

PROJECT BUDGET REVISION FOR APPROVAL BY THE DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

5) To:	Division	Room	Approval and Date
Mr. Amir Abdulla Deputy Executive Director	DED	6G60	
4) Through:	Division	Room	Signature and Date
Ms. Elisabeth Rasmusson Assistant Executive Director	PG	6G72	
3) Through:	Division	Room	Signature and Date
Mr. Manoj Juneja Assistant Executive Director	RM	6G00	
2) Through:	Division	Room	Signature and Date
Mr. Ramiro Lopes da Silva Assistant Executive Director	OS	6G62	
1) From:	Regional Bureau	Signature and Date	
Mr. Abdou Dieng Regional Director	RBD		

**Chad Development Project 200288 “Support to Primary Education and Enrolment of Girls”
Budget revision N° 10**

Total revised number of beneficiaries	224,297
Duration of entire project	72 months, 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2017
Extension / Reduction period	12 months, 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018
Gender marker code	2A
WFP food tonnage	40,588 mt

Start date: 01/01/2012	End date: 31/12/2017	Extension period: 12 months	New end date: 31/12/2018
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	US\$ 38,869,352	US\$ 3,930,776	US\$ 42,800,129
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	US\$ 1,989,264	US\$ 784,110	US\$ 2,773,374
Capacity Development & Augmentation	US\$ 473,403	US\$ 167,830	US\$ 641,233
DSC	US\$ 4,848,242	US\$ 630,753	US\$ 5,478,996
ISC	US\$ 3,232,618	US\$ 385,943	US\$ 3,618,561
Total cost to WFP	US\$ 49,412,880	US\$ 5,899,413	US\$ 55,312,293

CHANGES TO:

Food Tool

- MT
 Commodity Value
 External Transport
 LTSH
 ODOC

C&V Tool

- C&V Transfers
 C&V Related Costs

- CD&A
 DSC
 Project duration
 Other

Project Rates

- LTSH (\$/MT)
 ODOC (\$/MT)
 C&V Related (percent)
 DSC (percent)



NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision proposes a twelve-month extension of Chad Development Programme 200288 to pursue school meals activities from January to December 2018, allowing the country office to prepare a country strategic plan to take effect 1 January 2019. The extension in time will enable the country office: (i) to ensure continuity of the current programme over the next school year which is shared over two fiscal years; (ii) to reinforce the safety net and nutritional objectives of the programme; (iii) to promote Home Grown School meals approach and local purchase, and (iv) to maintain its capacity strengthening efforts particularly in terms of supporting the Government to implement the national school meals policy and reinforcing monitoring of activities.
2. In collaboration with the Ministry of Education and in line with the national school meals policy, WFP will promote the ‘Home Grown School Meals’ approach by reinforcing the synergy between the DEV and the PRRO 200713. Under the PRRO, WFP assists targeted communities in creating or rehabilitating productive agricultural or pastoral assets through FAA activities. In collaboration with partners such as FAO, GIZ, WFP contributes in organizing and reinforcing the capacities of farmer’s organizations, improving production and storage of food. The supported communities in return commit themselves to i) consuming one third of their production to diversify their household diet and improve nutrition ii) sell the second third to generate revenues for other household’s needs and iii) provide the last third to the school canteens, as a contribution. This contribution complements the food basket provided by WFP. Under the current BR, WFP envisions to provide its contribution in the form of cash-based transfers to school management committees to purchase food commodities on the local market, in areas where this is feasible. These local purchases for school canteens will stimulate the increase and diversification of local production and entire value chains, school meals serving not only as a social safety net but also as an entry point for local development.
3. WFP will encourage sustainability and capacity development at the community level and will collaborate with farmers’ organizations and parent-teacher associations to maintain linkages with local food producers. Under the extension period, WFP will provide technical assistance for implementing the national school feeding policy. It will develop the capacities of school teachers, school feeding management committees, Government counterparts, especially the Directorate of School Feeding, with a view to implementing the school feeding action plan, resulting from the SABER review. Trainings will be provided in the areas of food procurement, storage and handling, management of school canteens and monitoring and evaluation. WFP will help to set up a coordination mechanism, and will assist the Government with the required support to implement the SABER work plan.
4. Monitoring will rely on decentralized government structures. School inspectors will report each month on school feeding activities, using smartphone data-collection devices in remote areas. An online monitoring database will be piloted to reduce delays in data transmission.
5. The project will promote continued access to education for 138,000 school children in the most food-insecure areas of the Sahel.



6. Specifically, the revision will:
- Increase food transfers by 4,270 MT valued at USD 1,793,129;
 - Increase Cash-based transfers of USD 753,952;
 - increase capacity development and augmentation by USD 167,830;
 - increase external transport, landside transport, storage and handling and other direct operational costs by USD 2,137,647;
 - Increase of direct support costs by USD 630,753;
 - Decrease the number of targeted beneficiaries under girl's take home rations to 62,100 and voluntary cooks to 8,570 due to the alignment of Lake Chad schools under the regional EMOP 200777 and harmonization of figures with the proportion of girls (for the last two years of primary school) in the statistical yearbook for education (11 percent of the total students) and;
 - Realign the project logframe with the Corporate Results Framework 2017-2021.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REVISION

Summary of existing project activities

7. The development project supports Chad National Education Plan's long-term objectives of: (i) improving access to education for vulnerable people and (ii) reducing gender disparities in school. It contributes to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (end hunger) target 2.1 (Everyone has access to food). It also contributes to SDGs 1 (end poverty), 4 (inclusive and qualitative education and lifelong learning), 5 (gender equality) and 17 (Partnership for implementing the SDGs). The project is aligned with WFP Strategic Result 1 aiming to maintain/enhance individual/household access to adequate food and Strategic Result 2 aiming to enhance capacities of public and private sector institutions and systems, including local responders, to identify, target and assist food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations. Through the regional EMOP 200777 and the PRRO 200713, WFP has worked alongside partners to meet the needs of refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons, vulnerable Chadian households, children and women suffering from moderate acute malnutrition. The PRRO targets food-insecure local populations and refugees in all nine regions of the drought-prone sahelian band and in eastern and southern parts of Chad, using general food distributions, asset creation activities, and nutritional programmes for children under five and pregnant and lactating women. The regional EMOP 200777 meets the immediate nutritional needs of people affected by instability in neighbouring Nigeria. It includes an Emergency school meals component that aims to support the education of affected children in the Lake Chad region. In the context of operations in Chad, complementary activities are implemented between DEV 200288 and PRRO 200777, which share the same geographical target areas (Sahelian belt). Synergy with the asset creation and livelihoods support component of the PRRO is made with the aim to improve local production in targeted communities that will in turn progressively contribute to school meals by providing cereals and vegetables. Also, nutrition sensitive interventions in schools will be implemented in link with the Nutrition component of the PRRO to reduce the high rate of maternal and child malnutrition in the targeted areas.

Conclusion and recommendation of the re-assessment

8. With a population of 14.2¹ million in 2016 (including 51 percent of women and 55 percent of youth under 18), Chad is a low income and food-deficit country. With a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of USD 950.2 (2017, estimate)² Chad ranks 186 out of 188 on Human Development Index and 157 out of 159 on Gender Inequality Index (2015).³ 47 percent of the population live below the national income poverty line in addition to a high fertility rate: the adolescent birth rate is 133.5 births per 1,000 women of ages 15-19.⁴ Chad's economy, which was predominantly agrarian has been heavily dependent on oil since 2003. Since 2014, the socio-economic situation of Chad has been deteriorating mainly due to the combine effects of i) the sharp drop in the price of oil, combined with the falling oil production; and ii) Chad's engagement in several regional security crises beyond its borders (Mali, Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria).⁵ As a result, Chad's economic performance was the worse in almost two decades.⁶ In terms of prospects, according to the IMF, in 2017 Chad is expected to come modestly out of the current recession situation with a 0.6 percent GDP growth as global oil prices increase slightly from 2016. A return to economic stability remains fragile and hinges in large part on a successful restructuring of the external commercial debt, an exclusive reliance on external concessional and grant financing. The country has one of the highest fertility rates in the world, 6.4 children⁷ per woman. Life expectancy at birth is 51.4 years. The population is amongst the lowest educated in Africa, and access to basic social services is also poor. Burdened by poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, the country is host to huge populations of displaced people, i.e. refugees and returnees from neighboring countries.⁸
9. The prevalence of food insecurity remains very high, in particular during the lean season (June to September), in the Sahel. According to the "Cadre Harmonisé" of March 2017, it is estimated that during the lean season 2017, around 900,000 persons, living in 17 Departments would be moderately and severely food-insecure (CH Phase 3 and 4),⁹ and another 2.6 million under stress (CH Phase 2).¹⁰ The regions mostly affected by food insecurity are the same exhibiting the highest vulnerability (Integrated Context Analysis level 1): Kanem, Barh El Gazal, Batha, Wadi Fira, Northern Guera and Ouaddai. The low purchasing power of households in the context of the fiscal and economic crisis and the disrupted markets and trade due to insecurity in neighboring countries are important contributing factors to the prevailing high levels of food insecurity.¹¹

¹ UNOCHA, Humanitarian Needs Overview, Chad, 2017

² IMF, World economic outlook database, update January 2017

³ : <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>

⁴ UNDP Human Development Index Report 2016

⁵ WFP, Regional Markets Update, June 2017, <http://bit.ly/2sHz3HA>

⁶ Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU) - Country report Chad, 2nd Quarter 2017

⁷ Enquête Démographique et de Santé et à Indicateurs Multiples (EDS-MICS) 2014-2015

⁸ WFP, Desk Review: Socio-economic analysis of the Lake Chad Basin Region, with focus on regional environmental factors, armed conflict, gender and food security issues, 2016, <http://bit.ly/2wsxIsJ>

⁹ Cadre Harmonisé d'analyse et d'identification des zones à risque et des populations en insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Sahel et en Afrique de l'Ouest (CH), Selon la Classification Standard : Phase 1= Minimale, Phase 2= Sous pressions, Phase 3=Crise, Phase 4= Urgence, Phase 5= Famine.

¹⁰ Cadre Harmonisé d'analyse et d'identification des zones à risque et des populations en insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Sahel et en Afrique de l'Ouest (CH) – Analyse régionale de la situation de l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle aigüe – Situation courante (Mars-Mai 2017) et projetée (juin-août 2017)

¹¹ See also WFP Mission Report on the Economic Situation in Chad and its impact on Food Security, July 2017

10. Chad is ranked 157 out of 159 according to 2015 UNDP Human Development Report on Gender Inequality Index. Gender based inequalities, discrimination against women and gender-based violence, remain a cause for concern and contribute to reinforce the poverty and vulnerability of women and girls in the country. Women are disproportionately affected by food insecurity, with 37 percent of women-headed household being moderately or severely food insecure¹² compared to 15 percent of household headed by men. Women have low access to land ownership compared to men (14 percent vs. 51 percent) and low decision-making power (only 17 percent of women are implicated in key decisions regarding their health, or major household expenditures). Gender-based violence is also high (29 percent of women have experienced physical violence 12 percent have suffered sexual violence and between 38 percent and 44 percent are excised.).¹³
11. Population movements from neighboring countries affected by conflict (Sudan, RCA, Nigeria) created an additional pressure on scarce resources and basic services. These population movements exacerbate tensions between host and displaced communities around access and exploitation of natural resources (e.g. water, wood, arable land). They represent an additional burden for host communities who were already highly vulnerable. In Chad, an estimate of 734 000 host populations are considered affected by the increased pressure on natural resources and basic services caused by the presence of displaced communities who represent from 30 to 50 percent of the population in several regions like Wadi Fira (52 percent), Sila (50 percent) Ennedi is (39 percent), Logone Oriental (36 percent), Ouaddaï (30 percent). Moreover, insecurity in neighboring countries has pushed the Government of Chad to close its borders with Nigeria and the CAR. This has significantly impacted economic activities and livelihoods in the country in general and the Sahel, including the Lake Chad Region and the south of the country in particular.¹⁴ This situation impact not only the food security of host and displaced populations but also the education of children who are drop away from school to serve as labor. Food insecurity and malnutrition also exacerbate early and forced child marriage and child labor, leading to inter-generational cycles of food insecurity and malnutrition.
12. Levels of acute malnutrition in Chad remain high, 11.9 percent¹⁵ in August–September 2016. This national average mask the alarming situation in the Sahel region, where rates exceed 15 percent¹⁶ in several regions. Rates of chronic malnutrition are also high (29 percent)¹⁷, with wide regional disparities. Moreover, anemia rates for children 6-59 months and for pregnant and lactating women and Girls (PLW/G) remain sources of concern. A recent survey¹⁸ undertaken among school-aged children revealed important iron deficiencies particularly in Barh El Gazal (46 percent), Ennedi-Est (32 percent), and Kanem (28.2 percent). The high prevalence of malnutrition is strongly correlated with food insecurity, poverty, inadequate feeding practices, insufficient access to and use of basic health services, and poor living conditions. The 2016 Cost of Hunger in Africa study concluded that 43 percent of child mortality is related to malnutrition.¹⁹ The annual costs of child undernutrition are equivalent to 9.5 percent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) according to the same study.

¹² WFP: Etude Nationale sur le Sécurité Alimentaire (ENSA) 2016

¹³ Enquête Démographique et de Santé et à Indicateurs Multiples (EDS-MICS) 2014-2015

¹⁴ Aperçu des besoins Humanitaires, OCHA 2017

¹⁵ Rapport Final de l'Enquête Nationale de Nutrition et de Mortalité Rétrospective au Tchad, Août-Septembre 2016

¹⁶ Borkou, Ennedi Ouest, Bahr El Gazal, Batha, Ouaddai, Salamat

¹⁷ Rapport Final de l'Enquête Nationale de Nutrition et de Mortalité Rétrospective au Tchad, Août-Septembre 2016

¹⁸ Ministry of Health and World Food Programme, Anemia status of school age children in Chad, May 2015

¹⁹ Cost of Hunger Chad country study 2016

13. Access and quality of education are challenging in Chad. The World Bank report²⁰ on the educational system highlighted that only 64 percent of children have access to school, a rate that has remained relatively stable over the last decade. Almost half of the young people (6-24 years) have never attended school. Moreover, school dropout and class repetition continue to have an impact on the system. It is estimated that nearly 35 percent of students starting primary school will not complete it. From 2011 to 2015, there was significant progress in education indicators in Chad. The net enrolment rate climbed from only 36.5 percent in 2011 (the lowest rates in the Sahelian belt), to 51 percent²¹ at primary level (54 percent for men and 48 percent for women). The 2014 Comprehensive National Education System Analysis (RESEN) revealed a completion rate of 41 percent and a retention rate of 36 percent. The regions in the Sahelian belt recording the highest rates of food insecurity have net enrolment rates far below the national average.
14. Twenty three percent (23 percent) of school children in Chad are repeaters.²² The Cost of Hunger study (2015) established a direct link between stunting and repetition. Indeed, 14 percent²³ of repetition cases can be linked to children's state of malnutrition which has a cost of 18.3 Million USD per year.
15. There are significant gender inequalities in the Chadian education system. On average, girls are less educated than boys and are more likely to leave school prematurely, further widening the education gender gap.²⁴ The Demographic Health Survey undertaken in 2015 estimates that 62 percent of women have never attended school whereas this proportion is 36 percent for men.²⁵ The same survey²⁶ showed that a young girl has a 49 percent chance of being married by the time she turns fifteen. Early marriage is an important cause of dropout in Chad. In 2014 the primary school completion rate was 43 percent for boys and 27 percent for girls.²⁷ Disparities are also correlated with food insecurity, poverty and geography. Children from poor households are 31 percent less educated than those whose parents have more means. In urban areas, 79 percent of children go to school when they are only 57 percent in rural area.²⁸
16. The Standardized School meals Survey conducted in 2011 showed a 16 percent increase in school enrolment rates in WFP-assisted schools (19 percent for boys and 12 percent for girls).²⁹ The survey also showed that 55 percent of girls and 61 percent of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted schools completed their primary education.³⁰ The gender assessment carried out by WFP in March 2014 in 30 schools in the Sahelian Belt concluded that, on average, enrolment and retention rates of girls in WFP supported schools were higher than in non-participating schools and above the national average. It also revealed that the ratio of girls versus boys in WFP supported schools was higher (68 percent versus 64 percent), even though the overall number of boys in these schools remains above that of girls. In addition, a monitoring and evaluation survey carried out in May 2015, found that the ratio of girls to boys was higher in schools that participate in the school feeding programmes, relative to non-participating schools in the same areas of intervention (0.77 versus 0.71 respectively).

²⁰ World Bank, UNESCO, Rapport d'Etat du Système Educatif National Tchadien (July 2014). [RESEN]

²¹ the 2014–2015 Demographic and Health Survey and Multiple Indicator Survey (DHS-MICS) stated that the national

²² Ministry of Education, National Statistical Yearbook of the Education Sector (2015).

²³ Africa Union, Cost of Hunger in Africa, 2015

²⁴ UNESCO, Rapport d'Etat du Système Educatif National Tchadien (July 2014). [RESEN]

²⁵ Institut National de la Statistique, des Études Économiques et Démographiques (INSEED), ICF International - Enquête Démographique et de Santé et à Indicateurs Multiples au Tchad, Septembre 2015

²⁶ INSEED and ORC Macro, Enquête démographique et de santé Tchad 2004.

²⁷ World Bank – national Education Profile - https://www.epdc.org/sites/default/files/documents/EPDC%20NEP_Chad.pdf – Update of 2014

²⁸ UNESCO, Rapport d'Etat du Système Educatif National Tchadien (July 2014). [RESEN]

²⁹ WFP, Standardized School Meals Survey (March 2011).

³⁰ The national average is 37 percent: 28 percent for girls and 47 percent for boys.

17. The mid-term evaluation of the programme indicated the needs to work on parents' motivation and sensitization in order to increase vulnerable children's – including girls – chances to have access to school. Households still perceive school as an obstacle to rural income, and only rarely as a necessity for self-development and empowerment.³¹ Poor quality of education contributes to low demand, but lack of parental interest in educating children is mainly driven by: (i) perceptions of comparative value of child labour at home and cost of school attendance vs. immediate economic benefits such as school meals and take-home rations (livelihood economics); and (ii) negative attitudes towards school education, popularity of early marriage, and other socio-cultural factors.
18. The March 2015 SABER³² school meals workshop determined that national capacity is at the "emerging stage", indicating a stable education environment despite weaknesses in Government capacity. This implied the need for WFP to consider a reinforced capacity building component in view of a medium to long term transition.

Purpose of change in project duration and budget increase

19. This twelve-month extension will enable WFP to continue assistance to vulnerable school-aged children and their families. A total of 208,670 direct and indirect beneficiaries will be targeted in the Sahelian regions of Bahr-el-Ghazal, Batha, Ennedi-Est, Guéra, Kanem, Ouaddaï, Salamat, Sila and Wadi-Fira, where food insecurity and high rates of wasting and stunting prevail. Moreover, the extension will give the opportunity to i) extend the Home Grown School meals approach in Chad, ii) implement a cash-based transfer modality in semi-urban areas for take-home rations for girls and cooks, iii) pursue capacity development activities based on the findings of the SABER school meals exercise; and (iv) reinforce synergies with nutrition and Food Assistance for Assets activities through the implementation of nutritional education training for children and home Grown school feeding activities.
20. The extension-in-time will serve as a transition to the Country Strategy Plan (CSP) scheduled to start in January 2019 and informed by the "Zero Hunger" Strategic Review to be completed by the end of 2017. The 3-year CSP will enable WFP to better align its development activities with the Government's Five-year plan (PND 2017-2021) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF2017-2021). To improve enrolment and retention rates, each child will receive a daily nutritious cooked meal as an incentive for parents to keep them in school. Food will be supplied in the form of hot meals for 160 days per school year. The daily hot ration (for a half-day of school) will consist of 150 g of cereals, 30 g of pulses, 15 g of fortified vegetable oil, 3 g of iodized salt and 0.4 g of micronutrient powders, totaling 743 kcal per child per day. Meals will be provided in the morning to all students attending school to reduce immediate hunger and increase their ability to concentrate.
21. A quarterly cash-based transfers will be provided to 62,100 household members of 12,420 girls in the last two grades who maintain an attendance rate of at least 80 percent. This cash assistance will support girls' education through 6 years of primary school, while also mitigating the risk of early marriage. The value of cash would be 0.200 USD/girl/day which represents approximately the value in the local market of the vegetable oil distributed in the past as family ration. Cash transfers would be used where market conditions are favorable (supported by market studies)³³.

³¹ WFP, DEV 200288 Evaluation (May 2014).

³² System Assessment for Better Education Results –School meals is an assessment tool that help to evaluate national capacities to implement a school meals program

³³ Etude des Marchés en lien avec la Sécurité Alimentaire au Tchad, février 2016



^{34, 35} and can absorb additional demands without creating disruptions and when funding allows. According to the WFP Chad gender assessments on average, enrolment and retention rates of girls in WFP-supported schools are higher than in non-participating schools and above the national average. Furthermore, the ratio of girls versus boys in WFP-supported schools is much higher than in non-assisted schools.

22. Through work with local women's associations and community leaders, the project also aims to increase community awareness of the importance of girls' education. Sensitization will help to increase women's representation in parent-teacher association and school feeding committees to 40 percent, in line with WFP's gender policy, which promotes the expansion of programmes that enable girls to attend school and that maximize women's participation in school activities. This opportunity will be seized to deliver nutrition education as well. In addition, Cash-based transfers will support 1,714 volunteer cooks with a family ration, for a total of 8,570 beneficiaries.
23. Through this project, the CO will continue to contribute to the development of local agriculture and economy by purchasing up to 50% of cereal needs from the local market. In addition, WFP will continue to pilot initiatives that could be scaled up in the CSP, including the home-grown school meals approach and nutrition sensitive activities.
24. In view of ensuring sustainability and preparing for handover in the future, the project will provide technical, material and financial support to National School Meals Directorate to gradually implement sustainable home-grown school meals pilots programs. WFP will also conduct trainings for National School meals Directorate staff at national and decentralized levels to strengthen capacities in programme management, logistics and food procurement. WFP and the Ministry of Education will work on this initiative in close partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO to provide local community (specifically women's groups) with inputs, equipment and training to sustain supply of local production to school canteens.
25. Efforts will be made to foster synergy with the asset creation and livelihoods support component of the PRRO with the aim to improve local production in targeted communities that will in turn progressively contribute to school meals by providing cereals and vegetables, while WFP continues to provide other commodities and support for the management of the targeted schools, alongside school management committees.
26. Cash-based transfers will be provided to school management committees that will be responsible for procuring food locally, storing and cooking it for children. Specific locations will be selected after a feasibility analysis is completed, taking into consideration market functionality, availability of local suppliers, production and motivation of school management. The school meal programme will continue to be nutrition-sensitive through synergies with the PRRO. Three mutually reinforcing approaches will be implemented to equip both men and women with adequate skills: i) Supplementation with micronutrient powder for hot meals, ii) Teachers-Training on nutritional education modules and iii) Deworming for children and supplementation of daily meals with micronutrient powders (MNPs). WFP will work with the National Directorate of Teacher's Training of the Ministry of Education and UNICEF to elaborate a nutrition module that will be used during Teachers Training Programs. The nutrition module could later be integrated in basic training for all new teachers. A deworming campaign will be undertaken twice a year in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and the World

³⁴ Etude des Marchés en lien avec la Sécurité Alimentaire au Tchad, mars 2017

³⁵ TCHAD, Rapport Evaluation Conjointe des Marchés 2017



Health Organization and accompanied by community awareness activities for children and voluntary cooks. WFP is providing logistic support to transport pills from Central level to schools and ensure the training of teachers and communities in the context of deworming activities.

27. All previously selected schools for this programme will continue to be targeted. These schools were targeted through a two-step process: geographical targeting and individual school selection. Geographical targeting was based on a combination of food consumption score and school enrolment rate and allowed to identify the regions of Bahr-el-Ghazal, Batha, Ennedi-Est, Guéra, Kanem, Ouaddaï, Salamat, Sila and Wadi-Fira as priority areas. In these regions, the selection of individual schools was based on functionality criteria like the existence of a school management committee and the regular presence of an official teacher, existence of basic infrastructure necessary for school meals: storage area, kitchen, access to potable water and a clean space for consumption of school meals. Responsibility for selecting individual schools was devoted to local actors, including the Regional Directorate for Education, and WFP sub-offices, in order to ensure local appropriation.
28. Although the number of assisted schools will decrease as eligible schools in the Lac region will be assisted under the EMOP 200777, an additional 1,280 children will be reflected in this budget revision, to take into consideration the annual increase in number of children between the two school years.
29. In order to improve children's, particularly young girls' chances of academic success, WFP will partner with UNICEF to provide them with school kits. This partnership will also include UNICEF-funded rehabilitation of a number of participating school sites.
30. As the main organisation intervening in school meals and a member of the local development group, WFP will contribute in reinforcing the capacities of the Ministry of Education. In 2017, WFP provided technical and financial support for the finalization of the National School meals, Nutrition and Health Policy document, which was technically validated in August as recommended through the SABER process. WFP will also provide support for the establishment of a coordination mechanism among main stakeholders at both national and regional levels. During the first half of 2018, the project will focus on monitoring and logistics. WFP will train National School meals Directorate staff at central and local levels and provide vehicles and motorbikes to improve access and regular monitoring of assisted schools. Logistics training will include internship opportunities in WFP regional warehouses for Government regional school meals focal points to help them gain practical food management experience.
31. School meals activities yield better results when the broader education sector is running well. As such, WFP will be an active participant in the Local Education Development Group. The Ministry of Education is entering a decisive phase with the elaboration of its Ten-year Education Development Plan and critical documents are being added to the national development plan. WFP will therefore contribute to this process and help with the preparation of these documents.


TABLE 1 : BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Activity	Category of beneficiary	Current			Increase / (Decrease)			Revised		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
On-site school meals	Children*	72 975	55 052	128 027	78 660	59 340	138 000	78 660	59 340	138 000
Girls' take-home rations	Households**	52 430	54 570	107 000	30 429	31 671	62 100	52 430	54 570	107 000
Food assistance for assets	Volunteer cooks***	4 728	5 942	10 670	3 856	4 714	8 570	4 728	5 942	10 670
Total with overlap		130 133	115 564	255 670	112 945	92 725	208 670	130 133	115 564	255,670
Total without overlap		98 692	125 605	224 297	86 350	109 900	196 250	98 692	125 065	224 297

* Children receiving school meals include 12,420 girls receiving take-home rations.

** There are five family members per household benefiting from girls' take-home rations addition to onsite school meals.

*** Each of the 1,714 volunteer cooks receive food assistance for five household members, resulting in 8,570 beneficiaries.

24. Choice of foods and quality criteria for rations are aligned with the WFP school meals manual and national nutrition policy.

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY COMPONENT (g/person/day)

	School meals	Voluntary cooks	Take-home rations
Cereals	150		
Pulses	30		
Vegetable oil	15		
Iodized Salt	3		
MNP	0.4		
Cash/voucher (USD/person/day)		1.300	0.200
TOTAL	193.4		
Total kcal/day	743		
% kcal from protein	12.6		
% kcal from fat	19.8		
Number of feeding days per year	160	160	160

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

25. This budget revision requires an additional **4,270** mt of commodities and **USD 753,952** in cash to cover needs from January to December 2018.

Activity	Commodity /	Food requirements (mt) / Cash (USD)		
	Cash	Current	Increase	Revised total
School meals	Food	36 317	4 270	40 587
Volunteer cooks	Cash	533 872	356 512	890 384
Girls' take-home rations	Cash	1 220 392	397 440	1 617 832
TOTAL	Food (mt)	36 317	4 270	40 587
	Cash (USD)	1 754 264	753 952	2 508 216

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

32. There are two main contextual risks: (i) the deterioration of the security situation in neighboring countries with spillover effects on Chad, limiting access to beneficiaries due to security restrictions and ii) the deepening of the economic crisis reducing the capacity of the Government to pay teachers' salaries³⁶ and respond to the increasing needs for school infrastructure as well as other recurrent expenses, leading to social unrest and school closures.
33. Additional risks which could hinder the results of the project include: (i) insufficient resources mobilised by the Government, WFP and communities and (ii) the inappropriate use of cash and food commodities, including looting and diversion.
34. To mitigate the impacts of these risks, WFP will work on alternative ways to access beneficiaries such as providing resources to enable the Government or third party agents to reach places where WFP does not have access due to security constraints. WFP has already successfully used such solutions in Chad. WFP has also been extensively using cash based transfers in Chad following corporate guidelines, including risks assessment and mitigation.
35. CO will reinforce resource mobilization efforts, including through the development and implementation of joint programmes. Should the CO encounter funding issues, a prioritization strategy previously agreed with the Ministry of Education will prevail. In case of funding shortfalls, CO will prioritize areas with both highest level of food insecurity (where availability or access to food is limited) and lowest enrolment rates. Cereals will be purchased in priority in line with their prominence in the diet. MNP and take-home rations will be provided depending on availability of funding. A further prioritization could result in reduction of feeding days. This strategy will be accompanied by sensitization and capacity strengthening activities at both national and regional levels.

³⁶ The national budget is suffering from the reduction of oil price at the international level. This has an impact on civil servant salaries who have experienced arrears leading to a dry strike from July to December 2017.


ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	3,312	1,180,184	
Pulses	662	269,597	
Oil and fats	221	181,056	
Mixed and blended food	-	-	
Others	75	162,292	
Total Food Transfers	4,270	1,793,129	
External Transport		266,882	
LTSH		1,697,226	
ODOC Food		173,539	
Food and Related Costs		-	3,930,776
Cash Transfers		753,952	
Cash Related costs		30,158	
Cash and Related Costs		-	784,110
Capacity Development & Augmentation		-	167,830
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			4,882,717
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			630,753
Total Direct Project Costs			5,513,470
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)			385,943
TOTAL WFP COSTS			5,899,413



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ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff	253,968
General service staff	136,190
Danger pay and local allowances	0
Subtotal	390,158
Recurring and Other	58,565
Capital Equipment	14,325
Security	8,400
Travel and transportation	119,305
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring[1]	40,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	630,753