

STRUCTURED SUMMARY

READINESS TO ACCESS CLIMATE FINANCE IN CHAD

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Motivation

Chad urgently needs finance to invest in adaptation and resilience to climate change. In 2021, Chad ranked 185th (bottom out of 185 countries) on the ND-GAIN Country Index, which combines a country's vulnerability to climate change (and other global challenges) with its readiness to improve resilience. Drought has become more frequent in 2002–22 compared to 1981–2001, according to the World Bank: drought affects, on average, 14.5% of Chad's population.

Purpose

This study assesses Chad's readiness for climate finance, that is, the country's capacity to plan for, access, use, monitor and report on climate finance. Furthermore, we identify barriers and gaps that need to be addressed if Chad is to be ready for climate finance.

Approach and methods

We carried out desktop research on existing documents, interviewed stakeholders, and gathered information from meetings of the Accelerating Climate Finance Working Group led by the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office.

Findings

- Chad has made progress in improving its policy and institutional architecture to access climate finance; but readiness to plan for, access, deliver and monitor and report on climate finance remains weak. Evidence on climate risks and on monitoring or reporting the effectiveness of climate actions taken to date is limited.
- Concrete, bankable mitigation and adaptation actions have not materialised despite priorities being identified in the 2009 National Adaptation Programme of Action, the 2021 Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement and the 2022 National Adaptation Plan.
- Little progress has been made to create effective and responsive capacity to mobilise, manage, disburse, implement and monitor climate finance.
- Data and knowledge are also lacking. Historical and subsequent data on climate phenomena are limited;

socioeconomic data are partial; geospatial coverage is patchy; and capacity to manage data and knowledge is weak. These limitations add to the challenges for Chad in accessing climate finance.

Policy implications

The nature and extent of gaps in Chad's readiness for climate finance mean that external efforts and new initiatives will only be marginally effective. Thus, climate finance cannot currently be delivered at the scale, speed, nor with the predictability, the country needs. Addressing the gaps in Chad's readiness to access climate finance will require commitment and willingness at the highest political level.

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