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Support to Primary Education and Girls' Enrolment
Standard Project Report 2018

World Food Programme in Chad, Republic of (TD)



**World Food
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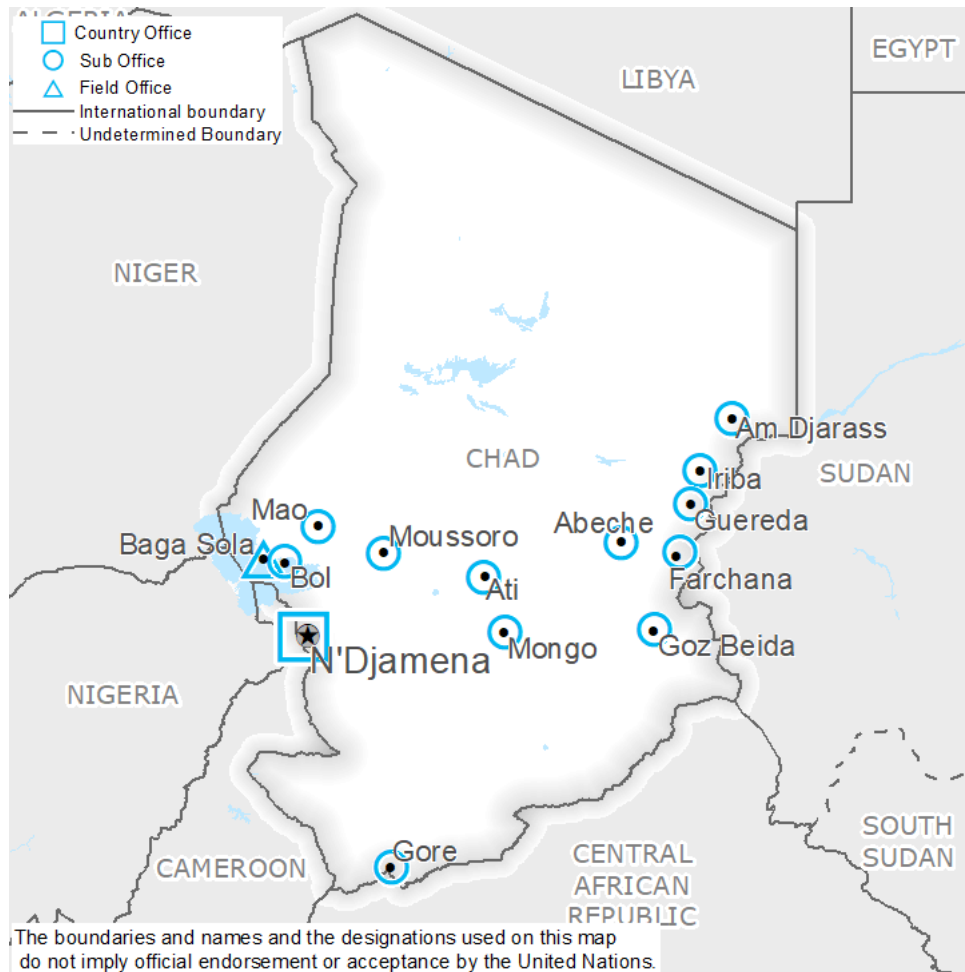
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In 2018, WFP provided critical food and nutrition assistance to 1.25 million vulnerable people in Chad including internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees and vulnerable local populations. WFP's primary focus was on the emergency response to support Sudanese refugees in the east, Central African refugees and Chadian returnees in the south, Nigerian refugees and displaced persons around Lake Chad and vulnerable Chadians in the Sahel. With a view to provide long-term solutions to the recurrent crisis in the Sahel, WFP increased its resilience-building efforts towards the end of the year.

In the first quarter of the year a new influx of 30,000 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) arrived to the south of Chad spontaneously settling with the host communities in villages across the border. In view of the critical food security situation, WFP started the provision of immediate food assistance targeting both refugees and host communities through a comprehensive emergency operation. In parallel, WFP carried out a multi-purpose cash project, targeting previously arrived refugees and Chadian returnees from CAR. This innovative approach brought together WFP, FAO, UNFPA, UNHCR and UNICEF, enabling beneficiaries to access food and shelter and improve their health and livelihood opportunities.

Between May and September 2018, Chad faced the worst lean season in six years resulting in large-scale humanitarian needs. Despite logistics challenges resulting from the rainy season, namely the lack of road access to the east, WFP provided food and nutritional assistance to 635,000 vulnerable people throughout the Sahel in a timely manner.

When assisting refugees in 2018, WFP started moving towards the provision of food assistance based on vulnerability instead of status. As such, rations were adjusted according to the socio-economic status of different refugee households as identified during the joint UNHCR-WFP profiling exercise carried out in 2017. In the last quarter of 2018, all refugees from CAR and more than half of the refugees from Sudan started receiving rations tailored to their level of vulnerability. The remaining Sudanese refugees, as well as displaced populations around Lake Chad will start receiving vulnerability-based rations in 2019.

Resilience-building activities were significantly scaled up after the lean months to enhance vulnerable communities' capacity to face recurrent shocks. With a view to maximizing synergies between its activities and thus achieving greater impact, WFP aimed at bringing together school feeding, nutrition, food distributions and food assistance-for-assets activities in a geographically focused manner. Implemented in the drought-affected Sahelian belt, this initiative aimed to build resilience for individuals, households and entire communities with special attention paid to the needs of women and youth. To ensure beneficiaries' participation in the design and implementation of food assistance-for-assets activities, WFP relied on the community-based planning and management approach.

Throughout the year, WFP revised its strategic positioning in Chad. Under the resulting Country Strategic Plan for the period 2019-2023, WFP will strengthen national capacities to develop lasting solutions, integrate its emergency, early recovery and development projects for greater impact and improve coherence with other humanitarian partners. WFP's aim is to reduce humanitarian needs over the long-term as well as dependence on assistance, in support of line ministries and decentralized government entities.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Chad is an arid, low-income and land-locked country, exposed to recurrent weather shocks and surrounded by countries in conflict. In 2018, the Chadian population was estimated at 14.9 million [1] – of which 66.2 percent were severely poor [2] and 38.4 percent lived below the poverty line [3], positioning the country 186 out of 189 in the 2018 Human Development Index [4]. Chad also ranks in the bottom ten of the Global Hunger Index (118 of 119), the Fragile State Index (171 of 178) and the Gender Inequality Index (186 of 189).

The country is among the world's most vulnerable to climate change [5] and suffers from rapid desertification and environmental degradation. In 2018, the country faced its worst lean season in six years: pluvial agricultural yields were scarce and the drying of pasturelands and water sites caused a premature transhumance. The March 2018 Cadre Harmonisé, a regional framework aimed at preventing food crisis, anticipated an increase of 10 percent in the number of food insecure people compared to 2017, with 990,708 people in need of emergency food assistance throughout the Sahelian belt during the lean season between May and September.

Chad is affected by internal and external population displacements driven largely by insecurity in the region. With a total 452,966 refugees, the country hosts the largest refugee population in the Sahel, of whom 55 percent are women and 24 percent are of school age. This includes 337,812 Sudanese in the east, 78,481 Central Africans in the south and 10,930 Nigerians in the Lake region. [6] There are 108,428 internally displaced persons and 20,582 returnees across the Lake region and 51,000 returnees from the Central African Republic (CAR) living in camp-like conditions in the south [5]. In the first quarter of the year, around 30,000 people arrived in Chad as a result of clashes between rebel groups in the north of CAR.

The percentage of the female labour force working in agriculture is 92.4 versus 82.9 percent for working men [7]. Women have restricted access to productive assets and credit, including limited opportunity to own or rent land. Land inheritance customs often discriminate against women, and men decide on the use of harvested crops and income. Only 22.3 percent of women take part in decision-making regarding income-generating activities, 22.6 percent have access to credit and 26 percent have a bank account. Only 12.8 percent of national parliamentarians are women [8]. On average, girls are less educated than boys and more likely to leave school before completion, often being forced into early marriage. Chad has the third highest rate of child marriage in the world: 68 percent of girls are married as children. Gender-based violence and sexual violence are pervasive and are aggravated by conflict and displacement.

The combined effect of the 2014 drop in oil price and the weak security environment left the country in deep recession. This is reflected in cuts in public expenditure, low foreign direct investment, and a loss of income caused by the disruption of cross-border trade with Nigeria in livestock. However, in 2018, real GDP grew by an estimated 2.8 percent, after contracting 3.8 percent in 2017 [9]. Budgetary cuts and austerity measures during the first quarter of 2018 resulted in the erosion of social services and basic infrastructure, as well as in prolonged strikes within the public sector. Schools were closed for most of the academic year and the Government requested support from the humanitarian community in urban settings to address an increase in the cases of moderate and severe acute malnutrition among children.

According to the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan 4.9 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance of which only 1.9 million were targeted with adequate support – this figure increased to 2.1 million in the mid-year revision [10]. Already in January, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs issued an alert about the rapidly deteriorating food security and nutritional situation and estimated that 4 million people would be affected by food insecurity, mostly in regions in the Sahel during the lean months.

The November 2018 National Food Security Survey indicated that 25.6 percent of households were food insecure, of which are 14.5 percent moderately food insecure and 11.1 percent severely food insecure. The proportion of households suffering from severe food insecurity was significantly higher than the previous year (11.1 percent compared to 1.9 percent in 2017).

The nutritional situation remains critical in Chad. Results of the November 2018 Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey showed that global acute malnutrition (GAM) stood at 13.5 percent. In 12 out of 23 regions, GAM exceeded the critical threshold of 15 percent set by the World Health Organization. About one third of Chadian children aged 6-59 months were stunted, while severe stunting stood at 13.1 percent. In the province of Lac, an estimated 58.2 percent of children were stunted. Malnutrition continued to severely affect pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G): 2.5 percent were estimated to be underweight and 41.6 percent suffered from anemia.

The Government's main development priorities are embedded in “Vision 2030: The Chad we want”, a strategic framework to be implemented through consecutive development plans, beginning with the national development plan for 2017–2021. The overarching goal of this plan is to improve the quality of life of Chadians by developing human and social capital, social protection and economic empowerment. Likewise, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017–2021 focuses on the development of human capital; social protection, crisis management and sustainability; as well as governance, peace and security.

[1] World Bank.

<https://data.worldbank.org/country/chad>

[2] Global MPI Country Briefing 2018: Chad (Sub-Saharan Africa). Global MPI in Chad

https://ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/CB_TCD-2.pdf

[3] Global MPI Country Briefing 2018: Chad (Sub-Saharan Africa). Poverty headcount ratio in Chad

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[4] Human Development Index Ranking, Statistical Update.

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[5] Climate Change Vulnerability Index, Verisk Maplecroft, 2017.

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/verisk%20index.pdf>

[6] UNHCR monthly statistics, 31 October 2018. Available at https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/statistiques_periodiques_31102018.pdf

[7] World Bank Data Website. 2018.

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[8] Institut National de la Statistique, des Études Économiques et Démographiques. 2011. Rapport Final – Troisième Enquête sur la Consommation des Ménages et le Secteur Informel au Tchad.

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[9] Revised Humanitarian Response Plan, July 2018.

https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/tcd_str_revisionh rp2018_20180927.pdf

[10] World Bank Data Website. 2018

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[5] Climate Change Vulnerability Index, Verisk Maplecroft, 2017.

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/verisk%20index.pdf>

[6] UNHCR monthly statistics, 31 October 2018. Available at https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/statistiques_periodiques_31102018.pdf

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[8] Institut National de la Statistique, des Études Économiques et Démographiques. 2011. Rapport Final – Troisième Enquête sur la Consommation des Ménages et le Secteur Informel au Tchad.

<http://catalog.ihnsn.org/index.php/catalog/4923/download/61027>.

[9] Revised Humanitarian Response Plan, July 2018.

https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/tcd_str_revisionh rp2018_20180927.pdf

[10] World Bank Data Website. 2018

<https://data.worldbank.org/country/chad>

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP's interventions have been implemented under a regional emergency operation (EMOP 200777), a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200713), a development project (DEV 200288) and a special operation (SO 201044). WFP's operations were implemented across the east, the south, around Lake Chad and the Sahelian belt. They were complemented by an immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP 200128) and two immediate response preparedness activities (IR-PREP 201118 and IR-PREP 201130).

At the policy level, WFP's work is aligned with Chad's National Development Plan for 2017–2021 and with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2017-2021. In 2018, WFP, in collaboration with institutional stakeholders and partners, implemented a wide range of programmes targeting the most vulnerable and food-insecure displaced populations, refugees, returnees, host communities and Chadian families and households across the Sahel. In-kind and cash-based transfers contributed to addressing the root causes of hunger and malnutrition and to saving lives in protracted and sudden-onset emergencies. During the second half of 2018, with the aim of responding to the long-term needs of affected populations, WFP scaled up its efforts to build the resilience of communities, households and individuals in the Sahel. This approach leverages the potential of bringing together a range of activities namely school meals, nutrition, food distributions and food assistance-for-assets activities in order to maximize their overall impact.

The protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200713 for 2015–2018 aimed to protect the livelihoods of food-insecure refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) and Sudan, returnees from CAR and other vulnerable groups; prevent malnutrition among children aged 6-23 months and ensure treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months and malnourished pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G); build resilience and promote asset-creation activities among vulnerable communities and households; provide cash or food transfers during the lean season in areas affected by production shortfalls especially in the Sahel regions; and provide technical assistance to strengthen government capacity in early warning, food security and nutrition monitoring, and reduction of child undernutrition.

Through regional emergency operation (EMOP) 200777, WFP Chad responded to the food and nutrition needs of populations affected by the Lake Chad Basin crisis. As part of this operation, WFP supported Nigerian refugees, Chadian internally displaced persons and affected host populations in the Lake Chad region through general distributions, the provision of specialised nutritious foods for children aged 6-23 months to prevent malnutrition, as well as emergency school meals.

In preparation for the 2018 lean season, the regional IR-PREP 201118 was launched to ensure that WFP and partners were ready to respond to large-scale crisis. Main initiatives included, an analysis of current response capacity and an evaluation of readiness levels.

Through immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP) 200128 for August-November 2018, WFP Chad provided food assistance and specialised nutritious foods to children 6 to 59 months, PLW/G and their families for the treatment of MAM in N'Djamena. IR-PREP 201130 aimed at carrying out a nutrition and food security rapid assessment in N'Djamena; deploying a rapid response team and acquiring equipment for the optimal management of the IR-EMOP 200128.

By supporting displaced and local populations, these projects contribute to achieving all three strategic objectives outlined in the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan. General distributions and nutrition programmes saved lives of the most vulnerable persons while food assistance-for-assets activities helped households and communities to strengthen their resilience to shocks. Additionally, WFP Chad continued to shift from status-based to vulnerability-based assistance. All projects complied with principles of protection and accountability to affected population.

WFP's development project 200288 supported national objectives outlined in the new National Policy on School Meals, Nutrition and Health. It targeted schoolchildren in food-insecure areas of the Sahel and contributed to increasing enrolment of children from vulnerable rural households, stimulating higher school attendance rates, improving primary school completion rates, particularly among girls in grade 5 and 6 through the provision of take-home rations, as well as enhancing the capacity of the Government to manage school feeding programmes.

Under special operation 201044, WFP ensured the provision of safe, effective and efficient air transport services to the humanitarian community in Chad.

WFP's operations in Chad support Sustainable Development Goals 1 (end poverty), 2 (end hunger), 4 (inclusive and qualitative education), 5 (gender equality) and 17 (sustainable partnerships).

For a more coherent and effective approach, WFP developed a large network of partners that included 52 international and local organisations and worked closely with UNHCR and national authorities for the delivery of emergency food and cash-based assistance to refugees, as well as with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to scale up resilience building activities. Around Lake Chad, humanitarian partners worked to improve IDP registration: efforts are underway to expand the use of biometrics whenever required programmatically, in line with corporate guidance on data privacy and protection. WFP co-leads the Food Security Cluster with FAO and coordinates with other relevant clusters. The Food Security Cluster coordinates food security-related interventions in the country and strengthens national systems for food security information, analysis and early warning, while coordination. WFP is also the Chair of the UN Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Network and the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH) initiative and participates in the Technical and Financial Partners Working Group. These initiatives assist the Government of Chad in scaling up food and nutrition actions.

In partnership with UNICEF and the National Direction of Food Technology and Nutrition (Direction de la Nutrition et de Technologie Alimentaire - DNTA) and with the regional health authorities, WFP supports the Government in implementing a Community Management of Acute Malnutrition programme. In the second half of 2018, WFP rolled out the unified social questionnaire. Donors and UN agencies agreed on a unique approach that will feed into the Government's Social Registry, ultimately contributing to the establishment of a social protection system in Chad. Under this project, every household in Chad will be surveyed and collected data will be transferred into a platform that will inform about the level of food insecurity, education, malnutrition or employment.

In November 2018, WFP'S Executive Board approved the Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023) for Chad. The CSP is based on the Zero Hunger Strategic Review, finalized in December 2017. It is aligned to Government priorities and is based on extensive consultations with various stakeholders. The CSP is an opportunity for WFP to strengthen its strategic positioning in Chad: addressing short-term food and nutrition needs remains a priority. However, WFP adopts a new way of working that supports the transition from purely humanitarian responses to resilience-building for development. By increasing the self-reliance of women and men, WFP will contribute to the peaceful cohabitation of different communities (IDPs, refugees, returnees and local populations). The five-year plan also foresees support for national priorities and the development of structural capacities, such as the emergent national social protection system.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP increased its project and operational requirements to respond to the influx of refugees from the Central African Republic, Chadian returnees from Sudan and the worst lean season affecting Chad in six years. At the same time, resource mobilization efforts led to an increase in the overall funding, although some operations were better funded than others. The special operation dedicated to the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) was the best resourced project with over 80 percent of the requirements met while the emergency operation in the Lake Chad received less than 50 percent of the requirements.

Insufficient funding affected food distributions and cash-based transfers in the three main humanitarian hotspots: the Lake Chad Basin, the east with Sudanese refugees and the south with Central African refugees and Chadian returnees. WFP was not able to provide full rations to crisis-affected populations. Financial constraints also forced WFP to scale down its school feeding programme.

Timely support from traditional donors enabled UNHAS to continue its activities. These were sustained throughout 2018 and the humanitarian community could access several remote locations even during the rainy season in a secure and rapid manner. UNHAS carried out runway rehabilitation works to facilitate access and bridge the critical humanitarian-development gap. With the new crisis in southern Chad in early 2018, UNHAS revised its weekly flight schedule by increasing the flight frequency to this area. Moreover, based on partners' request, UNHAS opened an ad hoc route to northern Chad (Bardai and Faya) and continues to connect passengers to Cameroon.

WFP Chad recorded a decrease in funding for the emergency response to the Lake Chad crisis. Limited resources led to a prioritization exercise: emergency school meals and the prevention of malnutrition components were affected the most. A read-out of displacement sites was conducted to improve beneficiary targeting and thus value for money. Based on this exercise, WFP will tailor emergency assistance to different population groups depending on the specific conditions of the area they live in. For instance, where markets are more integrated, WFP will aim to use cash-based transfers. Moreover, the Country Strategic Plan 2019 includes a resource mobilization strategy to secure more funding for the crisis response.

Due to limited resources, the development project aimed at supporting primary education and girls' enrolment had limited impact. WFP was forced to reduce the number of schools covered, children reached and actual feeding days. In addition, a teacher strike affected government-run schools, which were closed for large parts of the school year. Only the regions of Kanem, Batha, Ouaddaï, Lake, Guera and Bahr El Gazal benefited from school meals to a limited extent.

In light of increasing food and nutrition needs of the local population, WFP revised the operational scope of the emergency operation (EMOP) 200777 and protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200713, which was funded at 55 percent of the needs-based requirements for 2018. Moreover, immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP) 201128 was launched to provide emergency nutrition assistance in N'Djamena. The regional and local advocacy for the provision of a needs-based seasonal response led to an increased number of beneficiaries, longer duration and higher rations received by food insecure households. WFP Chad benefited from donor flexibility and its internal mechanisms to advance funds for timely procurement and prepositioning of food before the rainy season. Furthermore, Multilateral Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) funding helped cater for the most urgent needs, notably those of CAR and Sudanese refugees who arrived in Chad over a decade ago. Moreover, multilateral funding was used to repay the corporate loans to ensure timely assistance to the most vulnerable groups as part of the lean season response.

Nonetheless, more than half of the funding received was earmarked for specific population groups or activities and received during the second half of the year. While earmarked funding helped meet specific needs, it also made the coordination and planning more difficult.

Along with the Nutrition Cluster, WFP identified priority regions for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Fundraising efforts throughout the year allowed to ensure a better coverage for the targeted supplementary feeding programme and thus maximize its impact. Moreover, WFP introduced a Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme to complement the efforts carried out in health centers.

Greater vulnerabilities in the Sahel called for several high-level missions with the aim to operationalize the humanitarian-development nexus. WFP developed an integrated resilience programme combining school meals, nutrition and food assistance-for-assets activities, and advocates for multi-year funding for these targeted communities. WFP is increasing its advocacy for multi-year funding to strengthen this approach, which aims to reduce long-term needs and dependence on assistance.

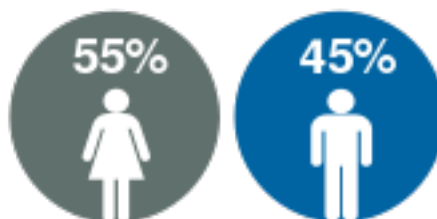
In 2018, WFP and UNHCR aimed to finalize the update of the socio-economic profiling of refugee households. A food consumption gap analysis was conducted to help determine the new rations for different beneficiary categories. This will render food and nutritional assistance in refugee camps more cost-efficient.

Where possible, WFP continued to provide cash-based assistance. Beside offering a wider choice to beneficiaries, this modality also supports local traders and the Chadian economy. In 2018, it represented 40 percent of the portfolio. In addition, whenever donor conditionality allowed, WFP favored local purchases or the use of the Global Commodity Management Facility, which improved delivery time by 60 days. By purchasing the prepositioned stock, WFP Chad reduced its costs by USD 5 million.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	249,209	278,099	527,308
Children (5-18 years)	220,236	238,689	458,925
Adults (18 years plus)	264,607	395,586	660,193
Total number of beneficiaries in 2018	734,052	912,374	1,646,426




Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Development Project	159	20	40	-	1	221
Regional EMOP	15,175	1,445	3,561	1,386	9	21,576
Single Country IR-EMOP	5	5	1	182	-	193
Single Country PRRO	22,749	2,541	4,685	7,574	2	37,551
Total Food Distributed in 2018	38,089	4,011	8,287	9,143	12	59,542

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Development Project	50,044	-	-
Regional EMOP	3,709,153	2,250,489	-
Single Country IR-EMOP	29,185	-	-
Single Country PRRO	11,270,143	12,162,351	-
Total Distributed in 2018	15,058,525	14,412,840	-

Supply Chain

Supply chain challenges in Chad remain high despite investments to address them. There are few tarmac roads and to reach extended delivery points or final delivery points trucks need to take roads which are in a very bad condition. This increases the transit time and the frequency of breakdowns of vehicles.

The rainy season, from June to October, also impacts the planning of food transportation. Heavy trucks (over 10 mt load) are officially banned on non-tarmac roads and most locations in the eastern regions are inaccessible due to the rise in the water level of temporary rivers (wadis). In 2018 built the capacity of porters so that trucks would not be overloaded. WFP Chad is forced to preposition commodities by the end of June before major roads are cut off, to be able to deliver food and nutritional assistance. The agency advocates for the timely confirmation of contributions, to be able to meet cut-off dates.

In recent years, due to the unrest in Libya and the complexity of using the Sudan corridor, Douala became the only entry port for international purchases including in-kind donations. This corridor reports long transport lead times, resulting from high congestion, seasonality and delays in custom clearance at the port, particularly because of the ongoing humanitarian crises in Nigeria and Central African Republic.

To meet prepositioning deadlines, food needs to be received in Douala by April at the latest. To avoid costly direct trucking and keep costs at a reasonable level, the rail / road option through Ngaoundere is privileged. In 2018, this city was used as the primary hub before dispatching to Chad from Douala. When international purchases planned for food prepositioning arrived late, the country office opted for direct trucking from the Douala port and the remaining was done using railways. In 2018, 40 percent of the total transport into Chad was carried out using direct trucking from Douala Port.

In Chad, the use of WFP's own off-road trucks is key to ensuring timely deliveries to remote areas which are not covered by private transporters.

In 2018, WFP locally purchased 9,336 mt of food, which accounts for 19 percent of the total tonnage handled. Among this, some 2,000 mts were bought directly from smallholder farmers. The level of losses amounted to 254 mt or 0.5 percent of the tonnage handled.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	-	19	19
Micronutrient Powder	-	7	7

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Sorghum/Millet	68	-	68
Total	68	26	94
Percentage	72.2%	27.8%	

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

Commodity	Total
Beans	1,500
Corn Soya Blend	6,385
High Energy Biscuits	5
LNS	696
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	390
Rice	7,039
Sorghum/Millet	14,432
Split Peas	2,770
Vegetable Oil	1,841
Total	35,058

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2018, the country office focused on ensuring that recommendations from previous evaluations were properly reflected in the elaboration of the Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023.

In February 2018, WFP published an impact evaluation on targeting moderate acute malnutrition in humanitarian situations in Chad. This study focused on the interrelation between prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) on children aged 6-23 months in the province of Bahr el Ghazal. It concluded that the blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) has a positive effect on MAM incidence in children aged 6-23 months during the lean season. There was strong evidence that the BSFP protects households whose main livelihood is agriculture. Households with more access to the Treatment Supplementary Feeding Programme (measured by proximity to health centres or mobile clinics) also have lower MAM incidence. However, the WFP seasonal interventions have some limitations mainly due to operational and financial issues, which mean the BSFP is not implemented fully as designed.

The 2018 evaluation of the impact of WFP programmes on nutrition in humanitarian contexts in the Sahel focused on the prevention of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) activities under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200713. Results show that prevention activities have a positive effect on MAM incidence during the lean season. When looking at the interaction between the prevention and treatment programmes, prevention had a larger positive impact on MAM incidence among households with poorer access to the targeted based treatment programme and households with seasonal livelihoods – agriculture and livestock.

A multi-country evaluation on WFP Policies on Humanitarian Principles and Access in Humanitarian Contexts was released in May. Chad was included as part of the quantitative analysis. Results show that humanitarian principles and access are more relevant today than ever before and need increased institutional attention and support. It recommends a principled approach, as well as promoting principled access for needs assessment and monitoring.

During the year, several after-action reviews and lessons learned exercises were organized around the lean season response. These involved local authorities, community representatives, beneficiaries and cooperating partners. A

wide range of topics were identified as areas to strengthen in view of upcoming interventions, such as trainings of partners, malnutrition screening and targeting practices.

Good practices were identified, notably the involvement of and accountability to the community and the authorities, the establishment of complaint and feedback management committees and the strong involvement of women in all stages of implementation. For instance, WFP piloted the use of distribution sites as platforms to conduct catch-up vaccination with at-risk groups. Regional Health Delegations in Barh el Gazel, Guéra, Kanem and Wadi Fira used some WFP distribution sites to carry out vaccination activities against measles and tetanus for pregnant and lactating women and children. With regards to nutrition, large-scale awareness and behavioural change activities were carried out to promote adequate nutrition and health practices. Screening was done through the food and nutrition assistance platform to facilitate early detection and referral of moderate acute malnutrition cases to the nearest health facilities.

Areas for improvement were also identified including the separation of targeting and screening processes, to avoid conducting the targeting during the month of Ramadan and also to allocate more time to the targeting process to allow for proper application of methodologies and improve data quality.

In the future, WFP will continue to involve the local authorities in the implementation process; maintain monthly meetings with partners; increase the frequency of WFP staff field visits; increase the number of distribution agents per site; reduce delays in the payment of tranches of partners' budgets and submit a report of targeting and distribution activities to the local authorities at the end of the operation.

Around Lake Chad, humanitarian partners focused their efforts on improving the registration and tracking internally displaced persons. In this regard, WFP undertook a socio-economic profiling exercise among Nigerian refugees, an assessment of distribution sites - which showed that 10 percent of dwellings are abandoned - and established a process to manage absences from monthly distributions. WFP started using its digital beneficiary and transfer-management platform (SCOPE) in nine distribution sites for IDPs in the Lac region. Further efforts are underway to expand the use of SCOPE to more effectively manage IDP registrations, which will include the use of biometrics, whenever relevant and necessary from programmatic perspective.

Throughout the year, WFP made efforts to improve protection and accountability to affected populations. Ground Truth Solutions (GTS), an international NGO, carried out a study in Southern Chad about beneficiary perceptions on the humanitarian and development's community assistance. GTS recommended a gradual shift to self-reliance, participatory approaches to planning and management, direct communication with beneficiaries instead of through leaders, improved access to mobile technology (only one on three surveyed had access to mobile devices), among others. Another GTS study looked at how WFP cash-based transfer beneficiaries perceive this modality of assistance. The study showed that people receiving cash were more satisfied than those receiving value vouchers, as it provides more flexibility. The report recommends improved communications on eligibility, targeting, distribution calendars and complaint mechanisms. It endorses collaboration among partners with the aim of reducing the dependence of vulnerable communities from food and nutritional assistance.

WFP Chad became one of the first country offices to standardize beneficiary complaint and feedback mechanisms using information technology solutions. A toll-free hotline was established and made accessible to the beneficiaries, providing them with an additional means of transmitting feedback directly to WFP Chad. The toll-free hotline, which went live in the Lake and the southern regions of Chad, for their internally displaced, returnee and refugee populations, has attracted attention from the humanitarian and development community due to the extent of its coverage and its potential use as an inter-agency mechanism and centralized call center for multiple agencies and organizations.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Almost 50 percent of Chad's population is under 14 years of age and each year a population growth of 3.4 percent is registered. The World Bank's report on the educational system [1] highlighted that only 64 percent of school-age children had access to education. Nearly 35 percent of children starting school will not complete their primary education, 16 percent will be repeaters [2] and 17 percent will drop out. It is estimated that 14 percent [3] of repetition cases could be linked to children's malnutrition.

In 2018, the Government struggled to meet its essential expenditures and adopted a series of austerity measures including salary cuts. An unlimited strike was declared by civil servants on 27 May. This was the fourth strike since January 2018, related to salary arrears, reductions and unpaid pensions. Students, teachers, civil society and magistrates launched demonstrations in N'Djamena and throughout the country to protest the deteriorating economic and political situation and the inaction of the Government. This situation led to the closure of public schools between May and November 2018.

During the year, WFP planned to support 208,670 people living in areas with poor food consumption score and low school enrolment rates through the school meals programme. As such, the programme focused on the Sahelian regions of Lac, Kanem, Barh el Gazal, Batha, Guera, Ouaddai, Wadi Fira, Sila and Salamat. Schools had to meet several conditions to be targeted including the existence of a school management committee, the regular presence of teachers and basic infrastructure to allow the preparation of school meals. On-site distributions targeted 138,000 schoolchildren with a daily ration composed of cereals (150 g), pulses (30 g) and vegetable oil (10 g) during the school year. The project also integrated take-home rations to 12,420 girls that regularly went to school and their families (against 62,100 people planned) to maintain girls' attendance rate at 80 percent, and cash-based transfers to 1,714 volunteer cooks to support their household food security (against 8,570 people planned).

With the aim of building the resilience of climate-affected communities as well as to support internally displaced persons and communities hosting refugees, WFP started to advocate for long-term funding and adapted its operational approach by integrating distinct activities to maximize synergies. Specifically, community childcare systems and home-grown school meal programmes linking local production to school canteens were scaled-up in the provinces of Lac, Guera, Kanem, Bahr El Gazal, and Batha.

To maximize effectiveness and optimize resources, WFP ensured that the activities carried out under this development project, the regional emergency operation and the protracted relief and recovery operation were mutually reinforcing to the greatest possible degree. Specifically, this development operation focused on home-grown school feeding and the link between education on the one hand and nutrition and food assistance-for-assets activities on the other hand, both implemented under PRRO 200713 through nutrition-sensitive interventions. WFP also piloted 'Zero Hunger villages', utilizing innovative socio-communal approaches to tackle the underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition in different community structures such as schools.

At the institutional level, WFP prepared a Letter of Understanding with the Ministry of National Education and Civic Promotion. The agreement described WFP's enhanced involvement in operationalizing the national policy on school feeding, nutrition and health. The Directorate of School Feeding, Nutrition and Health (DANSS) is WFP's interlocutor. WFP worked with other stakeholders within the Local Development Group for Education and Education sector. It is in this forum that WFP advocated for increasing investment in schools located in highly food-insecure areas where school feeding activities were concentrated. In line with the National Food, Nutrition and School Health policy, the Ministry of Education and WFP will work to put in place a multisectoral committee that will handle specific aspects of the school feeding programme in Chad. In cooperation with the Direction of Teachers Training of the Ministry of Education, WFP worked with UNICEF to elaborate a nutrition module that was used during Teachers Training Programs.

At the programme coordination level, WFP worked with the National Directorate for Food, Nutrition and Health in Schools under the the Ministry of Education. Major decisions pertaining to the design, implementation and monitoring of the school feeding programme were discussed and validated with this institution. In 2018, NGO partners for the implementation of home-grown school meals were the national NGO Moustagbal in Guéra and the international NGO COOPI in Lac who built and rehabilitated school kitchens and warehouses. WFP's partnership with the Women Associations' Information and Liaison Unit (Cellule de Liaison et d'Information des Associations Féminines - CELIAF) aimed at engaging women in agricultural production that can be used to prepare school meals.

At the operational level, WFP also worked with UNICEF which provided school kits to children in assisted schools. This partnership also included UNICEF-funded rehabilitation of several participating schools.

The partnership with beneficiary communities, through school management committees, parents associations and mothers associations, is particularly important due their oversight role at the local level and their contribution to the implementation of the school meals programme through the provision of complementary inputs such as cooks, cooking fuels and condiments.

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

[2] Ministry of Education, National Statistical Yearbook of the Education Sector (2016).

[3] Africa Union, Cost of Hunger in Africa, 2015

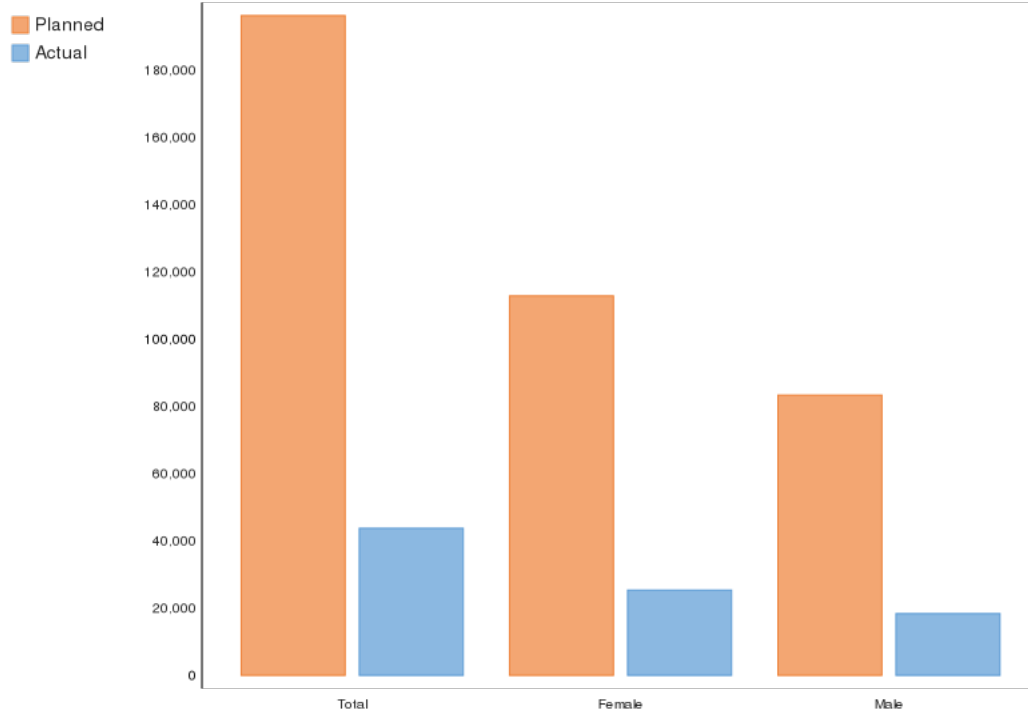
Results

In 2018, the regions of Kanem, Batha, Ouaddaï, Lake, Guera and Bahr El Gazal benefited from WFP's school meals. However, due to limited resources, the number of schools covered, children reached and actual feeding days were significantly reduced in 2018. In addition, the implementation of the Government's austerity measures to mitigate the fiscal and economic crisis led to social tension and strikes of civil servants affecting government-run schools which thus remained closed for a large part of the school year. Consequently, WFP was unable to collect representative data for outcome level indicators. The same reasons explain the underachievement of certain output-level targets. Although the programme was not implemented throughout the school year, findings of interviews with members of school management committees and parent-teacher associations conducted by WFP field monitors indicated strong appreciation for the school meals programme and how, when implemented, it played an important role in getting children into school and keeping them at school.

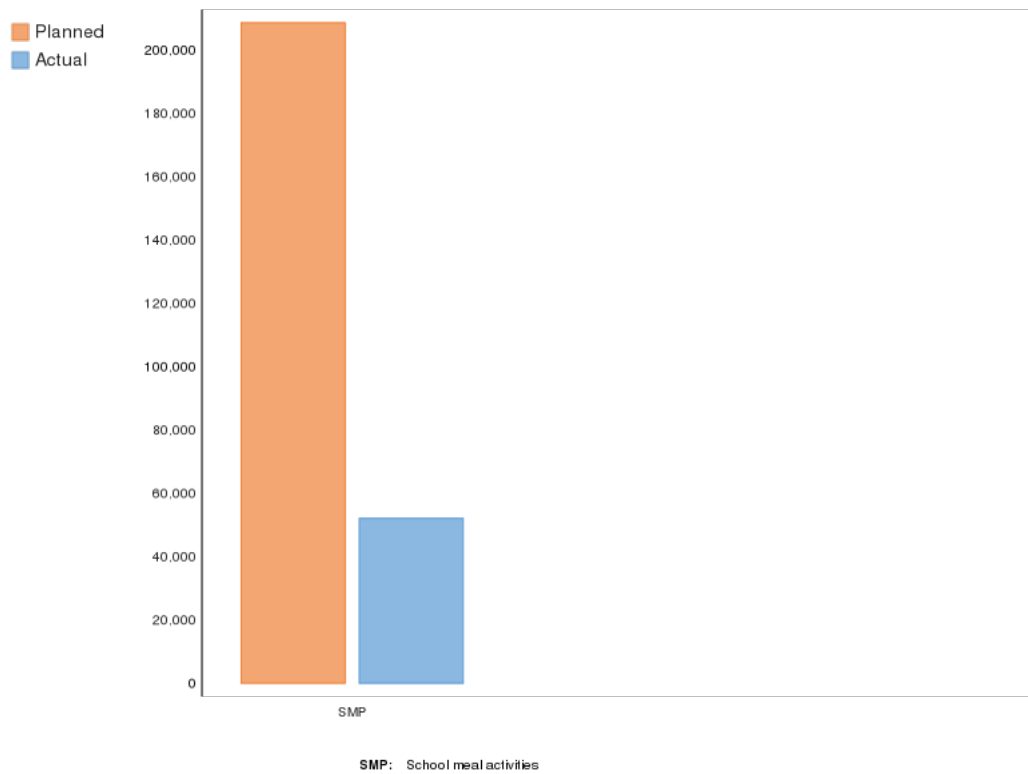
In the province of Guéra, the home-grown school feeding programme was carried out in close collaboration with the national NGO Moustagbal. In sites such as Chaouir, WFP connected local production of fresh foods with the school feeding programme. The produce of community gardens was utilized as follows: 30 percent was consumed at school canteens by children, 40 percent was intended for household consumption and/or sale and 30 percent was reinvested in school infrastructure and to complement staff salaries for teachers and cooks. This ensured that children at school had a more diversified diet and enabled targeted households to address their immediate food needs and increase their income-earning opportunities. Households involved in this activity were granted parcels and committed to continue production in the forthcoming years.

In Chaouir, fresh vegetables such as lettuce, carrot, turnip, eggplant, arugula or okra were grown. One-hectare plots with efficient irrigation systems enabled food production for each of the targeted schools.

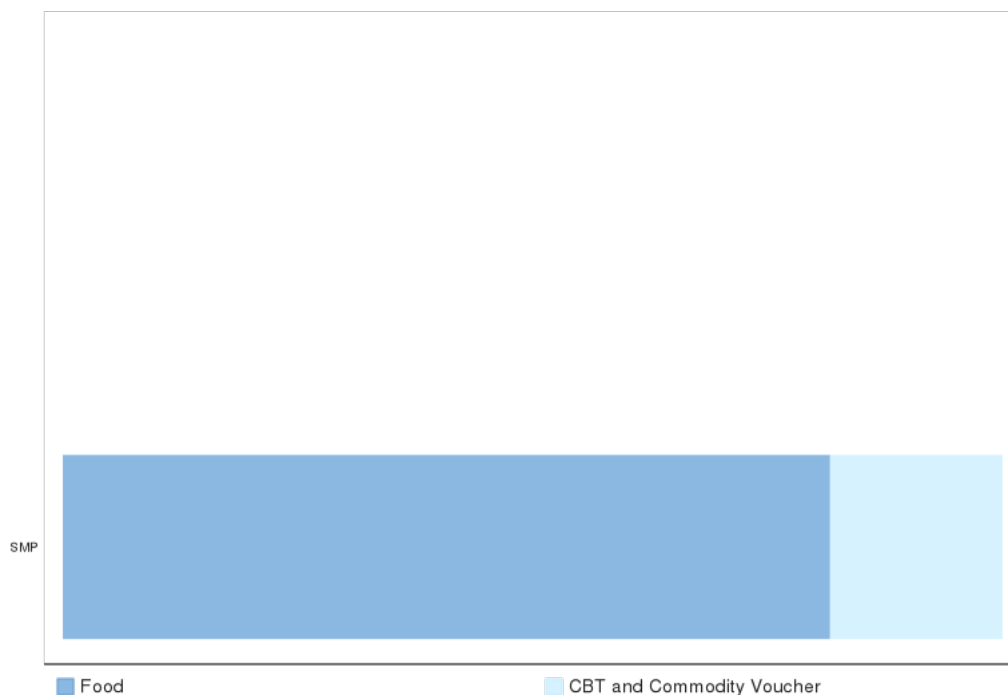
Annual Project Beneficiaries



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity



SMP: School meal activities



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	662	-	-
Iodised Salt	66	1	1.4%
Micronutrient Powder	9	0	3.7%
Rice	-	159	-
Sorghum/Millet	3,312	-	-
Split Peas	-	40	-
Vegetable Oil	221	20	9.2%
Total	4,270	221	5.2%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	356,512	50,044	14.0%
Value Voucher	397,440	-	-

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Total	753,952	50,044	6.6%

Performance Monitoring

Since mid-2016, WFP uses the corporate monitoring system COMET to record and track all output and outcome-related data. For output monitoring, partner reports on distributions and other activities implementation progress were submitted every month, then verified, validated and uploaded onto the system by sub-office M&E focal points, followed by consolidation at project level by the M&E team at WFP's main office in N'Djamena.

As part of process monitoring, WFP's field monitors conducted monthly monitoring visits to randomly selected schools. This allowed WFP to assess the quality and timeliness of distributions and gather information on beneficiary satisfaction and perceptions, as well as to cross-check the accuracy of partners' reports. In 2018, a total of 475 sites were planned to visit, however due to the closure of schools caused by strikes, only 118 were visited during the year.

In 2018, WFP could not collect representative data for outcome level indicators due to the segmented implementation of the programme caused by prolonged teacher strikes.

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 drop out of schools, further widening the education gender gap. The Demographic Health Survey undertaken in 2015 estimated that 62 percent of women had never attended school whereas for men this proportion was 36 percent. The same survey showed that a young girl had a 49-percent chance of being married by the time she turned fifteen. Early marriage is an important cause for dropout in Chad. In 2014 the primary school completion rate was 43 percent for boys and 27 percent for girls. Disparities are also correlated with food insecurity, poverty and geography. Children from poor households were 31 percent less educated than those whose parents had more means. In urban areas, 79 percent of children went to school while in rural areas only 57 percent of them do so. Almost one third of adolescents of secondary school age in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and West Asia do not attend school (UNFPA, 2013).

Increased enrolment, attendance and completion rates for primary school girls were part of the main objectives of this activity. The provision of rations to families with girls in grade 5 and 6 was established as an incentive for parents to keep their daughters in school. Cash-based transfers provided monthly to the girls helped offset loss in income that the family may experience by sending their girls to school, and protected the girls from early marriage.

Due to the late implementation of the take-home ration programme, no household-level survey was conducted in 2018 which could have allowed to measure progress towards gender equality under this project.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Due to the late implementation of the take-home ration programme, no household level survey was conducted in 2018 which could have allowed to measure progress on WFP's household-level protection and gender indicators.

Chaouir: schools at the heart

Chaouir, a small town with 3,180 inhabitants is located in Guéra, in the Sahelian belt in Chad. This region is prone to droughts, food shortages and high levels of malnutrition. Every year, the village is hit hard by the lean season and its habitants need humanitarian assistance to meet their daily food needs.

In the last quarter of 2018, WFP included Chaouir under its Sahel Initiative with the aim of gradually building the resilience of vulnerable people against climatic shocks, including the lean season.

Villagers discussed what would be best for Chaouir and agreed to strengthen the school feeding programme which already connected local production of fresh foods to the children's meals. The community decided to place schools at the heart of their resilience planning.

Back in 2017, WFP had already supported a home-grown school meals programme in this town. Participating households granted parcels, while WFP and its implementing partner, Moustagbal, provided all necessary materials using a food assistance-for-assets scheme. Ever since, the community has continued this model which is a successful example of activities that converge to attain long-lasting and sustainable effects.

The produce of community gardens addresses immediate food needs and builds long term resilience: 30 percent is consumed at school canteens, 40 percent is intended for household consumption and/or sale and 30 percent is reinvested in school infrastructure and to complement staff salaries (teachers, cooks, etc.).

Banate's children are at the primary school in Chaouir and he participates to community gardening activities. "We are very satisfied. The best vegetables in our crop are used to prepare the children's meals at school. They are our children and we want them to eat well. We can make money by selling some of the products at the market", he says.

In the last quarter of 2018, WFP expanded the home-grown school meals programme in Chaouir supporting the construction and management of school kitchens, canteens and food storage rooms. The community garden and the irrigation system that were first established in 2017 were further developed by the community. In the last quarter of 2018, 1,200 families in and around Chaouir built 1,200 composting toilets and prepared additional 1,200 m² of compost for the community garden. In early 2019, water-management structures will be established and the community garden will be expanded.

This model inspires new projects in the Sahelian belt in Chad (regions of Lac, Kanem, Bahr El Gazal, Batha, Guéra, Ouaddai and Wadi Fira), where WFP follows an approach based on geographical concentration around clusters of villages to achieve sustained impacts.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Nathalie Magnien

A primary school student waiting to receive a school meal in Chad.

EXPLANATORY NOTES:

In 2018, WFP could not collect representative data for outcome-level and cross-cutting indicators due to the segmented implementation of the programme caused by prolonged teachers strikes.

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	83,369	112,881	196,250	18,377	25,377	43,754	22.0%	22.5%	22.3%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	4,968	4,968	9,936	875	1,094	1,969	17.6%	22.0%	19.8%
Children (5-18 years)	69,459	95,990	165,449	15,314	21,745	37,059	22.0%	22.7%	22.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	8,942	11,923	20,865	2,188	2,538	4,726	24.5%	21.3%	22.7%
By Residence status:									
Residents	83,369	112,881	196,250	18,377	25,377	43,754	22.0%	22.5%	22.3%

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 meal activities	138,000	70,670	208,670	42,549	9,563	52,112	30.8%	13.5%	25.0%

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 meal activities	138,000	70,670	208,670	42,549	9,563	52,112	30.8%	13.5%	25.0%

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 meal activities									
Student (primary schools)	84,318	115,782	200,100	22,323	28,584	50,907	26.5%	24.7%	25.4%
Activity supporters	3,257	5,313	8,570	459	746	1,205	14.1%	14.0%	14.1%
Total participants	87,575	121,095	208,670	22,782	29,330	52,112	26.0%	24.2%	25.0%
Total beneficiaries	87,575	121,095	208,670	22,782	29,330	52,112	26.0%	24.2%	25.0%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Retention rate / Female				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records</i>	=85.00	28.50	80.00	-
Retention rate / Male				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records</i>	=85.00	32.00	72.00	-
Retention rate / Overall				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records</i>	=85.00	30.00	76.00	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
CRF SO1-SR1: School meal activities				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided.	Days	20	20	100.0%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	569	436	76.6%
Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	2	2	100.0%
CRF SO2-SR2: Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition, school feeding, safety net)	national programme	5	2	40.0%
CRF SO2-SR2: School meal activities				
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	20	11	55.0%
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100	99	99.0%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	8	266.7%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=40.00	24.00	-	-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=50.00	5.60	-	-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=20.00	4.70	-	-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=30.00	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 informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=90.00	25.40	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=90.00	35.80	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=90.00	32.60	-	-
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=100.00	97.00	-	-
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=100.00	98.00	-	-
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.11</i>	=100.00	97.70	-	-

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	1,209
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Salt - Iodized	-	19
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	205
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	103
		Total	-	1,535