

Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

CHAD

PRRO-TDCO-Targeted Food Assistance to Refugees and Vulnerable People Affected by Malnutrition and Recurrent Food Crises

Project Number	200713
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	2,355,893
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	1,488,958
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	830,173

Project Approval Date	11 Nov 2014
Planned Start Date	01 Jan 2015
Actual Start Date	01 Jan 2015
Project End Date	31 Dec 2016
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	2,649,937
Cash--based Transfer and Related Costs	56,062,715
Direct Support Costs	51,176,317
Food and Related Costs	135,064,200
Indirect Support Costs	17,146,722
Total Approved Budget	262,099,891

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	105,240
Planned Commodities in 2015	61,519
Actual Commodities in 2015	49,923

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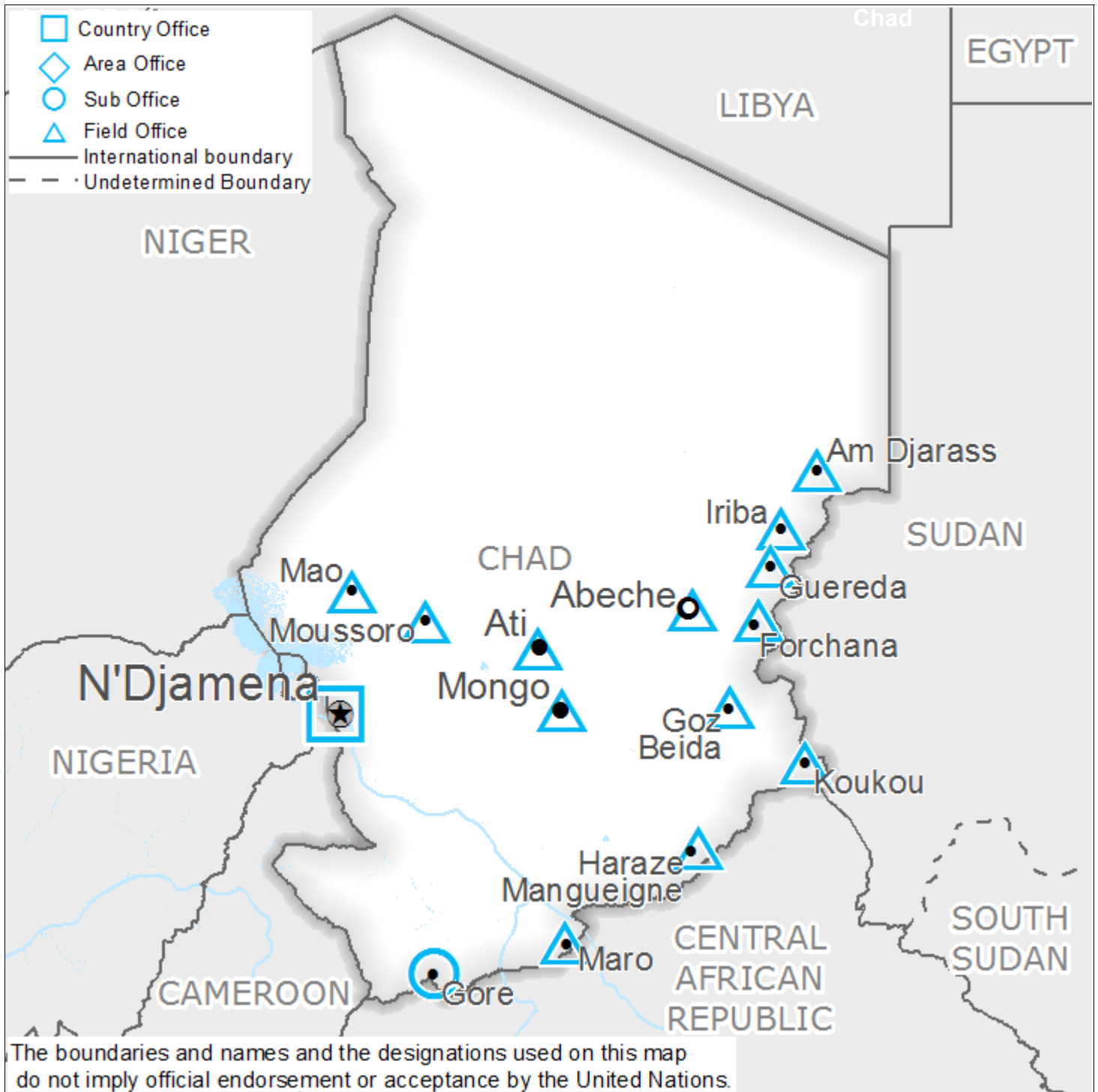
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Country Overview



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

This PRRO seeks to build the resilience, protect the livelihoods and reduce malnutrition of refugees, returnees and other vulnerable people in Chad. It is aligned with Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3, and contributes to Millennium Development Goals 1, 4 and 5. The main expected outcomes of the project are as follows:

- i. Ensure adequate food consumption for targeted Sudanese and Central African refugees and returnees as well as food-insecure Chadian households;
- ii. Support the livelihoods of targeted food-insecure communities and households;
- iii. Carry out FFA activities concentrated in the post-harvest period to minimize overlap with agricultural activities and migration patterns.
- iv. Gradual introduction of vouchers allowing WFP to monitor market reaction and any other disruptions that may arise.

Under this PRRO, WFP aimed to facilitate the shift from relief to enhancing resilience by strengthening the capacities of vulnerable populations to respond to shocks by implementing a community-based approach to nutrition interventions, Community-based Participatory Planning for community and households assets creation and through the increased use of market-based mechanisms such as local purchases. It also supported efforts to strengthen the government's capacity in areas such as food security analysis, early warning and policy/ programme development with an aim to end child undernutrition.

RESULTS

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Overall, WFP was able to assist over 830,000 beneficiaries under this operation in 2015, representing 58 percent of the planned number. In reality, most of the affected populations were reached, with the long-term refugees being the largest single group, assisted on a year-round basis. The level of transfers was, however, lower than planned due largely to the fact that the actual number of refugees was higher than had been projected under the PRRO. In addition, new refugees that were supposed to receive cash-based transfers under the regional EMOP instead received commodities under the PRRO, due to the level of disruption of local markets caused by the conflict in the Lac region and the closure of the border with Nigeria.

Though WFP assisted a larger number of refugees and returnees than initially planned, the number of beneficiaries reached under other components of this operation, such as seasonal assistance, blanket supplementary feeding and food assistance for assets (FFA) were significantly below target figures, primarily as a result of resourcing constraints or pipeline delays. About 15 percent of beneficiaries received assistance through the cash-based transfer modality.

For most of 2015, the number of refugees assisted was close to 420,000. The higher than planned refugee numbers led to a situation in which most refugees received only about 40 percent of the planned ration, as the available resources were insufficient to provide a full ration. This in turn also affected the level of resources available for other purposes, including seasonal assistance and resilience activities.

Expected reductions in refugee numbers only occurred in the latter part of the year, due to the delayed implementation of the biometric registration exercises led by UNHCR. Following the completion of the biometric exercises in November 2015 the number of refugees assisted by WFP declined to about 340,000. The reduction in numbers was greater for the C.A.R. refugee camps (approximately 30 percent) than in the Sudanese ones (which saw a reduction of about 15 percent). The shift to voucher-based assistance for the southern camps, which was planned to start in mid-2015 has been delayed due to a lack of available cash resources. It was planned to extend cash-based transfers to refugee populations in the camps where targeting had been carried out, however the resources intended for that purpose had to be used to purchase food commodities for new refugee population in the Lac region. Resource limitations also constrained the level of resilience activities, a portion of which was meant to be implemented with cash-based transfers. As a result, all of the assistance provided to refugees was in the form of commodity-based entitlements. So far, nine camps - out of a total of nineteen - have undergone targeting exercises. Refugees in these camps receive differentiated levels of food assistance based on their classification into one of four socioeconomic categories. This classification was done on the basis of household level and participatory community assessments carried out in all of these camps. The result of the classification exercise was that 78 percent of the refugees fall under the two poorest categories whereas only 22 percent fall under the two richer ones.

The existing population of returnees from C.A.R., previously supported under the single country EMOP 200789, continued to receive assistance through voucher distributions over the reporting period. While initial expectations were that a large proportion of these returnees would return to their places of origin, and that assistance would be required only a temporary basis, many of the returnees had only limited ties to their notional areas of origin. As a result most of those supported in 2014 continued to require assistance during 2015, while an additional five thousand food insecure households from host populations in these areas of high concentration of returnees were also assisted.

With the closure of the border and the departure of IOM from the south of Chad, the numbers of returnees and host populations to be attended under this operation are expected to decrease from early 2016 onwards, as WFP starts applying needs-based targeting of assistance to these beneficiary groups.

The affected populations of the widespread violence in the Lake Chad Basin where initially assisted under the PRRO before shifting to the regional EMOP 200777. About 16,000 internally displaced persons that previously resided in the islands and lakeshore of the Lac Region were assisted.

Many of the planned beneficiaries of the seasonal assistance component of this PRRO were instead assisted under the regional EMOP 200777, under which GFD rations were distributed to food insecure Chadian households in the western Sahel. The insecurity associated with Boko Haram and the resulting closure of the border with Nigeria had a devastating effect on pastoral livelihoods, leading to a dramatic rise in food insecurity in this region. As a result of this, WFP significantly reduced the planned scale of this activity under the PRRO, concentrating its efforts in the eastern Sahel where it also assisted food-insecure households with GFD entitlements.

Assistance under the prevention of acute malnutrition programme remained under the PRRO for the areas of the western Sahel where seasonal assistance was being provided under the regional EMOP (Bahr el Gazal and Kanem regions), as well as food-insecure areas of the western Sahel (including parts of Ouaddai, Wadi Fira, Batha regions). Support under this activity was prioritized to beneficiaries (children under two and pregnant and lactating women) within food insecure households supported with seasonal assistance or with complementary resources provided through partners.

WFP also provided treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) to children aged 6 to 59 months with MAM and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in areas where the prevalence of GAM exceeded 10 percent, as well as in refugee camps. Depending on availability, this programme was implemented using either Plumpy'Sup, or a mixture of Supercereal, oil and sugar. More PLW than planned were assisted under the treatment of MAM, as a result of higher-than-expected registration and shorter treatment cycles/faster discharges than were originally planned.

With regard to other nutritional activities, volunteers in government treatment centres and caregivers of children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) received food assistance equivalent to FFA transfers. Due to lack of funding, the planned assistance for the prevention of chronic malnutrition, targeting refugee and local children aged 6-23 months, was only implemented in the initial months of 2015.

Prioritization of available resources on lifesaving interventions also meant that non-lifesaving activities such as resilience-oriented projects could only be implemented to a limited extent, focusing on selected areas with high levels of food insecurity, where partners were found to have the necessary capacity to implement these type of interventions. Despite these constraints, WFP was able to support FFA activities in the Sahelian belt and in south of the country. About 20 percent of FFA participants received voucher transfer (a family entitlement) valued at 60 USD per month. The remainder received a commodity-based family ration composed of cereals, vegetable oil, pulses and salt. About two-thirds of FFA participants were women.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of adults	70,958	631,483	702,441	96,682	164,640	261,322	136.3%	26.1%	37.2%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	214,557	297,842	512,399	121,983	137,622	259,605	56.9%	46.2%	50.7%
Number of children below 5 years of age	114,782	159,336	274,118	148,442	160,804	309,246	129.3%	100.9%	112.8%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	400,297	1,088,661	1,488,958	367,107	463,066	830,173	91.7%	42.5%	55.8%
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
Internally Displaced Persons	0	0	0	8,336	8,539	16,875	-	-	-
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of stunting)	15,800	24,200	40,000	5,676	5,562	11,238	35.9%	23.0%	28.1%
Participants in Food For Assets	22,500	52,500	75,000	3,138	7,217	10,355	13.9%	13.7%	13.8%
Caretakers - Therapeutic Feeding	3,458	3,542	7,000	612	4,554	5,166	17.7%	128.6%	73.8%
Pregnant and lactating women participating in blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of moderate acute malnutrition)		60,000	60,000		1,836	1,836		3.1%	3.1%
Beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)/ targeted food distribution/assistance (GFD-TFD/A)	372,880	429,120	802,000	251,642	206,303	457,945	67.5%	48.1%	57.1%
Refugees	132,880	132,880	265,760	187,519	232,400	419,919	141.1%	174.9%	158.0%
Children 24 to 59 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	49,806	51,839	101,645	28,934	33,047	61,981	58.1%	63.7%	61.0%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of acute malnutrition)	98,000	102,000	200,000	24,762	25,364	50,126	25.3%	24.9%	25.1%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	53,094	55,261	108,355	41,781	48,129	89,910	78.7%	87.1%	83.0%
Pregnant and lactating women participating in targeted supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate acute malnutrition)		20,000	20,000		37,445	37,445		187.2%	187.2%
Returnees	36,000	50,000	86,000	38,080	38,363	76,443	105.8%	76.7%	88.9%
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	255,687	304,062	559,749	47,752	63,590	111,342	18.7%	20.9%	19.9%
Volunteers at supplementary feeding centers	3,458	3,542	7,000	724	681	1,405	20.9%	19.2%	20.1%

Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Corn-soya Blend (csb)	4,677	5,287	113.0%
Dried Fruits	0	54	-
High Energy Biscuits	0	3	-
Iodised Salt	647	300	46.3%
Lentils	3,825	3,664	95.8%
Maize		648	
Maize Meal		599	
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	3,108	687	22.1%
Rice	13	13	98.1%
Sorghum/millet	42,130	32,972	78.3%
Split Peas	3,302	2,922	88.5%
Sugar	971	171	17.6%
Vegetable Oil	2,846	2,602	91.4%
Total for 2015	61,519	49,923	81.2%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution (USD)	Actual Distribution (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Vouchers	20,255,906	9,855,356.68	48.7%
Total for 2015	20,255,906	9,855,356.68	48.7%

'Story Worth Telling'

Ibrahim Ahmat, a farmer from eastern Chad, is enthused about the opportunity to improve his family's welfare. In his area land degradation and drought have been identified as the main factors of food insecurity. During the lean season 2014, Ibrahim has two of his seven children treated for malnutrition at a nutrition center managed by UNICEF and WFP in his village. In this part of Chad, 50 percent of the households have been affected by drought in 2015.

Earlier this year, he worked with another 300 people, on a 'food assistance for assets' project to rebuild a dam. For three months, they moved stones and earth and dug a deeper pond, receiving WFP food entitlements in exchange for their work. The result was immediately visible: when the rains came in July, a higher volume of water was stored and Ibrahim's community was able to recover previously dry land for agriculture and pastoral exploitation.

"Before we rebuilt the dam, we could only plant crops as the rain would fall because the water would disappear quickly", explains Ibrahim. A good harvest is a matter of survival for his family, preserving their nutritional status. Two of his seven children have been treated for malnutrition at a nutrition center managed by UNICEF and WFP in his village. Families taking part in the rebuilding of the Malanga dam are already enjoying the benefits of their work, with better harvests and increased income. They have doubled the surface of cultivated land. For Ibrahim, the perspectives are encouraging. "The millet production was healthier this year. Even if the rains stopped early this year, we can work beyond the usual planting season", he says.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Although women accounted for only about one-third of the membership of project and distribution committees established under the various activities, they accounted for a larger share of leadership positions in these committees. Most of these committees were close to reaching the corporate target that establishes that fifty percent of leadership positions should be held by women.

Similarly, a significant proportion of the female members of these committees were trained on the modalities of food distributions. This was particularly in communities where seasonal assistance and FFA activities were implemented for the first time in 2015; female returnee committee members who had received training on voucher distributions in 2014 reported that no such training took place during 2015. WFP expects its cooperating partners to carry out new training activities in 2016.

Within beneficiary households, decision-making power over the use of the vouchers or food received, varied according to the social profile of the beneficiary, as well as the nature of the transfer. The beneficiary contact monitoring exercise carried out by WFP amongst beneficiaries of the blanket and targeted supplementary feeding interventions, found that decisions over the use of the nutritional products distributed by WFP are overwhelmingly (in over 90 percent of cases) taken by female members of the households. This proportion drops significantly (to between 36 and 48 percent) for the other activities under which family food entitlements are distributed, and for which decisions are in the majority of cases taken jointly by the male and female members of these households. The exception to this situation concerns households receiving vouchers, where in most cases women are the decision-makers, while in an additional one-third of cases decisions are made jointly.

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: May-2014, C&V Returnees: 2014 EMOP SPR (May 2014 PDM), WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, C&V Returnees: PDM Endline carried out by WFP in Nov 2015, WFP survey.	20	14.5		18.2
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	50			60
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, BSFP Local population: BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	10			8
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FFA Local Populations: BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	50			53
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, TSFP Local populations: BCM carried out by WFP in October 2015, WFP survey.	10			4

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				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, TSFP Sudanese and Central African Refugees: BCM October 2015, WFP survey.	10			14
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: May-2014, C&V Returnees: 2014 EMOP SPR (May 2014 PDM), WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, C&V Returnees: PDM Endline carried out by CPs with WFP assistance in Nov 2015, WFP survey.	50	65		48.6
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, BSFP Local population: BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	80			91
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FFA Local Populations: BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	15			11
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, TSFP Local populations: BCM carried out by WFP in October 2015, WFP survey.	80			90
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, TSFP Sudanese and Central African Refugees: BCM carried out in October 2015, WFP survey.	80			80
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: May-2014, C&V Returnees: 2014 EMOP SPR (May 2014 PDM), WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, C&V Returnees: PDM Endline carried out by WFP in Nov 2015, WFP survey.	30	20.5		33.2
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, BSFP Local population: BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	10			1
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FFA Local Populations: BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	35			36
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, TSFP Local populations: BCM carried out by WFP in October 2015, WFP survey.	10			6
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, TSFP Sudanese and Central African Refugees: BCM, October 2015., WFP survey.	10			6
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Base value: May-2014, C&V Returnees: 2014 EMOP SPR (May 2014 PDM), WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, C&V Returnees: Focus Group Discussion carried out by WFP in October 2015, WFP survey.	50	43		54
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FFA Local Population: FGD carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	50			47
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, BSFP Local Population: FGD carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	50			42
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FGD carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	50			49
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, GFD seasonal local pop FGD carried out by WFP in November 15, WFP survey.	50			49
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, FGD carried out by WFP in October 2015, WFP survey.	50			42
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Base value: Nov-2014, PDM carried out by WFP in November 2014, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM carried out by WFP in December 2015, WFP survey.	71	71		66.1
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, BSFP Local Populat: Focus Group Discussions carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	60			46
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FFA Local population: Focus Group Discussion carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	60			59
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FGD carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	60			43
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				

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)
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FGD carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	60			59

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

The results of the WFP monitoring exercises carried out in 2015 for the various activities implemented under this operation, indicate that beneficiaries did not face any major protection problems going to, returning from, or at the actual distribution sites. Though the corporately established target has not been reached, between 62 and 71 percent of refugees, returnees and local populations assisted under the seasonal assistance intervention seem to be adequately informed about the programme. It was noted that in some cases the messaging channeled through beneficiary committees were not systematically relayed to all beneficiaries.

No significant differences were observed between male and female respondents on their level of knowledge regarding specific issues such as ration composition, the reasons why their households receive assistance, and where and who to complain to, if need be. WFP will work closely with the cooperating partners to identify gaps and ensure requirements relating to a mandatory information campaign prior to any distribution and display of the rations on distributions sites are met.

WFP and its cooperating partners need to increase efforts to communicate on these issues with respect to the Chadian beneficiaries of the nutritional interventions, as well as food assistance for asset beneficiaries, where results were lower than for other programmes and beneficiary groups. In order to address these gaps WFP will strengthen its efforts with respect to communication and beneficiary accountability, within communities where these, and/or other activities are taking place.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
		(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Nov-2014, C&V Returnees: 2014 EMOP SPR (Nov 2014 PDM), WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, C&V Returnees: BCM carried out by WFP in October 2015, WFP survey.	80	65		71
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, GFD Sudanese and Central African Refugees PDM December 2015, WFP survey.	80	50.4		66.1
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	80			71
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, BSFP Local Populations BCM November 2015, WFP survey.	80			46
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FFA Local Population: BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	80			58
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, TSFP Local Populations: BCM carried out by WFP in October 2015, WFP survey.	80			59
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, TSFP Sudanese and Central African Refugees: BCM carried in October 2015, WFP survey.	80			69
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Nov-2014, C&V Returnees: 2014 EMOP SPR (Nov 2014 PDM), WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, C&V Returnees: BCM carried out by WFP in October 2015, WFP survey.	80	63		70
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM carried out by WFP in December 2015, WFP survey.	80			72.3
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				

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>
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015, Programme monitoring.	80			50
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	80			70
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, BSFP Local Populations : BCM carried out by WFP in October 2015, WFP survey.	80			47
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, TSFP Local Populations: BCM carried out by WFP in October 2015, WFP survey.	80			52
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, TSFP Refugees: BCM carried out by WFP in October 2015, WFP survey.	80			67
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Nov-2014, C&V Returnees: 2014 EMOP SPR (Nov 2014 PDM), WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, C&V Returnees: BCM carried out by WFP in October 2015, WFP survey.	90	94		99
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, GFD Sudanese and Central African Refugees PDM, December 2015, WFP survey.	90			99
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	90			98
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FFA Local Population: BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	90			100
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, BSFP Local Population: BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	90			97
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, TSFP Local Populations: BCM carried out by WFP in October 2015, WFP survey.	90			99
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, TSFP refugees: BCM carried out by WFP in October 2015, WFP survey.	90			98
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Nov-2014, 2014 SPR, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM carried out by WFP in December 2015, WFP survey.	90	98		99
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Nov-2014, C&V Returnees: 2014 EMOP SPR (Nov 2014 PDM), WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, C&V Returnees: BCM carried out by WFP in October 2015, WFP survey.	90	95		98.5
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015, Programme monitoring.	90			99
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FFA Local Population: BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	90			100
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, BSFP Local Population: BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	90			98
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, TSFP Local Populations: BCM carried out by WFP in October 2015, WFP survey.	90			99
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, TSFP Sudanese and Central African refugees: BCM carried out in October 2015, WFP survey.	90			98
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				

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>
Base value: Nov-2014, C&V Returnees: 2014 EMOP SPR (Nov 2014 PDM), WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, C&V Returnees: BCM carried out by WFP in October 2015, WFP survey.	80	66		72
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, GFD to Sudanese and Central African Refugees, PDM December 2015, WFP survey.	80			62.8
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, FFA local population PDM May 2015, Programme monitoring.	80			68
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	80			72
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, BSFP Local Populations BCM November 2015, Programme monitoring.	80			43
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, TSFP Refugees:BCM November 2015, WFP survey.	80			71
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, TSFP Local Populations: BCM carried out by WFP in October 2015, WFP survey.	80			68
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Nov-2014, 2014 SPR, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM carried out by WFP in December 2015, WFP survey.	90	97		99
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Nov-2014, C&V Returnees: 2014 EMOP SPR (Nov 2014 PDM), WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, C&V Returnees: BCM carried out by WFP in October 2015, WFP survey.	90	97		98
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	90			99
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FFA Local Population: BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	90			100
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, BSFP Local Population:BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	90			100
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, TSFP Local Populations: BCM carried out by WFP in October 2015, WFP survey.	90			100
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, TSFP refugees: BCM carried out by WFP in October 2015, WFP survey.	90			99

Outputs

In some camps where the targeting exercise had not yet taken place, the rations were smaller and the refugees received on average 42 percent of the initially planned 2100 kcal per day ration. This was due both to resource constraints and to higher than projected beneficiary numbers.

Returnees from CAR received value-based vouchers that could be exchanged for a pre-established list of commodities which included cereals, oil, beans, peanuts and salt. As per the results of a market assessment carried out in January 2015, the value of this voucher was set at 10.2 USD per beneficiary per month, allowing these beneficiaries to access a notional food basket composed of these commodities equivalent to 2100 kilocalories per day. WFP signed agreements with and provided technical assistance and training to 14 traders in Gore and Maro, through which the vouchers were exchanged for food commodities. A total voucher value of USD 10 million passed through these traders into the local economies of these areas during the reporting period.

Household food entitlements through GFD intended to support vulnerable households and individual nutritional entitlements through prevention of acute malnutrition were the main elements of the lean seasonal response. The prevention of acute malnutrition support was also provided to qualifying children in households receiving seasonal support from other partners or under the regional EMOP 200777. In order to strengthen the capacity of cooperating partners involved in the implementation of these activities, WFP also provided training on planning, implementation and reporting mechanisms as well as on screening practices to 319 staff (20 percent of which were women).

WFP assisted malnourished children and PLW in 359 nutrition centres across the country, including in the refugee camps. In view of increasing the coverage and impact of its treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme WFP developed strategies and implementation mechanisms to improve access to this programme through the development of nutrition-sensitive activities, with an emphasis on community-based delivery. By the end of 2015, five percent of all assisted children under treatment of MAM programme were being reached through selected NGO partners, some of which used mobile clinics to provide treatment for both severe and moderate acute malnutrition (in addition to basic maternal and child health services) at the community level.

Additionally, about one-third of WFP partners also carried out training and information programmes on health, hygiene and causes of malnutrition, and on best practices with respect to infant and young child feeding and screening for malnutrition. WFP also trained 479 national health and partner staff (18 percent of which were women), in support of these initiatives, in order to improve compliance with the national protocol for the treatment of MAM. It also continued to provide health centres with on-site technical assistance in view of improving their capacity to adequately register acutely malnourished children and report on the treatment of MAM programme performance indicators.

The seven Food assistance for Asset (FFA) projects implemented during the reporting period focused on the creation of long-lasting productive assets that mitigate climate-related risks, enhance access to food and increase the resiliency of targeted communities. FFA-supported interventions included the building of productive community assets as well as land regeneration and water harvesting and irrigation projects. There was a significant investment in planning these activities on a collaborative basis with communities, government and other partners. Building on the Seasonal Livelihood Programming workshops that took place earlier, a Community-based Participatory Planning exercise involving four local communities was organized by WFP in 2015.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO 1: Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities				
GFD: Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100	7	7.0%
GFD: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	200	65	32.5%
Nutrition: Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	300	42	14.0%
Nutrition: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	600	401	66.8%
Nutrition: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	300	359	119.7%
VAM: Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	150	18	12.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
VAM: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	300	204	68.0%
VAM: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	150	186	124.0%
SO 1: GFD				
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	Individual	400	183	45.8%
SO 1: Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	385	347	90.1%
SO 2: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	Individual	200	136	68.0%
Proportion of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	100	100.0%
Proportion of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	100	100.0%
SO 3: Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities				
FFA: Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	250	82	32.8%
FFA: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	500	235	47.0%
FFA: Number of government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	individual	100	58	58.0%
FFA: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	250	153	61.2%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	10	10	100.0%
SO 3: FFA				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	3	3	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	10	10	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	km	7	7	100.0%
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	11	11	100.0%
Number of classrooms rehabilitated	classroom	26	26	100.0%
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	6	6	100.0%
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	4	4	100.0%
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	10,384	10,784	103.9%

Outcomes

The food security situation of Sudanese and CAR refugees appears to have stabilized, despite the continued distribution of reduced rations, with food consumption and coping strategy index scores during 2015 being similar to those reported in 2014. However, post distribution monitoring results in some camps where the targeting exercise has taken place were poorer than results from the previous year and for camps where the targeting exercise has not taken place, despite the fact that rations were higher than in the previous year and in camps where targeting has not been implemented. This requires further investigation, but likely reflects the experience with a targeting process that established a clear linkage between responses to survey questions and the allocation of rations.

Significant reductions in the proportion of returnee households, in particular female-headed households, with poor food consumption scores have also been observed since the May 2014 baseline survey. At the same time, the worsening food security situation in the south of the country during 2015 seems to have prompted returnee households to increasingly resort to negative coping strategies during the lean season. As of June, about two households out of five used livelihood-based strategies, while by the end of the lean season over three-quarters of returnee households resorted to these types of coping strategies.

Performance indicators for treatment of MAM during 2015 were in line with SPHERE standards. Recovery rates remained high, at 90 percent for the local population and 93 percent among refugees. Default and non-response rates remained low and relatively stable over this period, while mortality rates were close to zero. However, the results of the coverage survey of the treatment of MAM Programme in Chad, carried out for the first time at the beginning of 2015 in three out of 11 regions where the MAM treatment is being implemented, confirmed that this programme still faces significant challenges to ensure adequate levels of coverage, in particular for local populations.

As treatment of MAM in Chad is mainly facility based, coverage of this intervention is limited by the difficulties targeted populations have in accessing health centres. In addition to the distance they need to travel to reach the relevant health centres, other constraints identified by the coverage study include lack of awareness of the programme, and the fact that many families do not identify moderate acute malnutrition as an illness for which it is necessary to seek treatment. In order to respond to these limitations, WFP is working to expand its capacity to deliver these services, as well as nutrition-related messaging, at the community level.

Amongst local populations supported under the food assistance for assets component of this operation, crop failure and longer lean season as well as limited FFA in the specific communities have resulted in a lower-than-expected reduction in the proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption scores. Amongst female-headed households, the proportion of households with poor food consumption scores actually increased over the reporting period. By the end of the lean season, when the most recent household assessment took place, most of the beneficiary households under this modality reported using coping strategies such as borrowing food or reducing the number of meals. Continued efforts to sustain the food security situation and strengthen the resilience of these target groups in 2016 will be essential.

Household surveys carried out by cooperating partners and WFP amongst local populations that received food assistance under the seasonal assistance component of this operation in the Guera region, revealed that by November of this year, the proportion of households with a poor food consumption had been reduced by three-quarters, and the share with a borderline food consumption by half, when compared to the baseline values obtained in September of this year. The recourse to negative coping strategies was also significantly reduced.

While WFP concentrated available resources under the blanket supplementary feeding component of this operation on households that were also receiving food- or cash-based seasonal assistance from other sources, nearly half of the eligible children under 5 in prioritized areas of Bar El Ghazal, Batha, and Ouaddai, were reached through this intervention, and almost three quarters of these received an adequate number of distributions. Nevertheless, the November 2015 SMART survey found a deterioration of the nutritional situation in the areas most affected by this year's production shortfall, with GAM rates under children under five exceeding the 15 percent threshold in a number of regions, including most of the Sahel.

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 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
CSI: Coping Strategy Index (average)				
Base value: May-2014, Returnees C&V: 2014 EMOP SPR (May 2014 PDM), WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Returnees C&V: PDM Endline carried out by CPs with WFP assistance in June 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Returnees C&V: PDM, Nov 2015, WFP survey.	1.29	1.29	10.2	9.16
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: May-2014, Returnees C&V: 2014 EMOP SPR (May 2014 PDM), WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Returnees C&V: PDM Endline carried out by CPs with WFP assistance in June 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Returnees C&V: PDM, Nov 2015, WFP survey.	5.4	5.4	4.95	4.91

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>
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) Base value: May-2014, Returnees C&V: 2014 EMOP SPR (May 2014 PDM), WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Returnees C&V: PDM Endline carried out by CPs with WFP assistance in June 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Returnees C&V: PDM, Nov 2015, WFP survey.	5.3	5.3	4.94	4.97
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) Base value: May-2014, Returnees C&V: 2014 EMOP SPR (May 2014 PDM), WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Returnees C&V: PDM Endline carried out by CPs with WFP assistance in June 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Returnees C&V: PDM, Nov 2015, WFP survey.	5.6	5.6	4.96	4.83
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score Base value: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM Endline carried out by CPs with WFP assistance in November 2015, Programme monitoring.	17	24.7		18.7
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Base value: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM Endline carried out by CPs with WFP assistance in November 2015, Programme monitoring.	17	25.5		18.8
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Base value: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM Endline carried out by CPs with WFP assistance in November 2015, Programme monitoring.	17	23.6		18.4
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score Base value: May-2014, Returnees C&V: 2014 EMOP SPR (May 2014 PDM), WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Returnees C&V: PDM Endline carried out by CPs with WFP assistance in June 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Returnees C&V: PDM, Nov 2015, WFP survey.	7	15.3	4.4	10.1
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Base value: May-2014, Returnees C&V: 2014 EMOP SPR (May 2014 PDM), WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Returnees C&V: PDM Endline carried out by CPs with WFP assistance in June 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Returnees C&V: PDM, Nov 2015, WFP survey.	8	18	6.6	8.2
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Base value: May-2014, Returnees C&V: 2014 EMOP SPR (May 2014 PDM), WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Returnees C&V: PDM Endline carried out by CPs with WFP assistance in June 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Returnees C&V: PDM, Nov 2015, WFP survey.	6	12.7	2.2	12.5
MAM treatment default rate (%) Base value: Feb-2015, 01/02/2015, CPs report from database, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, 01/06/2015, CPs report from database, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PLW Local Population January to November 2015- CPs report from database, Programme monitoring.	15	4.65	8.37	7.8
MAM treatment default rate (%) Base value: Feb-2015, TSFP Local Population: 01/02/2015, CPs report from database, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jul-2015, TSFP Local Population: TSFP Local Population: February to July 2015- CPs report, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, TSFP Local Population: February to November 2015- CPs report from database, WFP survey.	15	4.65	6.65	7.18
MAM treatment default rate (%) Base value: Feb-2015, TSFP Sudanese and Central African Refugees: 01/02/2015, CPs report from database, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jul-2015, TSFP Sudanese and Central Africa Refugees: January to July 2015- CPs report from, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, TSFP Sudanese and Central Africa Refugees: January to November 2015- CPs report, WFP survey.	15	5.68	6.38	4.15
MAM treatment mortality rate (%) Base value: Feb-2015, 01/02/2015, CPs report from database, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, 01/06/2015, CPs report from database, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PLW Local Population January to November 2015- CPs report from database, Programme monitoring.	3	0.03	0.18	0.14
MAM treatment mortality rate (%) Base value: Feb-2015, TSFP Local Population: 01/02/2015, CPs report from database, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jul-2015, TSFP Local Population: TSFP Local Population: February to July 2015- CPs report, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, TSFP Local Population: February to November 2015- CPs report from database, WFP survey.	3	0	0.04	0.04
MAM treatment mortality rate (%) Base value: Feb-2015, TSFP Sudanese and Central African Refugees: 01/02/2015, CPs report from database, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jul-2015, TSFP Sudanese and CAR Refugees: January to July 2015- CPs report from, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, TSFP Sudanese and Central African Refugees: January to November 2015- CPs report, WFP survey.	3	0	0.04	0.02
MAM treatment non-response rate (%) Base value: Feb-2015, TSFP Local Population: 01/02/2015, CPs report from database, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jul-2015, TSFP Local Population: TSFP Local Population: February to July 2015- CPs report, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, TSFP Local Population: February to November 2015- CPs report from database, WFP survey.	15	1.61	2.45	2.26
MAM treatment non-response rate (%) Base value: Feb-2015, TSFP Refugees: 01/02/2015, CPs report from database, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jul-2015, TSFP Refugees: January to July 2015- CPs report from, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, TSFP Refugees: January to November 2015- CPs report from database, WFP survey.	15	2.39	3.49	2.28
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				

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>
Base value: Feb-2015, 01/02/2015, CPs report from database, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, 01/06/2015, CPs report from database, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PLW Local Population January to November 2015- CPs report from database, WFP survey.	75	95.32	91.45	92.06
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
Base value: Feb-2015, TSFP Local Population:01/02/2015, CPs report from database, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jul-2015, TSFP Local Population: February to July 2015- CPs report from database, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, TSFP Local Population:February to November 2015- CPs report from database, WFP survey.	75	93.74	90.86	90.52
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
Base value: Feb-2015, TSFP Refugees: 01/02/2015, CPs report from database, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jul-2015, TSFP Refugees: January to July 2015- CPs report from database, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, TSFP Refugees:January to November 2015- CPs report from database, WFP survey.	75	92	90	93.53
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
Base value: Jan-2015, TSFP Local Populations: Jan 2015 S3M Coverage survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jan-2015, TSFP Local Populations: Jan 2015 S3M Coverage survey, WFP survey.	50	13		13
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
Base value: Dec-2014, BSFP Local population: CP Reports December 2014, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, BSFP Local population:BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015, WFP survey.	66	69		72
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
CSI: Coping Strategy Index (average)				
Base value: Nov-2014, 2014 PRRO SPR (Nov 2014 EMV-PDM), WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM carried out in December 2015, WFP survey.	7.83	7.83		7.42
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Nov-2014, 2014 PRRO SPR (Nov 2014 EMV-PDM), WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM carried in December 2015, WFP survey.	5.4	5.35		4.85
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Sep-2015, Baseline carried out by CPs under Seasonal Assistance September 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM carried out under Seasonal Assistance November 2015, WFP survey.	4.25	4.25		4.64
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Base value: Nov-2014, 2014 PRRO SPR (Nov 2014 EMV-PDM), WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM carried out by WFP in December 2015, WFP survey.	5.2	5.19		4.85
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Base value: Sep-2015, Baseline carried out by CPs under Seasonal Assistance September 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM carried out under Seasonal Assistance November 2015, WFP survey.	4.25	3.94		4.4
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: Nov-2014, 2014 PRRO SPR (Nov 2014 EMV-PDM), WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM carried out in December 2015, WFP survey.	5.5	5.56		4.84
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: Sep-2015, Baseline carried out by CPs under Seasonal Assistance September 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM carried out under Seasonal Assistance November 2015, WFP survey.	4.25	4.58		4.85
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Sep-2015, Baseline carried out by CPs under Seasonal Assistance September 2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, November 2015, Programme monitoring.	30	42.5		23.8
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Sep-2015, Baseline carried out by CPs under Seasonal Assistance September 2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM carried out under Seasonal Assistance November 2015, Programme monitoring.	30	42.3		29.1
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Sep-2015, Baseline carried out by CPs under Seasonal Assistance September 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM carried out under Seasonal Assistance November 2015, WFP survey.	30	42.7		18.8
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Nov-2014, 2014 PRRO SPR (Nov 2014 EMV-PDM), WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM carried out in December 2015, WFP survey.	11.6	14.5		16.8
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Sep-2015, GFD seasonal local pop: Baseline carried out by CPs under Seasonal Assist, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, GFD seasonal local pop: PDM carried out under Seasonal Assistance Novemb, WFP survey.	5	22.9		5.5
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Nov-2014, 2014 PRRO SPR (Nov 2014 EMV-PDM), WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM carried out in December 2015, WFP survey.	14.88	18.6		14.3
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				

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>
Base value: Sep-2015, GFD seasonal local pop: Baseline carried out by CPs under Seasonal Assist, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, GFD seasonal local pop: PDM carried out under Seasonal Assistance Novemb, WFP survey.	5	29.8		5.5
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Nov-2014, 2014 PRRO SPR (Nov 2014 EMV-PDM), WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, PDM carried out in December 2015, WFP survey.	7.44	9.3		21.3
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Sep-2015, GFD seasonal local pop: Baseline carried out by CPs under Seasonal Assist, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, GFD seasonal local pop: PDM carried out under Seasonal Assistance Novemb, WFP survey.	5	14.6		2.4
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
Base value: Jan-2015, BSFP Local population: As per SRF valu in first year should be 0, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, BSFP Local population: December 2015 WFP Desk study, WFP survey.	70	0		45.1
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
Base value: Dec-2014, FFA Local Populations: FFA records WFP Sub-Offices December 2014, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FFA Local Populations: FFA records WFP Sub-Offices December 2015, WFP survey.	80	88		79
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: May-2015, FFA Local populations: Baseline carried out by CPs under FFA May 2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FFA Local populations: PDM carried out under FFA November 2015, Programme monitoring.	30	54		18
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: May-2015, FFA Local populations: Baseline carried out by CPs under FFA May 2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FFA Local populations: PDM carried out under FFA November 2015, Programme monitoring.	30	37		27
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: May-2015, FFA Local populations: Baseline carried out by CPs under FFA May 2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FFA Local populations: PDM carried out under FFA November 2015, Programme monitoring.	30	28		13
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
Base value: May-2015, FFA Local populations: Baseline carried out by CPs under FFA May 2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FFA Local population: PDM carried out under FFA, WFP survey.	3	12.59		17.48
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: May-2015, FFA Local populations: Baseline carried out by CPs under FFA May 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FFA Local population: PDM carried out under FFA November 2015, WFP survey.	4.55	4.46		4.17
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Base value: May-2015, FFA Local populations: Baseline carried out by CPs under FFA May 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FFA Local population: PDM carried out under FFA November 2015, WFP survey.	4.6	4.56		4.07
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: May-2015, FFA Local populations: Baseline carried out by CPs under FFA May 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FFA Local population: PDM carried out under FFA November 2015, WFP survey.	4.5	4.41		4.36
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: May-2015, FA Local populations: Baseline carried out by CPs under FFA May 2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FA Local populations: PDM November 2015, Programme monitoring.	46	47.1		50
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: May-2015, FFA Local populations: Baseline carried out by CPs under FFA May 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FFA Local populations: PDM carried out under FFA November 2015, WFP survey.	40	39.6		53.2
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: May-2015, FFA Local populations: Baseline carried out by CPs under FFA May 2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FA Local populations: PDM carried out under FFA November 2015, Programme monitoring.	35	35.7		59.1
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
Base value: May-2015, FFA Local populations: Baseline carried out by CPs under FFA May 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FFA Local populations: PDM carried out under FFA November 2015, WFP survey.	11	45.2		35.5
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: May-2015, FFA Local populations: Baseline carried out by CPs under FFA May 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FFA Local population: PDM carried out under FFA November 2015, WFP survey.	10	41.8		35
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: May-2015, FFA Local populations: Baseline carried out by CPs under FFA May 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FFA Local populations: PDM carried out under FFA November 2015, WFP survey.	12	47		36.4
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				

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>
Base value: May-2015, FFA Local populations: Baseline carried out by CPs under FFA May 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FFA Local populations: PDM carried out under FFA November 2015, WFP survey.	4	15.2		11.3
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: May-2015, FFA Local populations: Baseline carried out by CPs under FFA May 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FFA Local populations: PDM carried out under FFA November 2015, WFP survey.	3	11.1		15

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

At the beginning of 2015, the Government of Chad issued a five-year "Global Response Plan for the Chadian returnees from Central African Republic", which aimed to shift the returnee populations from humanitarian assistance towards self-reliance. The plan envisages the socio-economic integration of the returnees through a reduction of humanitarian assistance and an increase in livelihoods and income-generating activities, allowing the returnees to be less reliant on external interventions. During 2016 WFP intends to implement needs-based assistance for the returnee population, increasing concentrating assistance on the poorest and most vulnerable returnee households, while reducing the assistance provided to those with a significant degree of self-reliance.

The ongoing WFP-UNHCR joint programme for refugees is based on a similar approach, with assistance levels based on needs rather than refugee status, through a process of targeting and the provision of differentiated levels of assistance based on the wealth and vulnerability status of refugees. While targeting is well advanced, progress in implementing the livelihoods promotion activities including the joint programme strategy has been limited. Beyond the already existing joint planning efforts in this area, additional financial support for the development of livelihood support activities and stronger technical and strategic partnerships based on complementarity of interventions (particularly with FAO) are needed.

WFP also continues to support the development of Governmental capacities in early warning, food-security monitoring and response planning. During 2015, WFP strengthened the capacity of the National Information System for Food Security and Early Warning (SISAAP) to collect, analyze, and disseminate market and food-security information. WFP also supported the Committee for Food Security and Crisis Management (CASAGC) in improving their capacity to identify humanitarian needs and adequately plan national level humanitarian responses, and to target future resiliency and livelihood strengthening interventions.

Specific support activities included the training of 408 national partner staff from the Ministries of Agriculture, Environment, and Health and Planning, as well as the provision of technical assistance in support of joint market monitoring, emergency and national level food assessments. WFP, in conjunction with FAO/SISAAP, also provided technical assistance to these national partners through a series of workshops on the application and use of the Household Economic Analysis and the Integrated Context Analysis methodologies. The Government, through SISAAP, contributed to funding these initiatives, and demonstrated ownership and leadership on this issue.

Having marked its renewed commitment to nutrition by joining the REACH initiative and the SUN movement in 2013, the government has officially adopted a National Food and Nutrition Policy, which defines the national priorities for nutrition, and outlines the need to transition from an emergency approach to one that emphasizes prevention, capacity-building, and multi-sectoral work. The policy has been operationalized through an action plan which has been updated with a number of additional recommendations, following the National Nutrition Forum held in April 2015.

The REACH agencies, including WFP, have provided support to the government throughout this process. This has included funding and technical support, including the implementation of a number of studies on the nutrition sector, and financial and technical assistance for the implementation of the forum, and advocacy. The REACH agencies have also developed a joint programme for the local production of complementary foods targeting children under two years of age, to be implemented beginning in 2016 with support from the European Union.

REACH agencies, in collaboration with a multi-disciplinary technical team from the Chadian government, have also contributed to the preparation and validation of the Cost of Hunger Study, which developed estimates of the social and economic costs associated with child undernutrition in Chad. This study, which will be officially launched in 2016, is already being used as an advocacy and resource mobilization tool by the government and its partners in support of their nutritional programmes. It is also being utilized as a reference in the preparation of the upcoming national development plan and UNDAF, as well as the national food and nutrition policy.

INPUTS

Resource Inputs

While the operation received direct contributions from various donors in 2015, funding shortfalls and contributions confirmed later in the year presented significant challenges, due to the long lead times for food commodities to Chad and the fact that some areas become inaccessible during the rainy season. This contributed to the continued reduction in the rations provided to returnees from CAR and refugees from Sudan were reduced, and limited the implementation of planned FFA and nutrition interventions. In addition to scaling-down activities, WFP worked to avoid pipeline breaks through an increased recourse to local purchases, the corporate advance financing mechanisms and the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). Carryover resources from 2014 accounted for more than one- third of total tonnage available during the year.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada		164	0
European Commission		2,926	2,926
France		100	23
Japan		939	719
MULTILATERAL			33
Switzerland		325	96
USA	34,530		33,549
Total:	34,530	4,455	37,347

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

Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

Over eighty percent of the food received by this operation in 2015 was resourced internationally, mainly from in-kind contributions. A total of 2,119 MT of cereals, with a value of more than one million USD, were procured locally from traders and smallholder farmer associations, a substantial increase over previous levels of local purchases. Due to the significant cost savings involved, WFP intends to further increase its use of local purchases in the coming year. To maximize the potential savings, WFP is seeking funding opportunities to carry out these types of local purchases immediately after the end of the harvest. This will also increase the likelihood that farmers' association will be able to deliver the contracted amounts on a timely basis, reducing the level of default.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	4,958	304
Lentils	0	0	4,211	
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0	298
Sorghum/Millet	2,119	0	23,800	
Split Peas	0	0	0	75
Vegetable Oil	0	0	2,110	130
Sum:	2,119	0	35,079	807

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

WFP Chad receives the majority of imported food commodities through a single corridor that originates in the Douala Port. This corridor is subject to long transport lead times, which have resulted in a number of pipeline breaks. This a particular challenge given that WFP has to preposition of up to five months of food in areas that are normally isolated during the rainy season.

WFP has worked to reduce the transport time by increasing the use of road transport all the way from the Douala port to Chad, as opposed to the less expensive but slower option of combining the use of rail and road transport (which still accounted 75 percent of total tonnage moved through the corridor in 2015). WFP also tried to develop an alternative corridor through Sudan, but this alternate corridor was also characterized by a long procurement process, as well as difficulties related to customs clearance and export restrictions.

Post-Delivery Losses

Extreme temperatures, fragile packaging materials 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

WFP continues to be perceived by its UN agencies and other partners as a key partner with recognized operational capacity and unparalleled field-level presence; in areas such as emergency response, nutrition and resilience building, WFP continues to be the co-facilitator of the food security cluster and an active member of UNCT and HCT fora. WFP has participated in the development of the humanitarian needs overview and response plan and has been a regular recipient of a substantial share of CERF funding.

WFP's strong partnership with UNHCR in the joint development of a self-reliance strategy for long-term refugees, continued with the targeting process, the drafting of a joint programme strategy document, and a mid-term evaluation exercise of the targeting process. WFP also works with UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and WHO on food security and nutrition policy development in the framework of the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition partnership (REACH). WFP also continues to support and is an active participant of regional resilience related initiatives, such as the Global Community Alliance for Resilience, in the Sahel and Western Africa (AGIR) and the United Nation's Resilience strategy for the Sahel, supporting the integration of emergency response and resilience building into national and UN plans.

WFP continues to depend on a strong network of cooperating partners to implement activities in the most difficult to access and vulnerable areas of the country. The specific partnerships and the nature of the collaboration vary across the different activities and locations.

Food distributions in refugee camps are organized by implementing partners under tripartite agreements that also include UNHCR, while the distribution of vouchers to returnee populations in the south was implemented through three cooperating partners (IHDL, Intermon Oxfam and FLM). Oxfam was also a cooperating partner under the seasonal assistance intervention in the eastern part of the Sahel. Food assistance for assets and cash for assets activities were on the other hand implemented by local cooperating partners (7 of them) and FAO which implemented an agroforestry project in Kanem.

Facility-based treatment of acute malnutrition was primarily implemented through local health delegations, although services were also provided through international NGOs such as IMC and Premiere Urgence. Community-based delivery under this programme was implemented by partners such as IRC, the French Red Cross, as well as national NGOs such as BASE and ASRADD. This allowed WFP to access partnership options where no international partners were available. The main partners under the blanket supplementary feeding intervention included INGOs such as IRC, ACTED, OXFAM Great Britain, and CARE which were also implementing cash distribution activities financed by ECHO in their respective areas of intervention. The management of such a diverse set of partnerships was facilitated by WFP's approach to align partnerships with INGOs strategic presence and multisector interventions and by joint funding resources for key food security and nutrition activities.

Strong partnerships were also established in the area of food security assessments and in support of programmatic monitoring efforts. This included dedicated third party monitoring arrangements, under which partners not directly involved in the delivery of assistance carried out monitoring of project activities.

Cooperating partners implementing seasonal assistance interventions and cash and voucher programmes were provided with funding, technical assistance and training, enabling them to carry out baseline and end line household food security surveys for target groups. With respect to refugee populations, implementing partners under the tripartite agreements with UNHCR also facilitated the household-level and participatory community assessments that were part of the targeting exercise. A food security and post distribution monitoring exercise covering Sudanese and CAR refugee camps, for which UNHCR provided half the funding, was carried out through a third party monitoring arrangement.

WFP also collaborated with government partners, including the Ministries of Agriculture, the Environment, Health and Planning, in carrying out a national-level market study and a food security assessment, as well as an emergency food security assessment in the south of the country. These assessments also benefitted from technical and financial support from FEWSNET and FAO. WFP also worked with the University of Ndjamen, as well as private telecommunication companies Airtel and Tigo, in setting a telephone-based household food security monitoring system (using mVAM technology) that currently covers two refugee camps.

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	11	13	2	2

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>
	<i>Target Val</i>			
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, Million USD. Baseline is result at the end of previous PRRO, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Million USD. WFP FLA Matrix 2015, UNHCR & VAM unit, WFP survey.	7.2	6		2.8
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Dec-2014, Result at the end of previous PRRO, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FLA Matrix 2015, WFP survey.	50	41		30
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FLA Matrix 2015 and associated project proposals and reports, WFP survey.	100			100

Lessons Learned

A mid-term review of the targeting process, undertaken by UNHCR and WFP in October 2015, has identified several challenges that need to be addressed in order to ensure that the objectives of targeted assistance are met in an efficient manner. Successful implementation of the strategy will require the design and implementation of an integrated package of livelihood strengthening interventions to promote self-reliance, and continuous and reliable funding for these types of interventions. It will also require the strengthening of the M&E system and beneficiary feedback mechanisms, to allow WFP to better capture the impact of the exercise on livelihoods and food security status.

The targeting exercise has resulted in a situation where over two-thirds of the refugees in these camps have been classified in the "poor" and "very poor" categories and so receive larger rations than those in the other categories. Households that fall in the higher socio-economic categories continued to receive food assistance, albeit at a reduced level, but the planned livelihood support activities were not available. WFP will need to review the classification approach and the rations it provided, in order to assure that the objectives of the programme are being met. Targeting/classification criteria must accurately and objectively reflect the level of self-reliance of refugee households.

In addition to the needs-based targeting within the camps, there is also a need to address disparities between the different camps. Implementation of the targeting exercise began with the camps that had more livelihood opportunities and a greater potential for self-reliance. Given that the targeting process resulted in an increase in the average ration received, to about 75 percent of the planned level, while refugees in the other camps received 42 percent of the planned ration. This is unfortunate given that Sudanese refugees in these camps are historically characterized by higher poverty and food insecurity levels than those in the South. In 2016, it planned to revise the targeting tool and ration scale that will prioritise the camps in the most food insecure areas in eastern Chad.

The commitment shown by the communities to rebuild the Malanga dam in eastern part of the Sahel, indicates that there are opportunities to seize on the resilience building agenda, in particular regarding scaling up of that efforts, jointly with partners such as FAO and the government, to scale up the community-based participatory planning and implementation, including greater integration and convergence of efforts with partners.

Delays in the roll out of the biometric exercise have resulted in higher numbers of refugees to be supported in 2015, as well as increased commodity requirements, as compared to initial plans. During the latter part of the year, as information from this exercise was incorporated into beneficiary lists, the number of beneficiaries and the related assistance requirements were substantially reduced. It is expected that carrying out a similar exercise with respect to the returnees would result in similar savings. The adoption of biometric beneficiary registration mechanisms, and the cross-checking of UNHCR biometric data in refugee camps, would allow WFP identify individuals registered as both returnees and refugees. Significant reductions are expected in the numbers of returnees and host populations assisted under this operation over the coming year. The implementation of needs-based targeted for the returnee population is also planned in 2016. WFP could also achieve significant cost savings by beginning to extend cash-based transfers to the refugee population during 2016. This shift to cash-based assistance will begin in the southern camps, which are located in a surplus producing area with functional and well integrated markets, and in the two eastern camps in which targeting has been implemented. In the remaining eastern camps, where markets are less functional and where the sheer size of the refugee population is a significant barrier to the immediate implementation of market-based delivery mechanisms, the roll out will involve a two-stage process. The initial transitional stage will involve using local wholesalers to purchase commodities in surplus areas for delivery to the distribution sites in the east. Once the capacity of the private sector to bring the required stocks into the area has been established, planning for a transition to a conventional cash-based approach would begin.

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-00507-16	Ready To Use Supplementary		164	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00511-01	Corn Soya Blend		1,434	1,434
European Commission	EEC-C-00511-01	Sorghum/Millet		1,400	1,400
European Commission	EEC-C-00511-01	Vegetable Oil		93	93
France	FRA-C-00228-01	Ready To Use Supplementary		100	23
Japan	JPN-C-00385-01	Corn Soya Blend		75	0
Japan	JPN-C-00385-01	Ready To Use Supplementary		33	0
Japan	JPN-C-00385-01	Sorghum/Millet		719	719
Japan	JPN-C-00385-01	Split Peas		75	0
Japan	JPN-C-00385-01	Vegetable Oil		37	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend			0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Lentils			0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary			33
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet			0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas			0
Switzerland	SWI-C-00415-01	Corn Soya Blend		325	96
USA	USA-C-01091-01	Corn Soya Blend	1,860		1,868
USA	USA-C-01091-01	Lentils	3,490		3,481
USA	USA-C-01091-01	Sorghum/Millet	9,960		9,960
USA	USA-C-01091-01	Vegetable Oil	1,650		1,650
USA	USA-C-01091-02	Corn Soya Blend	1,000		1,000
USA	USA-C-01153-02	Corn Soya Blend	560		560
USA	USA-C-01153-02	Lentils	730		730
USA	USA-C-01153-02	Sorghum/Millet	13,840		13,840
USA	USA-C-01153-02	Vegetable Oil	460		460
USA	USA-C-01153-05	Vegetable Oil	980		
Total:			34,530	4,455	37,347