

Chad Fragility



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ATLANTIC
OCEAN

Summary

- Primary Drivers:
 - Economic Development
 - Environment
 - Governance
 - Human Development
- End User: World Bank
- Policy Options:
 - Anti-Corruption and Governance Committee
 - Decentralized Land and Resource Management
 - Infrastructure and Private Sector Investment

Background

- Independent from France in 1960
- Mouvement Patriotique du Salut
 - In power since 1990
 - 5 Elections
 - Changes in Constitution
- Oil exploration in 2003
 - Exxon
 - China National Petroleum Corporation International
 - Glencore
- Boko Haram



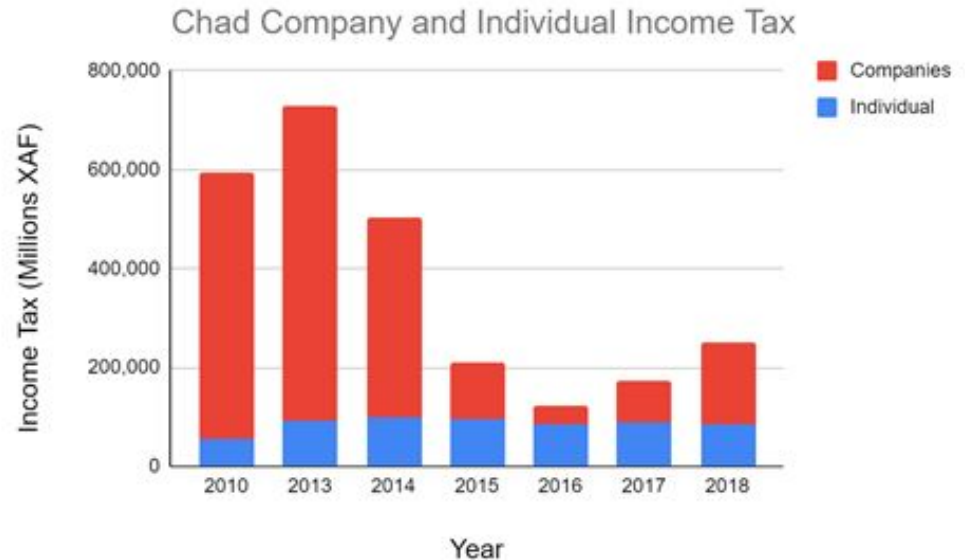


Primary Drivers



Economic Development

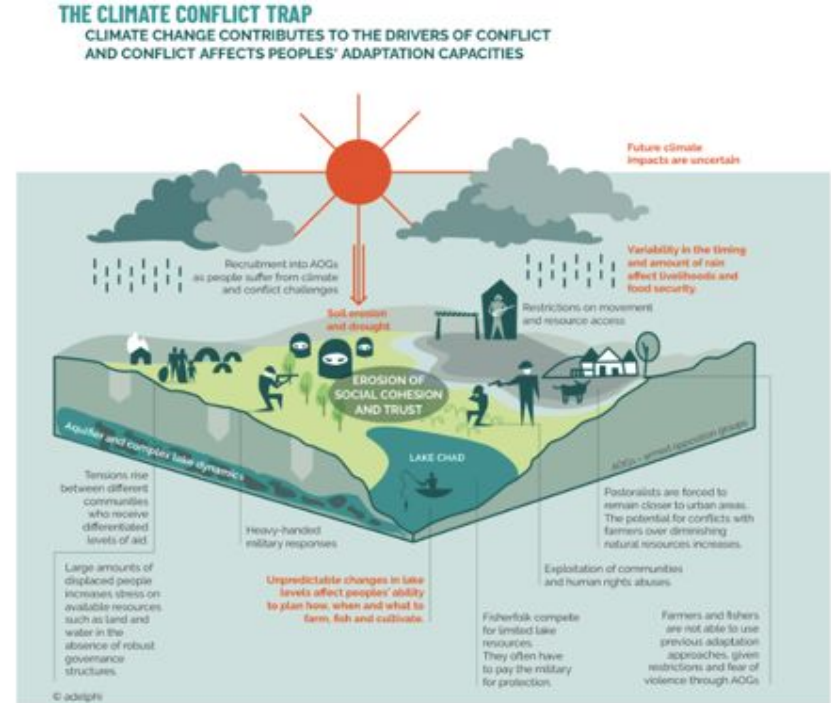
- Informal Economy
- Oil Dependence
- Starting a Business
 - Cost
 - Time
 - Getting electricity
- Income Tax Revenue
 - Company:
Dependent on oil
 - Individual: Constant



(OECD, n.d.)

Environment

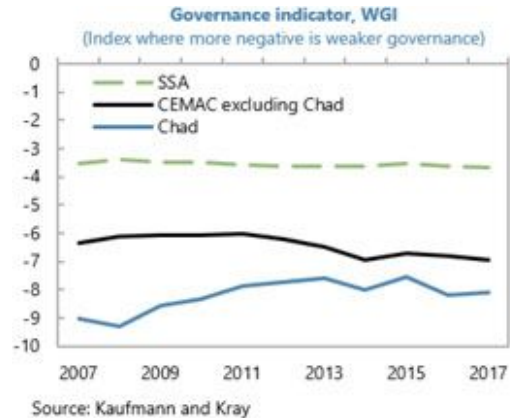
- Climate Change and Natural Disasters
 - Droughts
 - Floods
- Water Stress
- Arable Land (% of Land Available)
- Degraded Land (% of Total Land Area)
- CPIA Policy and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability Rating



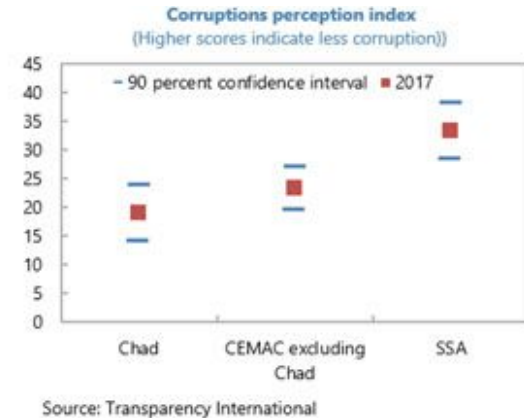
(Vivekananda et al., 2019)

Governance

- Control of Corruption
- Freedom of Expression, Political Rights, and Practice Religious Faith
- Prioritization
 - Education Expenditure
 - Health Expenditure
- Prosecution of Office Abuse
- Rule of Law
- Voice and Accountability

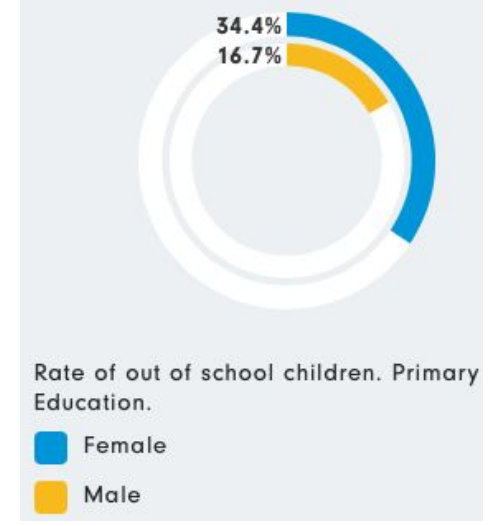
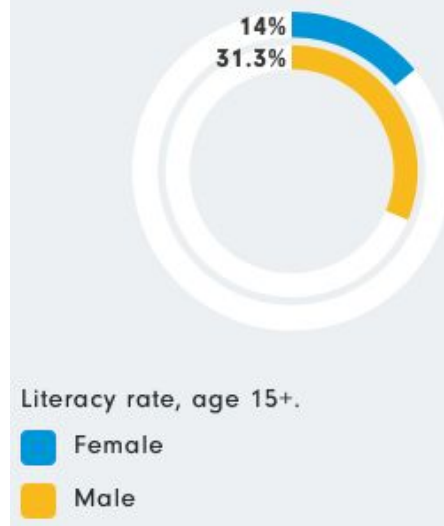


(IMF, 2019)



Human Development

- Gini Index: 43.3
- HDI: 185/187 countries
- Education:
 - Literacy Rate
 - Mean Years of School
- Health:
 - Child Malnutrition, Stunting
 - Maternal Mortality Ratio
 - Prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting



ALC Analysis

Authority

- Strong security sector
- Conflict over resources
- IDP and Refugees
- Customary Law
- Horizontal inequalities



Political Factors

Socioeconomic Factors

Religious Factors

Legitimacy

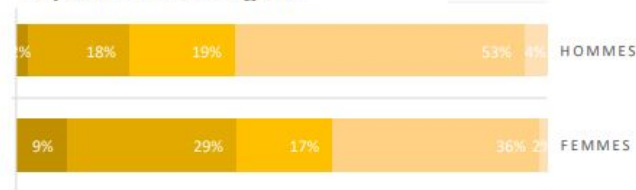
- Weak domestic legitimacy
 - National
 - Community
- Tax System
- Hybrid Regime
- Isomorphic Mimicry
- High international legitimacy

Q4. Les dirigeants de la communauté encouragent les membres à participer à la prise de décision.



La moitié des enquêtés considèrent que les dirigeants de leur communauté les encouragent à participer à la prise de décision (50%).

Répartition selon le genre



Contrairement au 57% des hommes, seulement 38% des femmes estiment que leurs dirigeants les encouragent à participer à la prise de décision.

Au moins 10 femmes n'ont pas voulu se prononcer sur la question.

(Action Against Hunger, Care International, Groupe URD, 2019)

Capacity

- Prioritization
- Poor Public Service Delivery
- Taxes
- Community level

Répartition selon le genre



Répartition selon l'occupation principale



36% des hommes n'estiment pas avoir les mêmes droits que les autres, contre 45% des femmes qui ne sont pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord et 22% qui n'ont pas d'avis sur la question.

Les individus enquêtés dont leur occupation dépend directement de l'accès aux ressources naturelles (cultivateurs, éleveurs et commerçants), n'estiment pas que la distribution soit équitable dans leur communauté, notamment les éleveurs (40%).

Cette perception entraîne généralement un vécu communautaire sensiblement différent, et peut devenir une source de conflits.

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(Action Against Hunger, Care International, Groupe URD, 2019)

Scenarios: 6 Months

Baseline:

- MPS uses corrupt measures to guarantee their chances of winning
- Idriss Deby wins the elections in April
- Protests are silenced
- No change in economic development
- Public employees strike
- Resource scarcity combines with displaced population aggravates conflicts

Best:

- Minimal corruption before elections
- Public accepts elections results
- Government pushes for economic development
- Government spending on education limits strikes
- Land-use policies and rights are starting to become implemented

Worst:

- MPS engages in corrupt practices before elections
- Protests erupt after victory
- No improvements in economic development
- Strikes continue
- Increase presence of conflict over resources

Policy
Recommendations



THE WORLD BANK

Policy Option 1: Anti-Corruption Oversight Committee

Entry Points: Civil Society Organizations,
Women's organizations

Intended Outcome:

1. Reduction in corruption
2. Strengthen civil society
3. Improved state-society relationship
4. Transparent management of oil resources

Policy Option 2: Decentralize Resource and Land Management Policy

Entry Points:

1. Information Sources: IDA Study and UNDP Climate System
2. Village Chiefs
3. Farmers Organizations
4. Civil Society Organizations that work with vulnerable populations (women, IDP's)

Intended Outcome:

1. Climate resiliency
2. Livelihood Security
3. Improvement in governance
4. Conflict reduction

Policy Option 3: Improve Infrastructure and Subsidize Domestic Companies

Entry Points:

- Chad's Economy Plan (PDIDE)
 - Minister Issa Doubragne
 - President Idriss Deby
 - UN Economic Commission for Africa
- Renewable energy in Sahel
- World Bank electricity project
- Saleh Kebzabo

Intended Outcome:

- Decrease costs of electricity
- Subsidize starting a business
- Increase amount of income taxes
- Targets Authority, Legitimacy and Capacity

Concluding Remarks