INTEGRATED SDG INSIGHTS

CHAD

This initiative supports the articulation of national commitments to SDG transformation, towards accelerated SDG action in the second half of the 2030 Agenda.

HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

Integrated SDG Insights provides an overview of a country's economic growth trajectory, highlighting potential conflicts between growth, environmental concerns, and societal well-being (referred to as the **SDG Moment**).

It builds from the foundation of national SDG progress through the lens of the 5Ps and uses machine learning to analyse national development ambition with an SDG lens (**SDG Trends & Priorities**).

Combined, these insights are mapped against SDG interlinkages to define policy choices the accelerate SDG progress, tailored to national context (**SDG Interlinkages**).

These policy choices are made against fiscal constraints and opportunities for stimulus to ensure choices translate to development impact and leave no one behind (**Finance & Stimulus**).

SDG MOMENT: CHAD

While economic growth is a key element in achieving the SDGs, many countries are intent on moving beyond growth as a yardstick for progress. In the short run, growth enables the SDGs; but in the long run, the SDGs aim to transform the pattern of growth itself.
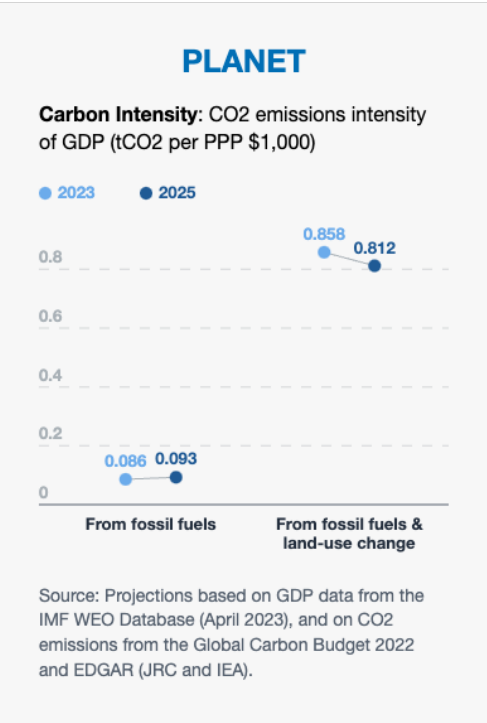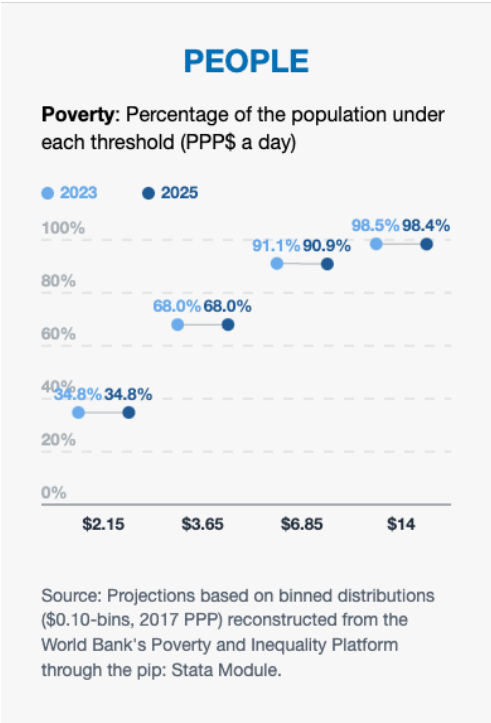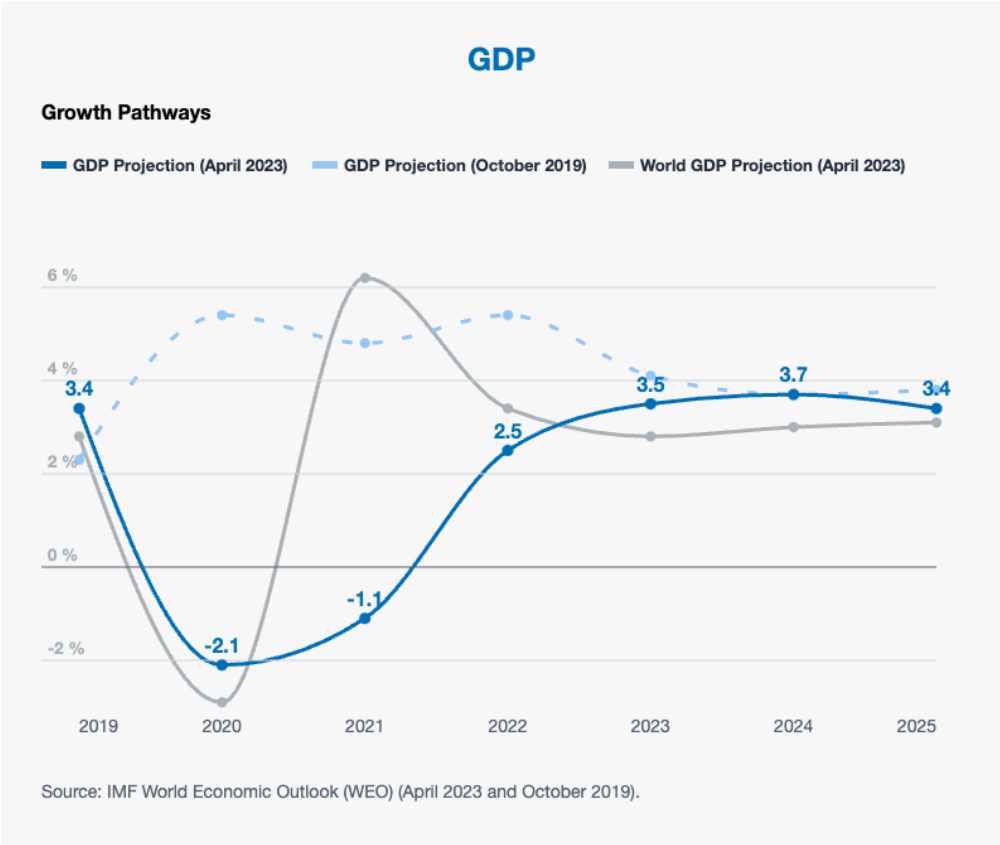
Chad's economy during the cycle 2023-2025 is transitioning from mitigation mode to higher growth rates; 20% higher, on average, than the global figure, but still slightly below the country's growth trajectory projected before the pandemic.[1]

This pace of growth, however, is not expected to exert a noticeable effect on lowering the incidence of poverty at $2.15 and $3.65 a day. Hence, the country's commitments to achieving the SDGs are focused on increasing people's well-being and overcoming the fact that progress has stalled. The economic expansion, on the other hand, would be somewhat more dependent on carbon emissions, as the country's carbon emissions intensity of GDP is expected to increase at an annual rate of 4% due to fossil fuel usage.[2]

In this context, diversifying the national economy and combating and adapting to climate change are becoming national priorities to take advantage of this economic recovery. This will enhance the structural transformation of the economy and ensure robust, sustainable, pro-poor growth.

[1] The economic cycle is determined by adjusting the country's current GDP growth forecasts (April 2023) by their gap relative to the forecasts made before the pandemic and subsequent crises (October 2019). If the adjusted rates (not shown) are below 2%, the economy is considered in mitigation; it is coping if the adjusted rates range between 2%-4%, and it is in acceleration if they are above 4%.
[2] CO2 emissions intensity of GDP is computed as tonnes of CO2 per $1,000 (2017 PPP).

GDP

Growth Pathways

— GDP Projection (April 2023)   — GDP Projection (October 2019)   — World GDP Projection (April 2023)

3.4 · -2.1 · -1.1 · 2.5 · 3.5 · 3.7 · 3.4
(2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025)

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO) (April 2023 and October 2019).

PEOPLE

Poverty: Percentage of the population under each threshold (PPP$ a day)

● 2023   ● 2025

$2.15: 34.8% / 34.8%
$3.65: 68.0% / 68.0%
$6.85: 91.1% / 90.9%
$14: 98.5% / 98.4%

Source: Projections based on binned distributions ($0.10-bins, 2017 PPP) reconstructed from the World Bank's Poverty and Inequality Platform through the pip: Stata Module.

PLANET

Carbon Intensity: CO2 emissions intensity of GDP (tCO2 per PPP $1,000)

● 2023   ● 2025

From fossil fuels: 0.086 / 0.093
From fossil fuels & land-use change: 0.858 / 0.812

Source: Projections based on GDP data from the IMF WEO Database (April 2023), and on CO2 emissions from the Global Carbon Budget 2022 and EDGAR (JRC and IEA).

SDG TRENDS

Understanding how Chad performs against the SDG targets provides a baseline landscape against which to build integrated SDG pathways. SDG progress tracking follows [UN Stats](#) standards and [methodology](#), and is aligned with country profiles

Trends in detail:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/TCD/sdg-trends
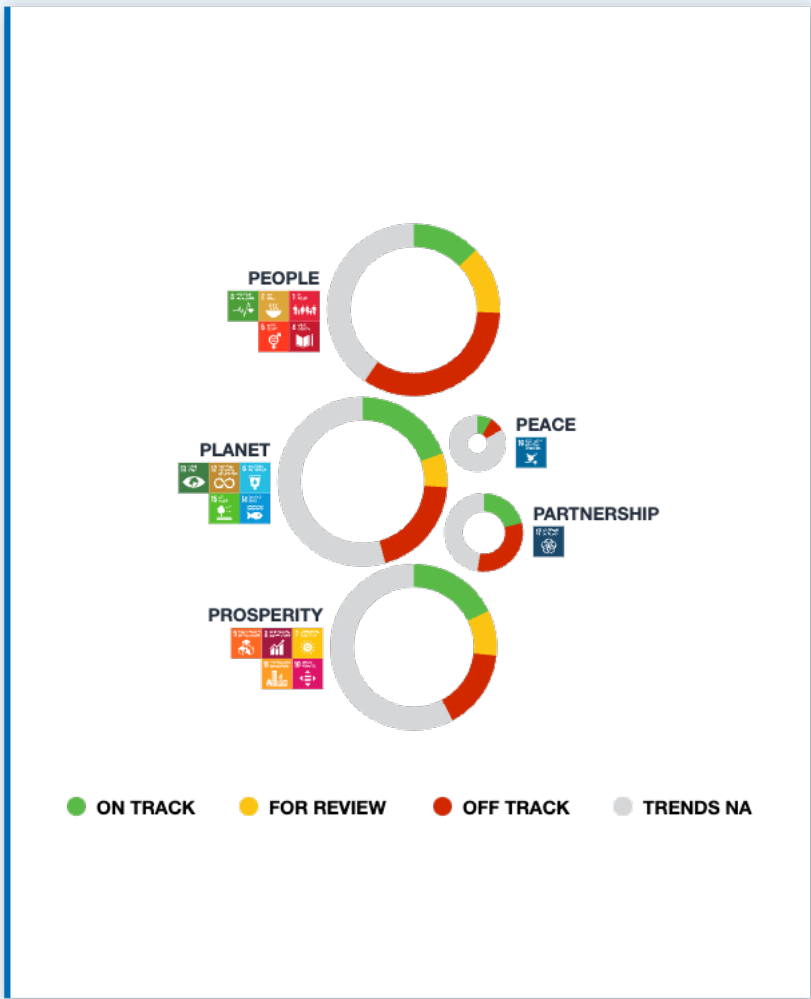
SDG PRIORITIES

Chad's national priorities are analysed using machine learning to reveal the most prominent SDGs referenced in national policy documents. This analysis uses a custom-built model for SDG classification. It considers 100k+ terms, including phrases and expressions.

Key documents for analysis:

1. National Development Plan 2017 - 2021
2. VISION 2030, THE CHAD WE WANT

Priorities in detail:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/TCD/current-priorities
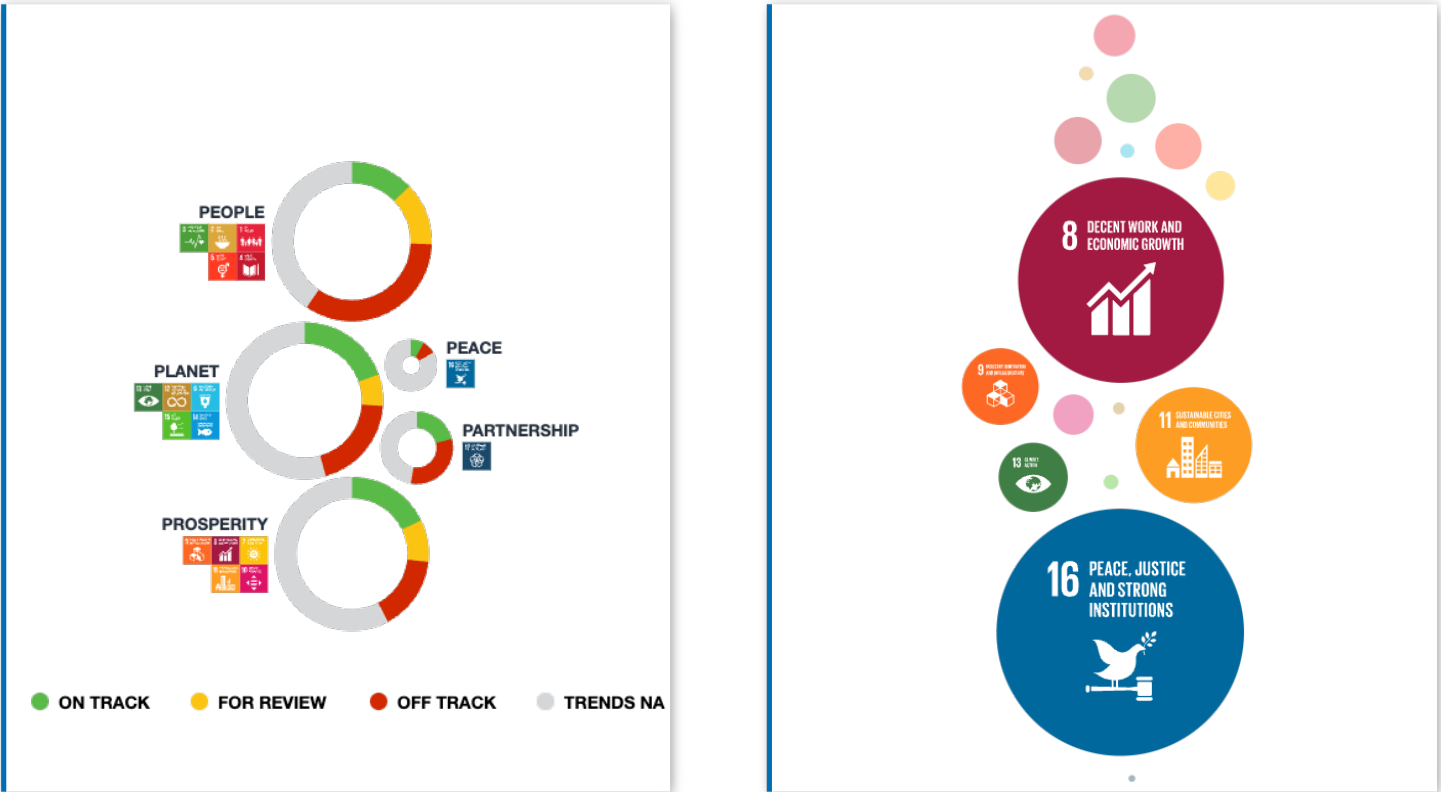
SDG INTERLINKAGES

SDG interlinkages reveal how actions directed towards one SDG can impact others. Uncovering and understanding these interactions can help Chad to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to navigate trade-offs.

Based on a global framework for interlinkages, Chad's SDG progress is colour-coded at the target level.

Building from national priorities, the following pathways reflect policy investments with the most potential to accelerate the SDGs for Chad:

- Target 8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay
- Target 11.2: Affordable and sustainable transport systems
- Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions

Note that the guidance for Member States is to identify a set of priority areas for investment that will help secure maximum progress across the SDGs. The three targets could form a basis for this. The other two include setting a national benchmark for reducing poverty and inequality, and an overview of planned adjustments in national planning and institutional frameworks that will better support the SDGs' achievement.

ACCELERATION PATHWAYS

SYNERGIES

TRADE-OFFS

SDG INTERLINKAGES

8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

SDG 8.5 is a positive multiplier for several development priorities emphasized in the 2030 Vision. It is closely associated with priority investments in youth empowerment (Target 4.4) and skills development/ and upskilling (Target 8.2), and an important investment that helps address SDGs that require acceleration, particularly in the reduction of poverty and vulnerability (Targets 1.2, 1.4) , food security (target 2.1) and across several health targets (Goal 3 reduction of hunger and malnutrition) and SDG 3 (reduce maternal mortality, end the AIDS pandemic, tuberculosis, among other diseases.)

Because 76% of the Chadian population lives in rural areas, differentiated strategies are required to address local development in rural areas, with a focus on reducing poverty and vulnerabilities to shocks and disasters related to climate change. To this end, integrated policy choices that target: (i) the development of community infrastructure, including markets, solar energy and agricultural facilities; (ii) support for the structuring and capacity-building of actors in the world rural areas; (iii) support for the revitalization of the productive sectors, particularly agriculture and livestock; (iv) the development of value chains through the processing of local products; and (v) the promotion of inclusive finance.

Explore the interlinkages at:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/TCD/synergies-and-tradeoffs

SDG INTERLINKAGES

11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

Sustainable transport and infrastructure is a longstanding national priority and investment area. As part of the National Development Plan 2024-2028 currently being finalized, the development of road infrastructure is one of the major national priorities, with around 50 projects to be carried out over the coming years.

Its significance has grown in response to changing energy needs and the provision of basic services for all (Target 11.1). Facilitating the mobility of people, goods and merchandise and establishing affordable and sustainable transport systems promotes job creation (Target 8.5), the reduction of poverty and inequalities (Target 1.1) and social, political and economic inclusion for all (Target 10.2).
In particular, it will have an impact on social and economic SDGs , and on partnerships through the development of public-private partnerships (Target 17.6).

Explore the interlinkages at:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/TCD/synergies-and-tradeoffs

SDG INTERLINKAGES

16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

The establishment of effective, accountable and transparent institutions is a key priority and complex undertaking, as a foundation to longer term social and economic stability, and a driver of robust environmental policies.

The achievement of the target, as part of integrated policy combination that consolidate peace, justice and the rule of law, strengthen the social contract of trust between institutions and the population and the creation. The focus on effective institutions is understood in Chad as a driver of a more favourable framework and enabling environment for private investment and sustainable economic growth. Important milestones have been laid in the context of the current political transition, in particular through the negotiation and signature with some 40 armed groups of the Doha Agreement for peace in Chad (August 2022) and the organization of an Inclusive and Sovereign National Dialogue to discuss the future of the country, politically, economically and socially.

Explore the interlinkages at:

https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/TCD/synergies-and-tradeoffs
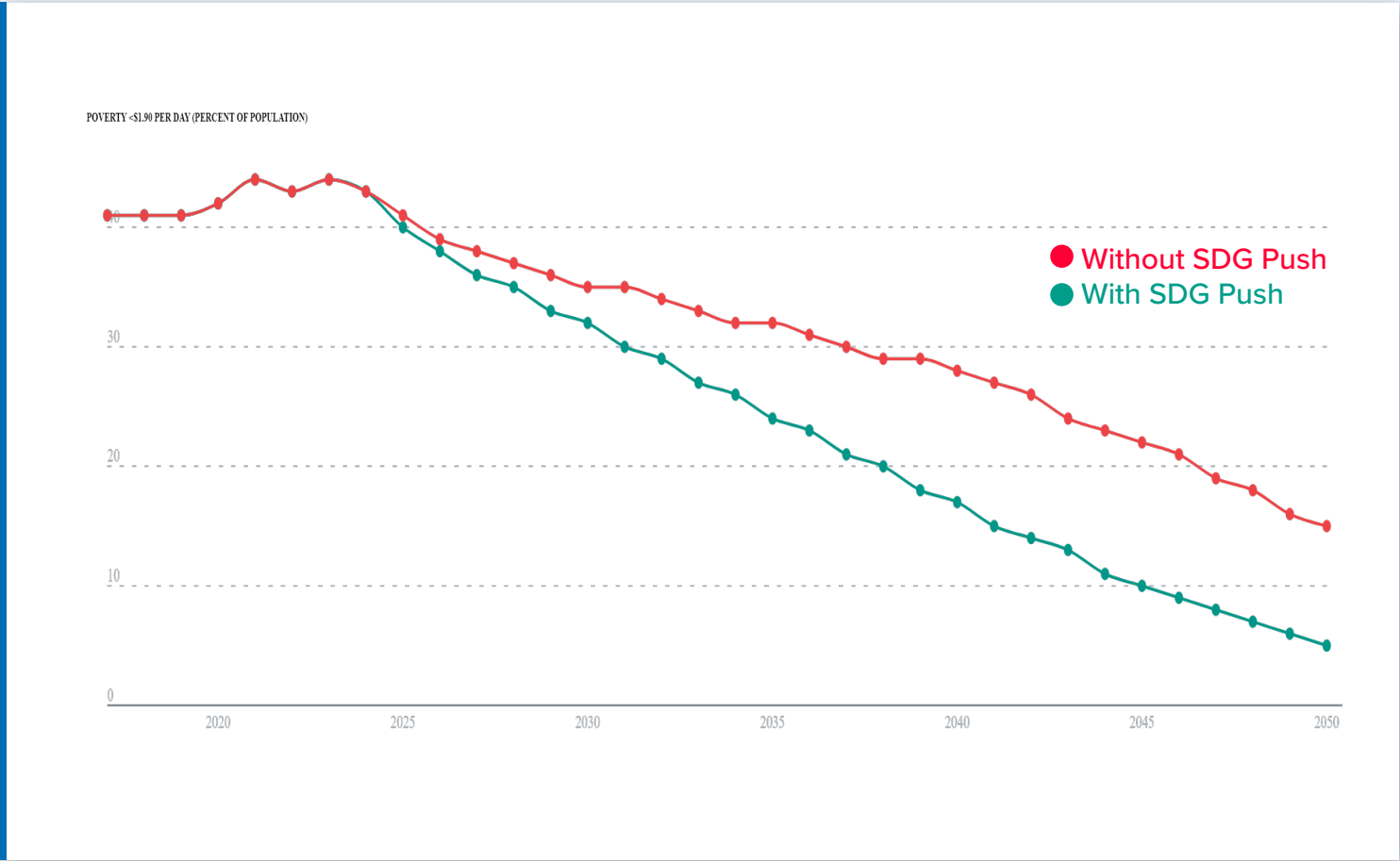
FUTURES SCENARIOS

Achieving the SDGs is possible.

The 'SDG Push' is a futures scenario based on 48 integrated accelerators in the areas of Governance, Social Protection, Green Economy and Digital Disruption. It uses national data to explore the impact on human development by 2030 and by 2050 across key SDG indicators.

Incorporating 'SDG Push' accelerators into development interventions in Chad can reduce the number of people living in poverty over time.

Under the new National Development Plan, Chad aims to reduce the incidence of poverty nationwide to around 38% by 2028, compared to 42.3% in 2019. This will be achieved without an SDG Push. With further investments, Chad is likely to achieve much more.

Percent Population living in poverty	By 2030	By 2050
Without the SDG Push	35%	15%
With the SDG Push	32%	5%

POVERTY <$1.90 PER DAY (PERCENT OF POPULATION)

● Without SDG Push
● With SDG Push

Explore SDG Futures Scenarios at:

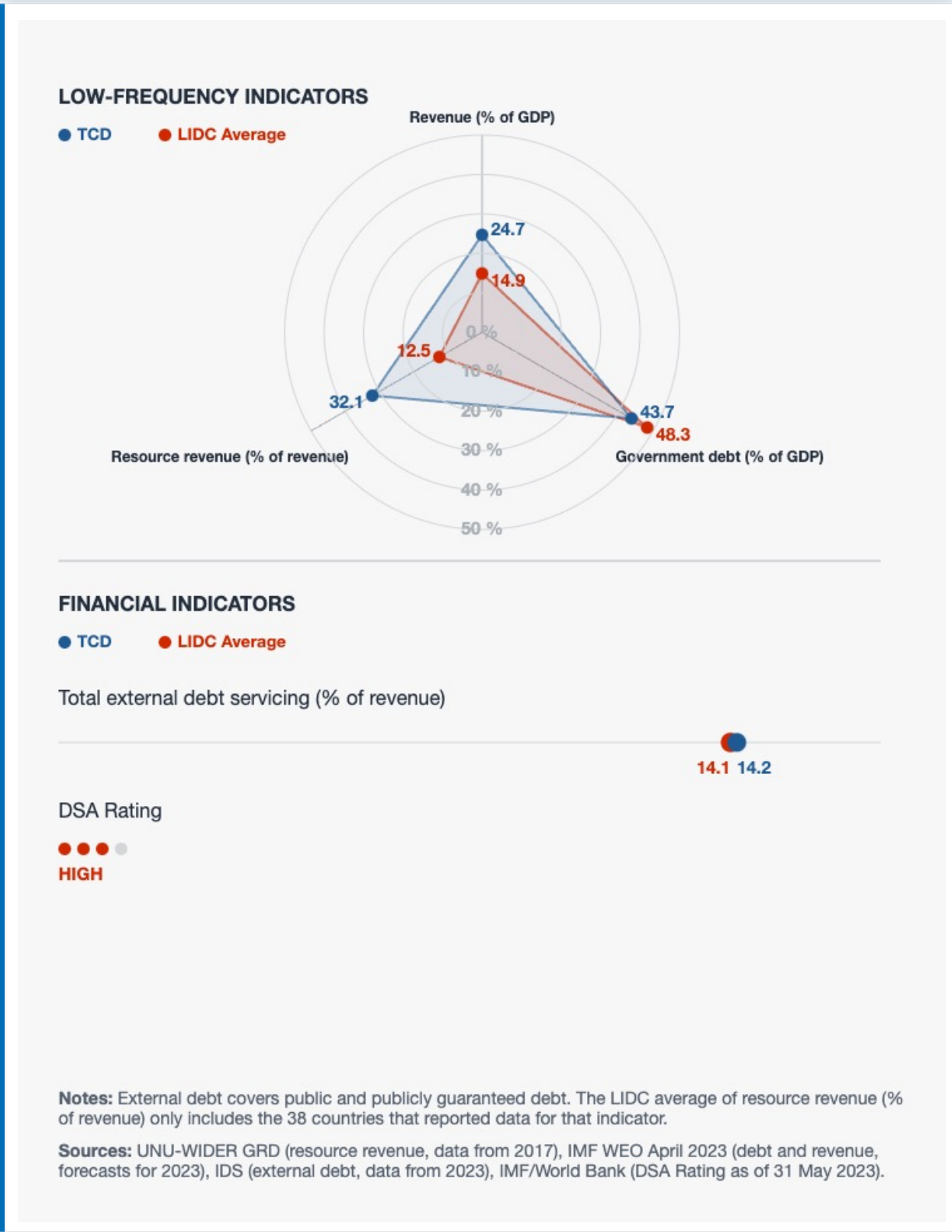https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/TCD/future-scenarios

FINANCE & STIMULUS

Many countries are facing reduced fiscal space, high debt levels, rising interest rates and downgrades on credit ratings. Fiscal and financial constraints tend to slow or even reverse SDG progress.

The radar diagram shows low frequency data points linked to government revenue and debt as a proportion of GDP and the natural resource share of total revenue. The financial indicator graphs show external debt servicing relative to revenue and the country's latest Debt Sustainability Assessment risk rating.

Chad's gross government debt, projected at 43.7% of GDP in 2023, is 4.6 percentage points below the low-income developing countries (LIDC) average of 48.3%. Chad's public external debt servicing this year is expected to be 14.2% of revenue and thus nearly identical to the LIDC average.

In addition to debt, Chad faces a triple challenge: (i) heavy dependence on the oil sector, which generates about 20% of GDP, 50% of government revenue and 70% of export revenue; (ii) the high volatility of oil prices on the international market; and (iii) the low mobilization of non-oil revenue (in 2020, non-oil revenue represented 9.1% of non-oil GDP, despite the improvements recorded from 2015 and 2016).

LOW-FREQUENCY INDICATORS

● TCD   ● LIDC Average

Revenue (% of GDP)
24.7
14.9

Resource revenue (% of revenue)
12.5
32.1

Government debt (% of GDP)
43.7
48.3

0 %
10 %
20 %
30 %
40 %
50 %

FINANCIAL INDICATORS

● TCD   ● LIDC Average

Total external debt servicing (% of revenue)

14.1 14.2

DSA Rating

●●●○
HIGH

Notes: External debt covers public and publicly guaranteed debt. The LIDC average of resource revenue (% of revenue) only includes the 38 countries that reported data for that indicator.

Sources: UNU-WIDER GRD (resource revenue, data from 2017), IMF WEO April 2023 (debt and revenue, forecasts for 2023), IDS (external debt, data from 2023), IMF/World Bank (DSA Rating as of 31 May 2023).
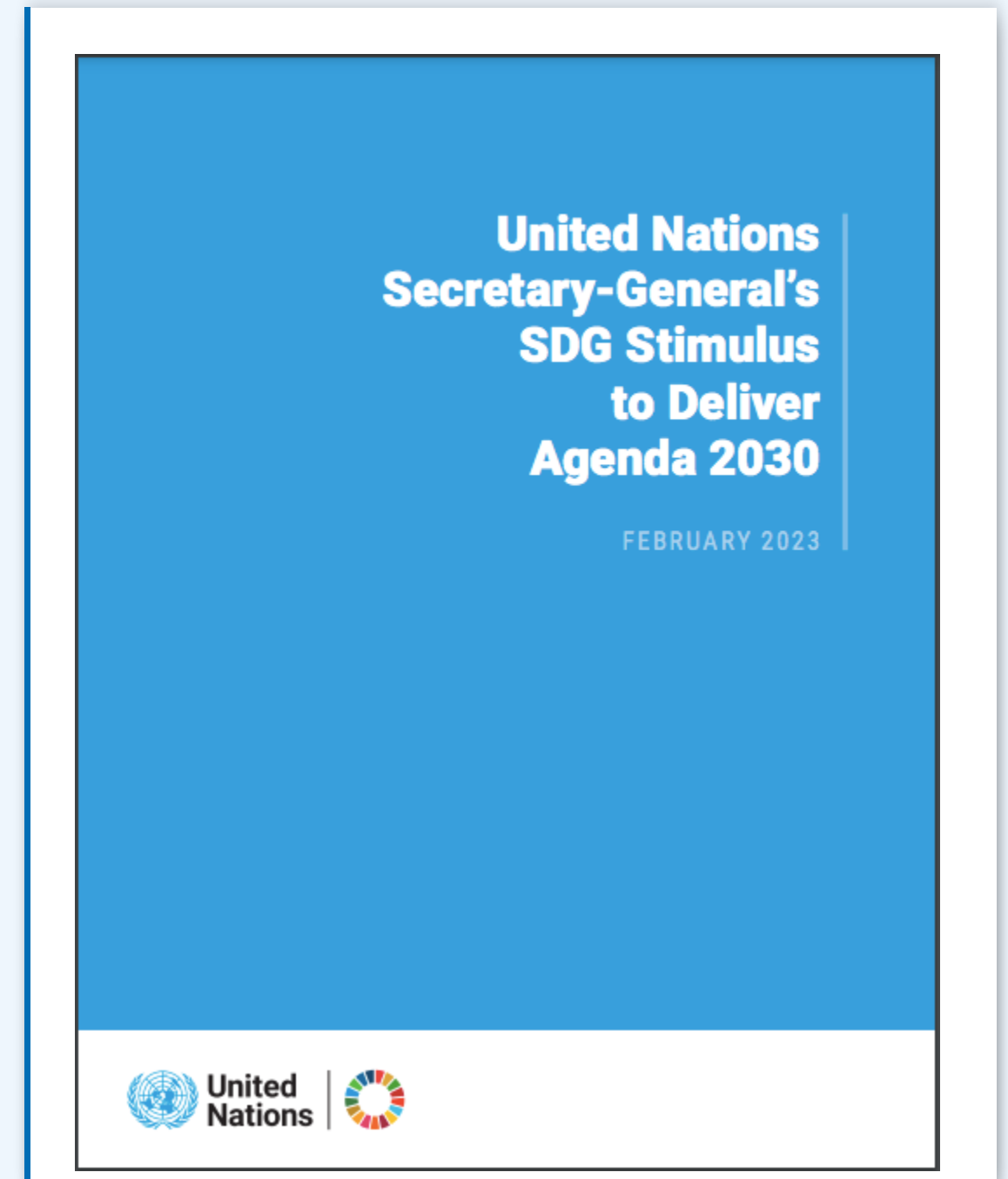
SDG STIMULUS

The UN Secretary General's SDG Stimulus Plan lays out a blueprint for action within the existing financial architecture. It includes:
- Providing liquidity to support recovery in the near term
- Enhancing debt relief for vulnerable countries
- Expanding development financing by MDBs
- Aligning financial flows with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, according to country-level priorities and needs, for example through the roll-out of the UN Integrated National Financing Framework (INFFs).

Given the projected fiscal and financial constraints faced by Chad, possible funding options for the investments derived from the identified interlinkages are as follows:
- Tax and revenue reform
- Debt for SDGs
- Climate finance
- Blended and public-private finance
- SDG-aligned business environment and investment
- Accessing financial markets and insurance
- Remittances, philanthropy and faith-based financing

United Nations Secretary-General's SDG Stimulus to Deliver Agenda 2030

FEBRUARY 2023

United Nations

METHODOLOGY

Click here to view the Methodological Note for the Integrated SDG Insights

SDG MOMENT

Methodology
Assesses challenges and opportunities in national growth trajectories with insights on environmental sustainability and inclusiveness.

Data Sources
Future trajectories to 2025 are based on IMF-WEO GDP projections, distributions of per capita income or consumption from the World Bank, and CO_2 emissions from the Global Carbon Budget 2022 and EDGAR (JRC and IEA).

TRENDS & PRIORITIES

Methodology
SDG trends tracks progress from 2015 to date for the 231 indicators. National priorities are analysed using machine learning to reveal the most prominent SDGs referenced in national policy documents.

Data Source
Trends utilizes official UN statistics to assess SDG progress, supplemented with national data when available. Priorities uses a custom-built model for SDG classification. The policy documents analyses are provided by Governments.
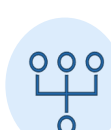
INTERLINKAGES

Methodology
Global target-level interlinkages are drawn from the KnowSDGs Platform by European Commission. SDG interlinkages were retrieved through a structured literature review in Scopus and Google Scholar to tap both grey literature and peer-reviewed publications as a source of information.

Data Source
The exercise globally considered a total of 454 documents published from 2015 to August 2022. (Miola et al., 2019 updated in 2021-2022)

FINANCE & STIMULUS

Methodology
Provides insight into indicators of fiscal and financial stress with options (INFF) for stimulus and other means to accelerate progress.

Data Source
Most recent resource data from UNU-WIDER GRD (between 2018 and 2021), debt and revenue from IMF WEO (between 2020 and forecasts for 2023), external debt from IDS (2023), yields from Haver Analytics (8 June 2023), credit ratings from S&P, Moodys and FITCH (2023), and DSA ratings from World Bank/IMF (31 May 2023).