

Executive Board Annual Session

Rome, 6–10 June 2011

## REPORTS OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ON OPERATIONAL MATTERS

Agenda item 11

For information\*



Distribution: GENERAL WFP/EB.A/2011/11-C/5 21 April 2011 ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

## PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (1 JULY–31 DECEMBER 2010) — CHAD 200059

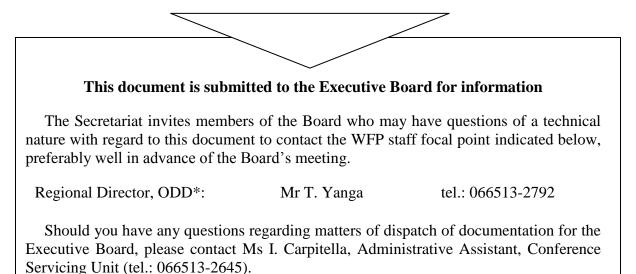
Assistance to Refugees from the Central African Republic and Host Population in Chad

Number of beneficiaries	237,100 (yearly average)
Duration of project	20 months (1 May 2010–31 December 2011)
WFP food tonnage	22,858 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food costs	10,752,042

\* In accordance with the Executive Board's decisions on governance, approved at the Annual and Third Regular Sessions, 2000, items for information should not be discussed unless a Board member specifically requests it, well in advance of the meeting, and the Chair accepts the request on the grounds that it is a proper use of the Board's time.

This document is printed in a limited number of copies. Executive Board documents are available on WFP's Website (http://www.wfp.org/eb).

## NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD



\* Regional Bureau Dakar (West Africa)



## ABSTRACT

- 1. Since 2003, southern Chad has been hosting refugees fleeing insecurity in the Central African Republic. Currently, 75,000 Central African refugees live in southern Chad, with the last influx of 20,000 people having arrived in the southeastern region of Salamat in 2009. WFP provides food assistance to the refugees, while the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and its partners provide basic services including shelter, water, sanitation, education and health.
- 2. This protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) responds to the recommendations of the joint assessment mission (JAM) conducted by the Government of Chad, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Famine Early Warning System Network and WFP in December 2009. The PRRO was prepared in consultation with all stakeholders.
- 3. Although the deployment of the United Nations Mission for the Central African Republic and Chad initially brought hope to the Central African refugees that they might soon return to their country, the recent JAM concluded that repatriation was unlikely, and strongly recommended continuation of relief food assistance. It highlighted that most refugees are not self-sufficient, especially following the 2009/10 drought. The crop assessment mission found that the area hosting the refugees has experienced erratic rainfall, with the subsequent crop failures affecting both refugees and the local population; therefore the PRRO will assist vulnerable host communities as well as refugees.
- 4. In line with the WFP Strategic Plan (2008–2013), the objectives of the operation are to: i) stabilize the level of acute malnutrition among Central African refugees and drought-affected host populations (Strategic Objective 1 – Save lives and protect livelihoods); ii) improve food consumption of food-insecure refugees and host communities affected by drought (Strategic Objective 3 – Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods); and iii) improve productive assets through skills training, rehabilitation and construction of social infrastructures. The PRRO also addresses Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 4 – Reduce child mortality; and 5 – Improve maternal health.
- 5. This operation is part of the United Nations assistance strategy to Central African refugees as outlined in the 2010 Consolidated Appeals Process in Chad and its goal is to promote the self-reliance and integration of the refugees. The 20-month PRRO is planned to correspond with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework cycle, which ends in December 2011. WFP will continue to provide general food distributions (GFD) throughout the year to 64,000 of the refugees who face significant food shortages. Relief food assistance through GFDs will also be provided to 125,000 drought-affected local people during the lean season (July–August) to compensate for crop losses of the 2009/10 harvest.

3

