

Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

CHAD

Support to Primary Education and Girls' Enrolment

Project Number	200288
Project Category	Development Project
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	381,417
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	266,989
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	297,134

Project Approval Date	16 Nov 2011
Planned Start Date	01 Jan 2012
Actual Start Date	01 Jan 2012
Project End Date	31 Dec 2016
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	332,167
Cash-based Transfer and Related Costs	943,000
Direct Support Costs	4,138,364
Food and Related Costs	35,553,225
Indirect Support Costs	2,867,673
Total Approved Budget	43,834,429

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	32,549
Planned Commodities in 2015	1,925
Actual Commodities in 2015	2,774

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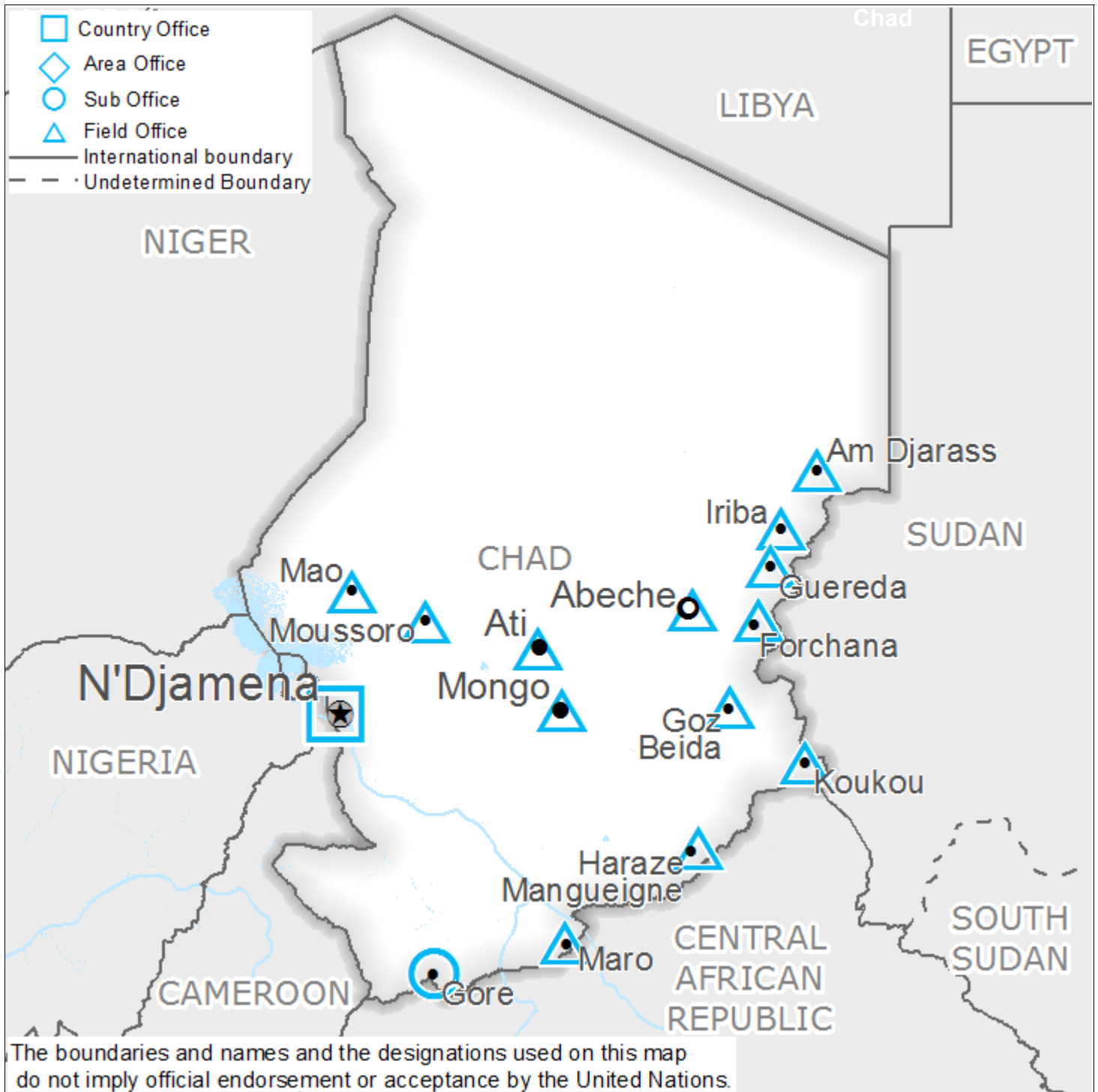
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Country Overview



COUNTRY BACKGROUND

A low-income, landlocked, least-developed country, Chad has a predominantly rural population of 12 million. In 2015, Chad ranked 185th out of 188 countries in the human development index and 116th out of 117 countries in the global hunger index. While Chad has fallen short of the targets set in the MDGs, some progress has been made, with an increased attention to basic services in recent years.

Security issues affecting neighboring Nigeria have spilled across the border, displacing as many as 100,000 within Chad. Beset by violence and terror, this crisis has developed into a complex interwoven humanitarian and development emergency. The expected rainfed harvest in Lac region (the administrative region which includes Chad's portion of Lake Chad, including a number of islands) has been substantially reduced due to conflict-related displacement, which has led to the abandonment of thousands of hectares of maize. There is also pessimism with regard to harvest prospects in the south of the country.

This year, the falling price of oil - the principal source of government revenues - has forced the government to introduce a budget involving a substantial degree of austerity. In addition, border closures with Nigeria and the Central African Republic (CAR) have devastated the livestock sector, which is the second largest source of export earnings in Chad.

Results from the national food security assessment indicate that the food security situation in the entire country deteriorated significantly since 2014. Approximately 25 percent of the population (around 3 million individuals) was estimated to be moderately or severely food-insecure, an increase of 5 percentage points compared to 2014. Due to rainfall deficits and a delayed start of the agricultural season compounded by the crisis in the lac region, the 2015-2016 agro-pastoral campaign was very poor. The market situation was extremely volatile with a deterioration of the livestock-cereal terms of trade and high cereal prices.

Nutrition surveys also revealed a critical situation with several regions in the Sahel belt above the emergency threshold of 15 percent for acute malnutrition among children under five years of age. Nationally, the study showed that 13 percent of children under five are currently facing acute malnutrition, 2 percentage points away from the emergency threshold. This represents more than 365,000 affected children nationwide.

SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

During 2015, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance in Chad under a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), a development project (DEV), and two regional emergency operations. WFP also provided humanitarian flight services through UNHAS, under a special operation (SO). WFP shifted its approach from a primary focus on relief to an increased emphasis on promoting resilience by addressing short term and long-term vulnerabilities affecting food insecure Chadians, refugees, returnees and nutritionally vulnerable groups.

As part of this strategy, WFP is implementing a joint program with UNHCR to develop long-term solutions for the Sudanese and Central African Republic refugees located in the camps of the east and south of the country. Assistance to these populations is increasingly based on vulnerability rather than status as refugees. The targeting process which allowed for the distribution of differentiated rations based on the vulnerability status of these refugees was carried out in nine of the 19 camps while the rest will adhere to this approach in 2016.

The PRRO also assisted returnees in the south of the country, through voucher distributions, as well as food insecure local populations in the drought-prone Sahelian band through general distributions and asset creation activities. Nutritional programmes for children under five and pregnant and lactating women, including targeted and supplementary feeding, also benefited local populations, refugees and returnees. A community-based delivery approach which focused on the prevention of malnutrition was also rolled out in 2015.

WFP strengthened its partnerships with the government, development donors and NGOs during 2015. WFP engaged in advocacy and provided technical support to the government in early warning, food security assessments and nutrition policy development. The Renewed Efforts against Child Hunger and undernutrition (REACH) initiative was also an important mechanism for cooperation. Through the PRRO, markets were used to a much further extent in 2015. The increased use of market-based mechanisms including the continued use of food vouchers and the increase in local purchase of commodities promoted the development and integration of markets.

Activities under regional EMOP 200777 (Nigeria crisis) originally focused on refugees from Nigeria fleeing violence in that country, as well as Chadian returnees and households temporarily displaced by insecurity. Eventually, the largest group of beneficiaries were households whose livelihoods were severely affected by the conflict, followed by IDPs leaving the Lake Chad lakeshore and islands due to insecurity. Under regional EMOP 200799 (focusing on the Central African Republic crisis), activities targeted additional returnees and host communities which are currently not being attended through the PRRO.

The development project targeted school children in the food insecure areas of Chad, particularly in the Sahel. The project ended in December 2015, and an extension of the project has been prepared for one year. The objective of the extension is to allow the country office and the government to work together to right-size the programme and explore new approaches such as cash-based transfers.

UNHAS facilitated air transport of humanitarian personnel and light relief cargo. During 2015, a regional operation was launched in light of the Nigeria crisis, which was based in Chad and connected to both Cameroon and Niger.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Number of children below 5 years of age	152,061	165,729	317,790
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	286,476	258,817	545,293
Number of adults	152,907	224,321	377,228
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	591,444	648,867	1,240,311
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	605,362	684,467	1,289,829
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	699,919	789,270	1,489,189

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	34,232	2,602	6,587	5,977	524	49,923
Regional EMOP	3,877	321	647	48		4,892
Development Project	2,014	254	380		126	2,774
Total food distributed in 2015	40,123	3,177	7,614	6,025	650	57,589

Total food distributed in 2014	36,679	4,562	5,565	4,654	670	52,131
Total food distributed in 2013	64,405	3,313	9,270	10,004	1,408	88,400

Operational SPR

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

The development project supports two long-term objectives in Chad's National Education Plan: improving access to education for vulnerable people and reducing gender disparities in schooling. It supports WFP Strategic Objective 4, Goal 3 "increase access to education and human capital development in assisted schools".

The project comprises four components aimed at: (i) improving educational levels of children living in vulnerable households; (ii) increasing regular attendance; (iii) improving primary school completion rates, especially for girls, and (iv) strengthening government capacity to manage school feeding.

The current programme began in 2012 and was scheduled to end this year, but is currently being extended for an additional year. This extension-in-time will: (i) ensure continuity of existing activities while the future country program - which will include a school feeding component - is being developed; (ii) to allow the country office (CO) and government to work together to "right size" the current school feeding activity; (iii) to introduce an enhanced transfer modality to promote enrollment of girls (iv) to align the capacity development strategy with the findings and recommendations from the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise; and (v) to reinforce nutritional activities associated with school feeding.

RESULTS

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

During 2015, the school feeding programme was implemented in eight food-insecure Regions in the Sahelian belt of Chad (Bahr El-Gazal, Batha, Guera, Kanem, Ouaddai, Salamat, Sila and Wadi Fira). More than 50 percent of households in these regions are food insecure, while net enrolment rates are as low as 43.9 percent. In 2015, WFP provided a dry ration composed of cereals, vegetable oil, pulses and salt to prepare hot meals for all the school children. Families of girls from grades 5 and 6 who attended 80 percent of class days received a take-home ration composed of four liters of vegetable oil per quarter, as an incentive to encourage their parents to send them to school.

By the end of the 2014-2015 school year, in May 2015, the programme had reached more beneficiaries than initially planned despite limited resources (108 percent of the target). In order to reach additional beneficiaries, WFP had to reduce rations and number of feeding days. In addition WFP was also able to reach 132 percent of the number of girls targeted by the take home ration activity. It is estimated that an additional 63,000 family members also benefitted from this assistance.

In order to improve on programme quality, WFP, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, reduced the number of schools and children to be targeted for the 2015-2016 school year. Beginning October 2015, the number of targeted beneficiaries was reduced to 120,000 children, located in the same food insecure areas as were initially targeted.

Despite the implementation of the take-home rations, gender parity continued and WFP School feeding beneficiaries included fewer girls than boys (43 percent of the total), due mainly to socio-cultural constraints. As noted in the monitoring and evaluation exercise carried out in May 2015, girls are often required to stay home to help their mothers with household chores rather than attend school. Nevertheless, the same assessment found that the ratio of girls to boys was higher in schools that participate in the school feeding programme, relative to non-participating schools in the same areas of intervention (0.77 versus 0.71 respectively).

WFP monitoring continues to confirm that there are gaps between the number of enrolled students and actual number of attendees, with implications on food distribution and resource allocation. WFP regularly monitors record keeping and food consumption in participating schools, particularly since the reduction in the number of assisted schools beginning in October 2015. The reduced number of schools has facilitated oversight by WFP and its governmental partner, and ensured higher levels of compliance with programmatic conditions by the remaining schools.

Community participation in the programme, through School Feeding management committees and Parent Teacher associations, is significant. The results of the latest monitoring and evaluation exercise found that these committees are directly involved in the monitoring, reception and distribution of the food assistance provided. This same assessment also confirmed that in most cases these communities provided the necessary volunteer cooks, additional food condiments and the energy sources required to prepare the school meals. Over half of the participating schools reported having received financial contributions from the communities.

These levels of participation and local contributions demonstrate that there is an increased ownership of the programme on the part of the communities. According to a household level assessment carried out by WFP, three-quarters of beneficiary households indicated that the school feeding programme was very important and contributed significantly in their decision to register their children in schools. Similarly, 97 percent of households declared that the take home ration was influential in their decision to register and maintain their daughters in schools.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of adults	8,833	127,142	135,975	15,681	18,152	33,833	177.5%	14.3%	24.9%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	12,714	109,468	122,182	145,546	101,789	247,335	1,144.8%	93.0%	202.4%
Number of children below 5 years of age	4,416	4,416	8,832	7,887	8,079	15,966	178.6%	182.9%	180.8%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	25,963	241,026	266,989	169,114	128,020	297,134	651.4%	53.1%	111.3%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	140,391	124,680	265,071	141,287	151,405	292,692	100.6%	121.4%	110.4%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	142,720	122,352	265,072	123,742	114,224	237,966	86.7%	93.4%	89.8%

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Children receiving take-home rations		12,268	12,268		15,792	15,792		128.7%	128.7%
Children receiving school meals	118,800	97,200	216,000	132,177	101,789	233,966	111.3%	104.7%	108.3%

Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Dried Fruits		36	
Iodised Salt		173	51.9%
Maize Meal		1,898	
Rice		116	
Split Peas		1,037	36.7%
Sugar		0	
Vegetable Oil		715	35.5%
Total for 2015		1,925	144.1%
Total reported in 2014 SPR		7,174	81.8%
Total reported in 2013 SPR		7,095	48.2%
Total reported in 2012 SPR		6,755	75.2%

'Story Worth Telling'

The primary school of Kamkalaga village, in Chad's Barh el Gazel region, may only have three classrooms, but its director Mouadjim Tog-Toralta, prides himself with his role in this poor community. "Many of the families here struggle to find enough food," he says. "So not only we give their children an education, but also a hot meal on every school day. The children come in numbers and they are always happy. Once they have eaten, they can think."

WFP provides commodities to prepare hot meals for primary school children in highly food insecure regions in the Sahelian belt, as in Kamkalaga, where children frequently do not eat before going to school. In these circumstances, school meals often serve as an incentive for students to go to school to receive food. Focus group discussions carried out in the framework of WFP monitoring exercises confirmed that all of the communities involved considered school feeding as an important tool in the reduction of hunger during school hours and enhanced the learning capacity of students.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

The monitoring and evaluation study carried out in May 2015 found that women played a significant role in school management committees: about one-third of committee members are female and women assumed about a quarter of leadership positions within these committees. Nevertheless, assessment results also show decision-making is heavily influenced by the male members of these committees. In order to counter this socially and culturally influenced phenomenon, WFP continues to engage in efforts to empower female members of these committees through sensitization efforts at the community level and training support directed at these female leaders.

With respect to household-level interaction, the monitoring and evaluation study found that in most of the cases, women make the decisions over the use of the take-home vegetable oil ration. This indicates that women have significantly greater decision making power over the use of this particular food commodity, relative to other transfers.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Mar-2014, WFP March 2014 Gender Study, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: May-2015, WFP M&E May 2015 School Survey (HH Questionnaire part), WFP survey.	50	45.7		5.6
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Mar-2014, WFP March 2014 Gender Study, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: May-2015, WFP M&E May 2015 School Survey (HH Questionnaire part), WFP survey.	30	25.3		89.7
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Mar-2014, WFP March 2014 Gender Study, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: May-2015, WFP M&E May 2015 School Survey (HH Questionnaire part), WFP survey.	20	29		4.7
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Base value: SPR 2012, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, WFP November 2014 FFE records, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: May-2015, April 2015 School Survey (FGD part), WFP survey.	40	35	23	24
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Base value: Dec-2012, SPR 2012, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, November 2014 FFE records, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: May-2015, WFP M&E April 2015 School Survey (Focus Group Discussions), WFP survey.	60	49	39	50

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

No significant protection issues were reported during 2015. Risks were mitigated by the on-site feeding approach, with meals being cooked and served inside the school compounds. The limited number of security incidents identified through the household level monitoring carried out in 2015 primarily involved girls returning from school and seem to have involved petty quarrels with other children. WFP is currently investigating the reasons for and nature of these rare incidents and potential links to the take-home rations modality.

Only about a third of households interviewed as part of the monitoring and evaluation study appear to be adequately informed about the programme, including the ration composition, the size of the cooked meal that is provided by participating schools, and the reasons why their households receive the take-home ration. This is particularly true for female-headed households, which tended to be less well informed about the programme than male-headed households.

Furthermore, despite the fact that most households indicated that they knew who to bring their school feeding programme-related complaints to, most continued to report problems to the headmaster of the school rather than the school feeding committee. In order to address these gaps, WFP will strengthen its efforts with respect to communication and beneficiary accountability, within the communities benefitting from the programme.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: May-2015, WFP M&E May 2015 School Survey (HH Questionnaire part), WFP survey.	90			32.6
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: May-2015, WFP M&E May 2015 School Survey (HH Questionnaire part), WFP survey.	90			35.8
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, WFP November 2014 FFE records, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: May-2015, WFP M&E May 2015 School Survey (HH Questionnaire part), WFP survey.	100		100	98
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, WFP November 2014 FFE records, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: May-2015, WFP M&E May 2015 School Survey (HH Questionnaire part), WFP survey.	100		100	97.7
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: May-2015, WFP M&E May 2015 School Survey (HH Questionnaire part), WFP survey.	90			25.4
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, WFP November 2014 FFE records, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: May-2015, WFP M&E May 2015 School Survey (HH Questionnaire part), WFP survey.	100		100	97

Outputs

In view of the significant funding constraints faced by this programme in 2015, WFP and the Ministry of Education initially decided to significantly reduce the number of feeding days for which commodities would be provided during the remainder of the 2014-2015 school year. While ensuring the coverage of all of the geographical areas and most of the schools initially targeted by this intervention, this meant that 57 percent of initially planned school feeding days were covered in 2015.

The results of the monitoring study carried out at the end of the 2014-2015 school year suggest that the reduced number of school feeding days during that school year had a significant impact on the actual functioning of some participating schools. About one-third of schools visited in mid-May 2015 were closed before the official end date of that school year, and one of the reasons contributing to early closure of the school canteen was due to the exhaustion of food stocks. This merits a follow-up to explore whether these schools did in fact close earlier than similar schools in the same region, and if so how this can be avoided.

Food deliveries and distributions at the beginning of the year were delayed in many schools due to a teachers strike and resulting delay to the start of the school year, as food deliveries were not made to schools where teachers were not present. Despite this and the suspension from the programme of some non-functioning schools, as well as additional access problems in some parts of the country, WFP eventually managed to reach more than 95 percent of the planned number of schools during this reporting period.

These delays, in combination with resourcing constraints, also affected the level of implementation of other components of the "essential package", including deworming, micronutrient supplementation, and nutrition and hygiene education related activities. These were effectively suspended in 2015 but are expected to be relaunched in 2016 in collaboration with WHO and the Ministry of Health.

Resourcing constraints also affected WFP's capacity to support the regional school feeding delegations of the Ministry of Education in monitoring participating schools and providing onsite technical assistance to local school feeding managers, teachers and parents. While 57 percent of schools were visited by WFP staff for monitoring purposes during the reporting period, only 18 percent of schools received on-site training on school feeding management practices during the first half of 2015.

Due to these programmatic and operational limitations, WFP and the Ministry of Education jointly decided to focus the limited food and technical resources on a reduced number of schools during the 2015-2016 school year. Reducing the number of schools and beneficiaries by over 40 percent increased the number of school days for which meals could be provided, and made the programme more manageable and efficient, by facilitating more regular monitoring and on-site technical assistance.

WFP and the Ministry of Education also organized a workshop in March 2015, during which the Systems Approach for Better Education Results methodology (SABER) was applied for the first time in Chad. This exercise, which included comparative analysis of progress in terms of policy development and implementation capacities associated to school feeding, involved more than 80 participants from various governmental entities. These included representatives from the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Planning, Territorial Administration, from civil society (including teacher-parent associations and teacher syndicates), from representatives of the private sector, and from technical and financial partners.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO 4: Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	5	3	60.0%
School Feeding: Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	500	41	8.2%
School Feeding: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,000	279	27.9%
School Feeding: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	500	238	47.6%
SO 4: School Feeding				
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	56	56.0%
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	900	860	95.6%
Number of primary school boys assisted by WFP	Individual	108,000	132,177	122.4%
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	Individual	216,000	233,966	108.3%
Number of primary school girls assisted by WFP	Individual	108,000	101,789	94.2%
Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	item	500	100	20.0%

Outcomes

The school feeding programme in 2015 saw a reduction in the annual rate of increase in the number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools, compared to results reported in previous years. This is not unexpected given that nine out of ten schools have benefited from the programme for six or more years, so that the presence of the programme has already been taken into account in household decision-making. However, this tendency was probably aggravated by the delayed opening of schools and the absence of teachers as a result of the 2015 teachers strike. The significant reduction in the number of school days for which WFP was able to provide rations may also have reduced the incentive to send children to school.

Despite these constraints, the percentage of children in WFP-assisted schools that remained in school throughout the school year without dropping out are consistent with the corporate targets for this indicator. They also compare favorably to the retention rate at the national level, which the Ministry of Education estimated at an average of 33 percent in 2015. The May 2015 WFP monitoring assessment also found that retention rates of girls in participating schools were also higher than those of girls in non-assisted schools in the same area. For girls from grades 5 and 6 receiving the take-home ration, the retention rate of 81 percent was six percentage points above the level for the same grade level cohort in non-participating schools.

The economic and socio-cultural factors, the value of child labor at home, the cost of school attendance and the prevalence of early marriage (especially for girls) are the main factors of the low national retention rate. In the monitoring assessment carried out in May 2015, many parents in the areas where WFP implements its school feeding programme viewed school attendance as representing a net loss for the household due to the loss of labor and potential income. This is particularly true with respect to girls.

The SABER exercise carried out in March 2015 evaluated the overall national capacity associated with the school feeding programme as being at the "Emerging" stage against the National Capacity Index (NCI), in terms of existing policy frameworks and institutional and financial capacity. With respect to the capacities coordination, design and implementation of the programme, however, Chad was assessed as being in the "latent" category. While this might appear to represent a setback from the results in previous evaluations, this is due in large part to the use of more rigorous methodology. In previous years results were produced on the basis of a desk review that was shared and validated with a small number of representatives from the National Directory for School Feeding, while the new exercise involved a broad range of stakeholders.

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
Base value: Dec-2012, SPR 2012 Standardised School Feeding survey, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Calculation based based on WFP School Feeding records Dec 2014, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: May-2015, WFP M&E May 2015 School survey in 60 schools, WFP survey.	6	15	7.9	-2.4
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
Base value: Dec-2012, SPR 2012 Standardised School Feeding survey, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Calculation based based on WFP School Feeding records Dec 2014, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: May-2015, WFP M&E May 2015 School survey in 60 schools, WFP survey.	4	19	5.89	-1.5
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
Base value: Dec-2012, SPR 2012 Standardised School Feeding survey, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Calculation based based on WFP School Feeding records Dec 2014, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: May-2015, WFP M&E May 2015 School survey in 60 schools, WFP survey.	8	12	10.22	-3.4
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
Base value: Dec-2012, Result from meeting with MOE SPR 2012, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, School Feeding Programme Evaluation report (Meeting with MOE), WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Mar-2015, NCIS workshop March 2015, WFP survey.	2.8	2.4	2.6	1.8
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Latest Follow-up: May-2015, WFP M&E School Feeding survey in 60 participating schools, WFP survey.				92.4
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Latest Follow-up: May-2015, WFP M&E School Feeding survey in 60 participating schools, WFP survey.				89.3
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Latest Follow-up: May-2015, WFP M&E School Feeding survey in 60 participating schools, WFP survey.				90.9

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

The results of the SABER exercise suggest that a hand-over to the government of the school feeding programme would be gradual and take longer than within the short term. The demand for education remains relatively low, and quality is generally low, as investment in the sector has been relatively stagnant despite increases in revenues over this past decade. While this tendency has recently been reversed, the decline in oil prices has constrained the level of resources available.

At the level of the school feeding programme itself, the National Directory for School Feeding, which is responsible for the management and coordination of the school feeding programme, is characterized by limited operational capacities at the central and regional levels. Despite the technical and logistical support provided by WFP, the capacity of this institution to adequately support school targeting and monitoring exercises at the local level is limited.

At the same time, the SABER exercise also identified elements that could support a gradual transition towards greater national ownership of this programme. The necessary legal and institution framework is gradually being put in place, with the elaboration and technical validation of a national policy on school feeding, which should be finalised by 2016. The government has, for the past two years, included a specific line-item in its national budget relating to the institutional framework.

These developments, and the greater interest in the education sector on behalf of the government (as exemplified by the creation of a monthly high level meeting on education, chaired by the Prime Minister and reporting to the President), present a window of opportunity which WFP intends to take advantage of in the framework of the upcoming extension and revision of its development programme. WFP will align its capacity development efforts with the findings from the SABER school feeding exercise. As the main organization intervening in school feeding and a member of the local development group, WFP will continue to provide technical and financial support to the Ministry of Education to finalize the school feeding policy, and will advocate for the inclusion of school meals in the Ten-Year Education Development plan and the National Development Plan for 2016-2030. It will also continue to support the National School Feeding Directorate to establish an official coordination mechanism among the main stakeholders at both national and regional levels and will provide technical and material support to this institution.

INPUTS

Resource Inputs

In 2015, DEV 200288 was confronted with severe resource constraints, which affected the level of implementation of the project, and its quality and scope. Lack of resources contributed to the significant reduction in the number of schools assisted, and the number of days when school meals were provided. In close consultation with the Ministry of Education the limited resources were allocated to the most food insecure region with low education enrolment rates. The allocated multilateral funds allowed to procure cereals locally and complete the food basket.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Chad	165		165
MULTILATERAL		229	229
Private Donors		49	0
Saudi Arabia			36
Total:	165	278	429

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

The program was primarily implemented with commodity stocks carried over from 2014 - due to lack of contributions relatively small amounts of food commodities were received during the reporting period. Of there, about half of these additional commodities were purchased locally, with the remainder being procured primarily from the Global Commodity Management Facility stocks (GCMF).

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	33	0	0	
Dried Fruits	0	0	36	
Rice	123	0	0	
Sorghum/Millet	229	0	0	
Split Peas				-3
Sugar	8	0	0	
Vegetable Oil				46
Sum:	393	0	36	44

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

For the first semester of the 2014-2015 school year (January to June 2015), food transport, delivery and handling were carried out in a timely manner by private transporters, with WFP trucks being used to deliver food commodities to sites not covered by transportation contracts (due to distance, difficulties of access, or small delivery amounts). For the 2015/2016 school year, due to the limited level of new arrivals/purchases of commodities and re-targeting exercise, existing stocks already located in WFP warehouses often had to be moved to new locations in order to cover shortfalls in other sub offices. The need to move relatively small quantities of food between sub offices sometimes resulted in delays of deliveries to final destinations. The increased use of maize in school feeding rations obliged WFP to arrange for milling activity in order to produce maize meal, which could then be used by schools without further processing.

Post-Delivery Losses

Extreme temperatures, fragile packaging materials, low capacity of milling facilities and poor handling account for most of the post-delivery commodity losses.

In order to reduce this risk, WFP has already implemented measures including the improvement of storage conditions for specialized nutritional commodities in Ndjamena and Abeche thanks to air ventilation system; the use of trucks with adequate coachwork to transport high value commodities; monitoring of commodities quality and expiry dates, oversight missions, and close monitoring of losses on monthly basis.

MANAGEMENT

Partnerships

There are four levels of partnership associated with implementation of the school meals programme:

i. At the institutional level, WFP works with other stakeholders involved in the education sector as an active member of the Local Development Group for Education. It is within this grouping that WFP advocates for increasing investment in favor of schools located in areas of high food insecurity, where school feeding activities are concentrated. In line with the 2015 SABER exercise recommendations, the Ministry of Education and WFP will work to put in place a multisectorial committee that will handle specific questions pertaining to the school feeding programme in Chad.

ii. At the programme coordination level. WFP works with the National Directorate for Food, Nutrition and Health in Schools of the Ministry of Education. Major decisions pertaining to the design and implementation of the School Feeding programme are discussed and validated with this institution. The resizing of the current programme, and the selection process to be applied to the remaining schools was amply discussed and validated with this institution.

iii. At the operational level, WFP also works with UNICEF, which provides school kits to beneficiaries of assisted schools, and with WHO, which will facilitate the provision of deworming tablets to school children in 2016.

iv. The partnership with the communities, through school management committees and parent-teacher associations, is particularly important, due their oversight role at the local level and their contributions to the implementation of the school meals programme (including providing complementary inputs such as cooks, cooking fuel and condiments).

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total				1

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Government of Tchad Contribution to Dev in 2014, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Contribution from Local Development Group for Education in 2015, WFP survey.	1	0.2		1.1
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Dec-2014, UNICEF, WGO & Government of Chad, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, UNICEF, WFP survey.	3	3		1
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Base value: Dec-2014, UNICEF complements SF activities, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, UNICEF complements SF activities, WFP survey.	100	100		100

Lessons Learned

The findings of the mid-term evaluation carried out in 2014, and the results of the SABER workshop, both point a clear and pressing need to review and restructure the existing school feeding programme, in Chad, in order to ensure that it provides real and sustainable benefits for the intended beneficiaries and that it does so in an efficient manner.

While there is some evidence that the programme may have had a positive impact on enrollment, the poor quality of the services provided by many of the schools, many of which have few or no trained teachers or do not meet the minimum standards for inclusion in the programme, this called into question the benefits associated with school attendance.

In order to deliver on the intended results of the school meals programme (promoting enrolment and retention, particularly for girls) and achieve positive and sustainable improvements in the wellbeing of the participants, WFP and the government have agreed to reduce the number of schools to be supported during the 2015-2016 school year, using an agreed set of targeting criteria. This, in combination with other related measures that WFP has already begun implementing in the latter part of 2015, and which have been incorporated into a budget revision to the DEV programme, will not only increase the overall efficiency of the school feeding intervention in Chad but also the likelihood that it will be sustainably and predictably supported in the future.

From October 2015 onwards, WFP and its partners, including the Regional Directions for Education, and WFP sub-offices, have worked together to select schools where there is a greater potential for achieving the programme objectives, by ensuring that some of the factors required for quality education exist and/or can be put into place. These include a commitment from the government to ensure that at least one qualified teacher is assigned to each of the selected schools and the existence of the minimum basic infrastructure necessary for school feeding, such as adequate storage areas, kitchens, access to potable water and a clean space for the consumption of school meal. This also includes a commitment by local authorities and communities to provide the necessary complementary inputs to ensure the maintenance and construction of this infrastructure.

Reducing the scale of the operation, this targeting process, will also allow WFP and its governmental partners to monitor more effectively the level of compliance by the remaining schools of these minimum standards for participation, as well as ensure that food assistance related accountability and reporting processes are adequately applied. This will be done through increasingly regular onsite training of teachers and school feeding management committees, as well as through regular monitoring visits in order to ensure that records are kept on the number of students present and the number of meals prepared, and that future deliveries are based on the rate of consumption supported by these records.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	CAN-C-00441-01	Split Peas			0
Chad	CHD-C-00002-01	Rice	123		123
Chad	CHD-C-00003-01	Beans	34		33
Chad	CHD-C-00004-01	Sugar	8		8
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet		229	229
Private Donors	WPD-C-03276-04	Vegetable Oil		49	0
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00095-18	Dried Fruits			36
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-00972-03	Split Peas			0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-00972-03	Vegetable Oil			0
Total:			165	278	429