



# CHAD

## Joint Steering Committee Progress Review

As of 05 May 2019

This summary is part of a progress review of seven priority countries carried out by the Joint Steering Committee to advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration.

### Situational Analysis

Chad is one of the world's poorest countries, essentially in a "development emergency" with high levels of humanitarian vulnerability. The structural causes of this crisis include poverty, poor infrastructure and basic services, inability to adapt to climate change, a deep economic crisis, and insecurity in neighboring countries. Population growth is 3% per year with few prospects for education and employment for youth. Reduced oil income over recent years, and external public debt (27.2 percent of GDP), has decreased spending on the social sectors and development. In the longer-term, poverty and inequality risk creating fertile ground for violent extremism.

On the humanitarian side a total of 4.3M people are in need of humanitarian assistance in 2019. Food insecurity and malnutrition have reached critical levels. Maternal and child mortality are among the worst in the world.

Chad has struggled to deal with its ethnic, regional and religious divides since independence. The President has managed to maintain stability since taking over power in a coup in 1990, however conflict remains rife throughout the periphery.

Chad is significantly affected by the Lake Chad Basin crisis, with over 137,000 IDPs and refugees. The country also hosts more than 449,000 refugees from neighboring countries (Nigeria, the Central African Republic, and Sudan).

Chad's security is intimately connected with developments at the regional level, particularly in the Sahel, Lake Chad Basin, Libya, Sudan and CAR. Boko Haram also constitutes a serious threat in the Lake Chad region. The country has become a key regional security actor, especially in Mali and the fight against Boko Haram.

From a prevention perspective, strategic priorities include: i) increased inclusivity, including through electoral processes; ii) sustaining peace with a focus on preventing youth radicalization and reducing inter-communal tensions; and iii) promoting state stability through investments in good governance, institutional capacity, the social sectors and local development.

### Progress & Gap Overview

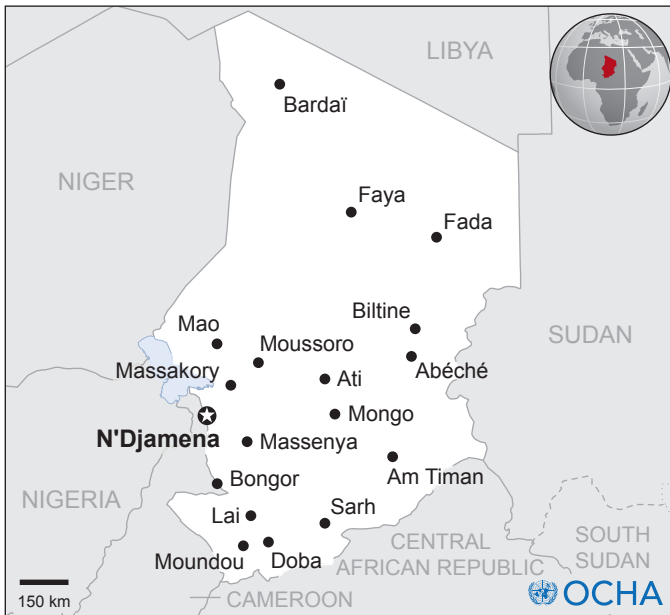
#### Progress +

- + All key stakeholders adopted the New Way of Working in 2017, including the government, donors, and peace, humanitarian and development actors.
- + A high-level humanitarian-development forum chaired by the government and the RC/HC is held twice a year.

- + Six collective outcomes were identified in 2017 based on joint analysis. The NDP (2017-2021), UNDAF (2017-2021) and HRP are aligned around these outcomes.
- + Chad has been eligible to access PBF funding in 2017.

#### Gaps -

- Identified collective outcomes are mainly humanitarian in nature, possibly because they were developed through the Cluster system. The HCT/UNCT is reviewing them with an aim to adjust targets and plans.
- There has been little change in donors' behavior with consistently low humanitarian and development funding - despite buy-in from the World Bank and the EU and pledges made during the Lake Chad Basin conference
- Government capacity, particularly at local level, needs to be strengthened to be able to address the nexus and to provide basic services.



	Not done	In progress	Done
Has joint analysis been conducted?			
Have collective outcomes been articulated?			
Have the collective outcomes been operationalized?			
Have resources been harmonized around collective outcomes?			



### Chad Collective Outcomes



#### Food Insecurity

- Reduce severe food insecurity by 27 % (from 1M to 770,000 people).
- Reduce food insecurity by 32 % (from 2.8M to 1.9M people).



#### Nutrition

- Reduce the rate of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) among children (0-5 years) from 2.6 % to 1.8 %
- Reduce the rate of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) among children (0-5 years) from 11.9 % to 10 %.



#### Health

- Reduce the obstetric case fatality rate from 5 % to less than 1 %.



#### Basic Social Services

- 90 % of people in need have access to functioning basic social services including water, sanitation and education.

2017, the UNCT and the Government put forward priorities and projects for peacebuilding in Chad. Unfortunately, deterioration of the country context has made this analysis almost obsolete, and there is currently a need for more dynamic analysis.

### 3. Articulation of Collective Outcomes:

There has been an initial discussion among Heads of Agencies to identify priority areas (geographic and thematic) for collective outcomes, which needs to be more concrete and measurable. Both the 2019 HNO and the CCA included humanitarian and development actors. In late 2018, the Government, UN, NGOs and donors have agreed to develop a **Multi-Year Strategy for 2020-2025 for joint planning and programming** accompanied by an annual humanitarian planning document. The strategy would outline areas of complementarity in assistance aimed towards reducing risk and vulnerability and building resilience.

### 4. Operationalizing collective outcomes – planning and programming

The progress to date has not translated into programmatic action due to lack of humanitarian and development funding. Most funds received are allocated to immediate humanitarian emergency response while recovery and development funding remains scant. Even though most UNCT members participate in the HCT, the collective outcomes are primarily led by the cluster system and the HCT. The UNCT/HCT makes significant efforts to keep the Ministry of Planning and MoFA informed and engaged. However, the Government needs more capacity. There is a shortage of expertise and programming resources for local development. The international aid that is not humanitarian tends to be oriented to security, macroeconomic and budget support.

### 5. Harmonizing Resources and Financing

The World Bank and EU are the only major donors that have adjusted their financing plans in support of the nexus. Overall, despite regular advocacy, funding decisions remain fragmented. There is still a large gap between reality and the Grand Bargain commitments. The Government has expressed disappointment that the pledges made at the LCB Conference, while generous, are still not fulfilled.

### 6. Accountability and Monitoring

Monitoring progress on the six collective outcomes has been difficult due to unreliable or incomplete baseline data (household economies and social services). There is also uneven capacity within the responsible government institutions. In addition, there is no comprehensive tracking mechanism to monitor the contributions of humanitarian and development assistance towards the collective outcomes. The HCT/UNCT is drawing on OCHA to add local development project activities to its humanitarian mapping to give a fuller view of assistance.

### Recommendations

**Information and Analysis:** JSC Members to support the creation of a Joint Analysis Team (JAT), anchored in the Resident Coordinator's Office, coordinated with other existing capacities present within the UNCT, by deploying capacity (agency secondments or other additional capacity) towards strategic support TO the UNCT/HCT in adjusting and implementing the collective outcomes for the next 3-year period (2020-22). The JAT would also provide support to the Government with the strengthening of its capacity in statistical/data management, planning, resource mobilization, and development aid tracking related to the National Development Plan.

- ▶ **Action:** JSC Principals to identify possible 2 to 3 secondment/staffing support to be deployed within the Joint Analysis Team (i.e. World Bank and 1-2 UN entities)

**Financing:** JSC Principals to support the organization of a high-level meeting with the Government, the African Union, the UN, Humanitarian and Development Donors, including IFIs and the EU outside of Chad (in NY, GVA, Washington, D.C. or a donor capital) to ensure high-level commitment to finance an implementation / resourcing plan around the identified collective outcomes over the next 3 years.

- ▶ **Responsible:** JSC Members to discuss the possible organization of a high-level donor conference on Chad before the next JSC high-level meeting in November 2019.

## Summary of Review Findings and Recommendations

### 1. Leadership and Capacity

Decision-making and resources are highly centralized within the Government. While several regional governors and local leaders are ambitious and eager to engage on solutions, they generally lack the resources to contribute, or they await approval from the central Government. High turnover in key governmental functions is also a challenge. Technical governmental capacity is weak and the Government has requested assistance to establish a regular aid coordination mechanism.

### 2. Information and Analysis

All current planning documents drew upon shared analysis and highlight integrated approaches to address the nexus including the HNO, the CCA/UNDAF, and the World Bank Country Partnership Framework (CPF). In