



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
1 August 2023

Original: French
English, French and Spanish only

United Nations Children's Fund

Executive Board

Second regular session 2023

5–8 September 2023

Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Country programme document

Chad

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Chad is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$58,500,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$157,700,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2024 to 2026.

* [E/ICEF/2023/24](#).

Note: The present document was processed in its entirety by UNICEF.



Programme rationale¹

1. Chad has undergone profound socio-political changes marked by a political transition and a security situation that has been affected by ongoing crises in neighbouring countries since 2021. With an undiversified economy and population growth of 3.6 per cent,² the country has experienced a 4.1 per cent annual decline in per capita income in 2021.³ Increased spending on security and reduced revenues from taxes on petroleum products have limited investment in basic social services.⁴ Although the share of the budget allocated to social ministries increased between 2017 and 2022,⁵ it did not significantly improve indicators related to children's rights. In addition, the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and a delay in implementing sectoral policies and laws⁶ have hampered efforts to tackle poverty.

2. The country has an estimated population of 18 million, 57 per cent of which are children under 18 years of age. Chad is ranked 190 out of 191 countries in the Human Development Index⁷ and is one of the countries where children are the most exposed to climate change.⁸ Living within the Sahel region and the Lake Chad Basin region, the population is affected by multiple security crises. Women and girls are particularly vulnerable. These persistent political, security, health and climate-related challenges threaten the realization of children's rights in Chad.

3. Every year, 3 million children need humanitarian assistance owing to food insecurity, natural disasters caused by climate change and intercommunal conflicts, especially between nomadic populations and farmers. In early 2023, Chad was hosting 583,356 refugees, 53 per cent of whom were children.⁹ In this fragile context, 42.3 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line,¹⁰ 50 per cent of children are affected by multidimensional poverty,¹¹ and 47 per cent of children are affected by monetary poverty,¹² despite substantial support from the international community. Only 1.6 per cent of people aged 15–49 years are covered by a social protection programme.

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, all sociodemographic data in this section are from the multiple indicator cluster survey round 6 (MICS-6) report, 2019, <https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/4150/related-materials>, (accessed on 18 May 2023).

² INSEED, General Population and Housing Census, 2009, www.inseed.td, (accessed on 18 May 2023).

³ World Bank, Macro Poverty Outlook for Chad, October 2022, <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099104210132285022/idu06da1504c0d8ae04dbd0b8000bd9c8bbb3d27>, (accessed on 18 May 2023).

⁴ International Monetary Fund, Stability on the Horizon for Chad, September 2018, <https://imf.org/en/News/Articles/2018/09/27/NA092818-Stability-on-the-horizon-for-Chad>, (accessed on 18 May 2023).

⁵ Ministry of Finances and Budget, Finance laws 2017–2022, www.observatoire.td/budget-execution.php, (accessed on 18 May 2023).

⁶ National Development Plan 2024–2028.

⁷ United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report*, 2021, <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2021-22>, (accessed on 18 May 2023).

⁸ UNICEF, *The Climate Crisis is a Child Rights Crisis: Introducing the Children's Climate Risk Index*, 2021, www.unicef.org/media/105376/file/UNICEF-climate-crisis-child-rights-crisis.pdf, (accessed on 18 May 2023).

⁹ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *Personnes relevant de la compétence du HCR*, March 2023, <https://reliefweb.int/report/chad/unhcr-tchad-personnes-relevant-de-la-competence-du-hcr-mars-2023>, (accessed on 18 May 2023).

¹⁰ INSEED, Survey ECOSIT-4, 2018.

¹¹ INSEED and UNICEF, *Report on Child Poverty in Chad*, 2021.

¹² Ibid.

4. Despite these challenges, the under-5 mortality rate in Chad dropped from 148 to 107 per 1,000 live births between 2010 and 2021.¹³ This can partly be attributed to the improvement in vaccination coverage, which increased from 37 per cent to 55 per cent for the measles-containing vaccine, and from 41 per cent to 58 per cent for the combined diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus vaccine between 2017 and 2022.¹⁴ Neonatal mortality accounts for 27 per cent of under-5 deaths, with prematurity, labour complications and neonatal infections the leading causes of death.

5. The maternal mortality ratio is among the highest in the world, with 860 deaths per 100,000 births. In 2022, only 38 per cent of deliveries were attended by skilled health personnel.¹⁵

6. Between 2017 and 2022, the prevalence of stunting decreased from 33.7 per cent to 28 per cent, and the prevalence of severe acute malnutrition decreased from 3.9 per cent to 1.5 per cent. Anaemia prevalence among children aged 6–59 months is 60.3 per cent,¹⁶ which is higher than the critical threshold of 40 per cent set by the World Health Organization.

7. HIV prevalence among those aged 15–49 years declined from 1.6 per cent in 2014 to 1.1 per cent in 2020. HIV prevalence is higher in women (1.4 per cent) than in men (0.8 per cent).¹⁷ Investment in early detection and antiretroviral therapy has reduced the number of new HIV infections.

8. In Chad, access to drinking water increased only from 58 per cent to 62 per cent between 2015 and 2020, with huge disparities between urban (91 per cent) and rural (40 per cent) areas.¹⁸ Despite adopting the national road map for ending open defecation in November 2018, the open defecation rate only decreased from 66 per cent to 64 per cent (79 per cent and 17 per cent in rural and urban areas, respectively) between 2015 and 2020.¹⁹ The basic sanitation access rate was 17 per cent in 2020.²⁰ Health-care facilities lack basic water supply services (43 per cent) and basic sanitation services (17 per cent).²¹ The mortality rate is related to a lack of access to adequate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, and is the highest in the world, with a mortality rate 10 times higher than the global average.²²

9. The education system made significant progress between 2016 and 2021, with the primary school completion rate increasing from 50.3 per cent to 55.5 per cent for

¹³ United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality*, 2022, <https://childmortality.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/UN-IGME-Child-Mortality-Report-2022.pdf>, (accessed on 18 May 2023).

¹⁴ WHO/UNICEF, *Estimates of National Immunization Coverage*, July 2022, www.who.int/teams/immunization-vaccines-and-biologicals/immunization-analysis-and-insights/global-monitoring/immunization-coverage/who-unicef-estimates-of-national-immunization-coverage, (accessed on 18 May 2023).

¹⁵ Ministry of Public Health and Prevention, *Statistical Yearbook*, 2022, draft report.

¹⁶ Ministry of Health and National Solidarity, *Enquête nationale de nutrition et de mortalité rétrospective SMART (National Survey of Nutrition and Retrospective Mortality, SMART)*, 2021, https://humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/rapport_final_enquete_nationale_de_nutrition_et_de_mortalite_retrospective_smart_2021-tchad_1.pdf, (accessed on 18 May 2023).

¹⁷ Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, *Country Factsheet*, <https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/chad>, (accessed on 26 May 2023).

¹⁸ WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2021.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, *Plan de réponse humanitaire: Tchad (Humanitarian Response Plan, Chad)*, 2022, https://fcluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/hrp_2022.pdf, (accessed on 18 May 2023).

boys, and from 34.1 per cent to 40.2 per cent for girls.²³ This progress was made possible thanks to external support from donors and other development actors for infrastructure development, and to multisectoral interventions, particularly to increase the demand for girls' schooling. Nevertheless, more than half of primary school-age children in Chad are not in school (56.8 per cent: 60 per cent of girls and 54 per cent of boys), compared to an average of 19 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa.²⁴ On the basis of economic well-being, 79 per cent of children from poor families are out of school, compared to 30 per cent for those from wealthy families.²⁵ Skills development is hampered by underfunding in the education sector and the poor quality of educational services. At the end of primary school, only 22.2 per cent of students reach the minimum competency threshold in reading and only 11.5 per cent in mathematics.²⁶

10. Although the birth registration rate doubled between 2017 and 2022 thanks to the efforts of the Government, supported by UNICEF and partners, 74 per cent of children under the age of 5 years are not registered.²⁷ The reasons behind this high rate of births not registered include low levels of decentralization of civil registration services, lack of registers, poorly trained staff and a low awareness of the importance of birth registration among parents.

11. The significant gender inequalities in Chad, as indicated by the Global Gender Gap Index, rank the country at 142 out of 146 countries.²⁸ Despite a law prohibiting child marriage, 60.6 per cent of girls were married before the age of 18 years. Moreover, 34.1 per cent of women aged 15 to 49 years have undergone female genital mutilation.²⁹ The Gender Parity Index at the primary level is 0.9.³⁰

12. Lessons learned from programme evaluations conducted during the programme period 2017–2023 indicate that: (a) intersectorality needs to be considered at the programme design stage; (b) community-based approaches should promote the use of basic social services, the maintenance of infrastructure and the elimination of bottlenecks, particularly for girls; and (c) humanitarian interventions can be development opportunities if implemented using a nexus approach.

Programme priorities and partnerships³¹

13. The vision for the country programme of cooperation, 2024–2026 is derived from the priorities of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), 2024–2026. The vision is to enable children and adolescents, girls and boys – especially the most vulnerable and excluded – to have a better chance

²³ Ministry of National Education and Civic Promotion, Statistical Yearbook, 2021.

²⁴ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Institute for Statistics, Chad, <https://uis.unesco.org/en/country/td>, (accessed on 18 May 2023).

²⁵ PASEC, Quality of Education Systems in French-speaking sub-Saharan Africa, 2019, https://pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2022/10/Resume_Pasec2019_GB_Web_juillet2022.pdf, (accessed on 19 May 2023).

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ministry of Gender of National Solidarity, Statistical Yearbook, 2022.

²⁸ World Economic Forum, *Global Gender Gap Report*, July 2022, https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2022.pdf, (accessed on 19 May 2023).

²⁹ INSEED and UNICEF, MICS-6 Tchad: Enquête par grappes à indicateurs multiples 2019 Rapport des résultats de l'enquête (Chad: Multiple indicator cluster survey 2019: Results of the survey), https://mics-surveys-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/MICS6/West%20and%20Central%20Africa/Chad/2019/Survey%20findings/Chad%202019%20MICS%20Survey%20Findings%20Report_French.pdf, (accessed on 19 May 2023).

³⁰ Ministry of National Education and Civic Promotion, Statistical Yearbook, 2021.

³¹ All components are aligned with UNSDCF outcome 1.

of realizing their rights and more opportunities to develop their skills, through integrated, high-quality and resilient services that are adapted to climate change, in order to grow up in a safe environment that is favourable for their development.

14. The theory of change is as follows: if national partners have strengthened capacities to analyse the root causes of discrimination against, and exclusion of, children; if domestic resources and external funding, including those from the private sector, are more frequently directed to basic social services, by strengthening governance capacities at all levels; if actors adopt multisectoral programming through innovative approaches, ensuring that children and their communities are kept at the centre of interventions, particularly through localization; if the humanitarian–development–peace nexus approach is strengthened; if the State makes services more resilient to shocks and crises, including climate change; if programmes take into account behavioural determinants through an inclusive and transformative social accountability and gender approach, including reporting on sexual violence; and if the State and partners invest in building children's capacities to assert their rights and in engaging youth as actors for development and sustainable change; then, children and adolescents, girls and boys – especially the most vulnerable and excluded – will have a better chance of realizing their rights, as stipulated in the programme's vision.

15. Underlying this vision are assumptions that the Government and partners fulfil their commitments to realizing children's rights and that communities themselves are engaged in development actions. The main risk to implementing the country programme is the potential crises that may reduce funding or create competing priorities that could hamper the efforts of the Government and partners in implementing the programme.

16. Developed through a consultative process led by the Government with the participation of partners, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and aligned with the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 and UNSDCF 2024–2026, the programme responds to national priorities. It will support the Government's commitment to respect, protect and realize the rights of children in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other national and international obligations, as well as the priorities of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want. The country programme document will contribute to the realization of Vision 2030 of the Government on improving the quality of life of people in Chad and the National Development Plan, 2022–2026.

Every child and adolescent survives and thrives

17. In line with the National Health Development Plan 2022–2030, UNICEF plans to improve child survival from birth to 14 years of age by strengthening integrated high-impact interventions in health centres and communities and addressing the leading causes of morbidity and mortality. Within this framework, interventions aimed at newborn survival will be prioritized, following the commitments of the national road map to reduce neonatal, infant and maternal mortality adopted in 2023 by the Government.

18. By mobilizing the partnership with the Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, the World Bank and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, UNICEF will advocate for increased public funding for preventive, curative and promotional health programmes focused on mothers and newborns. Priority will be given to implementing quality of care norms and standards, including interventions targeting the leading causes of newborn morbidity and mortality, building on the expanded use of point-of-care HIV testing and the district health information system version 2.

19. The programme will support the Government in implementing the community health strategy, which integrates multisectoral strategies that boost demand and support social and behaviour change regarding the leading causes of morbidity and mortality, namely malaria, pneumonia, diarrhoea, vaccine-preventable diseases and HIV. Due to a lack of adolescent health data, the programme will support the country in generating evidence through Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), or multiple indicator cluster surveys (MICS), or both, to guide programming for adolescents.

Every child has access to a nutritious diet

20. In support of the National Food and Nutrition Policy 2014–2025 and its Intersectoral Action Plan 2022–2025, UNICEF will strengthen preventive interventions, following an integrated, multisectoral approach to nutrition, health, WASH, sexual and reproductive health, and social protection at the community level. The programme will prioritize the adoption of optimal infant and young child feeding practices. Social and behaviour change strategies on feeding practices will be rolled out to reduce micronutrient deficiencies and undernutrition, with the community approach,³² strengthening of emergency preparedness and response capacities, and nutritional resilience of communities acting as entry points.

21. Preventive interventions will be strengthened in conjunction with optimizing the treatment of severe acute malnutrition through improved coverage of early screening and improved management of all levels of the supply chain for ready-to-use therapeutic foods. UNICEF will advocate for increased government resources to prevent and treat severe acute malnutrition. In partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP), the organization will also help to scale up the continuum of care in the treatment of acute malnutrition.

22. Food system-based interventions will be used to improve the dietary diversity of young children and the micronutrient status of women and children, with UNICEF working in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and WFP. The programme will enhance social protection services to create an enabling environment for dietary diversity. It will prioritize maternal and child nutrition by providing food supplements for children aged 6–23 months, using complementary foods fortified with micronutrients, and social transfer interventions to promote improved food production (i.e., small-scale livestock farming or micro-gardening).

Every child, including adolescents, lives in a safe and clean environment

23. UNICEF will capitalize on its role as co-chair of the country's group that brings together technical and financial partners on the topics of the environment and WASH, and on its partnership with the African Development Bank, the World Bank and the German Development Agency (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) to ensure that services are sustainable; resources are efficiently used; systems are strengthened; a policy and financial framework for integrated water resources management (especially at the community level) is established; and innovative solutions are provided to ensure more sustainable and climate-resilient services and contribute to solving the water scarcity in water-vulnerable areas, thus helping to reduce intercommunal conflicts. Special attention will be paid to awareness-raising and skills in infrastructure adaptation, management and safe

³² These interventions are carried out by setting up learning and monitoring groups for optimal nutrition practices at the community level, and by early detection of malnutrition by mothers or community health workers.

storage of water for people who handle it at the household level (usually women and girls), as well as for students in schools.

24. Guided by the road map for ending open defecation in 2018–2030 and the National School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy 2018–2030, UNICEF will support sustainable and equitable access to, and use of, climate-resilient WASH services in schools, health-care facilities and communities. Building on lessons learned on the role of child and youth engagement in fragile and crisis situations and ensuring that good behavioural and social practices are sustainable, priority will be given to collaboration with the education sector while ensuring the open defecation free and post-open defecation free cantonal approach³³ is expanded as a gateway to integrated and multisectoral community-driven interventions.

25. UNICEF will strengthen public–private partnerships – especially where innovation is concerned, such as sand dams – and the use of renewable energy for drinking water supply services, including the multi-use and multi-village water approach to optimize the efficient use of water resources and funding.

Every child, including adolescents, learns and acquires life skills

26. In line with the Government’s Interim Education Plan 2018–2024, UNICEF will prioritize equitable and inclusive access to quality education services in climate-resilient infrastructure with, for example, access to electricity through partnerships with the private sector, so that conditions are favourable to children acquiring the skills they need to thrive. Affirmative action strategies to close the gender gap and strengthen social cohesion for sustainable change in gender norms will be developed, especially in areas with highly discriminatory practices.

27. UNICEF, together with the Global Partnership for Education, WFP and the United Nations Population Fund, will advocate for improved governance in resource management in the education sector, and will support the expansion of supply and demand for schooling, inclusive education and modernized Qur’anic schools. Collaboration with key sectoral partners will also enable multisectoral interventions to be scaled up in health, nutrition, WASH, sexual and reproductive health, protection from violence and social and behaviour change for girls’ education.

28. UNICEF will strengthen the national evaluation framework and the institutionalization of teaching management practices in schools to enhance the quality of education provided. The programme will also support the expansion of preschool services, formative assessments of ongoing learning and the creation of inclusive and innovative support and/or remedial opportunities for students with learning difficulties. These changes will be supported by the continued expansion of distance education, in partnership with the private sector.

Every child, including adolescents, is protected from violence and exploitation

29. To help to operationalize the National Child Protection Policy, which was validated in 2023 by the Government of Chad, UNICEF will strengthen the child protection and justice system so that children live in an environment that protects them from all forms of violence, exploitation and harmful practices and provides them with access to integrated care and birth registration services. This will help, among other things, to prevent the recruitment of children into armed groups and forces.

³³ A canton combines several villages under the same administrative entity. The cantonal approach consists of implementing the open defecation free approach in all the villages in the canton. All the villages in the same canton are certified open defecation free together at the same time. This ensures that the various ethnic groups are considered at the same time.

30. UNICEF will support the State with universal birth registration by ensuring interoperability between health services and civil registration centres, which showed potential for scaling-up during the country programme period 2017–2023. For example, the digital Tasdjil project can be extended to all provincial and district hospitals.³⁴ The strategic partnership with the European Union will be mobilized to strengthen the capacity of civil registration services.

31. In addition, UNICEF will support the improvement of the regulatory framework and data-collection systems, capacity-building of social service workers and actors in the child justice chain, and the establishment of a case management mechanism and standards for its implementation. It will also support a national programme for intergenerational dialogue and parent education, and a network of peer educators that will provide integrated and inclusive community-based child protection.

Every child has access to inclusive social protection and lives free from poverty

32. In support of the National Social Protection Strategy 2021–2025, UNICEF will work on establishing a budgetary framework that promotes the expansion of social protection coverage to reduce the lack of opportunity for the most vulnerable children. UNICEF will support the Government, in partnership with other United Nations agencies, the World Bank and the European Union in strengthening the social protection system, through the unified social registry, extension of the coverage of social transfer programmes in response to shocks and support for mechanisms of accountability to the population.

33. To ensure child-sensitive budgeting, UNICEF – in collaboration with international financial institutions, notably the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank – will support the capacity-building of government actors at the central and decentralized levels to finance social sector budgets. UNICEF will help to identify fiscal space options, the traceability of public expenditures and their quality, and citizen participation in the budget process and monitoring of budget execution, especially at the decentralized level.

Programme effectiveness

34. This component will help the programme to meet quality standards in achieving results and to remain relevant, effective, innovative and risk-informed. It will support the design of integrated, multisectoral approaches that incorporate a transformative gender approach to holistically address the determinants of discrimination, exclusion and harmful practices experienced by children and adolescents. It will provide monitoring, evaluation and operational support to programmes, including effective procurement of products and services.

35. UNICEF will strengthen its role in generating and communicating evidence and managing knowledge of the situation of children in Chad to influence decision-making, policy dialogue and compliance with national reporting obligations on the realization of children’s rights. Media partnerships will be established to ensure the visibility of the children’s agenda, especially on social media.

³⁴ Tasdjil, meaning ‘registration’ in Arabic, refers to the pilot project that digitizes applications and immediately provides birth certificates.

Summary budget table

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources^a</i>	<i>Total</i>
Every child and adolescent survives and thrives	11 600	46 000	57 600
Every child has access to a nutritious diet	2 200	15 500	17 700
Every child, including adolescents, lives in a safe and clean environment	4 200	10 900	15 100
Every child, including adolescents, learns and acquires life skills	6 400	61 900	68 300
Every child, including adolescents, is protected from violence and exploitation	6 700	6 700	13 400
Every child has access to inclusive social protection and lives free from poverty	8 900	2 200	11 100
Programme effectiveness	18 500	14 500	33 000
Total	58 500	157 700	216 200

^a Other emergency resources may be mobilized through humanitarian appeals.

Programme and risk management

36. Under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Economic Prospects and International Partnerships, the country programme will contribute, through the UNSDCF, to national plans for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

37. UNICEF will strengthen risk analysis to identify and manage threats to achieving results by strengthening emergency preparedness and resilience, adapting basic service delivery systems to climate change, establishing early warning systems and mechanisms for accountability to affected populations, developing a robust resource mobilization strategy, and adopting innovative approaches and partnerships with civil society, the private sector and communities.

38. In addition, UNICEF will ensure management is aligned with the requirements of good governance and resource use, and will strengthen the capacity of implementing partners on the harmonized approach to cash transfers, results-based management, child protection and protection from sexual abuse and exploitation.

Monitoring, learning and evaluation

39. The Ministry of Economic Prospects and International Partnerships, will collaborate with other ministries, United Nations agencies, NGOs and civil society organizations to coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of the programme and joint workplans. Annual reviews will evaluate progress and identify any necessary adjustments.

40. Building on the network of U-Reporters, subnational offices, local associations and decentralized state departments, new technologies for development will be used to collect data in real time and strengthen evidence-based decision-making. Third-party monitoring will be applied in hard-to-reach areas.

41. UNICEF will be involved in strengthening the national statistical system through the National Institute of Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies

(Institut National de la Statistique, des Études Économiques et Démographiques, INSEED) and will support sectoral ministries in conducting national surveys such as MICS round 7 and DHS. UNICEF will ensure that existing administrative data-collection systems are strengthened, including through gender-disaggregated data, to monitor the realization of children's rights in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

42. Partnerships will be strengthened with the Government, United Nations agencies and the monitoring and evaluation network in Chad, to systematically produce and use evidence to support decision-making.

43. The costed evaluation plan will assess the relevance, sustainability, effectiveness, efficiency and impact of the programme and draw lessons to guide the programme in the future, if necessary. Evidence gaps have guided the selection of activities listed in the costed evaluation plan.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Chad – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2024–2026

<p>Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 1–40 and 45</p> <p>National priorities: Axis 4 of Vision 2030 on improving the quality of life of people in Chad and the National Development Plan, 2022–2026</p>
<p>United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) outcomes involving UNICEF:</p> <p>Pillar 1: Access to and use of quality basic social services (education, health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), social protection and child protection)</p>
<p>Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 Goal Areas: 1–5</p>

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
By the end of 2026, people – particularly women, youth, adolescents, children and the most vulnerable – have equitable access to and use of quality and inclusive basic social services in the targeted provinces.	1. By the end of 2026, adolescents, pregnant and breastfeeding women, newborns, mothers and boys and girls aged 0–14 years in Chad use quality HIV-health services more frequently.	Percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel B: 38.79% (2022) T: 40% (2026)	Multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS)	The health system and actors have an enabling environment and increased capacity to better address the health problems of mothers and children, especially newborns.	Ministry of Public Health and Prevention Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance World Bank	11 600	46 000	57 600
		Children aged 0–11 months vaccinated with three doses of the diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DTP) vaccine nationwide B: 58% (2022) T: 70% (2026)	World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage	Communities have improved capacity and implement key actions to promote the use of health services and the adoption of family practices essential for child survival and development. The health system and other actors have increased capacity for	Islamic Development Bank United Nations system French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développement, AFD) Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria			

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
				epidemiological surveillance and emergency response.				
	2. By the end of 2026, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and boys and girls under the age of 5 years have access to high-quality, high-impact nutrition services that also promote the adoption of best practices that positively impact the nutritional status of vulnerable groups and strengthen their nutritional resilience to shocks.	Percentage of children under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed B: 7.3% (2022) T: 15% (2026)	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment for Relief and Transition (SMART)	Pregnant and breastfeeding women and mothers of children under 3 years of age apply optimal infant and young child feeding, hygiene and sanitation practices. Health and community structures have improved capacity to prepare for and respond to nutritional emergencies, and they ensure adequate management of severe acute malnutrition in accordance with quality infection prevention and control standards.	Ministry of Public Health and Prevention World Bank Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance of the United States Agency for International Development United Nations system Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) Private sector	2 200	15 500	17 700
Proportion of children aged 6–23 months achieving minimum dietary diversity B: 11.5% (2022) T: 15% (2026)		SMART						
	3. By the end of 2026, boys and girls, including adolescents, especially the most vulnerable and those in emergency situations, live in healthy	Percentage of the population using at least basic services for (a) drinking water and (b) sanitation (a) B: 52% (2022) T: 54% (2026) (b) B: 22% (2022) T: 24% (2026)	MICS and Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply	National/provincial authorities and civil society organizations have the capacity to plan, coordinate and monitor sustainable and climate-resilient water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.	Ministry of Water and Sanitation Ministry of Public Health and Prevention Ministry of National Education and Civic Promotion	4 200	10 900	15 100

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
	environments and make sustainable and equitable use of climate-resilient WASH services.		and Sanitation (JMP) SMART	Vulnerable women, adolescents and children use WASH services sustainably and equitably and adopt good hygiene and sanitation practices.	United Nations system European Union AFD German Development Agency (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, GIZ) Private sector			
		Percentage of people practising open defecation (key result for children 8) B: 64% (2022) T: 60% (2026)	MICS/DHS WHO/UNICEF JMP SMART	Schools and health-care facilities have climate-resilient water and sanitation services that meet high-quality infection prevention and control standards. State structures and communities have increased capacity to coordinate, prepare and respond to emergencies affecting water and sanitation services.				
	4. By the end of 2026, boys and girls have equitable and inclusive access to quality education services and acquire the skills they need to thrive.	Percentage of out-of-school children of primary and lower secondary school age (key result for children 3) B: 56.8% (2022) T: 40% (2026)	MICS	The Government, communities, parents and civil society ensure the availability of inclusive and climate-resilient infrastructure, qualified teacher, and teaching and learning resources.	Ministry of National Education and Civic Promotion Ministry of Gender and National Solidarity Ministry of Water and Sanitation Education Cannot Wait AFD	6 400	61 900	68 300
		Percentage of children at the end of primary school (in Grades 5 and 6) meeting minimum proficiency levels in reading and mathematics B: 21.7% (2022) T: 23% (2026)	Programme for the Analysis of Educational Systems of CONFEMEN (PASEC) MICS	Teachers, headteachers and all educational bodies adopt appropriate teaching, assessment and				

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
	5. By the end of 2026, girls and boys live in an environment that protects them from sexual and other violence, exploitation and harmful practices and provides them with access to integrated quality prevention and response services for child protection as well as birth registration services.	<p>Percentage of children under 1 year of age whose births are registered (key result for children 7)</p> <p>B: 22.3% (2022) T: 48% (2026)</p> <p>Number of girls and boys who have suffered violence and have been supported by health, social or justice and law enforcement services</p> <p>B: 55,753 (2022) T: 17,784 (2026)</p>	<p>Administrative data from the civil registration system</p> <p>Administrative data</p>	<p>remediation behaviours and practices.</p> <p>The Government reduces the economic costs of access to education and ensures that education corresponds to the expectations of families dealing with shocks and emergencies.</p> <p>The Government, civil society organizations and communities have strengthened capacity for a resilient child protection system that protects girls and boys from all forms of violence.</p> <p>Children, parents and communities have improved capacity to prevent all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, and to report and register births.</p> <p>Girls, boys and communities affected by emergencies are resilient to various shocks and benefit from integrated and adequate protection support.</p>	<p>World Bank</p> <p>Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation</p> <p>KfW Development Bank</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>United Nations system</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>Private sector</p> <p>Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Ministry of Gender and National Solidarity</p> <p>National Agency for Secure Documents</p>	6 700	6 700	13 400

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
	6. By the end of 2026, girls and boys, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from a fiscal policy framework that promotes expanded coverage of the social protection system and increased resources for other social services.	<p>Effectiveness of the social protection system in responding effectively and rapidly to humanitarian crises (0: no social protection system; 1: ineffective system; 2: moderately effective system; 3: effective system)</p> <p>B: 1 (2022) T: 2 (2026)</p> <p>Proportion of public expenditure allocated to basic social services (health, education and social protection)</p> <p>B: 21% (2022) T: 23% (2026)</p>	Administrative data	<p>The structures in charge of social protection at the central and decentralized levels and communities have increased capacity to design, implement and monitor the delivery of social protection services that adapt in response to shocks.</p> <p>The ministries in charge of the social sectors and the Ministry of Finances and Budget have the capacity to prepare, implement and monitor the execution of child-sensitive social budgets.</p>	<p>Ministry of Economic Prospects and International Partnerships, World Bank</p> <p>International Monetary Fund</p> <p>United Nations system</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>AFD</p> <p>GIZ</p> <p>NGOs</p>	8 900	2 200	11 100
	7. By the end of 2026, the country programme is efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality programming standards to achieve the best results for children in Chad.	<p>Standard performance indicators</p> <p>B: 0 T: >80% (2026)</p>	UNICEF inSight	<p>Programmes are coordinated, with a focus on intersectorality, convergence and innovation.</p> <p>Programmes integrate innovative and gender-transformative social and behaviour change approaches.</p> <p>Programmes integrate youth and adolescent engagement, empowerment and</p>	<p>Ministry of Economic Prospects and International Partnerships, National Institute of Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies (Institut National de la Statistique, des Études Économiques et Démographiques)</p> <p>Mass media</p> <p>United Nations system</p> <p>NGOs</p>	18 500	14 500	3 000

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
				<p>participation at the community level.</p> <p>Programming is based on risk analysis, resilience and emergency preparedness and response.</p> <p>Programming is supported by strategic communication, advocacy and strategic partnerships with the public and private sectors.</p> <p>Planning at the central and local levels is evidence-based and takes lessons learned from evaluations into account.</p>				
Total resources						58 500	157 700	216 200