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**Draft country programme document for Chad
(2012-2015)**

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I. Situation analysis

1. The national poverty reduction strategy is the frame of reference for the Government's socio-economic policy. The strategy, which was revised in 2008, covers the period 2008-2011 and comprises five strategic areas of focus: (a) promote good governance to strengthen social cohesion and the effectiveness of policies; (b) create an environment conducive to robust and diversified economic growth; (c) unleash the growth potential of the rural sector; (d) make infrastructure a lever of growth; and (e) develop human resources. Despite its substantial natural resources, Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world. Its human development index remains low, at 0.295 (*Human Development Report 2010*), indicating that over 70 per cent of Chadians suffer from deficits in income, education and health.

2. The ten-year report on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) shows a mixed picture for the country. Significant progress has been made in education (with an increase in the enrolment rate from 32 per cent in 1993 to 98 per cent in 2009), enrolment of girls (the gender parity index was 0.41 in 1990; in 2009 it was 0.70) and access to drinking water (with a coverage rate of 44.7 per cent). The penetration ratio of mobile phone use rose from 2.75 per cent in 2005 to 25 per cent in 2010. Despite the advances in combating HIV/AIDS, considerable weaknesses remain in the central and regional agencies responsible for coordinating and steering action. The sub-recipients of the anti-malaria programme are still having difficulty establishing and managing a monitoring system and using data-collection tools to gather the information needed to achieve the Goals.

3. In the areas of maternal and child health (1,500 deaths per 100,000 live births), job creation, food security, poverty reduction, access to adequate housing (only 19 per cent of urban dwellers have sustainable housing) and environmental protection, available indicators show that the Goals are unlikely to be achieved by 2015. Deep inequalities continue to exist in rural areas, where poverty is persistent, widespread and feminized. Perennial food insecurity is mainly attributable to heavy dependence on unpredictable weather conditions. Desertification, deforestation and the virtually endemic spectre of drought are aggravating factors.

4. The humanitarian environment in Chad continues to be characterized by the presence of 170,500 displaced persons and 319,000 refugees living in clearly precarious conditions around host communities that are also contending with extreme poverty. The normalization of relations between Chad and the Sudan helped to improve security and expand the humanitarian space. However, the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) continues to raise concerns about the security of humanitarian workers and groups of displaced persons and refugees.

5. Politically, the country has made progress in the peacebuilding process with the signing of the 13 August 2007 agreement, which paved the way for legislative, local and presidential elections in 2011. However, the issue of women's participation in the electoral process deserves special attention.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

6. The country programme review highlighted the moral authority enjoyed by UNDP, which has a comparative advantage in the drafting of government guidelines

and the many initiatives undertaken in the areas of advisory support, policy dialogue and resource mobilization. It should be noted, however, that UNDP is handicapped by its limited financing, which slows the implementation of initiatives and prevents it from playing a leadership role with its development partners.

7. Despite some accomplishments in developing good governance and transparent management of public resources, numerous constraints — including weak institutions and human capacity gaps — continue to place real limitations on the creation of effective conditions for good governance and transparency in public administration.

8. Partnerships have been formed through the elections basket fund, the financing of multifunctional platforms and microprojects for women with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), “adaptive management” with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), information, advocacy and training with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), support for reform of the national High Commission for Demining, the conduct of mine surveys, mine clearance and risk reduction education and the relaunching of demining operations in the north, the establishment of a *Maison des avocats* with MINURCAT and the holding of audiences foraines and training of lay judges and peace officers on the application and enforcement of the law.

9. With the adoption of Security Council resolution 1778 (2007) establishing MINURCAT, UNDP was able to adjust its programme to address the humanitarian situation in the east. To that end, a rehabilitation programme was implemented in cooperation with the MINURCAT units supporting humanitarian action in the area. UNDP helped enhance the capacities of national institutions, including those engaged in re-establishing the rule of law, building social cohesion and developing durable solutions to promote the return of displaced persons. The joint UNDP/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) programme to support the *Détachement intégré de sécurité* will help maintain security in the humanitarian space for refugees, displaced persons and humanitarian workers after the withdrawal of MINURCAT.

III. Proposed programme

10. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2015 is in line with national priorities, except the priority relating to infrastructure. There are two types of goals in the current UNDP country programme: (a) support for the national poverty reduction strategy and the enhancement of sustainable development; (b) support for strengthening good governance and the advancement of human security.

Subprogramme 1

Support for the national poverty reduction strategy and the enhancement of sustainable development

Component 1

Capacity-building in strategic development management and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

11. UNDP assistance will focus on: (a) strategic planning and modelling based on the MDGs; (b) support for external aid coordination; (c) implementation of the statistics framework; (d) the preparation and monitoring of policies on poverty reduction; (e) support for the definition of an effective institutional framework and a system for planning, monitoring and evaluating the impact of national policies to combat food insecurity; and (f) support for the implementation of the national food security programme and the extension of multifunctional platforms to other areas.

Component 2

Support for inclusive finance in Chad

12. Within the context of support for the implementation of the national microfinance strategy, a joint UNDP/United Nations Capital Development Fund programme will be established. The UNDP/United Nations Capital Development Fund assistance will support: (a) the professionalization of microfinance institutions to work in conjunction with banks to offer sustainable services tailored to meet the needs of communities, particularly of women; (b) building national capacities and capabilities to develop audit, reporting, training and advocacy services for the finance sector; (c) the implementation of institutional, regulatory, legal and judicial reforms supportive of the finance sector.

Component 3

Promotion and development of renewable energy

13. UNDP will bring new user-friendly technologies to the most vulnerable groups living mainly in outlying districts in order to address a lack of purchasing power that denies them access to diversified energy sources. Specifically, this will mean promoting businesses, economic opportunities and private initiatives for women and young people involving small-scale local power production units. The long-term goal is to create conditions that will (a) significantly reduce the pressure on the country's forest resources caused by the use of wood and charcoal; and (b) achieve a substantial reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

Component 4

Environment, climate change and natural disaster prevention

14. UNDP support in this area will focus on three priorities: (a) implementation of the national climate change adaptation plan and the strategy for capacity-building in environmental management; (b) development of the national environmental management policy and a national policy on biodiversity conservation and enhancement of the planning framework for protected areas; and (c) development of a national policy and action plan for natural disaster prevention and management.

Component 5*Support for combating HIV/AIDS and malaria*

15. UNDP will assist in strengthening governance of anti-HIV/AIDS efforts in support of national programmes to combat the pandemic. Its assistance will help to revitalize leadership of the National AIDS Council, the body coordinating the national response, and to plan and conduct advocacy for broad-based adoption of the community conversation approach. This action will be carried out jointly with United Nations system organizations.

16. In the fight against malaria, UNDP will continue its capacity-building activities among sub-recipients to make them more operational, dynamic and effective. The goal is to help reduce malaria-related morbidity and mortality through the use of insecticide-treated nets beyond the target groups (pregnant women and children under the age of five).

Subprogramme 2**Support for the strengthening of good governance and the advancement of human security****Component 1***Capacity-building in institutions managing the democratic process and the consolidation of peace and human security*

17. UNDP will support the enhancement of good governance by focusing on: (a) building the capacities of the new Parliament in the drafting of legislation, oversight of Government action and organization of parliamentary work; and (b) strengthening the decentralized territorial authorities. In the area of peacebuilding, UNDP assistance consists of enabling national institutions to anticipate and properly manage crisis and emergency situations through action aimed at strengthening security governance with a view to the adoption of a national policy, and building capacities to combat the proliferation of small arms and mines. The joint UNDP/UNHCR programme of support for the Détachement intégré de sécurité will help maintain security in humanitarian space after the withdrawal of MINURCAT.

Component 2*Support for legal and judicial administration and promotion of human rights*

18. In the areas of rule of law and support for justice, the focus will be on access to justice and legal extension through capacity-building in the administration of judicial affairs and the legal extension work unit. UNDP will continue to support implementation of the human rights component through a joint programme with United Nations system organizations.

Component 3*Support for the revitalization of the private sector and employment promotion*

19. UNDP will support the development, implementation and monitoring of the national strategy and action plan for the stimulation of the private sector. The focus will be on creating an institutional environment conducive to savings and to local

and foreign direct private investment, which should lead to job creation and new sources of revenue. To further the implementation of the recommendations of the national employment forum, UNDP will support the fostering of entrepreneurship and institutional capacity-building in the provision of guidance and skills upgrading to stakeholders.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

20. The programme will be nationally executed. Ministries, national or international non-governmental organizations and United Nations system organizations may implement these activities. For each annual workplan, the Ministry of Economy and Planning will appoint a Government cooperation agency responsible for the Government's participation in the plan. At the request of the Government, UNDP will provide support services for national execution.

21. Programme monitoring and evaluation will be conducted on the basis of the UNDAF results matrix and monitoring and evaluation plan. The evaluation plan will be drawn up and implemented in accordance with UNDP procedures. UNDP and the Government will determine the mechanisms, tools and reviews required to provide ongoing monitoring and to evaluate the programme. UNDP will request fast-track procedures as necessary.

22. Resource mobilization efforts will be deployed to achieve the expected results and ensure the sustainability of the programme. The mobilization of other resources will mainly take place through cost-sharing or trust funds.

Annex

Results and resources framework

National priorities or goals (relating to the MDGs and other internationally agreed development goals)					
Country programme/UNDAF results: in progress Results indicators: in progress Strategic area of focus: poverty reduction					
Contribution of Government and partners	Contribution of other partners	UNDP contribution	Indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contributions	Indicative outputs of country programme	Indicative resources by result (in United States dollars)
<p>Government: institutional arrangements, coordination of action by United Nations system organizations and other partners; development of an enabling regulatory framework, mobilization of matching funds; implementation of the national microfinance strategy</p> <p>Partners: technical and financial support for the programme</p>	<p>Civil society and private sector organizations: participation in policy dialogue and steering frameworks and in the definition of coordination mechanisms</p>	<p>Technical and financial support for policy reform, strategic planning and the provision of budgetary and financial planning tools and capabilities</p> <p>Support for the revitalization and promotion of businesses, economic opportunities and private initiatives to benefit women and young people</p> <p>Technical and financial support for the implementation of the national climate change adaptation plan, capacity-building in environmental management</p>	<p>Indicator: National and sectoral policies targeting inclusive growth</p> <p>Baseline: Second national poverty reduction strategy</p> <p>Target: Third national poverty reduction strategy (2012)</p> <p>Indicator: Affordable financing available from microfinance institutions</p> <p>Baseline: Two banks provide financing</p> <p>Target: Five banks provide financing</p> <p>Indicator: Environmental sustainability and climate change included in all development programmes and strategies</p>	<p>National resources are better managed through national policies focusing on achievement of the MDGs</p> <p>National strategies on the private sector and employment are developed and implemented</p> <p>The national plan of action on climate change adaptation is in place and operational</p> <p>National anti-HIV efforts are more visible and better coordinated</p>	<p>Regular resources: 3 868 000</p> <p>Other resources: 5 250 000</p>

		Technical and financial support: operation of community radio stations and advice	<p>Baseline: Limited inclusion of the climate change component</p> <p>Target: Major national and sectoral policies reflect the baseline data</p> <p>Indicator: HIV prevalence rate</p> <p>Baseline: 3.3%</p> <p>Target: 2%</p>		
National priorities or goals: Promote good governance to strengthen social cohesion and the effectiveness of policies					
Country programme/UNDAF results: in progress Results indicators: in progress Strategic area of focus: democratic governance					
Government: Organization of elections, administration of the national commission in charge of demobilization and reintegration: staffing and equipping of legal services, construction of new infrastructure and rehabilitation of prisons	Civil society organizations: contributions to the conduct of training courses and public information campaigns, partnership with United Nations system organizations in particular	<p>Technical and financial support for capacity-building in the new Parliament with respect to the drafting of legislation and oversight of Government activities</p> <p>Justice and legal extension focusing on the east (operation of the Maison des avocats and establishment of 10 legal aid offices), capacity-building in the Judicial Affairs Department and the Research and</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of challenges to the executive branch by the legislative branch</p> <p>Baseline: Two challenges in eight years</p> <p>Target: Four challenges during the term of the new legislature</p> <p>Indicator: Number of parliamentary commissions of inquiry</p> <p>Baseline: One parliamentary inquiry in eight years</p>	Institutional capacity study has been conducted and institutional development plans have been drawn up for Parliament and justice, in consultation with counterparts, the plans have been initiated and the preliminary phase has been completed	Regular resources: 15 473 000

		<p>Legislation Department of the Ministry of Justice</p>	<p>Target: One inquiry per year</p> <p>Indicator: Proportion of military personnel and other combatants reintegrated</p> <p>Baseline: Implementation of the current national demobilization and reintegration programme</p> <p>Target: At least 30,000 military personnel and other combatants reintegrated</p> <p>Indicator: Judicial assistance mechanisms are operational</p> <p>Baseline: Lack of lawyers and court officials in courts under the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals of Abéché</p> <p>Target: National policy on judicial and legal assistance has been adopted</p>		
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