

Introduction:

Today I thought that I would give a brief overview on the current state of Chad and quickly move in to the budget revision for the Development Programme, swiftly followed for the BR for the PRRO.

Overview of Chad: Slide of Chad and surrounding countries

The story of Chad has a lot to do with its location and its history: a country emerging from a long period of civil strife¹ – landlocked and in a difficult neighborhood:

Look at the countries on its border - {name the countries}.

- In short, all security reports weekly on the neighboring countries present a situation that remains precarious and unpredictable.
- The security situation in boarder areas remains highly volatile, in particular at the frontiers with Darfur and CAR which means that WFP requires military escort in order to perform its work.
- The deployment of regional security forces between the Sudan/Chad, CAR/Chad and Nigeria/Cameroon/Chad borders has proven effective but fragile.
- Chad's provision of peacekeeping forces shows Chad's interest in being a player in the region but could also have negative impacts on the country that could give rise to additional humanitarian needs.
- Note that although you can't see the northern border, it is another troubled spot – Libya that has resulted in many economic returnees coming back to Chad in recent years. Even Northern Cameroon is seen as a trouble spot these days.
- In short, surprisingly at the moment Chad is a sea of calm and stability compared to its neighbors on all sides. But a lot of Chad's future is

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- ¹ Parliamentary, presidential and first local elections in 2011 and 2012
 - 20% of GNP coming from oil revenues with peak production of known oil fields already reached
 - Agriculture and Cattle providing the lion share of the remaining earnings (80% subsistence farming)
 - The social and development indicators are still very low:
 - 184 out of 187 UNDP Dev Index
 - 1 out of 5 children dies before reaching 5
 - 1 out of 16 women dies in child birth

dependent on the situation of its neighbors and Chad's involvement in their struggles².

Development Project 200288: (Slide of schools in Chad)

- The Development Programmed is exclusively a school feeding programmed that provides assistance to 835 schools as shown on the map within Chad through out the sahelian region.
- As you will see in subsequent slides, the focus in this region is deliberate as it is also the area of Chad with the highest rates of food insecurity and the highest GAM rates within the country.
- The purpose of this two year budget revision is **not to grow school feeding** in Chad substantially but to improve the quality and to improve the capacity of the government of Chad to build its own school feeding for which we are already assisting through the Ministry of Education to develop their school feeding policy.
- **School feeding is critical in Chad to encourage attendance and enrolment of some of the most food insecure Children as well as, in particular, to encourage the enrolment of girls.**
- **Chad has a national primary school net enrolment rate of 66% in 2011. The Adult literacy rate is only 21% for women and 43% for men**
- The good news is that Chad is finally moving forward with its education policy and system. They are currently writing their own **school feeding policy with the assistance of WFP** and,
- Just this month WFP received its first ever donation from the Government of Chad towards the school feeding program. **The donation to DEV 200288 is 129 MT of rice (locally produced) and 58.5 MT of sugar. This first donation, with more promised to be on the way, is a real commitment to our partnership and Chad should be applauded for this major first step.**
- In short, The two year budget revision is about Improved **quality, improved innovation in the program**
 - Increased internal purchase to provide schools with food,

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- ² Much speculation occurs daily about the health of the President who really runs a “one man show” with no succession plan evident.
 - There is also much excitement and bewilderment on Chad's new seat on the security council as a possible move to encourage peace and stability in the country.

- school gardens to improve the nutritional quality of the school meals
- Safe stoves for the food preparation
- Expanded use of Micro nutrient powders to deal with severe micro nutrient deficiencies
- And improved partnership to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Chad to develop its own school feeding program from both a policy and operational perspective.
- The budget revision (#3) will add \$17.8 million dollars – basically 9 per year over two years – and serve 265,072 beneficiaries.
- I hope to see improved capacity for operations, improved monitoring of the program and better integration of WFP activities, using the school as the platform for change.

PRRO 200289: (GAM rate slide)

- Moving very Quickly to the PRRO, Chad is looking for approval of a one year budget revision for PRRO 200289 for an increase of \$151.3 million.
- As I described in the first slide, despite improvements in the political stability of the country, persistent crisis has resulted in the vulnerability of the population affected by crisis to be very high.
- **The goal of this budget revision is to extent the existing programme for one year to continue to address the refugee situation, high levels of food insecurity (particularly in the sahelian zone), as well as high levels of malnutrition that are well above the emergency threshold in many regions of the country as well as to start to build a solid basis for resilience programming that includes an increase in internal and regional purchases as well as an increased focus on Food for Asset projects – many focused on water management.**
- As you know Chad has experience repeated food crisis in (2005, 2008, 2010 and the most recent in 2012).
- Although 2013 saw an excellent year, the effect of these repeated crises still remains and has reduced or delayed the ability of families to rebuild their livelihoods.
- The Budget Revision that you have before you was based on the needs in a good year where 2.1 million people (1.5 million in the Sahel belt) are food insecure.
- Although VAM will start this week with FAO to jointly assess the results of the agricultural season, preliminary results are as follows:

- Southern Chad – Rains were regular (until the end of September) and thus should led to a regularly good harvest
 - In the Sahel, rains were sporadic and irregular, which lead to a disruption of the agricultural calendar. This should lead to an increase in food prices and to a small level of agricultural production.
 - WFP and partners are thus worried about several regions of the Sahel (Barh El Gazal, Kanem, Hadjer Lamis and even Iribia where there are unconfirmed reports that farmers have abandoned their crops still in the field due to lack of rains.
- However, we will have a better picture of which regions were most affected and the number of people in a situation of food insecurity at the end of the month

Malnutrition in Chad: (GAM Rate Slide)

- This slide depicts the latest SMART survey of the nutritional situation in Chad that was completed in August of 2013. Again, you can see the GAM rates across the sahel region are at persistently at emergency levels (above 15%) . 9 Regions with GAM over 10%
- WE COMPARE GAM RATES OVER THE LAST FEW YEARS, WE OBSERVE SEASONABLE AND ANNUAL VARIATIONS. HOWEVER, IN 4 OUT OF THE 11 REGIONS THE PREVALANCE OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION IS CONSTANTLY ABOVE WHO 15% CRITICAL THRESHOLD. IN ADDITION, NEARLY ALL THE REGIONS OF THE SAHELIAN BELT HAVE GAM RATES CONSISTANTLY ABOVE 10%.

Health Center Slide:

- To address this situation WFP provides assistance in several ways. **WFP currently intervenes in 365 health centers out of the 472 centers to be found in the Sahelian Belt.** Outside the Sahelian Belt, our activities are limited to facilities within the camps.
- The health centers are WFP's primary entry point for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. Activities are carried out by the government staff, usually assisted by volunteers that are remunerated as part of a food-for-work activity.
- In addition to targeted supplementary feeding for children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women, implemented activities include nutritional education to the mothers of children in the programme and culinary demonstrations.
- Centers are selected based on the prevalence of global acute malnutrition in the region, with priority given to UNICEF-assisted centers where treatment for severe acute malnutrition is also being provided.

The PRRO also serves a substantial refugee population: Refugee Camp Slide

- 300,000 from Darfur since 2004 – not expected to return soon
- 60,000 old caseload of CAR refugees – 6,800 new caseload since July due to the recent crises in CAR – likely to remain.

Different policies for different refugees:

- **Eastern Chad** – limited mobility and access to land for the refugees.
- **Southern Chad** – CAR refugees have been given land in a very fertile area and are less dependent on outside assistance
- Southern Chad is the location for a joint pilot between HCR and WFP. The work has already begun with a study of the refugees to understand their levels of food insecurity and vulnerability and a conference last week with partners and government to begin reflections on how to make these refugees more self-sufficient. The real work of this partnership will begin in as part of the PRRO in 2014.

Building for the future: Strategy and greater efficiencies

Finally, Much of the work in 2014 will be on preparing Chad to move forward more solidly on resilience in the coming years.

- In alignment with the regional framework and the strategic plan, Chad will begin to prepare its on **strategic plan in 2014** that will focus strongly on building the resilience of the country while still building capacity to respond to emergencies.
- We have already started to build our new strategy and have had our first internal workshop with brilliant assistance from Rome.
- At the same time we have also been undergoing an organization structure review with superb assistance from the **Fit for purpose team from Rome**.
- The idea is to make sure that our **footprint in the field, our staffing and our activities**, or programmatic structure, will align to our new strategic objectives. Already the work of the Fit for Purpose team will have a large impact on how we implement our PRRO in 2014
- The most exciting innovation in 2014 is also likely to be a great cost saver, if it is successful. In 2013, WFP Chad, with the generous

financing of ECHO piloted a cash and voucher program using mobile phone technology that is the first of its kind in Chad.

- The pilot is reaching about 4,400 very poor households about 22,000 beneficiaries. The idea was to reach the most vulnerable along that sahelian band during the lean season. The objectives were to protect the vulnerable households and reinforce their resilience and to contribute to stimulating local markets.
- In addition to meeting the needs of vulnerable populations and stimulating markets, the voucher program also provides a number of cost savings and efficiencies for WFP.
- Remembering the map of this landlocked country, you can see that the ability to provide locally purchased commodities would allow a tremendous amount of savings in transport costs.
- In 2014, by a much expanded move to cash and vouchers we are looking at a savings **of \$7 million dollars** and as much as \$14 million dollars in 2015 if we are able to change the make up of some of our in kind donations so that we could maximize the amount cereals we could buy on the local market -which would also save us on the tremendous headaches of prepositioning food to the east prior to the rainy season.
- Additionally the Fit for Purpose review is allowing us to look very closely at our field footprint and we believe that in 2014 through some consolidations of operations and through eliminating any duplication of our support structures we will be able to realize further cost savings and efficiencies.
- These savings and through building our own little centers of excellence for programme support in Food for Assets and Internal purchase will allow us to increase or focus both on increased emphasis on FFA and on internal purchase from the southern part of the country.
- Through the implementation of this PRRO in 2014 and through the added work in building efficiencies and increase programme capacities, we hope in 2015 to bring an innovative and efficient new PRRO to the EB that will be resilience focused .
- Thanks for your time and attention.