
CHAD

Summary of SASPP-Supported Adaptive and Productive Safety Nets Project

November 2024

This project summary for Chad includes the following sections: (1) project development objective, (2) financing, (3) components, and (4) results framework. An annex provides the project costs by component.

1. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The objectives of this project are to **increase access to social safety nets for poor and vulnerable populations, including refugees and host communities, and to strengthen Chad's social protection system by aligning with the National Social Protection Strategy (SNPS).**

The project also emphasizes resilience to climate shocks and integration into a government-led, partner-supported national adaptive social protection system.

2. FINANCING

Project	Approval Date	Closing Date	Financing Source	Financing (US\$ million)
Chad's Adaptive and Productive Safety Nets Project (P502142)	21-jun-2024	29-Jun-2029	IDA	100.00
			SASPP	20.00
Total				120.00

3. PROJECT COMPONENTS

About the project

Building on the foundational experiences in Chad, such as the [PARCA](#) project, the new Chad Adaptive and Productive Safety Nets Project aims to establish a comprehensive national Adaptive Social Protection system, marking a significant system-level reform. Unlike its predecessor, which focused on refugees and host communities, this new project has a broader scope, aiming to create a lasting and inclusive system.

The project will implement an integrated productive social safety net program alongside a shock-responsive emergency cash transfer program. It will also introduce new accompanying measures addressing education, gender-based violence, social cohesion, and risks associated with alcohol consumption, complementing existing measures on human capital, basic financial skills, and climate resilience practices.

Furthermore, the project seeks to enhance the delivery system for these programs, including digital payment platforms, by revamping the existing Unique Social Registry (USR) developed under PARCA and integrating data from other actors. This will involve rigorous reassessment and recertification of data. Additionally, it will pilot an on-demand registration intake and updating process in two regions, moving away from the traditional census-style collection. This approach, along with decentralized updates and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Updating, will be evaluated to inform further decentralization of the USR.

The project aims to strengthen government leadership by unifying diverse efforts into a cohesive national strategy, and build a government-led, partner-supported coalition that enhances coordination across all levels. At its core, the project is dedicated to sustaining Chad's Adaptive Social Protection system, enabling the country to better address the needs of its poorest and most vulnerable populations, including refugees and food-insecure households, while fostering social cohesion and climate resilience in the face of shocks.

Aligned with the National Social Protection Strategy (SNPS), the project focuses on capacity building within government institutions to ensure long-term sustainability and coordination under government leadership. For example, the project will support financing for flood response pilots, and alignment with national shock-response mechanisms is a critical feature of such activity. The phased implementation approach will incorporate lessons learned, facilitating gradual institutional strengthening.

Project beneficiaries and target areas

The Chad Adaptive and Productive Safety Nets Project aims to directly benefit 781,200 individuals. It will support 62,200 households living in extreme poverty and vulnerable to climate shocks, including 12,090 refugee households and 28,210 households in refugee-hosting communities. The project will target 40,000 acutely food-insecure households, of which 12,000 are either refugees or in host communities, as part of the annual lean season response.

Additionally, 25,000 shock-affected households, including 12,000 refugees or host community members impacted by major refugee influxes or climate shocks, will receive assistance. Furthermore, 3,000 households affected by floods will benefit from a rapid flood response pilot program. The shock response activities will primarily focus on the nine provinces covered by the PSSNP, though intervention areas may be adjusted based on emerging needs. Since the project aims to strengthen the national social protection systems, the project also has substantive indirect beneficiaries, including all households registered in the unique social registry that could benefit from other programs using those instruments, or those using the payment platforms, receiving improved food security early warning services, non-beneficiaries' members of the communities targeted and refugees (from strengthening the institution that manages refugees).

Component 1:

Rollout of the national Productive Social Safety Net Program (PSSNP)

(US\$73.85m IDA; US\$7.40m SASPP)

The project supports the government in establishing and rolling out a new national PSSNP and building the foundations of a national adaptive and productive social safety net system.

Subcomponent 1.1:

Integrated productive social safety net program

(US\$64.35 IDA)

This component aims to provide a three-year integrated productive package to extremely poor and vulnerable households, including refugees and host communities. The project aligns with the PSSNP and focuses on meeting basic needs, building human capital, and developing resilient and sustainable productive capacity through climate-smart activities. The integrated package includes (i) quarterly cash transfers to women recipients of XAF 45,000 (approximately US\$74); (ii) accompanying measures for human capital development, climate change resilience, and basic financial education; and (iii) productive inclusion measures including community sensitization, VSLA organization, psychosocial skills and micro-entrepreneurship training. Provinces will be targeted based on levels of poverty, exposure to climate shocks, food insecurity, refugee presence and government priority.

Subcomponent 1.2:

Shock-responsive emergency cash transfers

(US\$16.9 IDA; \$7.4 SASPP)

This subcomponent will finance shock-responsive emergency cash transfers for various types of shocks using the PSSNP's delivery infrastructure. For lean season shock response, 40,000 acutely food-insecure households will receive a single emergency cash transfer to offset climate shocks, particularly droughts. These households will not be already benefitting from subcomponent 1.2, thereby expanding the total number of beneficiaries. 30% of them will be part of the refugees and host communities' population. For flood and refugee response, 25,000 beneficiary households will receive a single emergency cash transfer in the event of floods or a major refugee inflow. Additionally, a rapid flood response mechanism will be developed and piloted for another 3,000 beneficiary households. During the project's first one to two years, the support will include developing a rapid response trigger using remote sensing or community-based early warning data and designing and establishing rapid response processes.

Component 2:

Strengthening the social protection system

(US\$25.75m IDA; US\$11.60m SASPP)

This component focuses on enhancing the USR, developing a digital payment module, and strengthening the food security early warning and response system (EWS).

Subcomponent 2.1

USR, payment module, and food security early warning and response system

(US\$13.65 IDA; US\$5.85 SASPP)

This subcomponent focuses on strengthening the Unified Social Registry (USR) to enhance adaptive social protection in prioritized provinces. The approach will involve assessing and recertifying existing USR data and developing data collection and its data-privacy compliant management. Two regions will pilot on-demand intake and registration. A scalable and interoperable management information system using unique identifiers will facilitate coordination and efficiency, especially during emergencies with key partners and agencies. Additionally, a digital and scalable mobile payments module will be developed with a gradual transition, supporting and evaluating beneficiary experiences, and identifying favorable areas for digital payment development.

The National Crisis Prevention and Management System (DNPGC) capacity will be strengthened to reinforce the linkages between adaptive social protection, food security, and climate shock response.

Support for the Food Safety Information and Early Warning System (SISAAP) will include regular food security data collection and analysis, expert support, and technical capacity strengthening, with a focus on using climate data for accurate analyses. A Beneficiary Operations Management System (BOMS) will support effective social protection delivery through a comprehensive framework for operations, including outreach, assessment, enrollment, and service provision. It will include a Grievance Redress Mechanism for responsiveness and accountability, connect to USR and payment platforms, and be reusable by other social protection programs. Finally, the project will finance communication and outreach activities.

Subcomponent 2.2

Establishing the delivery system for the PSSNP with the inclusion of refugees

(US\$0.50m IDA; US\$5.75m SASPP)

This subcomponent focuses on establishing and operationalizing social protection delivery and its governance structure for the PSSNP, including the integration of refugees. It involves an institutional assessment to determine the appropriate coordination entity and the necessary capacity building for transitioning roles and responsibilities. Key governance structures such as a high-level steering committee, a permanent technical secretariat, interministerial units, and provincial coordination committees will be operationalized. For refugee integration, this subcomponent supports CNARR, in coordination with UNHCR, to enhance its capacity for refugee protection services, data collection, and managing inflows. It also facilitates collaboration between the National Commission for Refugees and Returnees (CNARR) and National Agency for Secure Titles (ANATS) to issue formal identification documents to refugees, aiding their inclusion in the PSSNP and improving their mobility, employment opportunities, and access to productive and financial assets.

Component 3:

Project Management

(US\$12m IDA; US\$1m SASPP)

This component will finance the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), monitoring and evaluation (M&E), capacity building, and evaluations. This includes funding for PIU staff, materials, and operating costs, as well as remote monitoring tools like Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and the Geo-Enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision (GEMS). The component will also support process evaluations to assess the project's contribution to the adaptive PSSNP's design and delivery, and the relevance of its design, objectives, components, and coverage. An impact evaluation will compare the effects of different delivery packages on productive inclusion measures. Additionally, the component aims to strengthen existing government structures to build line ministry capacity for sustainability, with the PIU managing resources to support these ministries.

Component 4:

Contingency Emergency Response (CERC)

(No initial allocation)

This CERC is included for situations of urgent need of assistance. It will allow for rapid reallocation of project proceeds in the event of a natural or man-made disaster or crisis that has caused or is likely to imminently cause a major adverse economic and/or social impact. To trigger this component, the Government needs to declare an emergency or provide a statement of fact justifying the request for the activation of the use of emergency funding. To allocate funds to this component, the Government may request the World Bank to reallocate project funds to support response and reconstruction.

4. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

(As of June 2024, date of Project Appraisal Document)

PDO Indicators				
Objective: Increasing access to adaptive social safety nets for the poor and vulnerable populations and refugees				
Indicator	Unit	Baseline (June 2024)	Period 1 (June 2027)	Closing Period (June 2029)
Beneficiaries of social safety net programs (SSN)	Number	0	560,000	781,200
• Youth beneficiaries of SSN programs	Number	0	70,200	140,600
• Female beneficiaries of SSN programs	Number	0	230,000	338,200
• People with disabilities beneficiaries of SSN programs	Number	0	141,00	39,000
• Refugee beneficiaries of social safety nets programs	Number	0	47,800	106000
• Host community beneficiaries of social safety net programs	Number	0	115,300	248,000
Displaced people and people in host communities provided with services and livelihoods	Number	0	100,800	222,600
• Female displaced people and people in host communities provided with services and livelihoods	Number	0	43,100	96,500
• Youth displaced people and people in host communities provided with services and livelihoods	Number	0	20,000	40,000
• Displaced and in host community people with disabilities provided with services and livelihoods	Number	0	15,000	33,000
• Refugees provided with services and livelihoods	Number	0	32,500	66,780
• People in host communities provided with services and livelihoods	Number	0	88,400	155,820
Objective: Strengthening the national social protection system				
People with updated information in the Unified Social Registry	Number	0	50,900	1170,000
• Refugees with updated information in the Unified Social Registry	Number	0	156,000	354,600
• Females with updated information in the Unified Social Registry	Number	0	226,000	507,000
• People with disabilities with updated information in the Unified Social Registry	Number	0	87,500	175,500

Beneficiaries receiving digital cash transfer payments within the timeframe specified in the Project Implementation Manual	Percentage	0	45	90
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female beneficiaries receiving digital cash transfer payments within the timeframe specified in the Project Implementation Manual 	Percentage	0	47	90
Objective:				
Strengthening country systems to support refugees and host communities				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People with disabilities receiving digital cash transfer payments within the timeframe specified in the Project Implementation Manual 	Percentage	0	45	90
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees receiving digital cash transfer payments within the timeframe specified in the Project Implementation Manual. 	Percentage	0	45	90
Intermediate Results Indicators				
Component 1:				
Roll-out of the National Productive Social Safety Net Program (PSSNP)				
Indicator	Unit	Baseline (June 2024)	Period 1 (June 2027)	Closing Period (June 2029)
Beneficiaries who believe that female genital mutilation (FGM) is not acceptable	Percentage	0	40	70
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male beneficiaries that believe FGM is not acceptable 	Percentage	0	50	70
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female beneficiaries that believe FGM is not acceptable 	Percentage	0	65	70
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community leaders in the project areas who believe that FGM is not acceptable 	Percentage	0	60	70
Approved productive inclusion activities with direct impact on climate change resilience	Number	0	70,000	15,000
Beneficiaries who have received the integrated productive support package	Number	0	42,000	62,200
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female beneficiaries who have received an integrated productive support package 	Number	0	30,000	55,980
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People with disability who have received an integrated productive support package 	Number	0	1,700	3,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees who have received an integrated productive support package 	Number	0	7,200	11,130
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Host communities who have received the integrated productive support package 	Number	0	13,100	25,970
People who have received shock response assistance	Number	0	225,000	408,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female recipients of shock response assistance 	Number	0	95,300	17,6800
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People with disability recipients of shock response assistance 	Number	0	9,000	20,000

• Refugees' recipients of shock response assistance	Number	0	29,000	40,000
• Host communities' recipients of shock response assistance	Number	0	51,000	96,400
Component 2: Strengthening the Social Protection System				
Female beneficiaries reached by mobile financial services	Number	0	18,000	30,000
Social safety net programs using the USR database	Percentage	0	3	5
Key functions of SISAAP are ensured	Number	0	3	4
A strategy for the institutional set-up and gradual handover of national safety net program established	Percentage	0	3	4
Refugees who have been issued secure national refugee's cards	Number	0	50,000	80,000
• Female refugees who have been issued secure national refugee's cards	Percentage	0	56,000	56,000
• Refugees with disability who have been issued secure national refugee's cards	Number	0	2,500	4,000
Component 3: Project Management				
Project fund used for project management	Percentage	0	7	12
Impact evaluation of project interventions completed	Yes/No	No	Yes	Yes
Project related grievances addressed within project approved timeline	Percentage	0	60	80
Beneficiaries reporting satisfaction with project supported services	Percentage	0	70	80

Annex 1: Project Costs by Components (in US\$ million)

Project Components	IDA Financing	SASPP Financing	Total US\$
TOTAL Project	100.00	20.00	120.00
Component 1: Rollout of the national PSSNP	73.85	7.40	81.25
Subcomponent 1.1: Integrated productive social safety net program	64.35	0.00	64.35
Subcomponent 1.2: Shock-responsive emergency cash transfers	9.5	7.40	16.90
Component 2: Strengthening the social protection system	14.15	11.60	25.75
Subcomponent 2.1: USR, payment module, and food security early warning and response system	13.65	5.85	19.50
Subcomponent 2.2: Establishing the delivery system for the PSSNP with the inclusion of refugees	0.50	5.75	6.25
Component 3: Project management	12.00	1.00	13.00
Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component	0.00	0.00	0.00

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