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Further Information

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SPR Reading Guidance



Support to Primary Education and Girls' Enrolment

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Chad, Republic of (TD)



World Food Programme

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

- Achievements at Country Level
- Country Context and Response of the Government
- WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Country Resources and Results

- Resources for Results
- Supply Chain
- Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

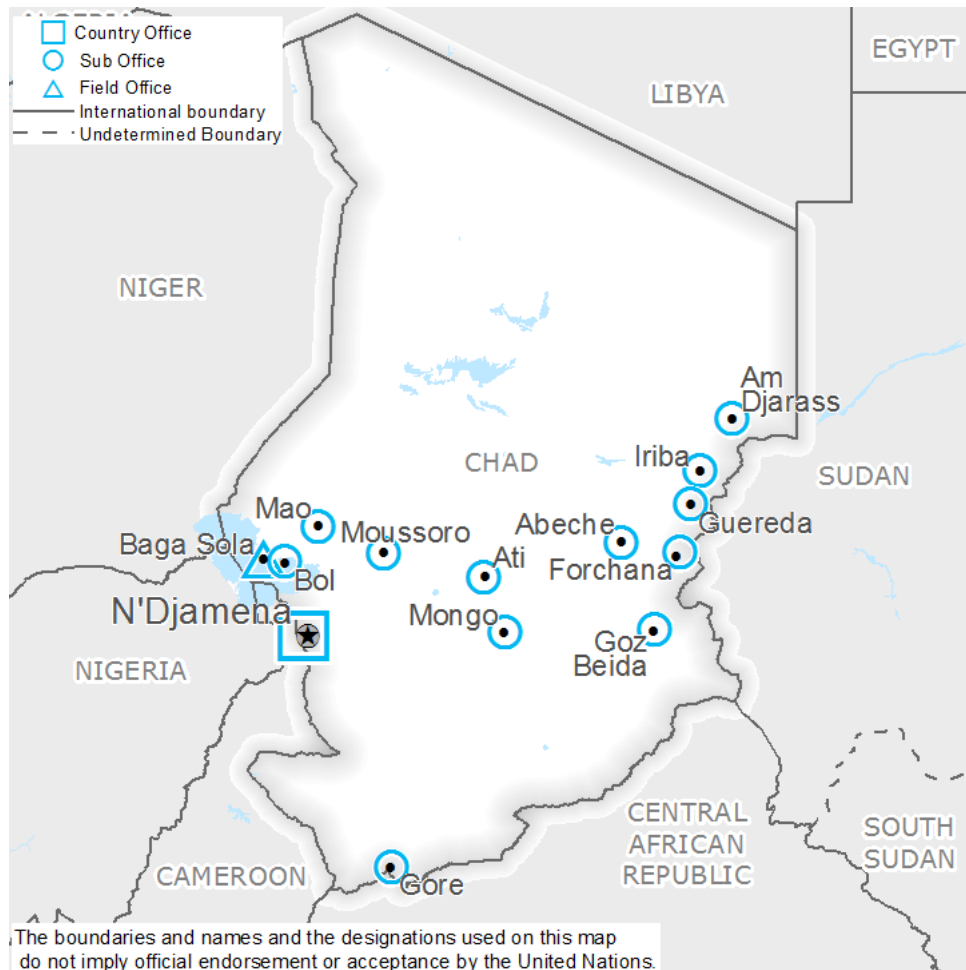
Project Results

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations
- Story Worth Telling

Figures and Indicators

- Data Notes
- Overview of Project Beneficiary Information
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)
- Project Indicators
- Resource Inputs from Donors

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

WFP provided critical food and nutrition assistance to 1.5 million persons including vulnerable Chadians, refugees and returnees.

In 2017, WFP significantly scaled up cash-based transfers reaching 700,000 people. This modality, as well as the use of local food purchases, allowed to support the local economy while providing humanitarian assistance. The country office injected USD 43 million into the Chadian economy including USD 22.5 million through CBT. WFP piloted the multi-purpose cash approach with four other United Nations agencies in the South to provide vulnerable population with a specifically designed transfer value to promote self-reliance.

WFP conducted a socio-economic profiling of refugees and returnees living in Chad. The latter were also included in the biometric SCOPE registrations to verify them against beneficiary lists. In the Lake region, WFP Chad piloted SCOPE cards for cash-based assistance to 2,650 internally displaced persons.

Aware of a constrained financial environment for humanitarian assistance, WFP Chad created linkages between emergency and development support. The country office started the implementation of the transition towards early recovery for crisis-affected populations in the Lake region as well as launched resilience-building activities in the East for both refugees and host communities.

Country Context and Response of the Government

The Republic of Chad is a land-locked and low-income country located in the Sahelian belt. In 2017, the Chadian population was estimated at 14.45 million – of which 46.7 percent live below the poverty line [1] – positioning the country 186 out of 188 in the 2016 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report. Chad records one of the highest gender inequality [2] and scores 43.5 in the Global Hunger Index [3], marking a critical humanitarian situation for the vulnerable populations residing in the country.

In 2017, Chad remained in the grasp of a severe economic and fiscal crises driven by declining oil production and global oil prices, and the ongoing insecurity and violence in the Central African Republic (C.A.R.), Libya, Nigeria and Sudan. Closed borders with three out of five neighbouring countries translated into cutting off of trade routes especially for livestock export. Insufficient rainfall and its uneven distribution across the Sahel accentuate the scarcity of natural resources including water. This also limits the availability of sown pasture land leading to agropastoralists conflicts. In 2016, the country registered a negative 7 percent growth of gross domestic product (GDP) [4], forcing the Government to adopt austerity measures, such as salary cuts and limited provision of some basic services.

Surrounded by conflicts and despite its own fragility, Chad manages to maintain a feeble peace equilibrium and continues to welcome people affected by humanitarian crises. Today, 500,000 Sudanese, C.A.R. and Nigerian refugees and Chadian returnees are living in the country. Furthermore, Chad hosts 160,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Lake Chad region [5].

According to the Humanitarian Response Plan validated in December 2016, some 4.3 million of people are in need of food assistance of which only 1.7 million are targeted with adequate support. The November 2017 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) highlighted that if such assistance is not provided in a timely manner, 833,000 persons will risk falling in Phase 3 (crisis) and above during the upcoming lean season. This is mainly because of the depletion of their livelihoods, resulting from unavailability of land for agriculture, limited access to the lake for fishing and fall in the price of livestock. The situation remains critical in the Lake Chad region as well as other parts of the Sahelian belt due to the poor rainy season, resulting in a significant decrease in the cereals production, particularly in the regions of Kanem, Wadi Fira, Bahr El Gazel and Batha. Coordination meetings between WFP and other food security partners will define a joint response plan to assist the most vulnerable households.

Nutrition situation remains critical. According to the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey, conducted in July–August 2017, global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates among children aged 6-59 months are at 13.9 percent which represents a serious situation. In all regions across the Sahelian belt, prevalence rates exceed the World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent. The disaggregation by sex showed that acute malnutrition affects more boys (15.4 percent) than girls (12.4 percent). The national prevalence of stunting is recorded at 32.4 percent, with considerably higher rates across the Sahel, exceeding 40 percent in most regions. The 2017 nutritional vulnerability survey of people living with HIV conducted in the Lake region revealed that 67.3 percent of adults, and 23.5 percent of seropositive children aged 6-59 months are affected by GAM. All surveyed children aged 5-14 years were affected by severe acute malnutrition. The drivers of undernutrition in Chad are multiple and include high levels of poverty and vulnerability to climate shocks, low coverage and poor quality of basic services such as water and sanitation, insufficient access to food, inadequate diets, and poor child and infant feeding practices.

With the adoption of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, the Government developed a national plan and vision named 'Vision 2030, the Chad We Want' highlighting the key national priorities, with pillars on human capital development, economic growth and poverty reduction with a focus on most vulnerable people. Likewise, the new five-year National Development Plan adopted in 2017 includes, among its priorities, human capital development which covers improvement of the health and educational systems, and reduction of malnutrition. In September, the Government organized a round-table meeting in Paris to mobilize resources for the implementation of this policy document. Financial and technical partners reiterated their commitment to Chad by announcing contributions of USD 12.9 billion. In support of national efforts, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017–2021 focuses on: (i) the development of human capital; (ii) social protection, crisis management and sustainability; and (iii) governance, peace and security.

Government-led initiatives such as Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) and the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) ensure timely information sharing for effective decision-making and enhanced coordination of the nutrition response. Beyond the establishment of several specialised agencies such as the National Centre for Nutrition and Food Technology (CNNTA), the Government developed the 2015 National Nutrition and Food Policy (PNNA) and its integrated implementation plan (PAINA). Adopted in September 2017, the plan promotes coordinated and structured nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions to achieve the 2021 development objectives.

The education sector reports low completion rates, estimated at 38 percent in 2017. Moreover, literacy rates remain alarming: only 13.9 percent of adult women and 31.3 percent of adult men are literate [6]. In August 2017, WFP Chad along with other United Nations agencies and partners supported the Government of Chad in the elaboration of the new National Policy on School Meals, Nutrition and Health which aims to ensure that by 2030, Chadian schoolchildren – in particular those in food-insecure areas – have access to healthy and balanced diets, which reduces their vulnerability to hunger and increases their access, retention and performance at school.

[1] Poverty headcount ratio in Chad. World Bank, Country Profile, 2017.

[2] Chad ranks 157 out of 159 countries. Gender Inequality Index, UNDP Human Development Report, 2016.

[3] Chad ranks 118 out of 119 countries. Global Hunger Index, 2017.

[4] Poverty headcount ratio in Chad. World Bank, Country Profile, 2017.

[5] Persons of concern in Chad. Numbers of persons of concern, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), November 2017.

[6] Literacy rate among the population aged 15 years and older in Chad. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Institute for Statistics, 2016.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

In 2017, WFP Chad implemented a wide range of programmes targeting the most vulnerable, food-insecure displaced populations, refugees, returnees, host communities, and Chadian families and households across the Sahel. In-kind and cash-based interventions contributed to addressing root causes of hunger and malnutrition, building resilience as well as saving lives in protracted and sudden-onset emergencies.

The PRRO 200713 (2015–2018) aims to: (i) protect the livelihoods of food-insecure refugees from the Central African Republic (C.A.R.) and Sudan, returnees from C.A.R. and other vulnerable groups; (ii) prevent malnutrition among children aged 6-24 months and ensure treatment of acute malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months and malnourished pregnant and lactating women; (iii) build resilience and promote asset creation activities among vulnerable communities and households through the three-pronged approach (3PA); (iv) provide cash or food transfers during the lean season in areas affected by production shortfalls especially in the Sahel regions; and (v) provide technical assistance to strengthen government capacity in early warning, food security and nutrition monitoring, and reduction of child undernutrition.

Through Regional EMOP 200777 (Lake Chad Basin crisis), WFP Chad responds to food and nutrition needs of Nigerian refugees, Chadian internally displaced persons (IDPs) and affected host populations in the Lake Chad region through general distributions, provision of specialised nutritious foods for children aged 6-24 months to prevent malnutrition, and emergency school meals.

Through Regional EMOP 200799 (C.A.R. crisis) until July 2017, WFP Chad supported Chadian returnees and host communities affected by conflict in C.A.R. in the Salamat region through the provision of cash-based assistance.

By supporting displaced and local populations, these operations contribute to achieving all three strategic objectives mentioned in the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan. General distributions and nutrition programmes save lives of the most vulnerable people. Less vulnerable households are involved in food assistance for assets to strengthen their resilience to shocks. All operations comply with principles on protection and accountability to affected population.

The Development Project 200288 supports national objectives listed within the new National Policy on School Meals, Nutrition and Health. It targets schoolchildren in food-insecure areas of the Sahel and contributes to: (i) increasing enrolment of children from vulnerable rural households; (ii) stimulating higher school attendance rates; (iii) improving primary school completing rates, particularly among girls in grade 5 and 6 through the provision of take-home rations; and (iv) enhancing capacity of the Government to administer school meals programmes.

Under Special Operation 201044, WFP ensures safe, effective and efficient air transport services to the humanitarian community in Chad.

WFP operations in Chad support Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (end hunger) and 17 (sustainable partnerships), while contributing to outcomes of SDG 1 (end poverty), 4 (inclusive and qualitative education), 5 (gender equality), 6 (clean water) and 15 (life on land).

As co-lead of the food security cluster and an active member of the nutrition cluster, WFP works with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to define joint

action plans that will bring together a set of integrated nutrition interventions. As a result, UNICEF, FAO, World Health Organization (WHO) and WFP work together to promote local production of fortified nutritious foods to improve nutritional health of children. WFP Chad also hosts the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) secretariat which supports awareness raising around malnutrition, strengthens national nutrition policies and programmes, develops capacities of health workers, and improves overall effectiveness and accountability of the response.

WFP and food security cluster partners closely liaise with the National Information System for Food Security and Early Warning (SISAAP). In 2017, this governmental body conducted a series of food security assessments including in the Sahel regions which informed the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis and timely raised the alarm regarding the needs of vulnerable people during the lean season. Based on the findings, WFP and partners jointly designed seasonal response plan and were able to mobilize adequate funding resources.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Funding for WFP Chad decreased in 2017 in line with the overall trend of recent years. It equalled roughly 60 percent of the overall operational portfolio's requirements. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) special operation was the best-resourced operation with over 90 percent of the requirements met, while less than 50 percent of the requirements were received for the Development Project 200288. In 2016, WFP had initiated a comprehensive review of its operational footprint to invest the resources into the locations and job profiles that are most adequate. In 2017, this exercise led to the closure of 3 of the 15 sub-offices and the restructuration of the operation to ensure the coverage of food and nutrition assistance is maintained. In addition, WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) share office and living space in difficult destinations such as the Lake region. To further reduce office costs and preserve the natural environment, WFP installed a solar system for air-conditioning in the Bol sub-office.

WFP managed to ensure continuous humanitarian air services. UNHAS Chad and UNHAS Cameroon jointly introduced a regional aircraft, saving costs for both operations while maintaining the scheduled flights. Moreover, the UNHAS Steering Committee revised the flight schedule: some destinations are now served on an ad hoc basis only and the frequency of some routes has been decreased.

The emergency response to the Lake Chad crisis recorded a decrease in funding: only 54 percent of the needs were covered in 2017. Drawing lessons from other protracted humanitarian crises in Chad, WFP is introducing transition measures in synergies with PRRO, and by differentiating assistance to crisis-affected populations depending on the specific conditions of the area they live in.

During the last quarter of 2017, WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Education, decided to restrict the provision of school meals to three regions only (Lake, Kanem and Barh el Gazal). This decision was based on limited funding for the project and focused on areas where the highest rates of food insecurity and lowest school enrolment converge.

Under the PRRO, more than half of the funding received for the provision of food security and nutrition assistance was earmarked to specific population groups or activities, limiting flexibility in resource allocation. Other interventions were supported by flexible funds or contributions that arrived in a timely manner allowing the country office to sustain assistance to most vulnerable populations. WFP activated its internal advance financing mechanism to prevent pipeline breaks and ensure pre-positioning in areas that become unattainable during the rainy season. In addition, WFP temporarily interrupted assistance to returnees during the harvest season (January–March) ensuring that the limited funding available would be used to cover their needs during the lean season (June–September), the most critical time of the year. Despite major cuts to the programme for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, WFP was able to use the limited funds available to invest in longer-term solutions, including through the project on local production of complementary foods for children and the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) initiative.

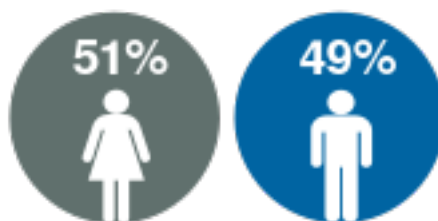
To maximise the use of resources and to implement more durable solutions, where relevant, cash-based assistance was used. From 2015 to 2017, the proportion of people receiving assistance through this modality has increased from 17 to 25 percent of targeted beneficiaries, providing 700,000 people with the opportunity to purchase food on local markets in 2017. In addition, whenever possible, WFP prioritised local purchase or purchased commodities pre-positioned by the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), which improved delivery time by 60 days and reduced costs by USD 5 million.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	144,841	145,109	289,950
Children (5-18 years)	290,774	318,112	608,886

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Adults (18 years plus)	318,528	333,648	652,176
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	754,143	796,869	1,551,012



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Development Project	1,053	69	113	-	91	1,326
Regional EMOP	12,818	1,174	3,145	1,715	92	18,944
Single Country PRRO	20,238	1,298	3,739	5,484	14	30,773
Total Food Distributed in 2017	34,110	2,541	6,997	7,199	196	51,044



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Development Project	-	-	41,746
Regional EMOP	3,564,065	2,462,429	-
Single Country PRRO	6,502,200	9,372,133	-
Total Distributed in 2017	10,066,266	11,834,562	41,746

Supply Chain

As a Sahelian and land-locked country, Chad is facing several logistical challenges. The rainy season from June to October affects the planning of food transportation. During this period, heavy trucks (over 10 mt load) are banned on non-tarmac roads and most locations in the eastern regions are inaccessible due to the rise in water levels of *wadis* (temporary rivers). In response to this, WFP needs to pre-position food commodities by the end of June for

the upcoming five months before major roads are cut off. Pre-positioning five months of the rations planned represent 55 percent out of the total tonnage handled in Chad during a year.

Douala remains the only entry port for international purchases and in-kind donations. This corridor reports long transport lead times, resulting from high port congestion and delays in customs clearance at the port, a situation further aggravated by the ongoing humanitarian crises in Nigeria and the Central African Republic (C.A.R.). Thus, Chad needs to receive contributions at the latest in April to meet the pre-positioning deadline for the most remote external delivery points (EDPs). The use of WFP's own off-road trucks was also key to ensure timely deliveries to remote areas not covered by private transporters. N'Djamena warehouse continues to be used as central transshipment point before moving food to the EDPs to minimise expensive direct transfers from Douala.

In this regard, WFP considers the following options when facing with corridor challenge: (i) using Ngaoundere in Cameroon as primary hub before dispatching to Chad from Douala port for better delivery planning and close monitoring of trucks movement; (ii) in case of late arrival of international purchases planned for food pre-positioning when remote EDPs are still reachable in Chad, although WFP used to opt for direct trucking from the Douala port (70 percent of the time) and the remaining done using the rail way, in 2017, 46 percent of the total transport into Chad was done using direct trucking from Douala port; and (iii) when the international consignment is delayed and can no longer reach remote EDPs, WFP explored the possibility of loans/borrowings between activities or from another WFP country office, and/or proceed with local purchases. In 2017, a total of 5,799.46 mt was borrowed between projects and 4,390 mt of cereals were procured from smallholder farmers associations. This approach has reduced transportation time and costs, stimulated agricultural production and trade through the generated investments in the Chadian economy, and ultimately helped to cover part of pipeline breaks in cereals following delays in international purchases. The use of commodities from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) also contributed to reducing lead time and mitigating the incidence of the pipeline breaks in certain circumstances.

WFP Chad is in the process of destroying 422 mt of spoiled commodities, damaged because of poor transportation, weather, overlong storage or short shelf-life. Dated mainly from 2013 up to 2017, these commodities represent 0.136 percent of the total handled tonnage. Some 56 percent out of this tonnage arrived in Chad with expired best before dates. WFP mitigated the risk of food losses by maintaining strict internal quality control mechanisms. In addition, WFP ensured close monitoring of food stock expiry dates both in N'Djamena and at final distribution points, effectively mitigating potential losses from expiration.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	-	7	7
Micronutrient Powder	-	4	4
Sorghum/Millet	4,390	-	4,390
Total	4,390	10	4,400
Percentage	99.8%	0.2%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	3,148
Rice	1,899
Sorghum/Millet	6,254

Commodity	Total
Split Peas	2,302
Vegetable Oil	1,535
Total	15,139

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2017, no new evaluations were initiated and WFP continued addressing and implementing recommendations still pending from the operational evaluations carried out in 2016 for the PRRO 200713. WFP Chad addressed recommendations covering the following three areas.

1) Implement a resilience-focused asset creation approach in a limited number of areas

WFP started implementing the three-pronged approach (3PA) to shape the resilience portfolio. The 3PA served as a social cohesion tool to increase sensitisation and acceptance of beneficiaries vis-à-vis asset creation activities. During 2017, nine sites/villages in the Lake, Sahel and East regions benefited from the 3PA initiative. Relevant trainings such as training of trainers were provided in the mentioned regions. The Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) was finalised, with a validation workshop held in April 2017 and the final report shared in November. The findings are being incorporated in ongoing programmes. Moreover, eight community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises with corresponding reports were undertaken in the regions of Guera (Sahel) and Lake. A recurrent challenge during the CBPP was partners lack of capacity to manage these exercises without extensive supervision from WFP. Meanwhile, asset creation projects were continuously implemented. To set the ground for implementing its self-reliance strategy for protracted refugees and returnees, WFP implemented a socio-economic and professional profiling of all refugees and returnees, along with biometric registration of returnees. WFP also started implementing livelihood support activities for refugees and returnees to allow a transition from humanitarian assistance to recovery and self-reliance. In 2018, the country office will continue the roll-out with seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) exercises planned in the regions of Logone Oriental (one) and Barh El Ghazel (one), and CBPP planned for Batha (three), Logone Oriental (three), Lake (three) and Barh El Ghazel (two).

2) Strengthen the capacities of WFP Chad and its partners to better integrate gender and protection issues

WFP reinforced its staffing capacities by appointing a protection specialist. The monitoring tools (distribution monitoring and post-distribution monitoring) were revised and included a specific module concerning protection and accountability to affected populations. Furthermore, WFP started negotiations with mobile network providers for hotlines through which beneficiaries and community members can voice their complaints and suggestions over WFP operations and receive feedback on operational concerns raised.

3) Redesign the moderate acute malnutrition treatment giving more emphasis to the prevention of malnutrition

Tracking mechanisms of screenings and admissions, and performances in nutritional centres in refugee camps were enhanced and reported on each month. WFP ensured programme continuity with regular deliveries of specialised nutritious foods. A quarterly data trend review was undertaken and results shared with the field for considerations and adjustments. Jointly with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP developed an integrated nutrition response to enhance synergies between moderate acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition programmes. In 2017, WFP expanded its prevention programmes by piloting the prevention of chronic malnutrition in the Lake region and advancing on the fortification projects.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Strategic Objective 4, Outcome 4.2: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education

Activity 1: School meals

To address existing structural gaps, the education cluster developed a multi-sectoral strategy focusing on synergies with water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection and nutrition sectors. School meals and nutritional education are key components. In 2017, WFP planned to support 224,297 vulnerable people living in areas with poor food consumption score (FCS) and low school enrolment rates. As such, the programme focused on the Sahelian regions of Lake, Kanem, Barh el Gazal, Batha, Guera, Ouaddai, Wadi Fira, Sila and Salamat. In each of these regions, the eligibility of schools was assessed by referring on institutional criteria. Schools were screened for the existence of a school management committee, regular presence of an official teacher and some basic infrastructure to allow the preparation of school meals. During this school year, the programme was implemented in the context of general strike of state officials demanding back pay and the reinstatement of bonuses and benefits that were suspended. Given the economic crisis due to the fall in the price of a barrel of oil, the Chadian state faced cash flow difficulties resulting in the delay in the payment of salaries and the implementation of recovery measures including wage cuts. This situation led to the closure of public schools between October 2016 and January 2017.

On-site distributions targeted 128,027 schoolchildren with a daily ration comprised of cereals (150 g), pulses (30 g) and vegetable oil (10 g). The project also planned take-home rations of USD 0.133 to 21,400 girls to maintain their attendance rate at 80 percent, as well as cash incentive of USD 1.30 to 2,134 volunteer cooks. Given the strike situation previously mentioned, WFP could not pilot its cash-based transfer (CBT) component under this project as initially planned. Only one CBT distribution was organized to 7,975 beneficiaries.

In close partnership with the Ministry of Education as well as the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the home-grown school feeding approach was piloted in two regions: Lake and Guera. Through this project, WFP contributed to the economic development of local communities and provided children with a daily ration of locally available nutritious foods.

The school meals programme was implemented in synergy with the regional emergency operation for the Lake Chad Basin. While on-site assistance to children and CBT to girls and cooks were planned under the regional project, the development operation focused on home-grown school feeding and the link between nutrition, resilience and education. Similarly, the current project created linkages with nutrition-sensitive interventions under the PRRO.

Limited financial resources did not allow WFP to cover monthly project requirements for the 2017/18 school year. In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, WFP prioritised regions based on both high rates of food insecurity and the lowest in terms of enrolment. Only the Lake, Kanem and Bahr El Gazal regions benefited from school meals during the first trimester of the school year, for a total of 53,000 students – corresponding to 30 percent of the planned figure. As per the Humanitarian Response Plan, the education cluster has decided to proceed with a geographical focus on areas affected by population movements, namely the Lake region, the five regions in the south and the four regions in the east. Emergency school meals and nutrition education remained a priority in regions particularly vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition, such as the Lake region.

Outcome 4.3: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels

Activity 2: Capacity development

In 2017, WFP Chad supported the Ministry of Education in the development and validation of National Food, Nutrition and School Health policy in line with the 2030 vision. School meals programmes represented an essential investment in future generations. When a person suffers from undernutrition as a child, the negative impact of this illness is visible throughout the rest of his/her life. School performance is affected by stunting, as according to the 2016 Cost of Hunger Study in Chad, and 14 percent of repetitions are linked to malnutrition.

WFP aligned its capacity development efforts with the findings from the 2014 Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise. As the main organization intervening in school meals and a member of the local development group, WFP provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Education to finalise the school feeding policy, and started advocacy for the inclusion of school meals in the Interim Plan for Education in Chad (2018–2021).

It supported the National School Feeding Directorate in establishing an official coordination mechanism among the main stakeholders at both national and regional levels, and provided technical and material support to this

institution.

In cooperation with the Direction of Teachers Training of the Ministry of Education, WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) elaborated a nutrition module, to be used during Teachers Training Programmes as of 2018 starting in the Lake region.

WFP school meals programme was closely linked with various interventions designed with the education cluster to reinforce the Chadian education system.

At the institutional level, WFP worked with other stakeholders involved in the education sector as an active member of the Local Development Group for Education. It is within this group that WFP advocated for increasing investment in favour of schools located in areas of high food insecurity, where school meals activities are concentrated. In line with National Food, Nutrition and School Health policy, the Ministry of Education and WFP put in place a multi-sector committee that handled specific questions pertaining to the school meals programme in Chad.

At the programme coordination level, WFP worked with the National Directorate for Food, Nutrition and Health in Schools of the Ministry of Education. Major decisions pertaining to the design, implementation and monitoring of the school meals programme were discussed and validated with this institution.

At the operational level, WFP worked with UNICEF, providing school kits to beneficiaries of assisted schools; and with the World Health Organization (WHO), facilitating the provision of deworming tablets to schoolchildren.

The partnership with the beneficiary communities, through school management committees and parents' associations (including mother associations), was particularly important due to their oversight role at the local level and their contributions to the implementation of the school meals programme (provision of complementary inputs such as cooks, cooking fuels and condiments).

Results

Strategic Objective 4, Outcome 4.2, Activity 1: School meals

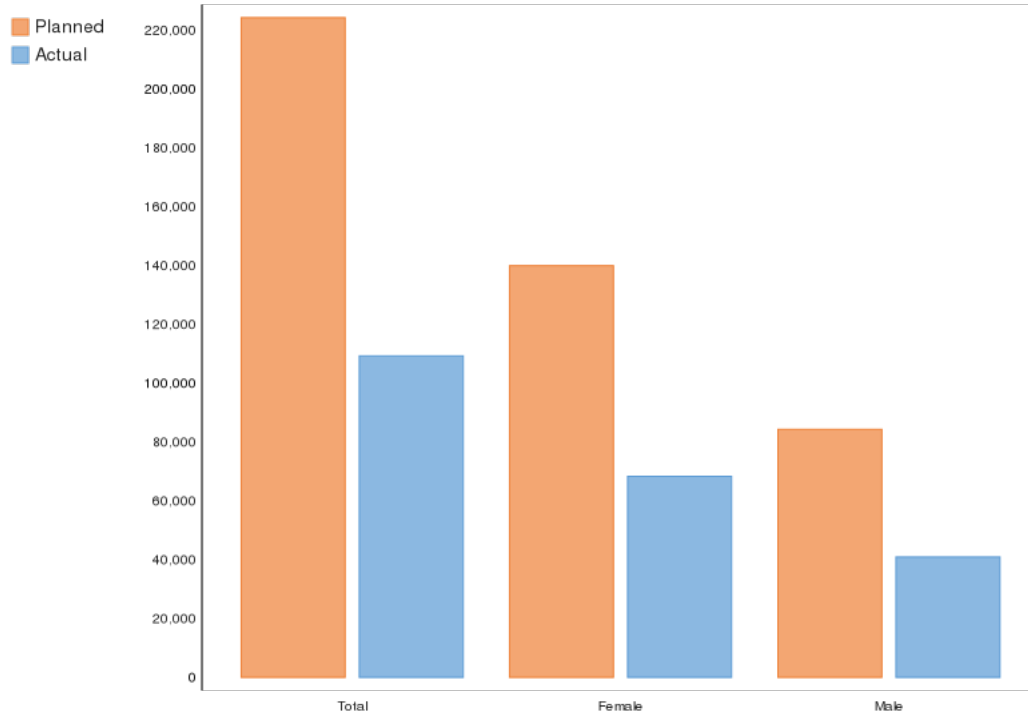
Retention rates in WFP schools assisted through the school meals programme saw a decrease (14.9 percent) in 2017 compared to previous years, falling short of the project target. The reduction in the rates for both girls and boys was mainly due to personnel strikes affecting the implementation of the programme, as well as the introduction of new targeted schools, for which rates are lower than a regular school meals targeted school. It is expected that rates will improve in these schools further into project implementation, as a consequence of the incentive to remain in school provided through the school meals. As observed through the implementation of school meals programmes in Chad, parents tend to keep their children in schools when school meals are offered. The annual rate of change in enrolment saw an increase (18.4 percent) mainly due to the inclusion of the new schools, with this indicator well meeting the project target.

The project experienced considerable funding shortfalls during the year, which largely affected implementation in terms of reaching planned food and cash quantities. This also accounted for the underachievement for certain planned outputs.

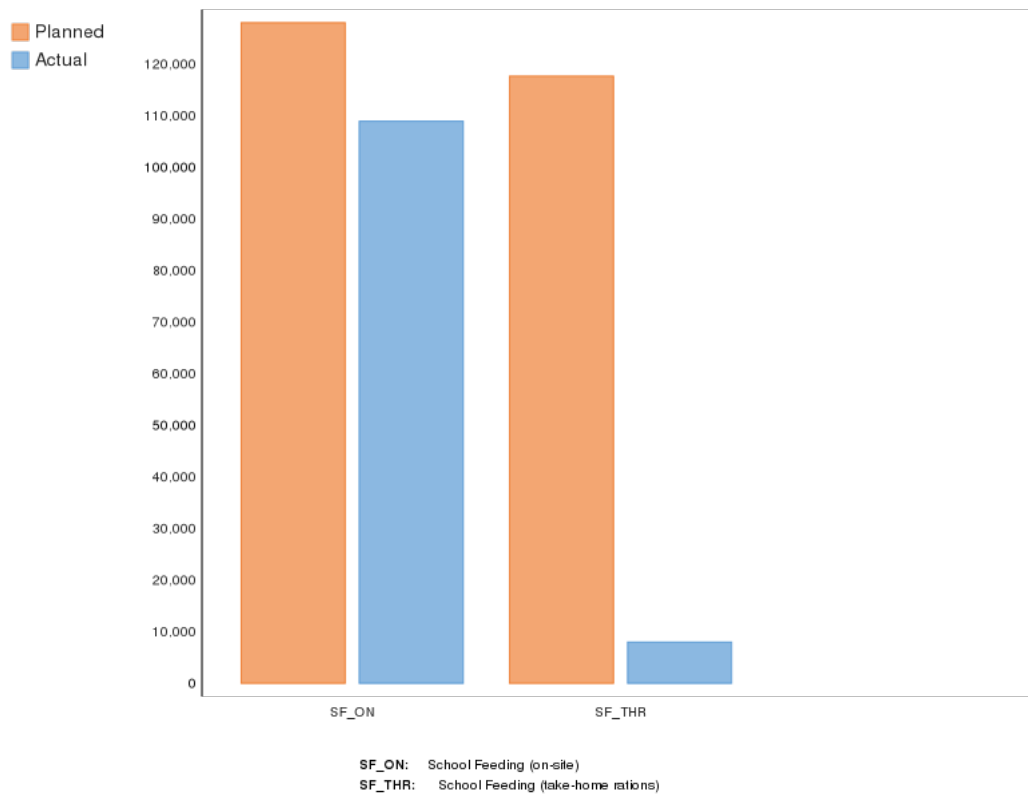
Outcome 4.3, Activity 2: Capacity development

Based on findings of the 2014 mid-term evaluation and Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) workshop held in 2015, WFP conducted a re-targeting exercise resulting in a reduced geographical coverage to concentrate on the most food-insecure regions of the Sahelian belt. The implementation action plan of the SABER ended in December 2017. Major achievements were the validation of the national school feeding policy, and the implementation of the first pilot for home-grown school feeding. Certain challenges remained linked to the economic crisis in the country, which hampered the timely implementation of the action plan. The follow up exercise to measure the progress in terms of SABER is scheduled for 2018.

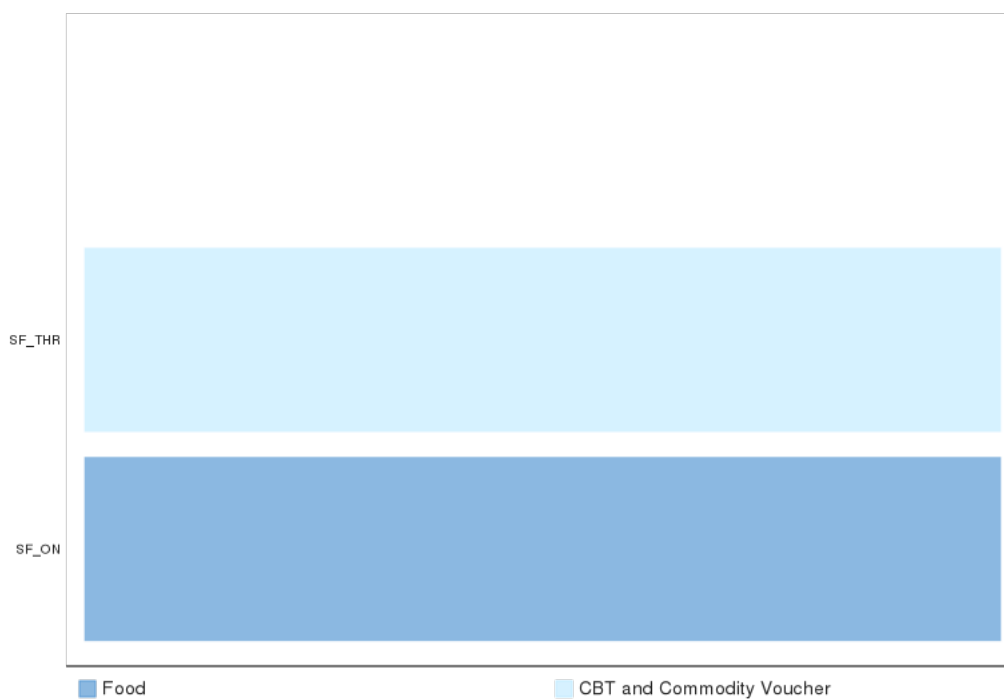
Annual Project Beneficiaries



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 SF_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	585	-	-
Canned Pulses	-	5	-
Dried Fruits	-	72	-
Iodised Salt	58	19	33.0%
Micronutrient Powder	8	0	0.8%
Rice	-	1,053	-
Sorghum/Millet	2,923	-	-
Split Lentils	-	1	-
Split Peas	-	107	-
Vegetable Oil	195	69	35.2%
Total	3,768	1,326	35.2%

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Commodity Voucher	899,264	41,746	4.6%
Total	899,264	41,746	4.6%

Performance Monitoring

Since mid-2016, WFP is fully utilising the corporate system, Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET) for recording and tracking all output and outcome related data. For output monitoring, partners' reports on distributions and other activities implementation progress were submitted monthly, then verified, validated and uploaded onto the system by sub-office monitoring and evaluation (M&E) focal points, followed by consolidation at the project level by the WFP M&E team. The country office continuously invested in capacity development activities with partners to ensure they were familiar with the latest monitoring tools and reporting formats, as well as procedures and frequency of data collection.

Data on corporate outcomes such as enrolment and retention rates, as well as information on processes related to both school meals and take-home rations, were collected through consolidation of school registers, focus group discussions with parents and teachers at the school level, and a household level survey. Focus group discussions were guided through a discussion checklist to gather information on knowledge and awareness of WFP intervention including targeting and access to assistance. Household surveys were conducted in households having at least one child receiving take-home rations.

A statistically representative sample of households was developed through simple random sampling. The survey sought detailed information on access to and use of assistance as well as beneficiary satisfaction. Data was collected by WFP monitors, using Android tablets, and collected data was submitted electronically from the tablets to ONA, an online data visualisation platform, for timely processing and analysis.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

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. The Demographic Health Survey, conducted in 2015, estimated that 62 percent of women have never attended school whereas this proportion is 36 percent for men. The same survey showed that a young girl has a 49 percent chance of being married by the time she turns 15. Early marriage is an important cause of drop out in Chad. 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.

Increased enrolment, attendance and completion rates for primary school girls are part of the main objectives of this project. The provision of rations to families of girls in grade 5 and 6 was established as an incentive for parents to keep their daughters in school. A family ration of cash-based transfers was provided on a monthly basis to young girls as an incentive to keep girls in school and protect them from early marriage. The 2017 WFP monitoring and evaluation (M&E) assessment indicated that on average, enrolment and retention rates of girls in WFP-supported schools are higher than in non-participating schools and above the national average. The proportion of girls graduating from WFP-assisted school is 7 points higher than the national average pass rate for girls (54 percent according to the 2015 Statistical Yearbook for education sector). Furthermore, the ratio of girls versus boys in WFP-supported schools is much higher than in non-participating schools.

The same survey found that women played a significant role in school management committees: about one third of committee members are women. Moreover, women occupy a quarter of leadership positions within these committees. Nevertheless, findings note that the decision-making remains heavily influenced by the male members of these committees. With respect to household level interaction, the M&E study found that in most of the cases, women make the decisions over the use of the take-home rations given to girls to keep them in school.

To counter this socially and culturally influenced phenomenon, WFP continues to engage in efforts to empower female members of these committees through sensitisation efforts at the community level and training support directed at these women leaders. WFP will re-emphasise its work with partners, particularly local partners, to ensure that women are truly represented in school management committees and that they are heard.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Due to the late implementation of the take-home rations programme, no household level survey was conducted in 2017 allowing to measure progress on corporate household level protection indicators. Nevertheless, no major protection issues were raised with regards to the school meals programme in Chad. Schools enrolled in the project are located near beneficiaries' villages so children do not have to walk long distances. The preparation of hot meals is done on the school premises. On-site provision of school meals minimised the number of protection risks related to this project.

WFP Chad continued to put an emphasis on awareness raising campaign. School principals, teachers and parents are informed about the role of the school meals management committee and Parent-Teacher Associations. They are sensitised on protection issues and children's rights. Beneficiaries are also informed about the programme objective and their daily entitlements.

Story Worth Telling

In the Guera region, part of the Sahelian belt in central Chad, which is affected by food insecurity and high level of malnutrition, the home-grown school feeding gardens (*Jardins de Vie*) is a pilot project run in partnership with the non-governmental organization (NGO) Moustagbal. This pilot project is based on the integration of local production into the school meals programme to support basic education, and encourage girls to stay in school and avoid being married under the age of 18 years.

During a first phase, from January to June 2017, on two sites – Chawir and Delep – a total of 760 children enrolled in primary school benefited from the vegetable gardening activities with the participation of 132 parents. The production was shared as follows: 30 percent included in the school meals; 20 percent was sold and proceedings used for the school joint fund (remuneration of the community teachers); and 50 percent consumed by households.

Since the beginning of October, the community involved in the Chawir site has demonstrated its willingness to sustain the project beyond the support provided by WFP. With the technical support of the partner, a second well has been dug to facilitate watering of all the vegetables grown. Vegetables, as noted by the director of the Chawir School, Hassan Adoum Raymond, are very popular with children: "When the meal is prepared with these vegetables, children eat with appetite!" There are 372 students in Chawir, 212 boys and 160 girls.

In addition to contributing to the school meals programme, the *Jardins de Vie* enables the diversification of family meals. Lettuce, carrot, turnip, eggplant or okra are grown to be consumed directly, while the surplus can be sold which allows women to gain some financial autonomy. They also benefit from training on nutrition and reinvest the savings from the sale of their products. Fatimeh Saleh with her two-year-old boy on her back says: "We have created a common fund that allows us to contribute to the purchase of food for the school. We can also buy notebooks and pencils." Another positive point emphasised by Fatimeh was the drop in the number of admission of malnourished child to the health centre, that she attributes to increased attention of mothers to the preparation of meals thanks to the training received.

Three of the mothers involved in vegetable gardening activities also serve as cooks at school. After having benefited from WFP cash transfer assistance during the pilot phase, they are determined to carry on even if they do not receive any direct remuneration. As mothers of several children in the school, they are aware of the importance of their kids having a hot meal a day.

As for the pupils, the oldest had the opportunity to go to the garden to see where the food came from before being served. Nourish your body and mind to fulfil your dreams, like becoming a doctor, teacher or minister!

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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The national NGO Moustagbal is piloting the home-grown school meals programme for Chawir school in Batha region, and involves the local community to prepare fresh meals for the pupils.

Explanatory notes:

Gender and protection indicators: Due to the late implementation of the take-home rations programme, no household level survey was conducted in 2017 allowing to measure progress on corporate household level protection and gender indicators, thus no follow-up values available.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	84,321	139,976	224,297	40,930	68,363	109,293	48.5%	48.8%	48.7%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	329	329	658	164	164	328	49.8%	49.8%	49.8%
Children (5-18 years)	83,267	138,889	222,156	40,438	67,871	108,309	48.6%	48.9%	48.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	725	758	1,483	328	328	656	45.2%	43.3%	44.2%
By Residence status:									
Residents	84,321	139,976	224,297	40,876	68,417	109,293	48.5%	48.9%	48.7%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (on-site)	128,027	-	128,027	108,918	-	108,918	85.1%	-	85.1%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (take-home rations)	-	117,670	117,670	-	7,975	7,975	-	6.8%	6.8%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (on-site)	128,027	-	128,027	108,918	-	108,918	85.1%	-	85.1%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	-	117,670	117,670	-	7,975	7,975	-	6.8%	6.8%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	56,332	71,695	128,027	47,924	60,994	108,918	85.1%	85.1%	85.1%
Total participants	56,332	71,695	128,027	47,924	60,994	108,918	85.1%	85.1%	85.1%
Total beneficiaries	56,332	71,695	128,027	47,924	60,994	108,918	85.1%	85.1%	85.1%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	-	107,000	107,000	-	7,600	7,600	-	7.1%	7.1%
Activity supporters	5,228	5,442	10,670	185	190	375	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total participants	5,228	112,442	117,670	185	7,790	7,975	3.5%	6.9%	6.8%
Total beneficiaries	5,228	112,442	117,670	185	7,790	7,975	3.5%	6.9%	6.8%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, School records, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, School record, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, school records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, school records</i>	=85.00	28.50	90.90	76.00
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, School record, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, School record, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, school records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, school records</i>	=85.00	89.30	89.30	80.00
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, School record, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, School record, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, school records, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, school records</i>	=85.00	32.00	92.40	72.00
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, School records, Base value: 2012.10, WFP survey, Standartised School Feeding Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Documentation, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	=6.00	15.00	-2.40	16.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, School record, Base value: 2012.10, WFP survey, Standartised School Feeding Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Documentation, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	=8.00	12.00	-3.40	16.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, School Record, Base value: 2012.10, WFP survey, Standartised School Feeding Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, documentation, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	=4.00	19.00	-1.50	17.00
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, SABER, Base value: 2012.10, Secondary data, Report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, SABER</i>	=2.80	2.40	1.80	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	50,000	59,857	119.7%
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	20	19	95.0%
Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	50,000	43,166	86.3%
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	569	540	94.9%
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100	76	76.0%
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition, school feeding, safety net)	national programme	2	1	50.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	5	1	20.0%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	1	33.3%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHAD, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=50.00	5.60	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHAD, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=30.00	89.70	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHAD, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=20.00	4.70	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>CHAD, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=40.00	24.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>CHAD, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=60.00	89.70	-	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CHAD, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=90.00	35.80	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CHAD, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=100.00	98.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CHAD, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=90.00	25.40	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>CHAD, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=100.00	97.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CHAD, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=90.00	32.60	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CHAD, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=100.00	97.70	-	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>CHAD, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet	-	36
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	20
		Total	-	56