



TCHAD REPUBLIC
Presidency of the Republic



Primature
Ministry of Economy and Development Planning



National Development Plan

2017
2021

« *The Chad, we want* »

JULY 2017



INTRODUCTION

1. Chad is a landlocked country with an area of 1,284,000 km² located in Central Africa. Its population, estimated at about 13 million inhabitants (2015), is growing at an annual rate of 3.6%. Women and men account for 50.7% and 49.3% of the total population respectively (RGPH 2, 2009).
2. In the early 2000s, the Government formulated and implemented two National Poverty Reduction Strategies (NPRS 1 and 2), covering the period 2003-2011 and the National Development Plan 2013-2015 to accelerate the improvement of the living conditions of Chadians and achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In 2015, Chad had committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, 2016-2030) under the aegis of the United Nations. On the social level, the proportion of the Chadian population living below the poverty line has increased from 55% in 2003 to 46% in 2011 (ECOSIT3, INSEED, 2014). The Human Development Index (HDI) over the past five years, (0.392 in 2015) is up 5.9% compared to 2012 (RGPH 2, 2009).
3. Progress realized at the economic level has resulted in an average growth rate of 5% between 2010 and 2015 and a slight improvement in the business climate. In terms of governance, Chad joined the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) in 2013. At the political level, the agreement reached in May 2014 with all the political actors made it possible to credibilize the presidential election of 2016. On the security and humanitarian front, the terrorist threat in the Lake Chad region has been contained. However, major challenges remain to reach the economic emergence of Chad and the Sustainable Development Objectives (SDGs) by 2030.
4. It is in this perspective that « The Vision 2030, the Chad we want » enshrines the will of the Head of State to make Chad an emerging regional power by 2030, but also the legitimate aspirations of the Chadians men and women. The vision of society embodied in "Vision 2030" is rooted in national cohesion and diversification of sources of sustainable economic growth, creating decent jobs and ensuring equitable access for Chadians men and women to basic social services.
5. It will therefore be necessary to give impetus to the country's development process aimed at emergence in 2030 through three National Development Plans (NDP 2017-2021, NDP 2022-2026, NDP 2027-2030). These plans will be implemented to accelerate the structural transformation in the social, governance and rule of law, economic and environmental fields.
6. In fact the NDP 2017-2021, based on the political program of the Head of State, « *Reclaimed stability, together towards emergence* », enunciates: « *Together, we must work for a Chad that is always strong, supportive and prosperous* ». It will be the document of reference of the national policy of interventions of the State and its partners.
7. The general objective of PND 2017-2021 is *to lay the foundations for an emerging Chad*. Specifically, it means : i) working for a peaceful, respected and involved Chad in its regional and international environment; (ii) providing every citizen with the possibility to access water and health, housing, energy and mobility; and (iii) build a dynamic, highly economical and environmentally friendly Chad.
8. This National Plan 2017-2021 document constitutes the first lever for the realization of the « Vision 2030 ». It is structured into five (05) chapters: (i) Strategic diagnosis; (ii) Foundations, guiding principles and strategic directions; (iii) Strategic axes and expected results; (iv) Macroeconomic, fiscal and funding framework and (v) Implementation framework.

1 ■ STRATEGIC DIAGNOSTIC

9. The strategic diagnosis provides an update on the macroeconomic situation and progress in human development (health and education), governance, peace and security, social protection, preservation of culture, environment and the living environment as well as the development of the national statistical system.

I.1. Economic growth with no real impact on human development

10. Economic growth in Chad has experienced two periods in the past two decades: the pre-2003 phase with average growth of about 3%, slightly above the population growth rate average (2.5% , RGPH-1993), carried by the livestock and agriculture sub-sectors and the post-2003 phase with an average growth of 7.4%, well above 3.6% population growth (RGPH, 2009), essentially based on the oil sector.
11. The HDI rose from 0.382 in 2011 to 0.392 in 2014. This reflects an overall but slow improvement in human development through the implementation of public development policies (SNRP1 and 2, NDP 2013-2015, PNSA, etc.).

Unfortunately, in terms of GDP structure, the relative weight of the agricultural sector remains predominant after 2004. The growth of the oil sector has not changed the structure of GDP. The primary sector, mainly agricultural and informal and with low value added, accounts for about 45.7% of GDP over the period 2009-2015, compared with about 39.6% over the same period for the services sector.

I.2. A humanitarian and security situation that reduces the effectiveness of public policies

12. Human development in Chad has been affected by the humanitarian crisis resulting from exactions linked to terrorism, inter-community conflicts and natural disasters. These factors have, in fact, generated migration and insecurity in some already vulnerable areas, mainly Lake Chad. Since 2013, Chad has sheltered more than 750,000 refugees, returned and displaced. The host regions (Lake Chad, the South and the East) are faced with food and nutritional insecurity.

I.3. Increasing social demand

13. 13. With an average life expectancy at birth of 51.4 years, the Chadian population predominantly lives in rural areas (78%) and is characterized by its extreme youth (51% of the population under 15 years of age). The dependency ratio of the population is estimated at more than 114% in 2009 (RGPH 2). The major implication of this population structure is the growing demand for social services, notably in the areas of health, education, security and decent living, and the creation of employment opportunities for Chadian youth. I.3. A cultural potential valued and exploited partially

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14. Chad is full of enormous cultural potentialities that are often poorly valued. The adoption in March 2012 by the Government of the policy of cultural and artistic development marks its will to promote this sector. The underlying motivation is that respecting certain cultural values would eradicate certain uncivil behaviors. The common traditional cultural values safeguarded are the privileged spaces of dialogue and consultation within society and between different religious denominations and other sacred beliefs

I.4. Insufficient implementation of actions on environmental issues

15. Chad is confronted with a number of environmental risks, including: the decline and increased variability of rainfall and water resources; The continuous increase in temperature observed since the 1990s; The resurgence of extreme weather events (drought, floods, heat waves). Environmental policy elements can be found in various legislative and regulatory texts without, however, a federator or a unifying document.

I.5. Governance to be improved and consolidated

16. The dynamics of the National Sovereign Conference (CNS) held from the 15th of January to the 7th of April 1993 in N'Djaména enabled the Government to pursue political reforms over the period 2000-2015. These reforms have strengthened the freedom of the press and allowed the establishment of several institutions for the control and regulation of public life. This era of democracy has fostered the emergence of Civil Society Organizations that actively participate in socio-economic development and in the construction of the rule of law. However, local and administrative governance remains to be institutionalized and economic governance to be oriented more towards the efficient management of public resources.

17. I.6. A statistical system used for monitoring and evaluating public policies

18. According to the diagnosis made in the framework of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (SNDS, 2011-2015), the national statistical infrastructure would be inadequate to monitor progress on development indicators. The analysis of the gap of information for the monitoring and evaluation of the NDP 2013-2015 showed the inadequacy of public statistics to the needs of users and stressed the need to establish a sustainable system for collecting statistical data to meet the needs of users of official statistics.

19. I.7. Des Challenges and major issues to be addressed

20. The diagnostic analysis within the framework of the formulation of the NDP 2017-2021 has allowed to identify major challenges for the realization of Vision 2030. These include (i) consolidating national unity, peace and Security ; (ii) improving governance and strengthening the rule of law; (iii) slowing the pace of population growth; (iv) resolving the issue of the fragility of the economy heavily dependent on oil by diversifying the sources of economic growth; (v) to bridge the gap in economic and social infrastructure; (vi) preserve natural resources and mitigate the consequences of climate change; and (vii) further build human capital to drive development

2. FONDATIONS, GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

21. This second chapter of the NDP is structured around its foundations, the guiding principles of its implementation, its strategic axes and the coherence between the 2030 Vision, the NDP and the SDGs that Chad has undertaken to achieve, The international community.

II.1. The foundations of the NDP 2017-2021

22. The « Vision 2030, Chad that we want » which states: **« Chad, a peace-loving nation, united in its cultural diversity, resilient by its transformed economy and offering a pleasant living environment for all »** has for ambition to achieve the emergence of Chad by 2030. It is the main foundation of the NDP 2017-2021, alongside the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

23. Vision 2030 identified the following four strategic axes: (i) strengthening National Unity; (ii) strengthening good governance and the rule of law; (iii) development of a diversified and competitive economy and (iv) improvement of the quality of life of the Chadian population.

II.2. The guiding principle for the implementation of the NDP 2017-2021

24. The successful implementation of the 2017-2021 NDP will depend on adherence to the following guiding principles: (i) political will and national commitment; (ii) national ownership; (iii) leadership and accountability; (iii) prioritization of actions and (iv) results-based management and accountability.

II.3. Strategic axes of NDP 2017-2021

25. The NDP 2017-2021 sets itself the overall objective of laying the foundations for an emerging Chad. Specifically, they are: i) to work for a peaceful, respected and involved Chad in its regional and international environment; (ii) providing every citizen with possibility to access water, health, housing, energy and mobility; and (iii) build a dynamic, economically strong and environmentally-friendly Chad.

EXPECTED RESULTS BY STRATEGIC AXES

26. This chapter presents the overall objective and expected outcomes of each of the four (04) strategic axes of the NDP 2017-2021.

III.1. Strengthening national unity (Axis 1)

The overall objective of this axis is to build a united and creative nation. Two sub-axes are identified to achieve this

objective: (i) promoting a culture of peace, civic values and national cohesion; and (ii) promoting cultural values and re-dimensioning the role of culture as a lever of inclusive development

27. The main expected results of this axis are: (i) national cohesion is ensured; (ii) civic values are promoted; (iii) cultural diversity is promoted and (iv) cultural heritage is a source of development.

28. The main reforms planned to support the achievement of these results are shown in the following table.

Table 1: Principales réformes prioritaire Main priority reforms of the Axis de l'Axe 1

SUB AXIS.	PRIORITARY REFORMS.	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Sub-axis 1.1 Promoting a culture of peace, civic values and national cohesion	Update and adopting the laws and regulations governing the secular state					
	Develop and implement a new land code					
	Enforcing the Code of Ethics and Ethics of Citizenship					
Sub-axis 1.2 Promoting cultural values and resizing the role of culture as an inclusive lever of development	Designing and implementing an adequate civic education and respect of cultural diversity					
	Apply law 13/PR/2010 on the status and powers of traditional leaders					

III.2. Strengthening good governance and the rule of law (Axis 2)

29. The overall objective of Axis 2 is to achieve the foundations of good governance and the rule of law. To this end, four (04) sub-axes have been defined: (i) promotion of performance and motivation in the public administration; (ii) the promotion of good economic governance; (iii) strengthening democratic governance; and (iv) strengthening security as a development factor.
30. The main expected results of the implementation of Axis 2 are: (i) the functioning of the public administration is modernized; (ii) the Forward Planning - Programming - Budgeting - Monitoring and Evaluation (PPPBSE) channel is systematized in the public sector; (iii) the National Statistical System is performant (free and regular dissemination of reliable data in all sectors); (iv) transversal questions are integrated into public policies; (v) quality public services are offered to the population; (vi) public finance capacities are strengthened on a sustainable basis; (vii) government revenues increased over the period; (viii) the efficiency and effectiveness of public

spending is improved; (ix) the macroeconomic and fiscal framework is stabilized; (x) the reforms proposed by the CNPT in the White Book are implemented; (xi) a strategy for diversification and industrialization of the economy is developed and implemented; (xii) the control, transparency, credibility and regulation of the institutions of the Republic are strengthened; (xiii) respect for human rights is strengthened; (xiv) the judicial system is accessible to the population and the prison policy is improved; (xv) the national population file is available; (xvi) access to quality public information is guaranteed; (xvii) consensual mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of conflicts are operational; (xviii) civil society is involved in the development, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of public policies; (xix) territorial and local governance is strengthened; (xx) the technical, human and material capacities of decentralized local and regional authorities are strengthened; (xxi) the institutional, legal and regulatory framework of the Defense Forces and Security Forces (SDF) is strengthened; (xxii) the army effectively controls national territory and cross-border security; (xxiii) the national institutional and regulatory framework for regional integration is strengthened; (xxiv) Chad's contribution to economic and monetary integration in Africa is strengthened; (xxv) Chad's

involvement in common mechanisms for conflict prevention, conflict management and humanitarian crises is strengthened; (xxvii) the diplomatic tool is modernized; (xxviii) sub regional and regional cooperation on security and economic development is strengthened and (xxix) international trade

agreements are implemented in a beneficial manner for the country.

- 31.** The main reforms planned to support the achievement of these results are listed in the table below.

Table 2: Main priority reforms of axis 2

SOUS-AXES	PRIORITY REFORMS	YEARS				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Sub-axis 2.1. Promoting performance and motivation in public administration	Continue the reform of the labor code					
	Carry out the audit of the pay, diplomas of state agents, parastatal					
	Revise the general status of the Civil Service					
	Reform the statistical system					
Sub-axis 2.2. Promotion of good economic governance	Implement a renewed, coherent and situation-adapted legislative and regulatory framework for the management of public finances					
	Implement mechanisms for mobilizing domestic resources and monitoring the Management of external resources while balancing the budget					
	Implement the integrated public financial management decision-making system in accordance with the CEMAC guidelines					
	Conduct the PEFA study regularly					
	Implement the tax reform (revision of the IRPP, the procedure for the granting of land titles, Tax exemptions) and recommendations for the diversification of tax revenues					
	Streamline the preparation and execution of budgets in order to ensure rigor, efficiency and transparency (application of the texts relating to the public procurement code, Computerization included)					
	Establish a coherent, efficient and effective control system in line with CEMAC standards and international standards					
Sub-axis 2.4. Strengthening security as a development factor	Implement actions relating to business creation, transfer of ownership, building permits, execution of contracts and cross-border trade					
	Improve the institutional, legal and regulatory framework of the Defense and Security Forces (Police, Army, Gendarmerie and National and Nomad Guard)					
	Strengthen the legal and dialogue framework to promote a climate of trust between the population and The FDS					
	Strengthen the operational capacities of the FDS and the magistrates in techniques of fight against terrorism					
	Apply the recommendations and commitments taken within the CEMAC					

III.3. Development of a diversified and competitive economy (Axis 3)

32. The overall objective of axis 3 of the PND 2017-2021 is to diversify the sources of economic growth and to boost the sectors that generate growth and create decent jobs. The diversification of the economy will be based on the comparative advantages of Chad and in particular the development of value chains in agriculture, livestock, fishing and mining. Three sub-axes have been identified for this purpose: (i) a diversified and fast-growing economy; (ii) financing of the economy mainly through domestic savings, credits to the economy and foreign private capital, and (iii) infrastructure as a lever for sustainable development.

33. The main expected results of the implementation of Axis 3 are: (i) the contribution to the GDP of the mining, tourism and craft sub-sectors is strengthened; (ii) supply chains in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sub-sectors are developed in growth poles; (iii) the supply of financial services is better adapted to the needs of economic agents; (iv) the advent of new domestic private shareholders is promoted; (v) transport infrastructure is strengthened; (vi) ICT policy is implemented and (vii) self-sufficiency in production and accessibility to electricity are ensured.

34. The main reforms planned to support the achievement of these results are listed in the following table.

Table 3: Principal priority reforms of Axis 3

SUB AXES	PRINCIPAL ACTIONS AND REFORMS TO BE PUT IN PLACE OVER THE PERIODE OF NDP	YEAR				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
A diversified and rapidly growing economy	Revise and adopt the pastoral code					
	Implement the seed law for the organization of the agricultural sector					
	Develop the mining code and its implementing texts					
	Develop and publish the oil cadastre					
	Dynamize the forum of dialogue State- Private sector (FODEP)					
	Elaborate the tourism code					
	Implement the law creating the National Agency for Hydro-Agricultural Development					
Financing the economy mainly through domestic saving and foreign private capital	Implement the national strategy for inclusive finance.					
	Accelerating the securitization of property titles					
Infrastructure as a lever for sustainable development	Strengthening the technical and human capacities of the institutions responsible for controlling public investments					

III.4. Improvement of the quality of life of the Chadian (Axis 4)

35. In the light of the human capital challenges, the NDP 2017-2021, through its fourth strategic axis, will determine and unite the conditions and the possibilities of valorization of this human capital. To this end, the overall objective is to create a living environment conducive to the flourishing of the Chadian population, while preserving natural resources and adapting to climate change. This axis is structured into two sub-axes, namely: (i) a healthy environment with preserved natural resources and (ii) a framework conducive to the development of well-being.
36. The main expected results of Axis 4 of the NDP are: (i) land management is ensured; (ii) the drainage and sanitation system is improved; (iii) access to drinking water is enhanced and decent housing is promoted; (iv)

good management of natural resources is ensured; (v) children and young people of school age attend schools offering quality and standards-compliant instruction; (vi) technical and vocational education is improved; (vii) the quality of the higher education system and scientific research is improved; (viii) the majority of the population can read, write and calculate; (ix) the youth is fully developed and has sports and leisure facilities; (x) working-age populations have access to decent work; (xi) the health system is strengthened; (xii) access to quality health services for populations, especially women, adolescents and children is improved; (xiii) the nutritional status of the population, in particular women and children, is improved and (xiv) the demographic transition is underway and the benefits of the demographic dividend are beginning to be felt.

37. The main reforms planned to support the achievement of these results are listed in the table below.

Table 4 : Principal priority reforms of Axis 4

SUB-AXES	PRINCIPAL ACTIONS AND REFORMS TO BE PUT IN PLACE OVER THE PERIODE OF THE NDP	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Sub-axis 4.1. A healthy environment with preserved natural resources	Adopt and implement the social housing code					
	Develop and implement a policy to combat climate change and preserve biodiversity					
	Develop mitigation measures and resilient agricultural practices					
Sous-axe 4.2. A framework conducive to the development of well-being	Adopt competency standards for vocational and technical trainings					
	Adopt the national policy of the youth					
	Elaborate and adopt the national policy on employment and vocational training					
	Develop and adopt the social security code					
	Develop and implement a strategy for health system governance					
	Adopt and implement the code of the person and Family					
	Adopt and implement the National Gender Policy and the National Strategy for the Fight Against GBV					

3 MACROECONOMIC, BUDGETARY AND FINANCING FRAMEWORK OF THE NDP 2017-2021

This fourth chapter presents the macroeconomic framework of the NDP 2017-2021 according to the different scenarios, as well as the financing scheme.

IV.1. Macroéconomic and budgetary framework of NDP

38. The macroeconomic and budgetary targets assigned to the NDP 2017-2021 aim to achieve an average annual growth rate of 3.1% over the period 2017-2021, according to the baseline scenario. The growth pattern of the NDP is derived from the macroeconomic framework developed according to three (3) scenarios: (i) reference; (ii) optimistic; and (iii) pessimistic or "Chad in shock". The baseline scenario reflects the macroeconomic and budgetary targets for the NDP 2017-2021.

IV.1.2. Reference scenario

39. The baseline scenario is the scenario used to develop the NDP 2017-2021 budgetary programming. It is based on the following assumptions :

- the regional security situation would not deteriorate further :
- the absence of new trade disruptions;
- international oil prices could improve to reach US \$ 60 (Brent price) in 2021;
- dollar-euro exchange rate stabilizes ;
- development partners and creditors in Chad (public and private) honor their project support and budget support commitments ;
- the weather conditions are unchanged for agriculture over the period 2017-2021 ;
- de mobilisation des ressources hors pétrole (élargissement de l'assiette fiscale, amélioration du recouvrement de l'impôt) et d'amélioration de la chaîne de la dépense. the reforms initiated by the Government are effectively implemented, in particular with regard to economic diversification (support for the supply chains, improvement of the business climate), non-oil resource mobilization (broadening the tax base, improving tax collection) and improving the spending chain.

Table 5 : Trend in GDP and Investments growth rate (2016-2021)

INDICATORS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Ave. 2017-21
Growth rates of real GDP	-3,9	1,1	1,4	3,3	4,8	4,9	3,1
Non-oil GDP growth rate	-2,5	0,9	1,4	3,1	5,2	5,2	3,2
Primary Sector	2	6,1	5,1	5,4	5,3	5,3	5,4
Secondary Sector	-6,2	0,4	-1,2	5,3	3,8	5,2	2,7
Tertiary sector	-8,6	-3,9	-2,1	-0,3	4,5	4,3	0,5
Public investment rates as% of GDP	3,1	4,1	4,8	5,3	6,2	6,4	5,4
Private investment rate as % of GDP	7,8	7,8	7,7	7,6	7,7	7,8	7,7

Source : DEP/MFB, 2017

40. Economic growth would be sustained and determined by the combination of several factors, in particular normal climatic conditions, an increase in the area of irrigated land, increase in agricultural yields through the implementation of the seed policy action plan popularizing new seed varieties, innovative production

techniques, investments in the livestock sector and support for the value chains of the different products. Moreover, the various structural reforms would have a significant impact on economic activity, particularly in rural areas where the formal private sector would develop.

Table 6 : Indicateurs over the period 2017-2021

Economic and social objectives	Baseline 2017-2021
Rate Average of real GDP growth (%)	3,1
Average growth rate of GDP per capita (%)	1,6
Average growth rate of agricultural production (%)	5,8
Average contribution of secondary sector to growth (%)	12,6
average contribution of the tertiary sector (%)	36,5
Average annual population growth rate (%)	3,5

Source : DEP/MFB, 2017

IV.1.2. Financing Plan of NDP

41. The macroeconomic and budgetary framework of the NDP 2017-2021 is based on the baseline scenario. According to this framework, the country's financing capacity is 3,456.81 billion XAF, distributed as follows: 618.49 billion XAF state domestic financing (17.9%), 1208.86 billion of ongoing Financing agreements / agreements (34.9%) and 1 629.46 billion XAF of the private sector (47.14%).

42. The financing needs of the PND's Priority Actions Program (PAP) are estimated at 5 538.2 billion XAF over the period 2017-2021, of which 618,492 from the State's own resources (11%) of the overall cost of the PAP and 1,208.86 billion on external financing already acquired (22.0%). The result is a projected global gap of 3 710.88 billion XAF, or 67% of the overall cost of the PAP over the period 2017-2021. The financing to be sought from the private sector to cover this gap is 1,629.4 Billion XAF (29.4%), of which 10% is in the form of Public-Private Partnership (PPP). The remaining amount of 2,081.44 billion XAF (38%) constituting the public gap is to be sought from the donor community

43. The bulk of the financing gap to be sought is concentrated in Axes 3 and 4 as priorities for the diversification of the economy and the improvement of the living conditions of the population. Axis 1 absorbs 2% of the total cost, Axis 2 accounts for 12%, Axis 3 represents 45%, of which 67% for the private sector and Axis 4 weighs 42%, of which 4% for the private sector.

IV.1.3. Resource mobilization strategy

44. The resource mobilization strategy to finance the NDP gap will target domestic as well as external resources. Domestic resources will come from tax revenues, non-tax revenues and capital receipts. The mobilization of external resources calls for the use of both traditional and emerging bilateral and multilateral partners. It gives priority to increased mobilization of grants to finance the social sectors.

45. Thus, in view to improve the mobilization of external resources for the financing of the NDP 2017-2021, the Government, with the support of its partners, will organize a Round Table of partners and an investor forum.

4 THE DEVICE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE NDP 2017-2021

This last chapter of the NDP presents the monitoring and evaluation system for the implementation of the PND and the risk analysis.

V.1. Monitoring and evaluation of NDP implementation 2017-2021

The PND monitoring and evaluation system 2017-2021 will be based on a participatory approach to assess the products (goods and services delivered) and the level of achievement of the effects Sectors of each of the NDP's programs. One of the principles governing this institutional mechanism is consultation and dialogue between all stakeholders (government, TFP, civil society and the private sector) at all levels.

46. The institutional framework set up to measure performance is composed of a High Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee (HISC), a Technical Steering Committee (TSC), Sectoral Committees (SC), a Regional Steering and Monitoring Committees (RSMC), a consultation framework and a State/Technical and Financial Partners Committee (STFPC). Ministerial orders will specify the mandates, roles, powers and compositions of these bodies and instances of the PND implementation mechanism.

V.2. Analysis of the risks related to the implementation of the NDP 2017-2021

47. Implementation of the NDP will take place in a context of a number of risks that are likely to compromise the achievement of expected results. First, there is the risk of falling oil prices on the international market, the situation of insecurity in the east of the country, the Lake Chad region, climate change and the deficit in the capacity of the institutions of sectoral ministries involved in the implementation of the NDP. These risks can combine their effects to become systemic risks for the NDP.

48. Public policies will define specific measures and actions to mitigate the identified risks. In this respect, it is envisaged, inter alia, to: (i) strengthen the institutional capacities of the sectoral ministries; (ii) strengthen capacity in prevention, management and adaptation to climate change and natural hazards and disasters; (iii) promoting good governance (institutional, democratic, economic and security) at the central and local levels; (iv) implement a policy and strategy to diversify the economy; and (vii) continue exploration and exploitation of oil to offset the decline in oil prices through production..



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