



## DEVELOPMENT EMERGENCY MODALITY

### Joint Programme 2022 Annual Progress Report

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**UNCT/MCO:** Chad

**Reporting Period:** 1 January - 31 December 2022

**JP title:** Coordinated humanitarian action decision-making through an effective information management system

**Thematic SDG Areas:** Climate action & energy transformation;SDG

localization;Solutions for internal displacements;Food systems transformation;

**PUNOS:**FAO, WFP, UNICEF, UNDP

**Stakeholder partner:** National Government;Sub-national Governments;Civil Society Organizations;Humanitarian actors;Parliamentarians;IFIs/DFIs;Private sector;

**Gender Marker:** Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm)

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#### Annual Progress

##### Overall JP self-assessment of 2022 progress:

On-track (expected annual results-achieved)

##### Overall Progress

This funding contributed significantly to the organization of the SMART nutrition survey as planned. The results of this survey showed that 18 provinces out of 23 are in a worrying situation with a prevalence of acute malnutrition and/or a high mortality rate above the severe or critical thresholds and/or affected by population movements due to conflicts. The results obtained were used in the Humanitarian Needs Assessment (HNO) process and the development of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) to guide the interventions of the Government and its partners in order to improve the nutritional status of children under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women.

The project has contributed to the mobilization and sensitization of the main actors involved, notably the Ministry in charge of Planning, the Ministry in charge of Finance, certain financial partners, and the private sector (employers, chambers of commerce, agriculture, industry and mining) for the establishment of the INFF. All agreed on the importance of an integrated financing framework, including increased mobilization of the private sector, better alignment of resources with sustainable development priorities and improved governance of development management.

This grant supported a national food security survey. 5.6% and 18.7% of households in Chad have poor and borderline food consumption respectively. For these two categories of households, the diet is not very varied (4 and 5 food groups respectively) and less rich, with low consumption of milk, animal protein and legumes. The situation is most deteriorated in the Saharan departments except for the province of Ennedi East, those in the Sahel, namely Bahr El Ghazal South and West, Kanem and North Kanem, Kanem South (Wadi Bissam), Kaya, Fouli, Dagana, and also some departments in the south, notably Monts de Lam, Grande Sido, and Tandjilé East. Although disparities exist, there has been an improvement in the use of negative livelihood strategies. Indeed,

nationwide, 3.5% and 4.7% of households have developed emergency and crisis strategies respectively, compared to 7.9% and 13.9% last year at the same time. The areas where the use of negative strategies is highest are : Tibesti Est and Ouest, Barh El Gazal Sud, Monts des Lam, Kouh Ouest, la Nya Pendé, Mondoul Occidental, Mayo Boneye, Tandjilé Ouest.

An analysis of key parameters within Household Economic Approach (HEA) was conducted in October 2022 on all livelihood zones under the coordination of the Ministry of Agriculture. Out of the sixty-seven (67) departments analysed, this year five (5) will experience survival deficits (Mangalmé, Batha Est, Dagana, La Nya and Loug Chari) and twenty-seven (27) others will experience livelihood protection deficits. The deficits observed are mainly due to declines in agricultural production, the atypical rise in the price of basic foodstuffs, income from the exodus, the transfer of immigrants, and local labour.

This funds allowed several stakeholders to attend the Cadre Harmonise session. The findings show that during the current period (October-December 2022), 809,237 people are in the crisis phase. In the projected period (June-August 2023), 32,483 people will be in the emergency phase; while 1,480,287 people will be in the crisis phase. People facing crisis situation are living in the departments of Western Bahr El Ghazal, Northern Kanem, Kanem, Fouli, Kaya, Mamdi, Wayi, Chari and Mangalmé. They will need free food aid, supplementary livestock feed and other support to strengthen their resilience.

Following the floods that caused multiple damages throughout the country, the cluster participated in October 2022 in the update of the sector chapter of the multi-hazard contingency plan. By the time being, a national floods response plan was drafted as well.

### **SDG Acceleration progress towards the SDGs, focusing on the main SDG targets**

Progress was accelerated towards SDG 2: "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture" as enhanced humanitarian information management will contribute to the establishment of a more solid and integrated financing framework, thus promoting more sustained investments in key sectors, such as agriculture, livestock, nutrition and the development of basic social services.

With regard to the national integrated financing framework, the process is not yet advanced enough to generate progress towards the SDG targets, in particular due to the political context which did not allow the process to start on time. However, the commitment that has been initiated, particularly within the teams of the Ministry in charge of Planning and those of the Ministry of Finance, constitutes an important basis for strengthening the articulation between the State budget and the priorities related to achieving the SDGs.

### **Constraints that were encountered and any adjustments that were made to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the JP and the coherence and coordination of UN system support.**

- Although the SMART 2022 nutrition survey took place in November 2022 at the end of the harvest, unlike the 2021 survey, which took place during the lean season (September 2021), higher prevalences were noted in the Sahelian provinces compared with the 2021 survey, which really confirms the food and nutrition crisis.
- The results obtained from this 2022 survey have made it possible to make adjustments in the planning of the humanitarian response in light of estimated needs that exceed those of last year (2021).
- There isn't a big challenge to implement this project. Partners are willing to work closely with the cluster. At the field level, it's challenging to connect on internet to follow trainings.
- Regarding the implementation of the INFF, the main constraints encountered were related to the political context (priority given to the Political Dialogue for months, changes in the Cabinet at the Ministry of the Economy). While it was not possible to move forward with the INFF preparation process, time was used to sensitize the stakeholders, build their technical capacities and ensure the preparation of technical tools (concept note, roadmap, TORs for the teams, etc.).

### **Next steps, scaling and sustainability [up to half a page]**

With regard to the financing for sustainable development component, the initiative came from the Government in February 2022, before the joint project was set up. Its implementation is carried out by the Government through the Ministries in charge of Planning and Finance. The consultations carried out since then have enabled the technical services of the two ministries to take ownership of the initiative and they are part of the commitments of UNDP and UNICEF to support the financing of the MDGs and the improvement of transparency and efficiency in public finance management.

Similarly, the consultations conducted with the private sector, its umbrella structures (Patronat and the Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture, Industry and Mines) have shown great interest in a stronger involvement in the implementation of the SDGs, through participation in the development of the NDP, in the development of the INFF and in the participation in the Global Compact (under the impetus of the RC, a Declaration of Intent on partnership between the UNS and the private sector will be signed on 21 February 2022).

## Strategic Partnerships and Communications

### Explain how diverse stakeholders were engaged with the JP

The Directorate of Nutrition and Food Technology of the Ministry of Health and Prevention, the World Food Program, Première Urgence Internationale and the national NGO BASE were the main partners involved in the realization of the SMART survey through financial and logistic contributions.

#### Key meetings and events organized

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JP steering committee/ Strategic partners/ donors Kick-off meeting  
programme board meetingevent

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## Priority Cross-cutting Issues

### Cross-cutting results/issues

The SMART survey conducted was gender sensitive and thus addressed gender equality. Girls were screened for malnutrition on the same basis as boys. The results showed that acute malnutrition affects significantly more boys (9.8% [8.8- 10.9]) than girls (7.4% [6.6-8.3]) at the national level.

At national and sub national level, several skills building sessions were organized. Focus were made on PSEA, Gender, Protection, GBV, HIV/aids, etc. During the capacity building session on gender markers the sub-clusters of Gore, Baga Sola, Abéché, Mao, Moussoro were connected. The review of key concepts and the analysis of the characteristics of a good project were followed by the key steps driving to get the gender marker online.

During the session on HIV by UNAIDS, the were covered the following topics :

- Epidemiological context
- Methods of transmission: -sexual -blood -materno-fetal
- Methods of prevention: -before pregnancy -during pregnancy -during delivery -during breastfeeding -ARV-Condom
- Impact of HIV on Nutrition and Nutrition on HIV
- Viral load analysis and its benefits.

The GBV presentation by UNFPA covered:

- Key concepts : -Gender -Sex -Societal roles -Inequality -Power -Human rights
- GBV in crises and among people at risk
- Types & forms of GBV: -Rape -Sexual assault -Physical violence -Emotional violence
- Forced marriage -Denial of services, resources and opportunities
- Safety audit to identify the risks of GBV/PEAS: Interview, FGDs, Observation, Reading
- Consequences of GBV
- Priorities/responsibilities of GBV programming: -Prevention -Response -Risk mitigation/Mitigation
- Guiding principles: right to safety, confidentiality, dignity, empowerment and non-discrimination

### How did the JP apply the Gender Marker

The JP is Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm). Evidence, data collection and analysis (e.g. gender assessments of programmes; policy briefs, costing for scale-up of social services);Policy dialogues, advocacy (e.g. direct inputs to national policies, strategies, laws, including women's and girls' rights groups in coordination mechanisms);Capacity development (e.g. training of social workers, local governments, local communities);

**JP address the below cross-cutting issues and principles of leaving no one behind**

Human Rights	Persons with disabilities	Youth	Environmental and social standards
Yes	No	No	Yes

**Contribution to enhancing SDG Financing**

Drafted a bill, strategy, and/or approved a law increasing the fiscal space for the policy in focus	Produced financing, costing, diagnostic and feasibility analyses as a basis to invest or increase spending on the SDGs	Improved efficiency (cost savings) in the management of programmes/schemes	Improved effectiveness (value for money; i.e. social impact of \$1 spent) of spending	Drafted policies/regulatory frameworks or developed tools to incentivize private sector investment on the SDGs	Structured new financial instruments (public, private or blended) to leverage additional funding
No	No	No	No	No	No

**How and in which area your JP contributed to enhancing SDG financing**