HDPN Progress Snapshot

This document is produced as a background document for the Peer-to-Peer workshop on strengthening collaboration across humanitarian, development and peacebuilding sectors. This document serves to provide a baseline snapshot of in-country progress towards strengthening the humanitarian development nexus, the so-called new way of working. All data is based on self-reporting from members of the Humanitarian Country Team/UN Country Team.

Operational Context:

There are three main aspects of the humanitarian crisis in Chad that contribute to the vulnerability of the population. The first is food insecurity and malnutrition. The second is the population movement. The third is health emergencies that affect the local population, refugees, and internally displaced people. Women, children and people with handicap are the most vulnerable and there is a widespread lack of access to basic services. Chad currently has 650 000 displaced people

I.   Shared Vision :

Humanitarian/Development Forum was jointly organized by the UN and the Government on 6 June to explain and discuss how the NWOW will be operationalised in a concrete manner in Chad. This forum is intended to be organised on a regular basis in the future and inform a strategic and operational discussion on how to better implement the link humanitarian and development. The Forum between the Government, Humanitarian and development actors aim at reinforcing the common understanding of vulnerabilities in the country and **defining common goals**. While the will to collaborate is there, translating this momentum into projects and programmes remains a challenge. Moreover, the momentum seems to be disproportionality driven by humanitarian more than development actors.

II.   Joint analysis:

So far, collection and sharing of data to support joint analysis remains a challenge. Given the context, a decision was made to forgo sector specific analysis as an organizing principle for understanding needs and vulnerabilities. Instead, analysis and assessments were organized around the three crises as "driving streams". For now major data needs rely on coordination mechanisms (UNDAF results groups and Clusters) to open up more exchange of information. These data provided by these mechanisms, however, need to be supported by collective information systems and management in order to be useful and reliable. There is therefore a clearly identified need for a tool that allows all partners to better foresee and monitor agency-specific programme activities and impact towards the UNDAF. At the same time, there is an identified need to systematize the information exchange and common analysis with government and major bilateral and multilateral non-UNCT development actors. Based on these challenges, work is currently underway to explore the feasibility of establishing a small, inter-agency analysis unit with an explicit responsibility to provide consolidated, predictable and actionable operational 'intelligence' relating to the shifting situations/scenarios in-country.

III.   Joint planning/ Joined Up Programming:

The multi-year HRP (2017-2019) is aligned with UNDAF (2017-2021) and the Government National Development Plan (2017 - 2021). This alignment is made possible by a **multi-year**

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strategic framework (Vision 2030) by the government which facilitates the alignment of existing plans. The MYHRP is therefore centred on responding to the humanitarian needs while at the same time identifies the critical action that need to be taken up by the government and development actors. Work is also underway to operationalize this at the local level through local development plans. While common operational priorities are already developed for the Lake, south and east regions, programming is mostly still individual-agency driven and to **some extent via the Cluster**—the latter especially significant for subnational level. This has its limitations in terms of really creating a joint approach. In addition, some agency-specific initiatives, such as the UNCHR multi-year, multi-partner planning processes, were integrated in this effort to align planning and programming, It has been agreed that in 2018, all efforts will be concentrated on the operationalization of joint planning or programming through concrete steps or actions. Through the HRP **6 collective outcomes have been identified**. While these collective outcomes are the product of discussions with development and government counterparts, they are not directly linked to the SDGs. In the coming months (as of Q4 2017); work will be underway to ensure that these collective outcomes a) inform development programming as well as b) are underpinned by appropriate monitoring and evaluation structures . As of 2018, Chad is now eligible to access the Peace Building Fund, through a project jointly-developed by FAO, IOM, UNESCO, UNHCR and UNFPA.

IV.   Leadership and Coordination:

In June 2017, the first **humanitarian-development forum** was held. The forum is co-chaired by the Ministry of Planning and the Resident Coordinator. UN Agencies, NGOS, donors and local authorities met in an initial step to develop a joint approach to address the chronic vulnerabilities in Chad. The largest obstacle, however, is related to maintain the engagement from the government side. The international and national counterparts have also begun to integrate peace, security, and justice (or peacebuilding) agendas into the NWOW dialogue.

V. Current Financing and Funding Flows:

Recipient country
Chad

Receipts for Chad

	2014	2015	2016
Net ODA (USD million)	391.9	606.7	624.5
Net ODA/GNI (%)	2.9	5.7	6.6
Gross ODA (USD million)	454.0	1,176.0	643.9
Bilateral share (gross ODA) (%)	37.0	20.0	29.0
Total net receipts (USD million)	702.1	614.6	592.4

For reference

	2014	2015	2016
Population (million)	13.6	14.0	14.5
GNI per capita (Atlas USD)	980.0	880.0	720.0

Top Ten Donors of Gross ODA for Chad, 2015-2016 average, USD million

Donor	USD million
International Development As...	347.8
EU Institutions	161.1
United States	77.4
IMF (Concessional Trust Fund...	65.2
France	58.4
African Development Fund	45.1
Switzerland	26.5
Global Fund	26.4
UNICEF	17.5
Germany	16.9

Bilateral ODA by Sector for Chad, 2015-16 average

4% | 5% | 7% | 2% | 4% | 4% | 11% | 64%

Education
Health and Popula..
Other social infrast..
Economic infrastru..
Production
Multisector
Programme assist..
Action relating to d..
Humanitarian aid
Other and unaloca..

Source: OECD - DAC ; http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/aid-at-a-glance.htm