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**Country programmes and related matters**

**Draft country programme document for Chad (2024–2026)**

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## I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Chad is making progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Between 2011 and 2019, the number of people living below the poverty line fell from 55 per cent to 42 per cent and the economy is expected to recover gradually, growing by an average 3.3 per cent between 2023 and 2024.<sup>1</sup> The country depends on oil<sup>2</sup> for energy, which requires significant risk mitigation measures. Chad is ranked 190 out of 191 on the Human Development Index,<sup>3</sup> and as one of the world's most fragile states, has never witnessed a constitutional transfer of power.<sup>4</sup>

2. Because of cross-border interconnectedness, the crisis in Sudan is already compounding structural vulnerabilities in Chad. The conflict has disrupted the supply chain, triggered 25 per cent inflation in border areas, and heightened perceptions of insecurity. Over 100,000 Sudanese refugees are expected in Chad.

3. Addressing such developments calls for an integrated response to conflict, terrorism, rights abuse, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), polarization, dwindling fiscal space, limited access to quality public goods, unemployment, communal violence, floods, droughts, weak health systems, and increasing climate stress.<sup>5</sup> These challenges compound the structural and enabling factors that drive vulnerabilities and marginalization of segments of the population that are furthest behind. Women's representation (less than 30 per cent)<sup>6</sup> and influence, for example, are limited and this also applies to youth as they constitute 70 per cent of the population. According to 2018 household survey data, 18.2 per cent of Chadians in Ndjamena and 43 per cent in other urban areas (versus 66.8 per cent in rural areas) fall into the category of being multidimensionally poor.<sup>7</sup>

4. As reflected in Vision 2030, The Chad We Want, National Development Plan (NDP), and Revised Transition Roadmap, Government of Chad core priorities include: Strengthening peace and national unity, strengthening good governance and rule of law, developing a diversified and competitive economy, and improving quality of life for the populace. These form the backbone of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2024–2026.

5. UNDP is a long-standing development partner for Chad.<sup>8</sup> In the past three programming cycles UNDP support reached more than 3,000,000 Chadians, reduced communal conflict by 20 per cent, increased access to justice by 37 per cent in target areas, and reduced fiscal waste by 8.3 per cent. In Guité, Ngalamia, Baltram and Koukime, there has been a 15 per cent average increase in household income for 1,331 people (509 females) through cash for work initiatives and 1,780 people (712 women and girls) accessed microfinance services in Lake and Hadjer Lamis provinces.<sup>9</sup>

6. In leveraging the UNSDCF, UNDP serves as co-creator and lead agency for three of the five joint programs on transition, social cohesion, disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR). It will utilize its six signature solutions to deliver integrated programming across all NDP and Revised Transition Roadmap priorities. UNDP is the main partner supporting Chad in key priority areas of political transition, stabilization through community security, deradicalization, and service delivery in addition to justice, healthcare, and climate action. UNDP has 155 experts in various state institutions and is present in 20 of 23 provinces with programme activities covering all three priorities of the Revised Transition Roadmap. Furthermore, UNDP has forged

<sup>1</sup> Chad Country Profile World Bank 2022.

<sup>2</sup> World Bank 2023.

<sup>3</sup> Human Development Index (HDI) 2021.

<sup>4</sup> World Bank Country and Institutional Assessment Report 2021.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations in Chad Common Conflict Analysis and UNSDCF 2023.

<sup>6</sup> United Nations Report on Women Participation in the Transition Process in Chad, November 2022.

<sup>7</sup> World Bank, Poverty Evaluation 2021.

<sup>8</sup> Independent Country Programme Evaluation Report for 2021.

<sup>9</sup> UNDP Annual Report 2022.

partnerships with regional organizations: Africa Union, Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), and Francophonie.

7. The country programme incorporates recommendations of the Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE) to strengthen synergies amongst interventions, consolidate programmes through an integrated approach, expand strategic partnerships with other development actors, and optimize technical assistance, advocacy, and community-level interventions for sustainable development outcomes. Additionally, it focuses on incorporating conflict-sensitive programming principles during the design, implementation, and post-implementation stages to effectively contribute to sustainable peace objectives. The programme emphasizes integrating data as a crucial element across all activities and investing in knowledge production to enhance the technical foundation of interventions, advocacy efforts, and resource mobilization.

## II. Programme priorities and partnerships

8. The programme facilitates structural transformation to improve the living conditions of Chadians, especially the most vulnerable. The priorities of the country programme are derived from national priorities and UNSDCF based on substantive consultations with national partners, including civil society and youth. Improving governance and peacebuilding is aligned to pillars 1 and 2 of the NDP, axes 1, 2, 3 and 5 of the Revised Transition Roadmap, Outcome 3 of UNSDCF, signature solutions 2, 3 and 6 of UNDP strategic plan and SDGs 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 17. Priority inclusive and sustainable economic growth is aligned to Pillar 3 of the NDP, Axis 4 of the Revised Transition Roadmap, Outcome 4 of UNSDCF, signature solutions 1 and 6 of UNDP strategic plan, and SDGs 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The priority area of environmental sustainability, climate resilience and disaster risk reduction is aligned to Pillar 3 of the NDP, Axis 4 of the Revised Transition Roadmap, Outcome 4 of the UNSDCF, signature solutions 3, 4 and 5 of the UNDP strategic plan, and SDGs 1, 5, 7, 16, 17.

9. To integrate nexus programming, UNDP will support UNSDCF outcomes through an area-based approach centred on the resilience of people (skills and opportunities) and institutions (structure, skills, systems, symbiosis, synergy). This approach lays the foundation for cohesive community and social contracts, building and/or strengthening local government and national institutions for service delivery, expanding access to justice, and climate resilience. It will facilitate knowledge and technology transfer through South-South and triangular cooperation, managing knowledge and innovation and developing strategic communication to mobilize and administer domestic, international, public, and private resources, offering policy advice, and deploying a mix of capacity development and injection, where urgent tasks must be performed.

10. Leveraging its lead role on stabilization, UNDP will continue to champion nexus programming that focuses on strengthening national leadership and capacities across all sectors and levels, prioritizing decentralized government action and addressing structural drivers, especially in border areas. To achieve joint and integrated results, UNDP will work with other agencies on upstream policy support, such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration policy, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on constitution building, the United Nations country team on area-based programming, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on leveraging the presence and infrastructure of other agencies, pooling of resources and expertise (through outcome groups) in terms of joint programmes/projects on stabilization, screening, prosecution, reintegration and rehabilitation (SPRR), and cross border-refugees, as well as better coordination and synergy of interventions under the leadership of the government and United Nations Resident Coordinator.

11. Cognizant of opportunities provided by the drafting of a new constitution and recommendations from the national dialogue and subsequent adoption of a national plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, the empowerment of youth and women will continue

to guide programme implementation. Forty per cent of resources for transitional support will be directed to women and youth accompanied by advocacy for an increase to 30 per cent of women's representation in transitional institutions. To address risk related to gender equality, upstream engagement will include advocacy, knowledge management and policy making. Downstream engagement will include direct capacity injection support.

12. UNDP will continue to work closely with United Nations organizations to ensure support is coherent and effective. As co-chair of the Governance Group of the Technical and Financial Partners Committee, UNDP will expand its budding partnership with leading financial institutions such as the Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), Islamic Development Bank (IDB), World Bank, French Development Agency (AFD), and African Development Bank (AfDB) on local economic development and strengthening public financial systems. UNDP is currently engaging all 114 departments, major faith-based organizations and more than 50 civil society organizations (CSOs) in governance initiatives. Regarding the private sector, UNDP collaborates with the Chamber of Commerce, Ecobank, and Moove Africa (mobile company) to deliver programming and on economic empowerment and private sector development.

13. The programme is guided by the following theory of change: IF constitutional order is restored, integrity/accountability system and state services at central and local levels are strengthened; IF policies and frameworks promote sustained, inclusive economic growth, access to renewable energies and technological innovations; IF jobs and opportunities are created, particularly for young people, adolescent women including refugees, displaced persons, returnees, migrants and people living with disabilities; IF Chadians, especially young people and women, apply resilient and sustainable production and consumption methods that enable them to meet their basic needs; IF they contribute to the creation of a living environment that is more resilient to climate change and other environmental challenges, THEN Chadians, including women, youth, people living with disabilities, and those affected by conflict and climate change, will become more resilient and empowered to escape multidimensional poverty and directly contribute to their country's inclusive and sustainable development and peace. The successful implementation of the programme is based on four key assumptions: (i) the stability of the country is not jeopardized by the actions of non-state armed groups; (ii) priority areas of UNDP intervention are globally secure and accessible; (iii) political space is extended to all stakeholders, and (iv) the presence of the state is effective throughout the territory. UNDP will also seek to activate collaboration and participation of Chadians through volunteerism to ensure inclusiveness and ownership of the national programme.

### **Pillar 1: Governance, peace, and security**

14. Guided by the outcome of the United Nations assessment of support to the first phase of the transition<sup>10</sup> and new constitution through the Basket Fund and the Africa Facility for Supporting Inclusive Transitions (AFSIT), UNDP will support the strengthening of the new governance architecture by improving impartiality, accountability, efficiency, innovation, and digitalization of institutions. Capacity support will be provided to public financial management, institutions such as the Audit Chamber, National Reconciliation Commission, the national observatory, constitutional council, National Human Rights Commission, and National Judicial Council. Support will be provided through (a) capacity development to key bodies (e.g., Ministry of Reconciliation, Office of Prime Minister, voice and representation institutions), (b) responsive, high quality technical advice to inform the transition reforms, and (c) mass civic engagement, including youth leadership and civic participation vis-à-vis outreach and grants to local organizations across the country (including CSOs, faith based organizations, community based organizations and local government agencies). UNDP will also support the implementation of the national action plan on United Nations Security Council resolution 1325, with focused attention on building the capacity of women's organizations to enhance their participation, prevention and protection.

<sup>10</sup> UNDP Strategic Assessment Mission to Chad, December 2022.

15. UNDP will continue to partner with OHCHR drawing on their expertise on setting standards and guidelines to digitalize the justice system in response to low coverage and speed, improve access to justice for vulnerable populations by setting up legal clinics and building capacity of legal actors, and decongesting and improving detention conditions, living environments in prisons, inclusive of socioeconomic reintegration of former prisoners. Joint actions will be taken with United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) and UNICEF to fight SGBV.

16. UNDP will support actions in favour of demobilized individuals, or those stepping away from armed violence or terrorism, to help them return to civilian life/life not oriented towards conflict. Building on the successes of the stabilization facility model, UNDP will continue to support local, national, and regional authorities to strengthen local peace architecture, expand access to essential services and livelihoods, and improve social contracts. UNDP will expand stabilization zones from seven to 13 localities affected by violent extremism.

17. UNDP will also strengthen the capacity of governments for coordination of security, development, and cross-border cooperation. Partnering with community stabilization committees, the Governor's office and key United Nations organizations, UNDP will pilot key initiatives in targeted provinces (Lake Chad and Hadjer Lamis) to support government efforts in creating conditions for the screening, prosecution, rehabilitation, and reintegration of people exiting violent extremist groups in accordance with international human rights principles and standards.

18. Partnerships will be pursued with global and regional institutions such as the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, LCBC and in collaboration with other UNDP country offices in the Lake Chad Basin region to ensure coordination and regional harmonization. Working with the Office of the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations partners (e.g., IOM, UNICEF, United Nations Volunteers [UNV], the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime [UNODC], and the Peacebuilding Support Office), UNDP will facilitate an enabling environment for DDR and the development and implementation of a programme focusing on community resilience. The content of support will be guided by the Doha Peace Agreement and international DDR guidelines/standards.

## **Pillar 2: Inclusive and sustainable economic growth**

19. UNDP will assist in implementing the NDP by developing and executing a Priority Action Plan. The plan will be complemented by a comprehensive national financing framework. To boost business and investment contributions to development financing, UNDP will support sector-specific<sup>11</sup> transparency.

20. At the local level, UNDP will focus on consolidating and scaling achievements in developing community services, such as markets, agricultural development, clean energy, and inclusive local development. UNDP will build the capacities of stakeholders in the production sectors, development of value chains and inclusive finance to increase youth employment through entrepreneurship and women's empowerment. Young graduate employability will be improved through development of opportunities for internships, fellowships, and volunteerism deployments in collaboration with United Nations organizations, government agencies, CSOs, NGOs and the private sector. UNDP, BADEA, the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), World Bank, AfDB and the FDA will support government stakeholders in rolling-out a flagship programme on local development and inclusive finance.

21. In line with the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022–2025, the programme will support the Ministry of Public Health in building an effective and resilient health system capable of coping with endemic epidemics that affect the local population. To continue preventing and treating malaria (which is an endemic disease in Chad) UNDP will continue working with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the Malaria Consortium, UNICEF, UNV and World Health Organization to distribute mosquito nets to the most vulnerable (including pregnant women and children under five years of age) and provide accessible, quality treatment in health facilities. In

<sup>11</sup> This includes agriculture, energy, mining, etc.

focusing on “leaving no one behind” (LNOB), UNDP interventions will cover women (50 per cent of beneficiaries) and young people (40 per cent). UNDP will scale up achievements in the southern zone and far north of the country.

### **Pillar 3: Environmental sustainability, climate resilience and disaster risk reduction**

22. UNDP will build on the climate promise to provide strong support for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Capacity support to state institutions will help in the implementation of international environmental agreements, in particular the Paris Climate Agreement, through the National Determined Contribution (NDC) review in 2021, National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and development of climate resilience programs for agriculture, livestock, and fisheries. UNDP will also work on water resource management, particularly to make the food system more sustainable, especially around Lake Chad, which will be in close collaboration with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), and LCBC. Resource mobilization is incorporated for the implementation of the LCBC Strategic Action Plan (SAP) that has been developed with the support of UNDP and Global Environment Facility (GEF).

23. UNDP will promote renewable energy with an emphasis on tapping into the massive solar energy potential available in the country through its Mini Solar Grid Programme for small urban centres and villages. UNDP will also pursue the diversification of energy sources and equipment for ecological cooking in a country that experiences severe desertification.

24. UNDP will participate in the Pan-African Great Green Wall Program in Chad by strengthening reforestation activities, agroforestry, management of degraded lands, water management, natural resource management, promotion of green economy and biodiversity. Actions will be deployed outside the Great Green Wall in the south and north of the country, if necessary, to strengthen the sustainable food system.

25. In terms of risk management, UNDP will strengthen warning systems for hydro-meteorological disasters and begin to address security issues related to climate change, particularly farmer-herder conflicts that affect a large part of the country. Agricultural insurance solutions will be tested as climate risk mitigation measures in pursuit of more robust and sustainable food systems.

26. UNDP work with all relevant stakeholders to manage shocks and adverse social and environmental impacts, including government to mobilize resources from vertical funds such as the GEF, Green Climate Fund (GCF), and bilateral donors.

## **III. Programme and risk management**

27. This country programme outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the main unit of accountability to the UNDP Executive Board. Programme operational policies and procedures, and the UNDP internal control framework prescribe managerial responsibilities at national, regional and headquarters levels. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/9, all direct costs associated with project implementation will be charged to projects concerned.

28. The programme will be nationally executed and, if necessary, directly by UNDP to respond to force majeure and weak capacities. The harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) will be used in coordination with other United Nations organizations to manage financial and reputational risks. UNDP will apply its Social and Environmental Standards and Accountability Mechanism to strictly comply with due diligence policies that manage identified risks and mitigate their impacts during the implementation of the country programme.

29. Programme and project steering and technical committees will enable national partners to fully take part in planning and management activities, ensuring full ownership of the programme and sustainability of results achieved. A portfolio approach will be pursued to optimize resources and deepen impacts. To ensure cost efficiency, timely implementation and sustainability, UNDP intends to leverage all opportunities to engage local and international volunteers through

collaboration with UNV, the National Volunteerism Agency (ANVOLT), and other volunteer organizations.

30. The programme will likely encounter a range of security risks, including political, suboptimal representation/participation, spill-over of the Sudan crisis and gender-based violence. UNDP will increase advocacy, coordination and continuous monitoring and surveillance with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security and through civil-military coordination, as well as scale up early warning systems in stabilization facilities that have proven effective for conflict settings.

31. Operational risks include limited capacity of government institutions and national partners to swiftly implement programmes and apply HACT rules and procedures. UNDP will continuously anticipate, monitor and address known and perceived risks and challenges through spot checks, audits, and targeted capacity building for national and local partners. By opening a sub-office in the far north of the country, UNDP will have a stronger footprint to manage risks and support interventions in the area. In addition to facilitating interventions, these measures promote programme effectiveness and limit the impact of frequent changes within the national administration. All staff and non-staff, vendors, implementing partners and responsible parties will be sensitized on fraud/corruption policy and related sanctions. Fraud and corruption risks will be fully considered in programme and project document design. The business continuity plan will be regularly updated and implemented drawing lessons from during the COVID-19 pandemic. Financing risks related to the contraction of the global economy due to COVID-19 and ongoing war in Ukraine will be mitigated through advocacy for increased government cost-sharing and joint programming to 'do more with less'. Environmental risks linked prolonged flooding and drought will be mitigated through early warning systems and strengthening social and environmental impact assessments and monitoring.

32. UNDP will strengthen strategies for knowledge management, partnerships (bilateral and non-traditional partners), communication, and resource mobilization, including diversifying partnerships (in-country and regional platforms like the Sahel Alliance), strategic innovative advocacy, and regular engagement with donors and partners. UNDP will design and implement a strengthened quality assurance plan that incorporates spot-checks, audits and targeted appropriate capacity-building to support national partners.

## **IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

33. An integrated monitoring and evaluation plan with indicators aligned to the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025, UNSDCF 2024-2026, and NDP will help ensure impact is monitored and measured, and complements decision-making process. The selection of indicators was informed through a series of reviews and evaluations carried out through current programme implementation. UNDP and partners are strengthening development cooperation to support the national statistical information system to produce, update, and disseminate reliable data needed to monitor outcome indicators.

34. Programme implementation will be regularly monitored through coordination meetings, semi-annual and annual reviews, and a midterm evaluation linked to the UNSDCF institutional review process. UNDP will use indicator data, progress reports, information from field visits and other analyses to inform regular reviews and inform decision-making. Data, information and knowledge generated through these reviews and evaluations will inform the monitoring and evaluation system of the UNSDCF.

35. UNDP will continue to strengthen technical and digital capacities of national statistical and planning institutions and country office staff to address existing data gaps, low disaggregation of development data, and over-reliance on proxy indicators. Notably, an elaborated communication plan and strategy will be designed and launched to improve visibility and reach target audiences, and improve information sharing using social media and online platforms.

36. UNDP will ensure the evaluation plan follows guidelines set by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office and each evaluation is sufficiently funded. At least 5 per cent of programme

resources will be allocated to monitoring and evaluation. The gender marker will be used to ensure at least 50 per cent of all resources are allocated to promote gender equality and women's empowerment (GEN 2 and GEN 3) and are in line with UNDP policies.

37. Programme and project evaluations will be carried out as per the evaluation plan. UNDP will participate in UNSDCF evaluations as appropriate. The programme will adhere to the UNDP Enterprise Risk Management Policy, social and environmental standards, and United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy.



## Annex – Results and resources framework for Chad (2024-2026)

<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b> Axes I and II of Vision 2030, aiming for national unity, good governance and rule of law.				
<b>Regional frameworks:</b> Objectives 1, 6, 11 and 13 of Agenda 2063. Pillar I "Governance", Pillar II "Security," and Pillar III "Resilience" of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel.				
<b>SDGs and SDG targets:</b> SDG 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17				
<b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3:</b> By the end of 2026, the population, in particular the most vulnerable groups, fully enjoy the rule of law, social cohesion and peace.				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS/PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
1.1. Voter turnout Baseline 2023: 60% Target 2026: 70%  1.2. Proportion of women in decision-making bodies. Baseline 2023: 25% Target: 35%  1.3. Proportion of young people in decision-making bodies. Baseline: 8% Target: 20%  1.4. Percentage of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations accepted and implemented. Baseline: 35% Target: 55%	<b>Source:</b> Activity Report Electoral Commission <b>Frequency:</b> Electoral cycle <b>Responsible:</b> Electoral Commission  <b>Source:</b> Implementing partner activity Report (1.2. 1.3. and 1.4.) <b>Frequency:</b> Annual (1.2. 1.3. and 1.4.) <b>Responsible:</b> implementing partner	<b>Output 1.1. Democratic institutions and processes strengthened for an inclusive and open public sphere with expanded public engagement.</b>  1.1.1. Number of electoral laws/regulations adopted. Baseline (2022): 2 Target (2026): 4 Source: Official Journal of the Republic Frequency: Annual  1.1.2. Increase in voter registration in transition elections. Baseline (2021): 7,288,203 (50.76% women and 49.24% men) Target (2026): 7% increase (2026) (7,798,377 in total) Source: Report of Elections Management Body Frequency: Electoral calendar  1.1.3. Percentage of (a) women, (b) people with disability and (c) youth represented in post-transition democratic institutions at national and local level. Baseline (2023): 11 Government: 0%  National Assembly: a-3.5% c-9%  Target (2026):	Ministries of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic Prospective and International Partnerships;</li> <li>Territorial Administration and Good Governance;</li> <li>National Reconciliation and Social Cohesion;</li> <li>Ministry of Justice;</li> <li>Gender and National Solidarity;</li> <li>Youth,</li> <li>Public Service; and,</li> <li>Secretary General of Government.</li> </ul> National/local partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elections Management Body;</li> <li>CSOs;</li> <li>faith based organizations;</li> <li>community based Organizations,</li> <li>women and youth organizations;</li> <li>Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa;</li> <li>European Centre for Electoral Support;</li> <li>Bar Association;</li> </ul>	<b>Regular:</b> 13,832,750  <b>Other:</b> 83,000,000

		<p>Government: a-5% c-1% b- 10%</p> <p>National Assembly: a-7% b-3% c-15% Source: Report of institutions Frequency: Annual</p> <p>1.1.4. Number of accountability and integrity institution strengthened or established as demanded by the new constitution through UNDP support. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2026): 5 Source: Reports of institutions Frequency: Annual</p> <hr/> <p><b>Output 1.2. Equitable access to quality and digitized justice services expanded and human rights strengthened.</b></p> <p>1.2.1. Number of people supported, including SGBV victims, who have access to justice (disaggregated by age and sex). Baseline (2022): 20,000 (7,650 women, 12,350 men) Target (2026): 60,000 (20,000 women, 40,000 men) Sources: Ministry of Justice, Agency for the Development of Information and Communication Technologies (ADETIC); National Agency for Information Technology Security and Electronic Certification (ANSICE) and UNDP project monitoring and evaluation reports. Frequency: Annual</p> <p>1.2.2. Number of institutions providing information and processing cases through the digitized legal and judicial database. Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2026): 8 Source: Ministry of Justice Frequency: Annual</p> <p>1.2.3. Proportion of detainees who received free legal aid. Baseline (2022): 17.3% Target (2026): 35%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Human Rights Commission; National Agency for Computer Security and Electronic Certification;</li> <li>• Peacebuilding Support Office</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Africa Facility for Supporting Inclusive Transitions;</li> <li>• European Union and African Union; and,</li> <li>• Governments of Switzerland; the Netherlands; Germany; United Kingdom; Canada; United States of America; Norway; Spain; Republic of Korea; Turkey; Japan; Sweden.</li> </ul> <p>United Nations: UNODC; UNICEF, OHCHR, IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR.</p>	
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		<p>Sources: MJDH and UNDP Project Monitoring and Evaluation reports Frequency: Annual</p> <hr/> <p><b>Output 1.3: Capacities for conflict prevention, management and peacebuilding strengthened at national, provincial, local, and cross-border levels.</b></p> <p>1.3.1. Number of conflicts addressed by the peace architecture. Baseline (2023): 10 Target (2026): 15 Sources: Project reports (national stabilization window, peacebuilding, local governance) Frequency: Annual</p> <p>1.3.2. Percentage of households that feel safe in areas supported by UNDP (disaggregated by sex). Baseline (2023): 83% (79.6% women) Target (2026): 90% (86% women) Source: FNS perception survey Frequency: Annual</p> <p>1.3.3. Number of ex-combatants and vulnerable groups successfully reintegrated disaggregated by sex. Baseline (2023): 247 (3% women) Target (2026): 1000 (30% women) Source: FNS report Frequency: Annual</p>		
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<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b> Axis III of Vision 2030, which is aimed developing a diversified and competitive economy. <b>Regional frameworks:</b> Objectives 1, 6, 11 and 13 of Agenda 2063, and Pillar III "resilience" of SINUS 2043 <b>SDGs and SDG targets:</b> SDG 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17				
<b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #4:</b> By 2026, state actors and the private sector improve the effectiveness of policies and strategies for sustained, inclusive, diversified growth that creates jobs and economic opportunities, especially for youth and women.				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS <sup>12</sup>	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p>2.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita: Baseline 2023: 1.48% Target 2026: 2%</p> <p>2.2. Proportion of adults (15 years of age or older) with an account with a bank or other financial institution or using mobile money services.  Baseline 2022: 21,76% (Women :14.85%; Men: 29.03%) Target 2026: 25% (women: 20% men: 35%);</p> <p>2.3. Financial Inclusion rate Baseline 2023: 4% Target 2026: 6%</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> National Institute for Statistics, Economic, Demographic, Studies (INSEED) (2.1. and 2.2.)  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual (2.1. and 2.2.)  <b>Responsible:</b> INSEED</p> <p><b>Source:</b> World Bank  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual  <b>Responsible:</b> World Bank</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1 Economic governance institutions strengthened to lead the national and local development agenda.</b></p> <p>2.1.1. Number of actions taken to integrate/align the NDP and national budget with international frameworks. Baseline (2023): 6 Target (2026): 17 Source: Ministry of Economic Prospective and International Partnerships Frequency: Annual</p> <p>2.1.2. Number of studies, innovation results and relevant data and data management systems established to guide design, monitor and implementation of NDP. Baseline (2023): 1 Target (2026): 3 Source: Ministry of Economic Prospective and International Partnerships Frequency: Annual</p> <p>2.1.3. Amount (United States dollars) of public and private finance leveraged for</p>	<p>Ministries of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Prospective and International Partnerships</li> <li>• Finance;</li> <li>• Mines and Geology;</li> <li>• Territorial Administration and Good Governance;</li> <li>• Health, and Prevention;</li> <li>• Professional Training, Trades and Microfinance.</li> </ul> <p>National/local stakeholders: Provincial authorities; provincial Action Committees (PACs); Country Coordination Mechanism; National Volunteerism Agency; National Malaria Control Programme, and Central Pharmaceutical Store.</p> <p>United Nations: UNV; WFP; WHO; Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria</p> <p>International Finance Institutions:</p>	<p><b>Regular:</b> 4,500,000  <b>Other:</b> 81,058,228</p>

<sup>12</sup> Same partners as Output 1

		<p>the SDGs at global level (global capital markets, regional level (public and private) and national level (public and private).  Baseline (2023): 18,000,000  Target (2026): 50,000,000  Sources: Ministry of Economic Prospective and International Partnerships  Frequency: Annual</p> <p>2.1.4. Number of measures in place to improve the effectiveness, transparency and accountability of development financing and domestic resource mobilization.  Baseline (2023): 4  Target (2026): 12  Sources: Ministry of Economic Prospective and International Partnerships  Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Output 2.2: Access to basic services and financial and non-financial assets and services improved to support productive capacities for sustainable livelihoods and jobs at local level.</b></p> <p>2.2.1. Number of provinces that have adopted and started implementing an integrated recovery and/or local development plans.  Baseline (2023): 2  Target (2026): 5  Sources: Ministry of Economic Prospective and International Partnerships, Project Reports  Frequency: Annual</p> <p>2.2.2. Number of people (disaggregated across sex, income, and age) accessing basic services.</p>	<p>Islamic Development Bank; African Development Bank; Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa; World Bank, and International Monetary Fund.</p>	
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<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b> Axis IV from Vision 2030, which is aimed at improving the quality of life of the population (sub-axes 4.1.: Healthy environment with preserved natural resources). <b>Regional frameworks:</b> Objectives 3, 5, 7 and 17 Agenda 2063, and Pillar III "resilience" of SINUS 2043 <b>SDGs and SDG targets:</b> SDG 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17				
<b>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2:</b> By the end of 2026, state and non-state actors, particularly target groups, develop sustainable food systems that are resilient to climate change and local and regional crises, enabling them to improve their food and nutrition security and their living environment.				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATE D COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p>3.1. Number of producers and ranchers adopting appropriate crop and livestock production techniques. Baseline: 500,000 Target: 750,000</p> <p>3.2. Average annual income of small-scale food producers (FCFA). Baseline: 610,000 Target: 793,000</p> <p>3.3. Proportion of production sold via markets. Baseline: 45%. Target: 60%</p>	<p><b>Sources:</b> Implementing partners activity Report and survey (3.1. 3.2. 3.3.)  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual (3.1. 3.2. 3.3.)  <b>Responsible:</b> Implementing partners</p>	<p><b>Output 3.1. Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods of youth and women.</b></p> <p>3.1. 1. Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access, and benefit-sharing regime: (a) Hectare of land under agricultural management; (b) Hectares of landscape subject to improved practices, excluding protected areas, (c) Number of protected areas with improved management practices (ecotourism).  Baseline (2023): (a) 6,000, (b) 200, (c) 3  Target (2026): (a) 15,000, (b) 2,000, (c) 5  Source: (a) National Food Security Program -PNSA-, b) Society for the Development of the Lake Chad -SODELAC-, c) National Agency for the Great Green Wall. Frequency: Annual</p> <p>3.1.2. Number of people directly benefiting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources (disaggregated by sex and youth).  Baseline (2022): 5,000 (2,000 women, 3,000 youth)  Target (2026): 15,000, (7,500 youth, 7,500 women)  Sources: UNDP project reports  Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Output 3.2: Legal and institutional framework adopted for the conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems at national and local levels.</b></p> <p>3.2.1. Number of policies and legislation on conservation and protection of ecosystems revised and adopted.  Baseline (2022): 3  Target (2026): 5  Sources: Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>Ministries of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment;</li> <li>• Fisheries and Sustainable Development; and,</li> <li>• Water and Sanitation.</li> </ul> <p>National/local stakeholders: Provincial and local authorities, African Park, Great Green Wall Agency.</p> <p>United Nations: FAO, IOM, WFP, UNV, GEF.</p>	<p><b>Regular:</b> 3,500,000</p> <p><b>Other</b> 20,100,407</p>



		Frequency: Annual		
		3.2.2. Number of protected areas using quality innovative usage methods of biological resources. Baseline (2022): 1 Target (2026): 3 Sources: Ministry of Environment Frequency: Annual		
		<b>Output 3.3: Institutions and mechanisms strengthened at national and local level to implement Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).</b>  3.3.1. Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved management. Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2026): 2 Sources: Project reports Frequency: Annual		
		<b>Output 3.4: Equitable and sustainable solutions adopted to improve access by most vulnerable to clean and efficient energy.</b>  3.4.1. Number of women and man who gained access to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy in rural areas. Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2026): 1,500 women and 1,500 men Sources: Project reports Frequency: Annual  3.4.2. Percentage of women and men headed households in UNDP targeted areas using solar cookers. Baseline (2022): 1% Target (2026): 3% Sources: Project reports Frequency: Annual		
		<b>Output 3.5: Provincial development plans integrating early warning systems implemented to reduce the consequences of hydro-disaster risk.</b>  3.5.1. To what extent the country has early warning and preparedness measures in place to manage impact of disasters (0-not in place, 1-work started, 2-work in progress, 3-work almost complete, 4-in place). Baseline (2022): 1 Target (2026): 3		

		Sources: Project evaluation reports and Community Climate Risk Management Project in Chad, 2022 Frequency: Annual		
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