC to South Africa through Angola, Gabon, Namibia and as well connecting to Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon and Chad

**Douala-Bangui Douala-Ndjamena Corridor:** This project aims to modernize the highest priority multimodal ARTIN corridor in Central Africa and facilitate travel for people and goods across the

borders between Cameroon, Chad and the Central African Republic

**Central African Inter-Capital Connectivity:** The project is specially designed for Central Africa, where one of the key issues for regional integration is the missing links in several inter-capital connectors

**Central Africa Hub Port and Rail Programme:** This project aims at responding to the future capacity problems in Central African ports. This programme has two components: (a) a regional hub port and rail linkage master plan and (b) port expansion

**ICT Enabling Environment:** This project seeks to improve the environment for the private sectors to invest in high-speed broadband infrastructure

**ICT Terrestrial for Connectivity:** The project has two main components: secure each country connection by at least two broadband infrastructure; and ensure the access to submarine cable to all landlocked countries.

**Internet Exchange Point (IXP) programme:** aims to provide Africa with adequate internet node exchange to maximise internal traffic.

### Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

At the beginning of 2014, 37 out of the 42 African countries had completed a rapid assessment / gap analysis. The next step for countries is to develop a SE4LL Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus. To support this process, the SE4ALL Africa Hub partners led the development of Africa Guidelines for SE4ALL national Action Agendas. The Africa Guidelines lay out principles and process for developing Action Agendas and put forward a balanced approach of centralized and decentralized solutions to achieve universal access to energy services. Chad recently joined the SE4All initiative.

## 3. INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

### African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)

**A critical AU Model Law aimed at harmonizing medical products regulatory systems in Africa** was endorsed by African Heads of State and Government at the January 2016 AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The AU Model Law will contribute towards accelerate the regulation of safe, quality and affordable medical products and technologies in Chad.

Central Africa has embarked on a collaborative framework that will stipulate the activities, roles and responsibilities for implementing an MRH programme in the region. **Chad is participating in a mapping exercise in 2016 that shall establish regulatory systems that will guide ECCAS and OCEAC Member States in setting up an MRH programme.**

### 4. SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

#### Capacity Development

Advocacy support and strengthening of Negotiation Capacities of African countries on Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Common African Position (CAP). Subsequently, Africa's development priorities were mirrored in the new SDGs.

