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COUNTRY PROGRAMME – CHAD 10478.0 (2007–2010)



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This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval on a no-objection basis.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With a population of 8.1 million, Chad is one of the world's least-developed and poorest countries. It ranks 167th out of 177 on the 2004 Human Development Index of the United Nations Development Programme; 46 percent of the population live below the poverty line, especially in rural areas.

The 2007–2010 country programme reflects WFP's and the Government's priorities on education, food security and health/nutrition and takes account of the country's assimilative capacity. Its objectives, which correspond to Strategic Objectives 2, 3 and 4 of WFP's Strategic Plan (2006–2009) are as follows: improved access to basic education, especially on the part of girls, and to functional literacy courses for adults; improved productive assets for vulnerable households with a view to improving their food security; improved nutritional and health status of vulnerable groups and especially people living with HIV/AIDS, pregnant and lactating mothers and children under 5.

The country programme will help achieve four of the principal objectives of the Government's poverty-reduction strategy: (i) improve human resources through support to education and health; (ii) achieve sustainable increases in agricultural production; (iii) improve the livelihoods of vulnerable groups; and (iv) help to restore and safeguard ecosystems.

The 2007–2010 country programme takes account of the last Common Country Assessment and of the various priority areas identified then, particularly the first two: improved access to basic social assets and services and improved physical and economic environment.

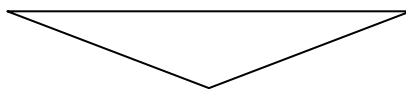
The country programme corresponds to the priorities of the 2006–2010 United Nations Development Assistance Framework and focuses on the following four intervention areas: (i) improvement of human capital; (ii) restoration and safeguard of ecosystems; (iii) management of crises and emergencies; and (iv) fighting HIV/AIDS.

In line with the Board's decision 1999/EB.A/2, WFP's development activities will centre on five objectives. The present country programme addresses three: (i) contribute to the promotion of education and to satisfying the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups; (ii) make it possible for poor families to gain and preserve assets and; (iii) contribute to mitigating the effects of natural disasters.

The components will focus on adult literacy and on the promotion of access to basic education, especially for women and girls, and on improving the nutritional and health status of pregnant women and malnourished children aged between 6 months and 5 years. They will also enable rural populations to secure sustainable means of subsistence and to reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters and food insecurity.



DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves on a no-objection basis country programme Chad 10478.0 (2007–2010) (WFP/EB.2/2006/8/3*), which represents a total volume of 31,217 mt of food at a cost of US\$24,483,133¹ including all basic direct operational costs.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations issued at the end of the session.

¹ Although the requirements put forward amount to US\$34,127,548, the budget was revised to take account of the level authorized in the results-based management framework.



SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. Chad is a least-developed, low-income food deficit country. The country ranked 167th out of 177 in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2004 Human Development Index. The population was estimated at 8.1 million in 2003, with an average demographic growth rate of 2.5 percent. Young people under 15 make up 47 percent of the population. Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) was estimated at US\$330 in 2003². Compared with population growth the average rate of real GDP growth between 1995 and 2000 was 2.7 percent — not enough to produce a significant improvement in living standards. The economy remains barely diversified. Agriculture — farming, fisheries and herding — remains the dominant sector of the economy, contributing 40 percent of GDP. The sector employs 80 percent of the active population and provides more than 59 percent of household revenues in rural areas. It accounted for 80 percent of export revenues before the discovery of petroleum and absorbed an average 17 percent of public investments³.
2. In the cereals sector, national production satisfied the population's cereals needs in six years out of ten in 1990–2000. In poor production years the cereals deficit may rise to 24 percent of minimum requirements. About 75 percent of the rural population are considered as living in very vulnerable areas. Erratic rainfall, lack of communications and the persisting poverty of rural populations, as well as the low productivity of agriculture and herding help explain recurrent food insecurity, particularly in the country's Sahelian area.
3. The 2005 CCA noted that 500,000 people a year are affected by chronic or temporary food insecurity. Hunger affects vulnerable groups in rural and urban areas and a large number of infants and young children in particular. According to a report in a national survey of the nutritional and food situation in Chad dated February 2002, the rate of chronic malnutrition was 44.3 percent in the country's Sudanese area and 45.2 percent in the Sahelian area. Acute malnutrition affected 28.3 percent of children, including 12 percent of children under 5; 14 percent of children under 5 were severely underweight.⁴
4. Access to basic education was very limited. According to the latest official statistics⁵, the gross school enrolment rate was 75.4 percent in 2000–2001, with major differences between geographical areas and genders. In that school year, only 58.9 percent of girls attended primary school. Large numbers of pupils drop out, especially towards the end of the syllabus, a phenomenon affecting 9.2 percent of schoolchildren at national level (9 percent boys and 11.1 percent girls).⁶ According to the 2000–2001 statistics, 74 percent of the population group aged 15 and over was illiterate.
5. The country does not have enough water to cover its drinking and sanitation needs. In global terms, only 23 percent of Chad's population has permanent access to drinking water⁷. In 1998 there was only one water point (drill-hole or well) per 1,000 inhabitants.

² Poverty-Reduction Strategy document, June 2003.

³ Public Investment Programme (PIP) 2001-2004.

⁴ Demographic and Health Survey, 2004.

⁵ Ministry of Education, Chad National Report, 2004.

⁶ Statistical data on education, 2000–2001 and 2001–2002 school years, Directorate for analysis and forecasting, December 2002.

⁷ Master plan for water and sanitation, CCA, 2000.



6. Chad continues to exhibit high morbidity and mortality in the health sector, especially among mothers and children, particularly as a result of infectious and parasite-borne diseases. In 2004, the maternal death rate was 1,099 per 100,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 102 per 1,000 and the infant/juvenile death rate was 191 per 1,000.⁸ Given the targets set by the Millennium Objectives — a two thirds reduction in the rate of infant-juvenile mortality and a three quarters reduction in the maternal death rate on horizon 2015 — considerable efforts still need to be made as regards hygiene, access to health care in rural areas, access to low-cost medicines and promotion of reproductive health.
7. Chad is also having to cope with the rapid advance of HIV/AIDS. The number of confirmed cases of people living with the disease increased from 1,010 cases in 1993 to 12,000 in 1999 and to 18,000 in 2005.⁹ The proportion of HIV-positive persons is estimated at between five and 12 percent, including a large number of women. Western Logone is particularly hard-hit. Despite efforts made to date it is feared that HIV/AIDS will continue to spread in Chad given the little people know about the disease and forms of behaviour that often place them at risk.
8. In August 2002, the Government adopted a National Good Governance Strategy aimed at improving the management of public affairs specially as regards priority sectors such as health, education and training, rural development and infrastructure. In June 2003 the Executive adopted a national Poverty-Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) which provides the overall framework for the Government's policies on development and poverty reduction for the next ten years. The PRSP has the following five strategic thrusts: (i) promoting good governance; (ii) ensuring strong and sustained economic growth; (iii) strengthening human capital; (iv) improving the livelihoods of vulnerable groups; and (v) restoring and preserving ecosystems.
9. For 2004–2010, the PRSP's development objectives are the following: achieve an average 6.5 percent annual increase in GDP excluding oil revenues, reduce the inflation rate to 3.5 percent and increase nominal GDP per capita to 3.4 percent a year. Per capita GDP should accordingly rise to US\$30 in 2010.¹⁰ Sectoral objectives regarding rural development are: sustainable improvement and diversification of production on the basis of improved water and soil fertility management, and the development of production infrastructures and support services together with improved access to markets. Regarding education, the aim is to achieve an enrolment rate of 96 percent in the first year of primary school in 2009–2010, including 85 percent girls, and a retention rate of 82 percent in 6th grade. The proportion of literate adults is set to increase from 25.5 percent to 35 percent over the same period. On health, the objectives are to assure health cover and improvement management of the health system. Regarding HIV/AIDS, the Government has pledged to promote access by pregnant women to HIV screening and to improve financial care for people living with the virus.

⁸ Demographic and Health Survey, 2004.

⁹ Strategic Framework on HIV/AIDS 2005–2009, April 2005.

¹⁰ Poverty Reduction Strategy Document, June 2003.



10. Given the main challenges posed in the field of human development, the Common Country Assessment (CCA)¹¹ proposes that in drawing up the second United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the following three areas for assistance be selected: (i) improved access to basic assets and social services; (ii) improved economic and physical environment; improved measures to reduce human poverty.
11. In order to support the Government's efforts, the United Nations system has decided to intervene through the second UNDAF (2006–2010) now being adopted to enable Chad to respond adequately to emergencies and crisis by 2010, using the opportunities provided by oil. To that end they will promote the implementation of concerted initiatives coordinated or jointly implemented in the following five sectors: (i) improvement of human capital; (ii) democratic and economic governance; (iii) restoration and safeguard of ecosystems; (iv) management of crises and emergencies; and (v) the fight against HIV/AIDS. These priority thrusts correspond to the MDGs on development and to the NSPR. The success of these actions will largely depend on the security conditions. Chad is currently facing insecurity related to the military and political crises in Sudan and the Central African Republic as well as internal military and political instability. To prevent serious problems from interfering with the work of WFP, all sub-offices have been brought up to United Nations security standards; in addition, stocks of food sufficient to cover needs for several months will be permanently pre-positioned in regional warehouses.

PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

12. WFP interventions in Chad began in 1963 with support to rural development, health and education. Assistance to the first two sectors ceased largely because of the Government's inability to honour its counterpart obligations. In 1995, WFP activities consisted of a single development project — Chad 3499.01 “Assistance to Education and Training Development”. Emergency operations (EMOPs) began in 1967. The drought of 1983–1985 gave rise to one of the biggest EMOPs ever mounted in the country. Over the last five years, WFP has deployed a number of EMOPs, the largest of which was implemented on behalf of Sudanese refugees in the east of the country.
13. Since 1998, WFP interventions have been more closely focussed geographically and are concentrated in the Sahelian region.
14. A rapid evaluation of the country programme (CP) established for Chad for 2001–2005, which was carried out in parallel with preparation of the present programme, showed that: (i) the previous programme was strategically-oriented and privileged what were clearly the most vulnerable areas and groups; (ii) it conformed to the main thrusts of the NSPR and the development priorities set therein for the following years; and (iii) the components selected were coherent and corresponded to priority needs in target areas. The programme aimed at bringing improvements to three of the seven areas considered as priorities in the CCA established in 2000. Commitment to women was taken account of and its objectives conformed to the five priorities set in WFP policy on development.
15. In preparing the new CP it was recommended that account be taken of the constraints stemming from the scarce absorption capacity shown by some sectors and of possible perturbations from emergency operations planned in the east and south of the country.
16. Recommendations contained in the evaluation of the previous CP bore on the following points:

¹¹ CCA, Republic of Chad. United Nations System, September 2004.



- significant improvement in steering, coordination, management, monitoring and evaluation of individual components at the level of all stakeholders (Government, WFP, technical partners, etc.) in order to evaluate objectively the results and impact of interventions;
- identification of new partners capable of collaborating efficiently in the long-term management and monitoring of CP components, especially in areas where emergency operations had led to a shortage of qualified personnel; in this connection, it is planned to reactivate and strengthen the Country Programme National Steering Committee (CNPPP, *Comité national de pilotage du programme de pays*);
- integration of the principles of results-based management (RBM); supplementary resources were to be allocated to the implementation of baseline surveys;
- maintenance of the Basic Education component with two priority thrusts: universal elementary education and support to literacy sessions for those who did not go to school or left school without reaching a sufficient level of literacy;
- emphasis on the importance of soil conservation and protection of natural resources in order to minimize the disastrous effects of weather hazards on harvests and to allow the most vulnerable households to increase their productive assets and keep them on a sustainable basis; and
- emphasis on the importance of trustworthy partners and of appropriate housing for nutritional recovery activities; future interventions on HIV/AIDS should start in 2006 in the framework of pilot activities which could subsequently be implemented on a larger scale depending on the capacities and resources of available partners; partnerships should be established, especially as regards information/training and the development of income-generating activities in order to promote a longer-term intervention.

STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

17. The 2007–2010 CP takes account of the last CCA and the priority areas identified therein, especially as regards the first two: improved access to basic assets and social services and improved economic and physical environment.
18. The CP corresponds to the objectives and priorities set by UNDAF for 2006–2010 and takes account of the four following intervention areas: (i) improvement of human capital; (ii) protection and safeguard of ecosystems; (iii) management of crises and emergencies; and (iv) the fight against HIV/AIDS. Under UNDAF, WFP's mission is to intervene in a coordinated manner alongside other United Nations organizations in the field to help to: (i) improve the livelihoods of the most impoverished population groups — food security, income generation, access to drinking water, sanitation systems, healthcare and basic education; (ii) improve management of natural resources and ecosystems; (iii) improve early warning and management of crisis and emergency situations; and (iv) reduce the vulnerability of individuals with specific needs, physically or mentally challenged persons or those living with HIV/AIDS. An agreement on a pilot intervention aimed at providing food assistance to persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families is being finalized with the non-governmental organization (NGO) *Initiative Développement* and a network of individuals affected by HIV/AIDS.
19. The CP's global objective is to contribute to the four main results aimed at by the NSPR: (i) improvement of human capital through support to education and health; (ii) sustainable



- increase in agricultural production; (iii) improvement in the livelihoods of vulnerable groups; and (iv) restoration and preservation of ecosystems.
20. The CP components aim at: (i) promoting primary education and school attendance by girls; (ii) increasing farm production through the development and sustainable management of natural resources; and (iii) reducing malnutrition and improving the health of mothers and children. Special attention will be given to women and children.
 21. Expected results are as follows:
 - greater gender equality so that boys and girls can benefit from elementary education and complete the primary cycle while encouraging enrolment of and attendance by girls in targeted rural zones characterized by low enrolment rates;
 - reduced vulnerability to weather hazards thanks to initiatives aimed at providing early warning of natural disasters and attenuating their effects, together with greater security for agricultural production to be achieved through the rehabilitation, the creation and the conservation of productive assets; these will help improve water and soil resources, diversify means of subsistence and develop income-generating activities in the dry season; and
 - improved health of targeted vulnerable groups — mothers and vulnerable children and people living with HIV/AIDS — through improved health and hygiene practices and care for malnourished children.
 22. In order to achieve the above objectives and the expected results, WFP will adopt an integrated approach combining the CP's various components. Synergies will thus be created between: (i) basic nutritional training, awareness of ways to guard against HIV/AIDS plus primary and adult education; (ii) women's training and their direct access to means of production; and (iii) activities focussing on the creation of productive assets and relative management training.
 23. The CP includes seven of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): (1) eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (2) achieve universal primary education; (3) promote gender equality and empower women; (4) reduce child mortality; and (5) improve maternal health. The programme also contributes to the achievement of objectives 6 — Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases and 7 — ensure environmental sustainability. It is in line with the initiatives put forward in the framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).
 24. The CP reflects WFP's strategic orientations as defined in its Enabling Development policy and its Strategic Plan (2006–2009). Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 correspond to the activities aimed at strengthening productive assets and to the disaster-prevention and mitigation activities; Strategic Objective 3 is reflected in activities linked to health and mother-and-child nutrition; and support to basic education conforms to Strategic Objective 4. Finally, the CP corresponds to WFP's pro-women policy which aims in particular to ensure their food security and specifically reflects: commitment I on providing for women's specific health and nutritional needs; commitment II on girls' education; and commitment III on enhanced access to training and productive assets. The logical framework in annex II summarizes the goals, objectives and expected results of the present programme.
 25. The previous CP covered 18 sub-prefectures in the prefectures of Kanem, Batha, Guéra, Ouaddaï and Biltine. The intervention area was affected by low, erratic rainfall which regularly caused a cereal production deficit. Preliminary results of a vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) survey in 2004 show that the region is still the most insecure in terms



of production of basic food crops. Results of a baseline survey in 2005 refined these data and brought them into closer focus. Results of the survey showed that geographical targeting of the CP is focussed on the previous intervention zone and that the area is the one most exposed to weather hazards and to recurrent food insecurity. The five regions involved are: Kanem, Guéra, Batha, Ouaddaï and Wadi Fira. More precise targeting at departmental level will be included in the activities summaries once final ACV data are available. On average, WFP aid amounting to 31,217 mt of food will annually reach 200,633 people suffering from food insecurity.

26. The CP was formulated in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning, Development and Cooperation and other ministries; ongoing dialogue established with the Government, NGOs and partners in the donor community made it possible to define its priority interventions.

Basic Component 1: Support to Primary Education

27. The component will be continued while strengthening support to primary education and education for girls. It will aim to promote access to the two aspects of basic education, formal — primary school — and informal — literacy. Particular attention will be given to girls, who will be encouraged to follow their courses by receiving a take-away dry ration. In line with the results of the VAM survey, the component will target the country's poorest rural areas where school enrolments and results are below the national average in terms of the gross enrolment rate and the level of literacy in the over-15 age group.
28. The component offers two activities: (1) support to canteens in primary and community schools; and (2) support to adult functional literacy classes, especially for women who, because of their greater vulnerability, will represent 80 percent of participants. WFP assistance will help increase enrolment and attendance rates and reduce the gender gap in schools. It will support adult literacy and training courses so that participants can acquire the basic knowledge they need to improve their livelihoods, to find employment and to undertake income-generating activities. In collaboration with the CP's health component, pupils will be screened for parasites in all targeted schools; activities involving nutritional education and AIDS/HIV prevention and awareness will be conducted, thus providing a linkage between the programme's health and education aspects.
29. In accordance with the policy orientations of the Ministry of Education, which has opted for a hands-on strategy, the literacy component will be conducted by operators such as local literacy groups of the Directorate for Literacy and the Promotion of Local Languages (DAPLAN; *Direction de l'alphabétisation et de la promotion des langues nationales*) and NGOs already active in the field. The whole programme will be under the technical supervision of DAPLAN. In the light of results obtained, pilot activities may progressively be extended to new partners.
30. An average of 90,000 pupils per school year will benefit from hot meals at school; 9,000 girls will receive take-away dry rations; 3,000 people following literacy classes will receive family rations. A total 19,474 mt of food will be distributed under the component over a four-year period.



31. A technical committee will be charged with overall coordination of the programme and with drawing up activity reports and work plans for individual components. The committee will group representatives of all the administrative bodies involved at the Ministry of Education with participating United Nations organizations and literacy operators with whom agreements have been signed.
32. The component is part of a series of joint initiatives supported by WFP in West and Central Africa, including the Regional School Parasite-Screening Programme implemented with the technical assistance of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Alliance for School Feeding, and Health and Basic Education in the Sahel, of which Chad is a member. The Ministry of Education's forthcoming work plan for the education sector will facilitate implementation of the Alliance's recommendations to promote access to quality basic education for the greatest possible number of beneficiaries and especially those living in areas characterized by a high risk of food insecurity. Existing partnerships between WFP and other United Nations organizations, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and NGOs already form part of that strategy. The component will benefit from a variety of contributions, which will help improve the educational environment and to meet the costs of increased numbers of pupils and teachers.

Basic Component 2: Improvement of Food Security

33. The component will extend and reorient the "Food security and rural development" and the "Reserve fund for the prevention and mitigation of the effects of catastrophes" components implemented under the previous CP. Its aim is to help contribute to the rehabilitation or creation of productive assets so as to mitigate on a continuing basis the effects of climate hazards and natural disasters on the availability of food in chronically food-insecure areas. WFP's interventions will be mainly aimed at supporting the implementation of works to collect run-off waters and use them for agricultural production as well as the protection of farmland against water and wind erosion.
34. Expected results are an increase in cultivated areas, reduction of production risks linked to irregular rainfall, and the possibility of planting a second, counter-season crop, diversify production and engage in high-value-added initiatives such as vegetable gardening and planting of fruit trees. The most vulnerable populations will thus be able to engage in agricultural activities all year round, vary their diets, assure and diversify their sources of income and become less reliant on the weather.
35. The component will target Batha, Guéra, Kanem, Ouaddaï and Wadi Fira, the regions most exposed to climate constraints and consequently to recurrent food insecurity. The baseline study for the 2005 VAM survey made it possible to identify the priority departments concerned more precisely. The average number of participants is estimated at 3,200 a year, of whom 65 percent will be women. The average number of beneficiaries is 16,000; 6,205 mt of food will be supplied over a four-year period to beneficiaries of the component.
36. Food aid will act as an incentive, and will help to achieve a transfer of revenue to households to promote construction of community improvement works whose benefits may not be noticeable in the short term but will accumulate over several years. From a technical standpoint, the works and improvements liable to have the greatest impact on the agricultural environment and on sustainable increases in production will be given priority. The works will generally involve earthworks — dykes, embankments, pond dredging — and production area improvements — stone barriers, small dykes, bottomland settlement,



windbreaks — and small-scale rural infrastructures such as wells and farm tracks. The food will also support the training of beneficiaries to build up their capacity to manage their newly-created productive assets.

37. Ongoing bilateral and multilateral programmes in the CP intervention area¹² have large-scale components in the areas of food security, the improvement of natural resources and the strengthening of rural populations' management and production capacities. In general such programmes are implemented on a participatory basis using highly labour-intensive land settlement techniques. Actual implementation of activities is carried out by NGOs and local associations,¹³ which provide information and training to communities and rural groupings. Food-for-assets (FFA) resources provided by WFP complement the know-how and human and financial resources supplied by other partners in the programme.
38. The Ministry of Agriculture will provide liaison between WFP's programme head, the monitoring of activities and the preparation of reports and documents to help steer the component. The coordinator will also ensure that CP interventions are integrated with food security programmes implemented by the Government with the support of other partners, including FAO, and that natural opportunities for mutual synergies are fully exploited. FAO participation will be sought, particularly to facilitate implementation of the school gardens and agricultural development components and to carry out food-security assessments.

Basic Component 3: Improvement in the Health and Nutrition of Vulnerable Groups

39. The component fits in with the Government's national health policy whose general objective is to provide the population with access to quality health services. The focus includes increasing health cover and improving the quality of services. Specific objectives include a reduction in morbidity and mortality in the population and strengthening actions against endemic and epidemic diseases.
40. In a country where health cover is very scarce, development of community services represents the most appropriate strategy to bring health services closer to the population and achieve the WHO's objectives of "health for all" as soon as possible.
41. The component has three parts: (i) providing food aid to families with vulnerable dependants with specific nutritional needs; (ii) support to mother-and-child protection programmes; and (iii) providing nutritional support to moderately malnourished children in supplementary health centres (SHCs). At the same time, nutritional and health education sessions will be organized for women and beneficiary mothers to improve their food and weaning practices. Finally, and together with the "Support to basic education" component, issues of nutrition, hygiene and health and HIV/AIDS prevention will be integrated at the level of schools and literacy centres supported by WFP.

¹² *Projet d'appui au système d'élevage pastoral (PASEP)* (Banque africain de développement, Banque arabe pour le développement économique en Africa), *Projet de développement rural de la préfecture de Biltine (PDRDB)*, *Projet de développement rural de la préfecture de Kanem (PDRK; not started)*, *Programme de développement rural décentralisé d'Assoungha, de Biltine et d'Ouara (PRODABO)*, *Projet de sécurité alimentaire au Nord-Guéra, phase II (PSANG II)* and *Projet de valorisation des eaux et ruissellement superficiel (PVERS)*.

¹³ The main ones are *Association de coopération et de recherche pour le développement (ACORD)*, *Association pour le développement intégré des villages Mombou (ADIVIM)*, *Africare*, *Nagdaro* and *Amtine*.



42. WFP assistance will also help to: (i) improve the nutritional status and economic situations of families living with HIV/AIDS; (ii) encourage medical tracking of pregnant women and young mothers in order to reduce the malnutrition rate among children below six months of age; and (iii) reduce the rate of malnutrition among children under 5.
43. The average number of beneficiaries of the component will be 14,000 a year including 7,500 pregnant and lactating women, 1,600 moderately malnourished children being cared for by SHCs and 5,000 people living with HIV/AIDS. Food provided by WFP will amount to 5,538 mt.
44. The regions to be targeted by the mother-and-child protection component are Kanem, Guéra, Batha, Ouaddaï and Wadi Fira. Given the few operators present, the nutritional recovery component will only be implemented in Ouaddaï and Wadi Fira. HIV/AIDS activities will be conducted at national level starting with the Western Logone region where prevalence of the disease is highest. Depending on what partners are available activities will be extended to other areas where HIV prevalence is high.
45. The Health Ministry will provide technical coordination of overall Health/Nutrition activities. At the regional level, health delegates will have technical responsibility for the nutrition activity. Partner NGOs, particularly *Initiative Développement* and the Christian Children's Fund, will handle implementation of the activities — selection of beneficiaries, distribution and management of food, training and evaluation of results.
46. WFP food aid will be complemented by other activities organized by the Ministry of Health in partnership with WHO, UNICEF and the United Nations Joint Programme on AIDS (UNAIDS). Health and nutritional education activities and training on income-generating initiatives will be intensified in order to help women acquire greater know-how and skills in the field of nutrition, health and domestic economy.

MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

47. The CP was prepared and validated in collaboration with the CPNSC chaired by the Ministry of Planning, Development and Cooperation and grouping representatives of the ministries of education, agriculture, herding, water and the environment, and health, together with representatives of WFP, FAO, WHO, UNICEF, UNAIDS and other technical partners involved. The programme will be implemented together with the other main stakeholders under a participatory approach and emphasis will be placed on management and joint evaluation of results. Implementation of the three components will seek to create synergies and complementarities between interventions. They will also be integrated with the interventions of other United Nations organizations and technical and financial partners so that WFP's activities can benefit from complementary resources which are essential in ensuring that the programme's components are implemented efficiently and that sustainable results are obtained. Prior to start-up of individual basic components, a survey will be conducted to obtain basic data and analyse the baseline situation. The Government's contribution to implementing the programme components in terms of means and services is estimated at some US\$1.8 million over four years.
48. Coordination of the CP will be provided by the National Steering Committee (NSC), which will meet twice a year and will provide the CP's overall implementation. The NSC will examine and approve the work plans and the progress reports on components, evaluate results obtained and recommend any corrective measures required to guarantee that the programme's objectives are achieved. An operational plan drawn up on the basis of the



component summaries and of the results of the programme validation workshop will be signed between WFP and the Ministry of Planning, Development and Cooperation.

49. For every programme component, the technical ministry responsible will appoint an official in charge, who may be assisted by a technical committee if the component draws on the competences of several sectors and will be responsible for coordinating implementation of components and for monitoring and evaluation in collaboration with the WFP officials involved. Those in charge of the components will prepare twice-yearly activity reports for the CPNSC and will organize monitoring field visits and prepare material for the mid-term evaluation. At the regional level, a similar coordination blueprint will be set up under the authority of the governor. Regional focal points will be assisted by personnel from the WFP sub-offices in order to provide coordination, monitoring and a progress report on activities according to the established blueprint.
50. The logical framework and individual components of the CP will be refined and validated through participatory workshops organized with all stakeholders — the Government, partners, representatives of communities and village groups and NGOs — at the regional and national levels. In line with the results-based approach, realistic indicators mentioning exact time frames will be established at different levels for every component in order to track progress made.
51. WFP may provide the technical ministries involved with programme officers or United Nations volunteers specialized in public health, nutrition, and rural development in order to plan, coordinate and monitor the components. A results-based monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system will be set up to collect data regularly and systematically and to analyse them. Data and inputs returned from the field will help to improve management of the programme at all levels. WFP personnel and representatives of the ministries and partner bodies involved will be trained in results-based monitoring and in drawing up reports. Complementary training in transversal areas such as gender issues and impact of HIV/AIDS on development will be provided to WFP and partners' personnel.
52. Food will be shipped by WFP through the Douala corridor to extended delivery points in N'Djamena, Mongo, Abéché and Mao, where it will be stored. WFP will be responsible for food management, reception, storage, transport and distribution at the component sites set up under the CP in collaboration with the National School Feeding Service (NSCS) for school canteens and with implementing partners for other components.
53. The country office will operate a flexible purchasing policy and will make local purchases of products corresponding to the required quality standards according to availability and on a competitive basis. Such purchases will help to boost the national economy — particularly in areas with surplus production of cereals and haricot beans — and reduce transport costs.
54. A mid-term evaluation of components will be held in 2008 in collaboration with partners and the WFP regional bureau and will aim to evaluate how far the CP has been able to achieve expected results. A study tracking data supplied under the 2004 Enhanced Commitments to Women will be carried out in 2009 to determine results achieved in that sector.



ANNEX I-A

BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT AND FOOD ALLOCATION						
Country programme component	Total quantity of products (mt)	Distribution by component (%)	Number of beneficiaries men/women/total (annual average)			Women/ girls beneficiaries (%)
			Men	Women/ girls	Total	
Component 1: Support to Primary Education						
Component 1a): school canteens	10 369	53	72 458	31 054	103 512	30
Component 1b): literacy	2 954	15	2 925	11 700	14 625	80
Component 1c): dry rations for girls*	6 151	32	26 976	26 976	53 952	50
Subtotal, Education **	19 474	100	102 067	68 560	170 627	40
Component 2: Improvement of food security						
Component 2: Food for work	6 205	100	7 972	7 972	15 944	50
Subtotal, Food Security	6 205	100	7 972	7 972	15 944	50
Component 3: Improvement in the Health and Nutrition of Vulnerable Groups						
Component 3a): mother-and-child health	1 062	19	0	7 500	7 500	100
Component 3b): supplementary health centres	133	3	703	860	1 563	55
Component 3c): persons living with HIV/AIDS	4 344	78	2 500	2 500	5 000	50
Subtotal, Health and nutrition	5 538	100	3 204	10 860	14 063	77
TOTAL	31 217		113 243	87 392	200 634	45

* Girls benefiting both from dry rations and school canteens will not be counted twice as beneficiaries.

** The sum of the Support to Education component does not reflect the Education sub-total as it includes those benefiting both from dry rations and family rations distributed in the framework of literacy courses (around 10%).



ANNEX I-B

TYPES OF PRODUCTS AND RATION SIZES			
CP component	Type of food product	Size of ration per person per day (g)	Nutritional value (kcal)
Component 1: Support to Primary Education			
Component 1a): school canteens	Cereals	150	525
	Vegetable oil	15	133
	Sugar	15	60
Component 1b): literacy – dry rations	Cereals	470	1 645
	Vegetable oil	30	266
	Salt	5	–
Component 1c): dry rations for girls	Cereals	111	389
	Vegetable oil	11	98
	Salt	5	–
Component 2: Improvement of Food Security			
Component 2: Food for assets	Cereals	470	1 645
	Rice	30	108
	Vegetable oil	25	221
	Pulses	30	102
	Sugar	20	80
	Salt	5	–
Component 3: Improvement in the Health and Nutrition of Vulnerable Groups			
Component 3a): mother-and-child health	CSB	250	875
	Pulses	20	68
	Sugar	25	100
Component 3b): supplementary health centres	CSB	250	875
	Sugar	20	68
	Vegetable oil	25	100
Component 3c): persons living with HIV/AIDS	Sorghum	400	1 340
	CSB	100	360
	Pulses	50	170
	Vegetable oil	20	177
	Sugar	20	68
	Salt	5	–

ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX OF DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME CHAD 10478.0 (2007–2010)

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions	Resources required
Objective at national level: Annual GDP growth rate of 6.5 percent (excluding oil revenues), reduction of inflation rate to 3.5 percent and 3.4 percent annual increase of nominal GDP per capita.	Indicators of results at national level: Percentage of the population below the absolute poverty line.		
Expected results of country programme:	Indicators of results of WFP country programme	Risks and assumptions	Resources required
1. Improved access to primary education and improved school enrolment and attendance rates, especially for girls; improved access of impoverished households to literacy training, particularly for women; and improved perception of the value of education on the part of newly- literate population groups eager to educate their children.	1.1. Increase in enrolment rates in targetted schools, by gender. 1.2. Improvement in the attendance rates in targetted schools, by gender. 1.3. Increase in the rate of students continuing their studies, by school and gender. 1.4. Increase in the number of people enrolling for literacy courses, particularly women. 1.5. Increase in the number of persons, particularly women, regularly attending literacy courses.	Parent-teacher associations and local management committees participate fully in formal and informal educational activities. Ministry of Education services involved in monitoring and evaluating activities have appropriate human and material resources. The Government and partners are able to provide complementary resources to the food supplied by WFP. Strategies and investment priorities set for the education sector are applied.	Component 1: Support to basic education: 15 433 159 dollars
2. Improved capacity of impoverished households exposed to food insecurity to create and improve their productive assets in a sustainable manner.	2.1. Quantity of productive assets created, by category. 2.2. Number of households benefiting from productive assets created. 2.3. Additional agro-sylvo-pastorals resources created due to productive assets. 2.4. Additional production per initiative as a result of operation of creative assets. 2.5. Collateral economic activities resulting from productive assets created.	Access to rural areas and security conditions required for economic activities are improved. Ministry of Agriculture services involved in monitoring and evaluating the activities have appropriate human and material resources. Households, communities and service-providers acquire the skills and techniques needed to keep and manage resources.	Component 2: Improvement in food security: 4 885 318 dollars



ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX OF DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME CHAD 10478.0 (2007–2010)

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions	Resources required
3. Improvement of the nutritional and health status of vulnerable groups including persons living with HIV/AIDS.	3.1. Reduction in the proportion of children below weight at birth, of premature births and of post-natal haemorrhages and post-natal infections in nursing mothers. 3.2. Reduction in the rates of malnutrition, morbidity and mortality in children below five. 3.3. Reduction of mothers' morbidity and mortality through early identification of risk factors. 3.4. Increased resistance to opportunistic diseases among HIV-positive patients undergoing treatment. 3.5. Improved information, knowledge and know-how in the fields of health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS.	The Government's commitment to reducing malnutrition and prevalence of HIV/AIDS remains a national priority. MOH services involved in monitoring and evaluating activities have appropriate human and material resources. Development partners and operators prepared to invest their efforts in WFP's intervention areas are available and have the required technical skills and complementary resources.	Component 3: Improvement of vulnerable group health and nutrition. 4 164 656 dollars
Chief outcomes (medium-term results) of the CP:	Outcome execution indicators	Risks and assumptions	Resources required
1.1. Some 90 000 pupils in primary public and community schools receive daily school meals and family rations every year.	1.1.1. Number of beneficiaries, by gender. 1.1.2. Quantity and quality of food distributed. 1.1.3. Time taken to deliver food. 1.1.4. Quantity and kind of non-food items provided.	Direct access to food distributed is improved. Implementing partners efficiently perform the tasks falling to them. Qualified government officials are available to implement the project. Local populations are able to fulfil their responsibilities in respect of the needs of school-feeding operations.	Detailed monitoring and budget plan to be established by the Country Office.
1.2. Every year some 9 000 girls attending classes corresponding to the 5th and 6th grades of primary studies (CM1 and CM2) receive take-away family rations each term.	1.2.1. Number of girls receiving take-away rations. 1.2.2. Quantity and quality of food distributed. 1.2.3. Time taken to deliver food.		
1.3. Some 3 000 adults attending literacy sessions receive take-away family rations every month.	1.3.1. Number of participants in literacy sessions receiving take-away rations. 1.3.2. Quantity and quality of food distributed. 1.3.3. Time taken to deliver food.		



ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX OF DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME CHAD 10478.0 (2007–2010)

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions	Resources required
<p>2.1. Some 3 200 family heads will receive family rations every year under FFA activities.</p>	<p>2.1.1. Number of beneficiaries by gender and by intervention.</p> <p>2.1.2. Quantity and quality of food and non-food items distributed.</p> <p>2.1.3. Time taken to deliver food.</p> <p>2.1.4. Number of training sessions organized.</p> <p>2.1.5. Number of participants trained, by gender.</p>		<p>Detailed monitoring and budget plan to be prepared by Country Office.</p>
<p>3.1. On average, 14 063 targeted beneficiaries will receive food every year under the nutrition and mother-and-child health programme (including complementary feeding for vulnerable persons with specific needs such as those living with HIV/AIDS).</p>	<p>3.1.1. Number of beneficiaries by category and gender.</p> <p>3.1.2. Quantity of food distributed by category.</p> <p>3.1.3. At least 65% of pregnant or lactating mothers targetted benefit from health and nutrition training.</p> <p>3.1.4. Number of training sessions organized and of participants.</p> <p>3.1.5. Time taken to deliver food.</p>		<p>Detailed monitoring and budget plan to be prepared by Country Office.</p>



ANNEX III

BUDGET PLAN FOR COUNTRY PROGRAMME CHAD 10478.0 (2007–2010) BASIC COMPONENTS (US\$)				
	Component 1 Education	Component 2 Food security	Component 3 Health and nutrition	Total
Food commodities (mt)	19 474	6 205	5 538	31 217
Food commodities (value)	5 778 795	1 747 756	1 592 280	9 128 831
External transport	1 662 824	529 825	472 873	2 665 522
ITSH (total)	7 866 040	2 356 737	2 015 003	12 237 780
ITSH (cost per mt)	356	339	356	350 33
ODOC	115 500	251 000	84 500	451 000
Total DOC	15 433 159	4 885 318	4 164 656	24 483 133
DSC ¹				2 137 916
ISC ²				1 863 473
Total WFP costs				28 484 522
Government contribution	1 133 360	365 600	329 040	1 828 000

¹ The DSC amount is an indicative figure for information purposes. The annual DSC allotment for a country programme is reviewed and set annually following an assessment of DSC requirements and resource availability.

² The ISC rate may be amended by the Board during the period covered by the CP.





The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ACORD	Association de coopération et de recherche pour le développement (Development Cooperation and Research Association)
ADIVIM	Association for the Integrated Development of Mombou (Kanem) Villages (<i>Association pour le développement intégré des villages Mombou (Kanem)</i>)
CNPPP	Country Programme National Steering Committee (<i>Comité national de pilotage du programme de pays</i>)
CP	country programme
DAPLAN	Directorate for Literacy and the Promotion of National Languages (<i>Direction de l'alphabétisation et de la promotion des langues nationales</i>)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food for assets
ITSH	internal transport, storage and handling
NGO	non-governmental organization
ODD	West Africa Regional Bureau
ODDY	ODD office in Yaoundé
PASEP	Support Project for Pastoral Stock-Raising System (<i>Projet d'appui au système d'élevage pastoral</i>)
PDRDB	Rural Development Project in the Prefecture of Biltine (<i>Projet de développement rural de la préfecture de Biltine</i>)
PDRK	Rural Development Project in the Prefecture Kanem (<i>Projet de développement rural de la préfecture de Kanem</i>)
PRODABO	Decentralized Rural Development Programme in Assoungba, Biltine and Ouara (<i>Programme de développement rural décentralisé d'Assoungba, de Biltine et d'Ouara</i>)
PRSP	Poverty-Reduction Strategy Paper
PSANG II	Food Security Project in Nord-Guéra - phase II (<i>Projet de sécurité alimentaire au Nord-Guéra, phase II</i>)
PVERS	Improvement of surface water runoff project (<i>Projet de valorisation des eaux et ruissellement superficiel</i>)
UNAIDS	United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping
WHO	World Health Organization