### Country: Chad

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY[[1]](#footnote-1)**

### Reporting period: January 2012–December 2015

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (1/2 page maximum)**

The current country programme document covers the 2012–2015 period but was extended one year (until the end of 2016) so that it could be aligned with the national programming cycle (Five-Year Plan starting in 2016) and harmonised with the next UNDP cycle and those of other agencies within the UNDAF framework. Since 2012, Chad has experienced political stability, noteworthy infrastructure development, increased interest in promoting basic social sectors and increased investment in sectors with economic potential. Despite falling oil prices, the deterioration of regional security and the arrival of refugees, the results achieved as part of the IMF-supported economic programme were considered successful and enabled the country to reach the completion point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. Chad became eligible for a nominal debt service reduction under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative.

Regarding programming, UNDP assistance has helped the country establish a National Development Plan (NDP 2013–2015). The NDP strengthened policy dialogue and helped mobilize 1000 billion FCFA in resources to fund its gap (Paris Conference, June 2014). Bolstered by its conviction to build an emerging country by 2030, the country developed the “Chad Vision 2030” to overcome the lack of articulation between development plans with a longer-term view. Chad has become “compliant” with the global EITI transparency standard, an indication that Chad is on the path towards open and accountable governance of its natural resources.

On the political front, dialogue between political actors resulted in the adoption of Law 17 on the revision of the Electoral Code. The new inclusive law facilitated biometric voter registration across the entire country. UNDP strengthened local officials’ capacities in planning and managing local affairs. Advocacy by partner agencies and UNDP about gender issues led to the adoption of the law to prohibit and punish child marriage as well as ratification of the Maputo Protocol. In October 2013, Chad was appointed a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

Chad continues to play a determining role in peacebuilding operations in the sub-region (Libya, Central African Republic, Mali, and Nigeria). This regional instability puts Chad in a difficult socioeconomic and humanitarian situation, with the country hosting over 500,000 refugees. Chad adopted a law on the suppression of acts of terrorism. The country has a Response Plan for various crises. Assistance from UNDP through the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund has provided support to local structures and helped stabilise regions affected by the crises in Central African Republic and Libya.

Chad continues to face climate hazards, especially drought and flooding. The last National Food Security Survey, conducted in 2014, highlighted Chadian rural households’ high sensitivity to environmental shocks (40% of households). At the COP21, the main focus underscored the environmental, human and major security issue posed by Lake Chad. In the area of access to energy services to improve women’s living conditions and social status, the Government agreed to a loan from the African Development Bank and the Development Bank of Central African States for 807 million FCFA to replicate the multifunctional platform experience.

During the cycle, UNDP support helped to support oversight of microfinance institutions (MFIs) by the State, including their professionalization, geographic coverage, operational autonomy and an increased number of beneficiaries, from 151,101 in 2009 to 500,000 in 2015, 52% of whom were women. Indicator trends can be summarized as follows: (i) 101 microfinance institutions authorized in 2015 compared to 172 in 2011; (ii) 200,000 clients compared to 127,389; (iii) 10.287 billion FCFA savings deposits compared to 6.941 billion; (iv) 18.037 billion outstanding loans compared to 7.565 billion; (v) 15.862 billion consolidated gross capital compared to 11.789 billion; (vi) 7.452 billion consolidated net capital compared to 3.498 billion; (viii) over 900 employees compared to 800; and (ix) more than 20 authorized trainers, compared to zero in the sector in 2011. The number of authorized MFIs went from 172 to 101 in the period, which illustrates the sector’s actual stabilization.

For the coordination of malaria control, UNDP, with support from the Global Fund, helped increase the percentage of children under five who sleep under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs), which rose from 9.8% in 2010 to 45.6% in 2014 (DHS-MICS 2014–2015). This was primarily due to the delivery of preventive treatment to 126,683 pregnant women and the distribution of 477,670 insecticide-treated nets in 2015 as part of the project funded by the Global Fund. Following repayment by the Government of one million US dollars of expenses deemed ineligible by the Global Fund and the completion of a rigorous audit, the UNDP was able to show genuine capacities in accountability, efficiency and efficacy. As a result, UNDP has been designated as the next Principal Recipient for the Global Fund New Funding Mechanism, for a budget of US$ 80 million.

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

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| **Country information** | |  | | |
| **Country name: Chad** | | | | |
| **Current country programme period: 2012–2016** | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **1. Support for the national poverty reduction strategy and the enhancement of sustainable development.** | | 36,831,135 | 1. *Tools and budgeting instruments, financial and macroeconomic policy analysis (macroeconomic framework, general equilibrium model, support management platform policy paper economic and social) are available.* | *Considerable progress was achieved with the development of the National Development Plan (NDP 2012–2015), the National MDG Report 2015, the National Human Development Report and country notes on the African Economic Outlook (2014, 2015 and 2016). However, the implementation of economic and budget programming instruments was slowed down with the reduction in UNDP resources. The static version of the Computable General Equilibrium Model (CGEM) of the Chadian economy is operational, and the aid management platform needs the input of aid data from partners.* |
| **UNDP Contribution**  CP Outputs: The national poverty reduction strategy and the enhancement of sustainable development  Progress and Achievements: Overall, progress was made in programming by strengthening capacities in the development of the macro-economic framework for national frameworks, the on-time provision of the National Development Plan (2012–2015) and documents in preparation of the resources mobilization Roundtable, the resumption of dialogue with partners and the organization of the Resources Mobilization Conference to finance the gap in the NDP 2013–2015, where 1000 billion FCFA was forecast. UNDP, in partnership with the Government of Chad and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), mobilized expertise from the Chadian diaspora in France (TOKTEN): 11 physicians and 8 university professors were deployed to Chad to provide support in hospitals and universities (Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences). Of the 11 physicians, 10 have settled permanently in Chad, including 1 who is the Director of the modern hospital in N’Djamena. A legal expert has returned permanently through support from this assistance programme and serves on the Supreme Court of N’Djamena. A caravan of Chadian physicians from France stayed in Béré (southern Chad) in November 2015 to provide eye care to people in this region. Through the adoption of the National Strategy for the Promotion of Renewable Energy and the national plan for disaster risk reduction, priorities were clearly defined for the following: servicing renewable energy, mechanisms for disaster risk preparedness and management, the multi-sector and multi-partner working group, and the strengthening of coordination and national leadership in disaster risk reduction. In the micro-finance sector, the UNDP intervention has enabled the professionalization of MFIs. This has shown encouraging results for increasing their clientele, particularly among women (151,101 clients in 2009 compared to 500,000 on 30 June 2015, including 52% women), to improve their services (operational self-sufficiency: 1 to 5, range). Participation in the management of natural resources backed by microfinancing has promoted learning about local governance, poverty reduction through income generated by NRM conventions (cantons have accounts in microfinance institutions that receive funds from fishing industry concessions). The MFPs that were installed with UNDP support helped lighten women’s burden of domestic work (milling grains and grinding peanuts), created access to IGAs and supported the empowerment of women and communities, particularly among youth, through access to multimedia (television) and local jobs. As part of promoting renewable energy, 4000 households in the suburbs of N’Djamena received solar cookers, and 644 women received 875 manufactured improved cookstoves. Women’s skills were strengthened in the manufacturing of improved cookstoves in six villages in Ouaddaï. The ten multifunctional platforms installed in Abéché in the Sila and six being installed in the Guéra will help 11,480 women perform their daily work.  The poverty profile showed that poverty was greater in rural settings and among the female population. The challenge is to implement the commitments made to achieve basic rights for girls and women. Efforts must also still focus on ensuring that sector policies are consistent with the new agenda for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and on mobilizing internal and external resources for the operationalization of development programmes. Reforms will be needed in public administration in the areas of guidance and routine evaluation of public policies. | | | | |
| **2.** **Support for strengthening good governance and advancement of human security** | 28,458,865 USD | | 1. *Number of verdicts delivered to defendants by judges during the mobile courts* 2. *Number of country reports that conform with the EITI standards* 3. *Number of functional frameworks for dialogue/consultation of civil society with the Government on issues of gender, youth employment, social cohesion and local development* 4. *Percentage of international conventions, treaties, agreements ratified* | *Progress was made with the organization of two criminal sessions and eight mobile courts set up in the jurisdictions of the Appeals Court of Abéché and Moundou.* *Some 231 examined criminal case files resulted in the redaction of 68 judgments, the implementation of 5 Ministerial Units on gender and 14 functioning Local Peace Committees, the ratification of 60% of the international conventions on human rights, and the writing of EITI reports: three prepared in 2012, three in 2013 and one in 2014.* *Although consultation frameworks for civil society and the Government have been implemented, dialogue on issues regarding gender, youth employment, social cohesion and local development was low.* |
| **UNDP Contribution**  CP Outputs: The strengthening of good governance and advancement of human security  Progress and Achievements: UNDP played a determining role in: de-escalating the political environment after presidential, legislative and local elections in 2011; promoting political dialogue, which resulted in the signing of the 4 April 2013 agreement between various actors (presidential majority, democratic opposition and civil society organizations); and implementing the National Framework for Political Dialogue (NFPD). UNDP supported Chad in joining the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) by signing the Memorandum of Understanding on 26 January 2013, making Chad the 33rd member country after joining NEPAD in 2003. Membership involves Chadian officials agreeing to independent assessments of progress made in governance at various levels of the African Union (Heads of State; regional and sub-regional structures, such as the Pan-African Parliament, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Peace and Security Council, and the Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC)).  The delivery of social services in 12 communes in sanitation and urban development has increased with UNDP support. Some 621 local officials have been trained on their roles, mandates and responsibilities. Planning and management tools for local development have been developed. The capacities of parliamentarians were strengthened through an intensified training for newly elected deputies on their mandate to ensure oversight of government actions. The training addressed relevant topics that improved the deputies’ knowledge, particularly on budget review, techniques for developing laws and monitoring of government policies and strategies. These training sessions had an impact on the quality of the deputies’ interventions and the debate in the National Assembly. The National Assembly’s operational capacities and delivery of administrative and logistics services have improved due to equipment provided as part of UNDP assistance.  Progress was reported in the submission of periodic reports and compliance with international commitments on human rights. Out of the total 10 reports that Chad is late in submitting, 6 have been written and 4 are pending, thanks to assistance from UNDP in partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. This involves the validation of Chad’s periodic report on economic, social and cultural rights and on racial discrimination. A draft law to revise the status of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to ensure it is compliant with the Paris Principals was adopted.  In the areas of peacebuilding, social cohesion and conflict prevention, 150 inter- and intra-community conflicts were solved peacefully between 2011 and 2015, particularly through 14 Local Peace Committees (LPCs) and community radio shows. Assistance from UNDP helped improve access to justice in remote areas. For example, eight mobile courts and two criminal sessions were able to examine 231 pending criminal cases in the courts. In addition, those charged with crimes are more informed and aware of their rights and responsibilities in the targeted areas, through the implementation of a network of paralegals (four Legal Assistance Offices and three Orientation Centers for Defendants) and the roll-out of awareness-raising campaigns on access to rights, in partnership with the media, etc. The partnerships with the Ministries of Women, of Justice and of Women’s Associations led to an increase in formal complaints of gender-based violence. At least 150 claims per year of cases of violence (source MFPPESN) have been reported by the Ministry of Women and associations each year since 2013; this marks a significant change in attitudes in a context characterized by structural constraints.  The challenge is to strengthen the rule of law and to create an environment where the judiciary, legislative and executive bodies and civil society fulfill their mandates by promoting individual rights, especially women’s rights. | | | | |

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| Summary of evaluation findings (e.g. from outcome and project evaluations, UNDAF reviews, and other assessments)  **Mid-term Evaluation of the CPAP 2012–2015:**  Key achievements:   * The creation of Legal Assistance Offices (LAOs) and Local Peace Committees (LPCs) helped renew the public’s confidence in securing access to justice. * The National Development Plan is available and recognized as the sole national reference framework for all development activities.   Major lessons learned:   * UNDP’s low financial weight is a handicap in its leadership role in the areas where it has a comparative advantage, recognized by other development partners. Advocacy and a strategic partnership should be developed in order to mobilize additional resources, including those of the Government counterpart. * The lack of internal monitoring and evaluation capacities exacerbated by the weak coordination role assumed by the Ministry of Planning does not promote rigorous monitoring of outcomes assigned to the programme. * The use of the national execution modality promotes greater ownership of programmes but must be supported by subsequent strengthening of the capacities of national structures and of civil society, particularly for women.   **Final Evaluation of the Interim Strategic Framework 2012–2015 (Draft):**  Key achievements:   * The development of the Capacity Strengthening Initiative (CSI) in itself establishes an organized and participatory framework that by its very nature will help strengthen development interventions. * Numerous projects were initiated and implemented with technical support from the UN system. The UN system thus helped achieve certain outcomes in several sectors (including education and health, among others, which were explicitly mentioned), through specialized programmes.   Major lessons learned:   * Flexibility in the strategic planning process makes it possible to deal with the lack of any reference framework at the national level. * The lack of a steering system and monitoring and evaluation mechanism is a serious handicap to implementing programming frameworks and tools. * The comparative advantages of the United Nations System positions it as a key partner in the implementation of national development strategies. The diversity of its Agencies and Funds was able to synergistically cover a wide range of key sectors. |

### **III. Country Programme Resources**

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| **Focus Area** | **Programme Expenditure 2012–2015 ($)** | | | **% of Total** |
|  | Regular (TRAC) | Other | Total |  |
| Governance and human security | 12,294,229 | 16,164,636 | 28,458,865 | 43.58 |
| Sustainable development | 9,167,943 | 27,663,192 | 36,831,135 | 56.42 |
| **Total** | **21,462,172** | **43,827,828** | **65,290,000** | **100** |

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| **Data sources: (please indicate the main sources from which data were obtained for this report.)** |
| Country Programme Document 2012–2015  Results Oriented Annual Report, (2012, 2013, 2014, 2015)  IWP (2015 and 2016)  Mid-term review report of the CPAP 2012–2015  Executive snapshots  Atlas |

1. This assessment of results is to be prepared only in the absence of a completed Assessment of Development Results (ADR) for the cycle. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)