

COUNTRY STRATEGY

Under PRRO 200713, WFP will shift from relief to enhancing resilience by increasing the capacities of vulnerable populations to respond to shocks through market-based mechanisms, vulnerability-based targeting, a community-based approach to nutrition interventions and seasonal assistance for 2.2 million people.

Under the EMOP 200672, WFP aims to ensure adequate food access and consumption for the people fleeing conflict in C.A.R. it also aims to prevent and treat acute malnutrition in children fleeing C.A.R. aged from 6–59 months.

Under Dev 200288 WFP aims to improve enrolment and attendance rates for children from vulnerable households

WFP has been present in Chad since 1968.



OPERATIONS

	Project Duration	Planned number of people	Total requirements (in USD)	Total received (in USD)	Total Funded (%)	6 Months Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*	Top 5 Donors
PRRO 200289, Targeted food assistance for refugees and vulnerable people affected by Malnutrition and Recurrent food crises	Jan 12 - Dec 14	1,254,700	561 040 672	415 051 681	74%	Project Ended	USA, European Commission, Multilateral, Canada, United Kingdom, Japan.
PRRO 200713: Targeted Food Assistance to Refugees and Vulnerable People Affected by Malnutrition and Recurrent Food Crises	Jan 15 - Dec 16	1,418,000	262,099,891	48,644,392	19%	26,454,553	USA, CERF, European Commission, Switzerland
DEV 200288, Support to primary education and enrolment of girls	Jan 12– Dec 15	265,072	37,426,280	19,980,460	53%	2,812,813	Japan, Canada, UN Common Funds and Agencies, Multilateral, France.
EMOP200672, Emergency food assistance to people fleeing conflict in Central African Republic	May 14– Dec 14	150 000	18,010,132	11,762,969	65%	Project Ended	USA, European Commission, UN Common Funds and A, Sweden, United Kingdom.
SO 200512, UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Jan 13– Dec 14	N/A	44,375,960	29,430,943	66%	Project Ended	Germany, Multilateral, European Commission, CERF, Finland.

*February-July

Summary of WFP assistance: Through the PRRO, WFP and its partners aim to meet the needs of refugees, vulnerable households and people suffering from malnutrition due to the recurrent crises, notably in the Sahelian belt of Chad. The operation seeks to respond to the following strategic objectives:

- Reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition in children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women
- Ensure adequate food consumption for food-insecure households and targeted refugees
- Support the livelihoods of targeted communities to strengthen their resilience to recurrent shocks
- Restore the livelihoods and food security of communities following several years of internal conflicts and displacement
- Strengthen the Government's capacity to reduce food insecurity by supporting activities related to early warning and response mechanisms for food crises and promoting local purchases.

The Development Project (DEV 200288) began in January 2012 and aims to support the education sector of Chad in the most vulnerable and drought affected areas and to complement the activities conducted under PRRO 200289. The main objectives of the project are:

- Improve enrolment and attendance rates for children from vulnerable rural households
- Improve primary school completion rates, particularly for girls
- Strengthen government capacity to manage school feeding

In support of the humanitarian community, WFP manages the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), providing an air link to 19 destinations as per schedule, plus ad hoc for special flight throughout Chad.

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

ACHIEVEMENTS	ISSUES/CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP finalized voucher transfers to assist more than 67,870 people in all the returnee sites in Southern Chad. Additionally 15,000 C.A.R. returnees in host families were also assisted. In December, WFP in partnership with the Chadian government launched a ground-breaking study looking at the impact of hunger on Chad's economy. The targeting exercise continues in refugee camps in Chad. During the last quarter of 2014, WFP launched the first targeted general food distributions in the Goz Amir refugee camp. With the targeted food distribution, the very poor and poor households received almost the full WFP standard food basket, while for the rest their food basket will be adjusted according to their level of vulnerability. During October, WFP in partnership with the Government and others agencies organized a national level food security assessment in Chad. A market survey was also conducted to explore the feasibility of cash and vouchers as a transfer modality for the Sudanese refugees in the regions of Ouaddai, Sila and Salamat. C&V was found to be feasible transfer modality for these populations. WFP also held a workshop to validate the harmonized framework which followed a joint analysis of the data collected through the ENSA. During September, WFP organized a series of Seasonal Livelihoods Programming (SLP) in Abeche, Ati, Goz Beida and Koukou. The new WFP Chad PRRO 200713 was approved during the November Executive Board. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited resources and absence of food stocks in Chad could mean that the Chad CO has no resources to respond to any additional influxes of people fleeing conflict. The shortfall in the DEV project will compel WFP to dramatically reduce its assistance to over 900 schools in Chad; such a move is likely to have consequences on the attendance rates. Available resources will only cover 25 days of school feeding rations instead of 90 days. Due to logistical & operational constraints inherent to Chad, WFP requires early confirmation of contributions to assure timely distribution. The Nigeria crisis has a major impact on the host communities. Prior to the crisis, the November 2014 emergency food security assessment showed that the areas in which the refugees are arriving are a highly food insecure. The Country Office is actively fundraising through bilateral donor meetings.

PARTNERSHIPS

The Food Security Cluster meets regularly at national level to ensure coordination of activities. The analysis of food security is guaranteed with regularly organized field missions, specific surveys, followed by agricultural and other country to detail the needs and gaps of the populations. The different responses in the field are coordinated in order to provide better humanitarian assistance.

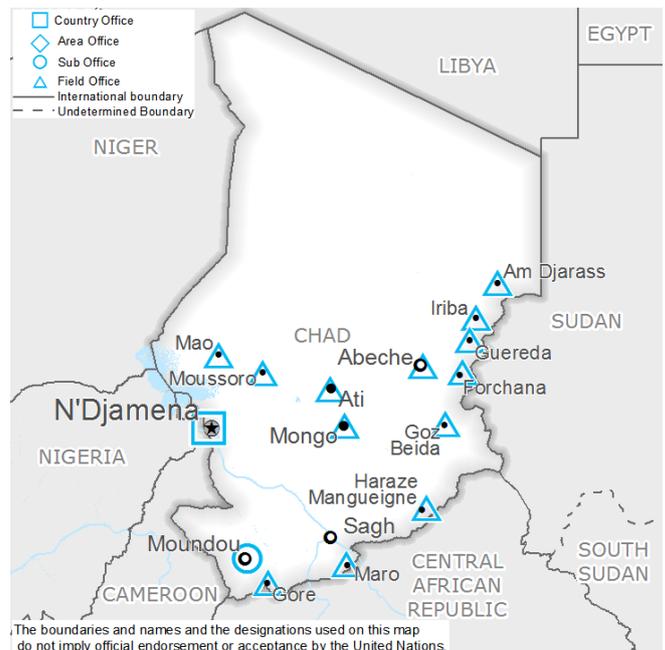
WFP regularly attends meetings of the HCT and C.A.R. Task Force which take place once or twice a month.

In September WFP and UNICEF conducted a joint mission to Chad as part of the larger Return on Investment (ROI) study that aims to develop a model to advance the evidence base on the significant 'returns of investment' of preparedness.

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Chad is an arid, low-income and landlocked country suffering from chronic food insecurity. Conflict in neighbouring countries has put additional pressure on already-limited resources, and Chad now hosts an estimated 450,000 refugees, primarily from Central African Republic and Sudan. High levels of poverty in Chad have been aggravated by numerous conflicts during the last 50 years of independence, and ethnic tensions have contributed to political and economic instability and poor economic development. 87 percent of the rural population lives below the poverty line. Access to basic education remains limited due to a lack of infrastructure and persistent food insecurity; net enrolment rates are 63 percent, while adult literacy rates are of 34 percent (2011). Chad ranks 184 out of 187 countries on the 2013 UNDP Human Development Index. Chad relies external assistance to ensure food security, especially in the Sahelian zone. Erratic rains, cyclical droughts, locust infestations and poor farming practices negatively affect cereal production.

Food insecurity in Chad is primarily caused by a lack of access to food. Results of the latest National food security survey led by WFP and government indicate that more than 2.4 million rural Chadian are found to be food insecure including 428,000 individuals are severely affected by severe food insecurity. These households face a significant food consumption gap and need emergency food assistance from October 2014 to March 2015. In addition to persistent food insecurity, child malnutrition is a major threat to the population.



Results from the latest SMART nutrition survey (conducted in August-September 2014) show malnutrition rates between 7.3 and 21.3 percent, which is an improvement compared to the period in January-March 2014. However, the nutritional situation in the Sahelian belt remains fragile at the lean season; Nine regions have rates above 10 percent (Ouaddai, Sila, Wadi Fira, Kanem, Lac, Guera, Barh El Gazal, Batha and Hadjer Lamis) while five regions (Bahr El Ghazal, Batha, Kanem, Lac, Wadi Fira) exceed the 10 percent during January-March 2014. The rate of global acute malnutrition of refugees and people fleeing the crisis in C.A.R. has stabilized but requires special monitoring. Malnutrition is also a concern among.