

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Chad is a unitary country comprising 377 municipalities. The first local elections were organized in 2012. The second elections were scheduled for 2019 but have been postponed until April 2022. In 2012, the mayors of only 42 municipalities were elected, while the rest of the heads were appointed by the executive, much like in the departments subject to prefects and the provinces administered by governors. Recent changes in territorial organization have been a consequence of two new ordinances in 2019. Only 271 municipalities currently exercise their responsibilities as local self-governments.¹



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).²

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

The government has developed the “**Vision 2030, the Chad we want**”, divided into **three national development plans** (NDP). The first, covering the period **2017-2021**, is 70% aligned with the SDGs.³ In the short term, the objective is to ensure the integration of SDGs in the 2022-2026 NDP and its sectoral variations.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

In March 2018, a **National Coordination for the monitoring of the implementation of the SDGs (CNSODD)** was established by the Ministry of the Economy and Development Planning (MEPD). This coordination includes representatives of the sectoral ministries and other institutions (National Assembly, civil society, private sector, academia, UN agencies, etc.). In June 2019, it was transformed into the **General Directorate of Services for the Coordination and Monitoring of the Development Policy and International Agendas**, including a Directorate for Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Policies and Strategies and a Directorate for the coordination and follow-up of the 2030 and 2063 International Agendas. This system was reinforced by the creation in July 2019 of the **SDG Monitoring Platform** (PSODD). In addition, the National Assembly created a Special Commission to monitor the implementation of the SDGs in 2016 which was set up in 2020 as a Standing Committee.⁴

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The 2021 VNR was prepared using a participatory approach involving all stakeholders in the implementation of the SDGs. It was built on the report on the African and global sustainable development agendas drawn up by Chad in 2020. An **Interministerial Technical Committee (CTI)** was set up in November 2020, taking into account multiple stakeholders (sectoral ministries, the National Assembly, the private sector, civil society, INSEED, academic and scientific research institutions and technical and financial partners).

1. UCLG, 2021, Towards the Localization of the SDGs, https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/hlpf_2021.pdf

2. See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23405RAPPORT_NATIONAL_VOLONTAIRE_FINAL_TCHAD.pdf (2019); https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/28099TCHAD_ENV_2021_VERSION_FINALE_23_06_21.pdf (2021)

3. Excluding the 43 targets relating to means of implementation, the 19 targets relating to the partnership of SDG 17 which do not apply to developing countries, and the 7 targets of SDG 14 on marine resources which do not apply to landlocked countries.

4. This commission is an example of national ownership of the SDGs recognized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). Stakeholders included in national coordination mechanisms:

The **private sector**, through the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture, Mines and Handicrafts (CCIAMA) and the Patronage, members of the SDG Monitoring Platform, is committed to the national appropriation process for the SDGs through a partnership with the national government to promote corporate social responsibility (CSR) among its members. However, the CCIAMA expresses a pressing need to start awareness-raising activities on the role of the private sector in the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs in order to enable it to align its CSR approach with the SDGs.

As for **CSOs**, they play a significant role in the process of implementing and monitoring the SDGs. They are also represented within the SDG Monitoring Platform by the Liaison and Information Unit of Women's Associations (CELIAF), the Information and Liaison Center of Non-Governmental Organizations (CILONG), the Union of Journalists Chadians (UJT) and the Coordination of Youth Associations, who actively participate in all the reflection process and capacity building sessions organized by the MEPDCI.

In addition, **technical and financial partners** play a key role in the process of national ownership and implementation of the SDGs in Chad. They supported the realization of some national activities, in particular: (i) integration of the SDGs into national frameworks; (ii) contextualization of SDG indicators; and (iii) prioritization of SDG targets. They are represented in the SDG Monitoring Platform by UN agencies, the World Bank, ADB, the European Union Delegation and Swiss Cooperation.

1.3 MONITORING

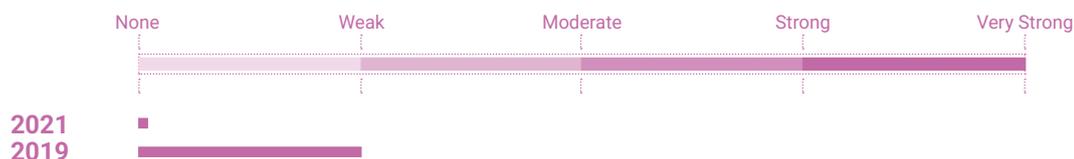
The prioritized package of SDG targets for the period 2017-2021 includes 34 SDG targets (out of 100), that is to say, a prioritization rate of 34% for an average of 40% in Africa. An SDG Indicator Monitoring Unit was created within INSEED in 2018 to develop indicator mapping and manage metadata, but its results are still weak. The **National Strategy for Statistics Development (SNDS 2021-2025)**, in the process of being adopted, proposes organizational, financial and technical measures to enhance national data collection and monitoring capacities. These measures will allow all national actors, under the technical coordination of INSEED, to play their role in the production of regular and reliable statistical data and to monitor the implementation of the PND and the main sustainable development agendas.

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

To implement the SDGs at the decentralized level, there are regional or local bodies composed of **provincial action and follow-up committees (CPAS)**, **departmental action and monitoring committees (CDAS)** and **local action and monitoring committees (CLAS)**. However, according to the 2019 VNR, one year after their establishment this mechanism was still not functional. The MEPD has thus temporarily set up a Monitoring and Evaluation Unit for programs and projects, responsible for monitoring the 2017-2021 NDP. No information on the evolution of this is provided in the 2021 VNR.

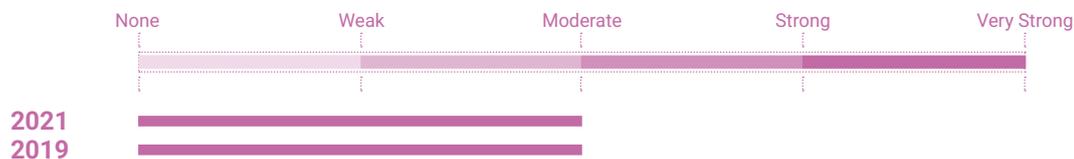
2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

► In the VNR process



Comments: The 2021 VNR doesn't mention any LRG participation.

► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



Comments: Provincial and local bodies were established to implement the SDGs at the local level.

This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNRs and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

The 2019 VNR briefly mentions the desire of local governments to be more involved in national coordination mechanisms for the SDGs, as well as the challenge of defining the areas of competence and responsibility of the various bodies and institutions involved at the national and local levels (with regards to food and SDG 12). It also mentions the fact that the implementation of the new decentralization scheme of the 2018 Constitution represents an opportunity for all development policies and strategies to be oriented towards the implementation of the SDGs at the local level. The 2021 VNR mentions LRGs a very few times (both at municipal and provincial level), but without further details (less than in the 2019 VNR).

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

No reference.

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

To improve the financing of the SDGs, Chad has initiated a public finance reform to optimize public revenue.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

General comments: The 2021 VNR was developed under difficult conditions, linked to the pandemic but also to the change in the political regime. Presidential elections were organized in April 2021, but the process was not successful due to the death of the President of the Republic, and a candidate was provisionally declared winner. This led to the establishment of a Transitional Military Council (CMT), the suspension of the constitution, the dissolution of the National Assembly, the government and the promulgation of the Transitional Charter. In addition, the country continues to suffer the consequences of tensions in neighboring countries and hosts a large number of refugees from Sudan, the Central African Republic and Nigeria, estimated at 500,315 people (UNHCR, April 2021). This situation, by putting pressure on available natural resources and basic goods and services, is a source of tension between populations.

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

Between 2012 and 2019, there were 144 women (14%) among the elected local councillors, that is to say, out of 947 municipal councillors.⁵

3.2 COVID 19

In view of the constraints linked to the COVID-19 pandemic and the socio-political unrest in the country, certain activities could not be implemented. These include the official launch of the VNR preparation process, the regular holding of ITC meetings, the carrying out of the rapid assessments planned as part of the preparation process, etc.

4. SDG INDICATORS⁶

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		-
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	17 (2020)
	Rural	2 (2020)
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	32 (2020)
	Rural	3 (2020)
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		86.9 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		-
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		64.3 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		-

5. Source: Réseau de Femmes élues d'Afrique réseau du Tchad - REFELA. See: <https://www.uclga.org/tag/refela/?lang=fr>

6. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>. More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/tcd>