



# Chad

## Chad: Conclusion

Kouassi Yeboua and Blessing Chipanda

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Chart 38: Policy recommendations

# Recommendations

- Promote good governance for more inclusive development and sustainable peace
- Enhance non-oil revenue mobilisation to ensure macroeconomic stability
- Increase agricultural productivity and livestock production
- Improve infrastructure to reduce production and transaction costs, improve productivity and better public service delivery
- Enhance climate risk management through investment in early warning systems and agricultural adaptation measures
- Strengthen human capital by focussing on vocational training
- Reduce gender inequalities in access to healthcare and education
- Accelerate demographic transition by enhancing access to contraception and addressing child mortality caused by malaria, diarrhoea and lower respiratory infections
- Enhance economic diversification away from fossil fuels and boost formal job creation

Chart 38 depicts the summary of the policy recommendations.

This report outlines Chad's current development challenges and the strategic opportunities to put the country on a path of inclusive and sustainable growth and development.

The analysis revealed that Chad grapples with complex, interlinked challenges that have contributed to its economic fragility, impeding inclusive growth and development. The country's main growth constraints include insecurity, overreliance on oil exports (limited economic diversification), climate change and variability, low agricultural productivity, weak governance and poor business environment, infrastructure shortage and limited human capital.

Tackling these issues is crucial to set the country on a path of sustained growth and shared prosperity. The government must take decisive, targeted actions on the priority policies outlined below:

- *Promoting good and inclusive governance for a more inclusive development and sustainable peace*

The government of Chad must prioritise the creation of institutions that are inclusive, transparent, and accountable. The current over-centralised governance, combined with poor government effectiveness and a lack of accountability leads to social exclusion, inequality, and conflict. Therefore, the government should prioritise the fight against corruption and

impunity, improve public sector administration, enhance the transparency in the oil sector and advance the decentralisation process to strengthen local governance and public service delivery.

- *Enhancing non-oil revenue mobilisation to mitigate the impact of the falling oil revenue and ensure macroeconomic stability*

This can be done by implementing several key strategies such as digitised tax collecting system to facilitate efficient tax processing and minimise corruption, streamlining business registration processes to make them more user-friendly and simplifying tax laws to make them easier to understand and comply with. By focusing on these areas, tax administration can enhance its efficiency, reduce the informal sector, and build trust between tax authorities and taxpayers.

- *Increasing agricultural productivity*

This can be achieved by investing in productivity-enhancing technologies and facilitating access to high-yield, disease- and drought-resistant seedlings, fertiliser and credit guarantees for farmers and supporting R&D activities in building resilience and agricultural productivity. With access to land, water and other natural resources being central to rising inter-communal conflicts in the country, Chad authorities should develop a national land policy to ensure the effective, sustainable, and equitable use of land.

- *Improving the quality and supply of infrastructure to reduce production and transaction costs, to improve connectivity and productivity, and boost regional integration and better public service delivery*

Given the high cost of infrastructure, the government may explore public-private partnerships. Access to electricity in remote areas can be provided through mini-grid and off-grid solutions using renewable energy.

- *Strengthening human capital*

This can be achieved by improving access to and quality of education and Vocational Training, as well as access to quality healthcare, with a focus on closing the gender gap.

- *Accelerating demographic transition*

Efforts to reduce the high fertility rate and accelerate the demographic transition would contribute to poverty reduction. Chadian authorities should continue the roll-out of modern contraceptives by focusing on the underserved, younger, more rural population groups where contraceptive awareness-raising campaigns and uptake remain low; implement programs and policies to end child marriage, and prevent early childbearing.

- *Enhancing climate risk management*

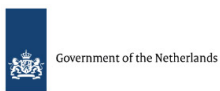
Chad is prone to extreme weather events, including floods and droughts, which affect agriculture productivity. Chadian authorities should invest in the prevention of natural hazards and improve early warning systems and reinforce adaptation measures in agriculture.

- *Diversifying the economy away from oil and boost formal job creation*

This can be achieved by improving the business environment to boost private sector development and attract manufacturing FDI, supporting light manufacturing such as light agro-processing, and services, specifically the digital economy.

By implementing these strategies, Chad can achieve socio-political stability, inclusive growth and development.

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## About the authors

Dr Kouassi Yeboua currently is a senior research consultant to the African Futures and Innovation programme in Pretoria. In his prior role as staff senior researcher, he recently served as lead author on ISS studies on the long-term development prospects of the DR Congo, the Horn of Africa, Nigeria and Malawi. Kouassi has published on various issues relating to foreign direct investment in Africa and is interested in development economics, macroeconomics, international economics, and economic modelling. He has a PhD in Economics.

Dr Blessing Chipanda joined the African Futures and Innovation (AFI) programme in January 2023. Before joining the ISS he worked as an assistant lecturer/ research assistant at the University of Pretoria, Department of Economics. He is particularly interested in tasks within the wider realm of international trade, development economics, public policy, monetary policy, and econometric modelling. Equally interested in economic and socio-economic activities that impact social welfare. Blessing has a PhD in economics from the University of Pretoria, South Africa.

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