

10. Country profile: Chad



1. Development profile

Located in central Africa, landlocked Chad is characterised by political unrest, poor social conditions and widespread poverty. Chad suffered through three decades of civil war after achieving independence from France in 1960. Not only was there a civil war, but several foreign invasions occurred as well before establishing a delicate peace in the 1990's, which has been disrupted by frequent rebellions in the Northern regions.¹ The country has held several free, but flawed legislative and presidential elections and power remains with the ethnic minority. The country is constantly dealing with domestic rebellions and incursions from foreign rebel groups. In 2005, “new rebel groups emerged in western Sudan and made probing attacks into eastern Chad” and “Sporadic rebel campaigns continued throughout 2006 and 2007, and the capital experienced a significant rebel threat in early 2008”.²

Chad falls well below other Sub Saharan African countries in most categories of social indicators, especially: accountability, effective governance, environmental degradation, rule of law and the incidence of corruption. In 2009, Chad ranked 175 out of 179 countries of the Human Development Index.³ At least 56 percent of the population lives under the poverty line, and “an estimated four-fifths of the population of about 8.8 million is living on less than a dollar a day”.⁴ Illiteracy is a large problem as 73 percent of men and 76 percent of women are considered to be illiterate.⁵ While access to potable water has recently been considered an area of improvement, only one in three people has access, and less than 2 percent of the population has access to electricity.

The country also faces many health related problems. In some areas of Chad, there are no functioning medical centres, and, even where there are medical centres, they are understaffed and under resourced. This has led to problems of high infant-, child- and maternal-mortality rates.⁶ The country, like many in the sub-Saharan region, also faces problems with infectious diseases like Malaria.

¹ *Chad*. (2010). Retrieved from US Government, Central Intelligence Agency: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cd.html>

² *Ibid*.

³ *Chad*. (2010). Retrieved from African Economic Outlook: <http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/countries/central-africa/chad/>

⁴ *Chad: Country Brief*. (2009, September). Retrieved from World Bank: <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/CHADEXTN/0,,menuPK:349885~pagePK:141132~piPK:141107~theSitePK:349862,00.html>

⁵ *Indicators*. (2010). Retrieved from World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator>

⁶ *Chad*. (2010). Retrieved from Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation: http://www.sdc-health.ch/priority_countries/west_africa/tchad

There is an acute need for infrastructure improvements throughout the country. Astonishingly, “in this sprawling country twice the size of France, a total of only 1,160 kilometres of roads [have] been paved”.⁷ This lack of transportation infrastructure has hindered “the development of trade and private sector growth”, delays the transport of agricultural goods to markets and, due to insufficient links with neighbouring countries, “makes it difficult to transport products imported by Chadian operators and to distribute Chadian exports”.⁸

The economy does not produce enough jobs and thus an unsupervised and significant informal economy has emerged. It is also estimated that: 95 percent of employment is in the informal sector; 74.2 percent of the labour force is uneducated; and on an annual basis, the labour market can only accommodate 10 percent of university graduates.⁹

While the government has recently refocused its energy on social programmes using revenues from the oil production within the country, much remains to be done. While access to education for of girls has improved, more resources need to be allocated to educating the public in Chad in order to continue development of the country’s economy. Other social service institutions also continue to remain underfinanced by the government further continuing the cycle of poverty in the country.

The fact that the country is landlocked has hindered economic development in the past. There were also high energy costs and a volatile domestic situation which drove out investment. Though the country still relies on agriculture to employ most of the people, the foreign direct investment in the oil sector is the main driver behind the nation’s limited economic potential.¹⁰

Socioeconomic indicators¹¹	
Population (millions)	11.07
GNI per capita, PPP (current USD)	1,160
GDP (current USD) (billions)	8.36
GDP composition by sector (%)	Agriculture – 23 Industry- 42 Services- 35
GDP growth rate2008 (%)	-0.4
Percent below poverty line (%)	64
Inflation (%)	11.9
GINI index	40
Adult literacy rate (%)	68.2
Life expectancy (years)	54
Child dependency ratio	88.4
Elderly dependency ratio	5.5
HIV prevalence (%)	3.5
Overseas development aid per capita (current USD)	31.80
Net official development assistance (USD Millions)	352

⁷ *Chad: Country Brief*. World Bank.

⁸ *Chad*. African Economic Outlook.

⁹ *Ibid*.

¹⁰ *Chad*. US Government, Central Intelligence Agency.

¹¹ *Chad: Country Data*. (2010). Retrieved from World Bank: <http://www.worldbank.org/data/countrydata/countrydata.html>

Remittances as percent of GDP	N/A
2009 Human Development Index (HDI) ranking	175

2. Vulnerability analysis

2.1 External shocks

Chad's relatively new dependence on oil has created a volatile economic environment. In 2003, GDP growth reached 30 percent as a result of oil revenues but in 2005 and 2006, growth rates plummeted to 5 percent after a decrease in petroleum prices. In 2008, oil production declined by 11.8 percent and GDP growth was subsequently only 1.6 percent.

Food insecurity, common to the Sahelian zone, has been exacerbated by huge inflows of refugees, political unrest, pest infestations, poor farming practices and droughts. It is estimated that 500,000 people a year are affected by chronic or temporary food insecurity. 35 percent of the population is considered undernourished.¹²

Chad's climate is dominated by the Saharan and Sahelian Deserts and water is in short supply. Tribal conflicts over water access have created a constant environment of unrest throughout the country. Desertification and deforestation are also significant issues that face the country. As only 3 percent of households have access to electricity, most families rely on charcoal and fuel wood. Chad literally means "lake" but according to data from 1963, "the lake's area has collapsed by 90 percent...".¹³

2.2 HIV/AIDS

Given the limited access to healthcare throughout the country, the HIV/AIDS epidemic is constantly in danger of spreading rapidly.¹⁴ The prevalence rate is much lower in rural areas than urban, 2.3 percent and 7 percent respectively. Women, with prevalence rates at 4 percent, are more affected than men, with prevalence rates at 2.6 percent.¹⁵

2.3 Foreign aid and remittances

Because of the large inflows of refugees from neighbouring countries into Chad, the government has become dependent on foreign aid in order to provide the most basic of services.

2.4 Political instability

Political, environmental, and social unrest have resulted in an undesirable climate for foreign investment. Conflict between the Government and rebel groups erupted in 2008 and deeply affected the non-oil sectors of the economy, "The economic loss deriving from the rebel attack was significant, estimated at about 7 % of non-oil GDP over the first half of the year." The conflicts in neighbouring Sudan and the Central African Republic have spilled over into Chad. Chad hosts over 320,000

¹² *Country Programme- Chad*. (2007 November). Retrieved from World Food Programme: <http://www.wfp.org/content/country-programme-chad-2007-2010>

¹³ *Chad*. OneWorld.

¹⁴ *Ibid*.

¹⁵ *Chad*. African Economic Outlook.

refugees from these two nations and 180,000 Chadians have been displaced by the conflicts.¹⁶ This influx of people has further strained Chad's limited resources.

In recent years, Chad has been plagued by occasional attacks from rebel groups, the most serious of which, occurred in February 2008, causing significant damage to the capital city. An attack in May of 2009 prompted the UN to deploy a peacekeeping force of 5,000 troops.¹⁷ Political instability and the lack of security throughout the country "have limited the state's capacity to fulfil its role as a facilitator and regulator for the creation of an environment that would encourage private sector development."¹⁸ Chad was ranked 178th out of 183 countries on the World Bank's 2010 *Doing Business* report.¹⁹

3. Monitoring and evaluation

Because the country faces major challenges with corruption, the government has begun to implement monitoring and evaluation systems that will also help with transparency and accountability. Some aspects of this include the introduction of such systems as automated expenditures, programme budget concepts, a new public procurement code, bid assessment committees and auditing services by both domestic and international organisations.²⁰ Even with these improvements, there still is an obvious lack of an agency dedicated to monitoring and evaluation of government programmes.

4. Social Assistance Programmes Overview

*All currency conversions are based on 17th February 2010 rates:

- 1 XAF = 0.00204 USD
- 1 EUR = 1.369 USD
- 1 GBP = 1.57161 USD.²¹

¹⁶ Chad. OneWorld.

¹⁷ Chad: *Country Brief*. World Bank.

¹⁸ Chad. African Economic Outlook.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Chad: *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper—2005 Annual Implementation Progress Report*. (2007 August). Retrieved from International Monetary Fund: <http://www.imf.org/external/np/prsp/prsp.asp>

²¹ *Currency Converter*. (2010). Retrieved from OANDA: <http://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/>

Programme# 1: welfare social service and public works	Programme name	Public Works and Capacity Building Project²²
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To participate in reducing current unemployment by creating temporary jobs in the public works and construction sector. ▪ To alleviate poverty while concentrating on the rehabilitation and/or maintenance of existing infrastructure.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An investment component (USD 12 million) aimed at protecting the existing infrastructure from further decay and developing additional urgently needed social infrastructure. The program of labour-intensive subprojects consists of two types of operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public works program to rehabilitate and maintain public facilities and infrastructure in urban areas (notably rehabilitation of drainage systems and urban infrastructure such as <i>schools</i>, health centres, civic centres, and other public facilities). ▪ A public services program to restore degraded urban areas. ▪ A capacity building component providing training and technical support for small- and medium-size enterprises and the beneficiaries (USD 40.28 million) (local governments and ministries) including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A package of training services related to work organization, management, and technical skills training, to be offered on a voluntary basis to local contractors who will be awarded contracts under component (a), and a training program for local engineering firms and individual consultants on the preparation of feasibility studies, technical project proposals and works supervision for components. ▪ A training program for potential beneficiaries of subprojects of component (a), to help them pre-evaluate the feasibility and soundness of such subprojects. ▪ A component aimed at increasing community participation in subproject identification and urban infrastructure maintenance (USD 0.25 million). ▪ A component of services aimed at project Monitoring (USD 0.48 million). ▪ A procurement reform implementation component (USD 0.68 million) aimed at improving the transparency and efficiency of the procurement process by identifying the current bottlenecks and providing consulting services for the revision of the procurement code.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1994 to 1999.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The projects intended beneficiaries fall into four groups. ▪ First, there is the population at large benefiting from better drainage, sanitation and roads. In particular, this will benefit the poorest neighbourhoods since project selection criteria give priority to poorest areas. ▪ Second, there are the small enterprises and <i>techerons</i> from the informal sector who are mostly in the lowest ranks in terms of income distribution. The project will provide them with work and contribute to helping them achieve the transition from the informal to the formal sector. ▪ A third group of beneficiaries consists of the three major municipalities (N'Djamena, Moundou, Sahr) that will potentially benefit from investments

²² Table drawn from *Staff Appraisal Report, Republic of Chad, Public Works and Capacity Building Project*. (1994, April). Retrieved from World Bank: http://www.wds.worldbank.org/external/default/main?pagePK=64193027&piPK=64187937&theSitePK=523679&menuPK=64187510&searchMenuPK=64187283&siteName=WDS&entityID=000009265_3961006052827

		<p>under the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A fourth group, the <i>maitres d'oeuvre</i> (architects, engineers, and consulting firms), that will be engaged in the preparation of bidding documents and supervision of the works.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The programme cost is estimated at USD 20.39 million. ▪ Government of Chad will provide USD 1.0 million. ▪ Other donors will provide USD 2.0 million. ▪ IDA will lend the country USD 17.39 million.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The executing agency, ATETIP, will be responsible for executing the investment program of labour-intensive subproject.
	Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted through annual reviews.

	Programme name	Old Age, Disability and Survivors²³
Programme# 2: social insurance	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Old-age pension: The pension is equal to 30 percent of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last 3 or 5 years (whichever amount is higher) plus 1.2 percent of average monthly earnings for each 12-month period of coverage exceeding 180 months. ▪ Early pension: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The old-age pension is reduced by 5 percent for each year before the normal retirement age. ○ The minimum pension is equal to 60 percent of the highest regional minimum wage. ○ Benefits are paid quarterly. ○ Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted by ministerial decree in consultation with the National Social Insurance Fund. ▪ Old-age settlement: A lump sum is paid equal to 1 month of wages for each year of coverage. ▪ Disability pension: The pension is equal to 30 percent of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last 3 or 5 years (whichever amount is higher) plus 1.2 percent of average monthly earnings for each 12-month period of coverage exceeding 180 months. For each year that a claim is made before the insured reaches the normal retirement age, the insured is credited with a 1-year coverage period. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At the normal retirement age, the disability pension ceases and is replaced by an old-age pension of the same amount. ○ The minimum pension is equal to 60 percent of the highest regional minimum wage. ○ Constant-attendance allowance: 50 percent of the pension is paid. ○ Benefits are paid quarterly. ○ Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted by ministerial decree in consultation with the National Social Insurance Fund. ▪ Survivor Pension: The pension is equal to 50 percent of the deceased's

²³ Table text from "Chad." *Social Security Programs Throughout the World: Africa 2009*. (2009). Retrieved from US Government, Social Security Administration: <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/2008-2009/africa/index.html>

		<p>pension.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If there is more than one eligible widow, the pension is split equally among them. ○ Remarriage settlement: A lump sum is paid equal to 6 months of survivor pension. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Orphan's pension: Each orphan receives 25 percent of the deceased's pension; 40 percent for each full orphan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The orphan's pension must be at least equal to the family allowance. ○ All survivor benefits combined must not exceed 100 percent of the deceased's old-age pension; otherwise, the pensions are reduced proportionately. ○ Benefits are paid quarterly. ○ Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted by ministerial decree in consultation with the National Social Insurance Fund. <p style="text-align: center;">Survivor settlement: A lump sum is paid.</p>
	<p>Programme coverage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Salaried workers regulated by the labour code. ▪ Exclusions: Self-employed persons. ▪ Special system for civil servants.
	<p>Beneficiary determination process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Old-age pension: Age 60 (age 50 if prematurely aged) and registered with the National Social Insurance Fund for at least 15 years with at least 180 months of coverage or 60 months of contributions in the last 10 years. Retirement from gainful employment is necessary. ▪ Early pension: Paid from age 55. ▪ Old-age settlement: Age 60 (age 50 if prematurely aged) but did not satisfy the qualifying conditions for the old-age pension. ▪ Disability pension: The insured must be assessed with a loss of earning capacity of at least 66.7 percent and have at least 5 years of coverage, including at least 6 months of contributions in the year before the disability began. There is no qualifying period if the disability is the result of a non occupational accident. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Constant-attendance allowance: Paid if the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions. ▪ Survivor pension: The deceased met the qualifying conditions for a pension, was a pensioner, or had at least 180 months of coverage at the time of death. ▪ Survivor settlement: Paid to a survivor if the deceased did not satisfy the qualifying conditions for a pension. Eligible survivors are a widow aged 40 or older or pregnant, disabled, or caring for a child, and who was married to the deceased for at least 1 year; a dependent, disabled widower who was married to the deceased for at least 1 year; and children younger than age 15 (age 18 if an apprentice, age 21 if a student or disabled). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The widow(er)'s pension ceases on remarriage.

	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insured person: 2 percent of gross earnings. ▪ Self-employed person: Not applicable. ▪ Employer: 4 percent of gross payroll.
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current law passed in 1977 (pensions) and 1978 (old age, disability, and survivors).
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Labour and Public Affairs provides general supervision. ▪ National Social Insurance Fund administers the program

Programme# 3: social insurance	Programme name	Sickness and Maternity²⁴
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sickness benefit: Sickness benefit: No statutory benefits are provided. (The labour code requires employers to provide paid sick leave.) ▪ Maternity benefit: The benefit is equal to 50 percent of the insured's last daily wage and is paid for 6 weeks before and 8 weeks after the expected date of childbirth; may be extended for up to 3 weeks in the event of complications arising from pregnancy or childbirth. ▪ Worker medical benefits: No statutory benefits are provided. (The labour code requires employers to provide certain medical services.) ▪ Dependent's medical benefits: No statutory benefits are provided.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employed women. ▪ Exclusions: Self-employed women.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash sickness benefits: No statutory benefits are provided. ▪ Cash maternity benefits: The insured woman must have at least 6 consecutive months of employment immediately before work ceases.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employer: See source of funds under Family Allowances, below. ▪ Government: A subsidy from earmarked taxes.
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1966.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Labour and Public Affairs provides general supervision. ▪ National Social Insurance Fund administers the program

²⁴ Ibid.

Programme# 4: social insurance	Programme name	Work Injury²⁵
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Temporary disability benefits: The benefit is equal to 66.7 percent of the insured's average daily wage in the 30 days before the disability began. The benefit is paid from the day after the disability began until full recovery or until certification of permanent disability (after 2 years). ▪ Permanent disability pension: If the insured is assessed with a total disability, the pension is equal to 100 percent of the insured's average monthly earnings in the 12 months before the disability began. ▪ Partial Disability: For an assessed degree of disability of at least 10 percent, the pension is equal to the insured's average monthly earnings in the 12 months before the disability began multiplied by 0.5 times the assessed degree of disability for the portion of disability up to 50 percent and by 1.5 times the assessed degree of disability for the portion above 50 percent. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The earnings used for benefit calculation purposes are equal to 6 times the highest regional minimum wage plus 33.3 percent of earnings between 6 and 25 times the highest regional minimum wage. ○ With an assessed degree of disability of at least 10 percent, the minimum pension is calculated based on 1.35 times the highest legal minimum wage. ○ Constant-attendance allowance: If the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions, 40 percent of the pension is paid. ○ Pensions are normally paid quarterly. If the insured is assessed with a disability of 100 percent, the pension is paid monthly; if assessed with a disability of at least 75 percent, the insured can request to be paid monthly. ○ Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted according to changes in the legal minimum wage. ▪ Workers' medical benefits: Benefits include medical and surgical care, hospitalization, medicines, appliances, and transportation. ▪ Survivor pension: The pension is equal to 30 percent of the deceased's average earnings in the last 12 months. ▪ Orphan's pension: 15 percent of the deceased's average earnings in the last 12 months is paid for each orphan younger than age 15 (age 18 if an apprentice, age 21 if a student or disabled); 20 percent for each full orphan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dependent parent's and grandparent's pension: Each receives 10 percent of the deceased's average earnings in the last 12 months, up to 30 percent. ○ All survivor benefits combined must not exceed 85 percent of the deceased's average earnings used for calculating the pension. ○ The earnings used for benefit calculation purposes are equal to 6 times the highest regional minimum wage plus 33.3 percent of earnings between 6 and 25 times the highest regional minimum wage. ○ Benefits are paid quarterly. ▪ Funeral grant: The cost of the funeral is reimbursed, up to 1/24 of covered earnings.

²⁵ Ibid.

	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employed persons. ▪ Exclusions: Self-employed persons. ▪ Special system for civil servants.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period. The work accident must be reported within 48 hours.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insured person: None. ▪ Self-employed person: Not applicable. ▪ Employer: 2.5 percent of gross payroll. ▪ Government: None.
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current law passed in 1966, implemented in 1970.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Labour and Public Affairs provides general supervision. ▪ National Social Insurance Fund administers the program

Programme# 5: social insurance	Programme name	Family Allowances²⁶
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Birth Grant: A lump sum of 6,000 CFA francs (USD 12.25) is paid for each of the first three births. ▪ Family allowances: 600 CFA francs (USD 1.22) a month is paid for each child. ▪ Prenatal allowance: 5,400 CFA francs (USD 11.02) is paid for each month of pregnancy. The allowance is paid in two equal parts. ▪ Some health and welfare services are also provided to mothers and children.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employed persons. ▪ Exclusions: Self-employed persons. ▪ Special system for civil servants
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Family allowances: The child must be younger than age 15 (age 18 if an apprentice, age 21 if a student or disabled) and reside in Chad. The parent must have at least 6 months of employment and be currently working at least 20 days a month; or be the widow of an insured person. ▪ Prenatal allowance: The woman must undergo regularly prescribed medical examinations. ▪ Birth grant: Paid for the first three births of the first marriage.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insured person: None. ▪ Self-employed person: Not applicable. ▪ Employer: 6 percent of covered payroll. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The maximum monthly earnings for contribution calculation purposes are 500,000 CFA francs (USD 1,020.82).

²⁶ Ibid.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The employer's contributions also finance maternity benefits under Sickness and Maternity, above. ▪ Government: A subsidy from earmarked taxes.
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current law passed in 1966.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Labour and Public Affairs provides general supervision. ▪ National Social Insurance Fund administers the program.

Programme# 7: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Emergency supply of farming inputs to vulnerable households affected by conflicts and floods in eastern and southern Chad²⁷
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improvement of food security for households affected by crisis and floods through direct food-production support.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supply of seeds and other tools necessary to grow food to the most vulnerable households in the region.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ March 2010 to March 2011.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total: 15000 crisis-affected households.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ USD 1,007,000.00.
	Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Production of at least 7 000 tons of vegetables, 12 000 tons of sorghum/millet and 6 000 tons of beans. ▪ Increased purchasing power, food security and resilience capacity of the 15 000 beneficiary households.

Programme# 8: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Improvement of food security and livelihood recovery of IDPs, returnees and residents affected by the conflict in Northern Salamat²⁸
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project aims at improving food security and livelihood recovery of IDPs, returnees and residents in Am Timan district.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supply of seeds and tools to residents of the area in question to help them improve their food security situation. ▪ Training and support to other actors in the economy to help them adapt to local practices and expand their knowledge on their chosen trade. ▪ The distribution and training to utilize of tools to keep animals healthy in order to benefit farmers, ranchers and the general food security situation.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ January 2010 to December 2010.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 38000 IDPs, returnees, residents (farmers and nomads).
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ USD 500,000.00.

²⁷ Table drawn from *Chad 2010*. (2010). Retrieved from United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization: ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/OCHA_R3_A866.PDF

²⁸ Ibid.

	Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The increase in agriculture will be very effective in combating the food insecurity in the region.
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Programme# 9: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Support to agricultural and pastoral production for households affected by the crisis in eastern Chad through improved access to land and water and protection of gardening perimeters²⁹
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This project aims to increase the productive potential of the lands where target beneficiaries are located. It also aims to increase their equitable access to resources and consequently reduce tensions among beneficiary groups. ▪ The rehabilitation of market access will enable the project's recipients to enhance their productivity, thus increasing the availability of supplies and income. ▪ Increase the productive capacity of host communities, IDPs, returnees and refugees through the construction and/or rehabilitation of small hydroagricultural structures (pastoral or vegetable cultivation wells, artificial ponds, vegetable-field perimeters providing protection against animals, water-harvesting structures, etc.). ▪ Improve access to drinkable water and appropriate sanitation. ▪ Promote access to markets through the rehabilitation of roads and market places.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation/rehabilitation of pastoral and village wells, artificial ponds, micro dams for irrigation purposes, water harvesting structures and garden perimeters to protect vegetable production against animals. ▪ Water availability/management support through increased pumping capacity (via pumps and tubes). ▪ Reinforcement of group-based resource management. ▪ Rehabilitation of marketplaces and roads.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ January 2010 - December 2010.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30,000 households.
	Beneficiary determination Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IDPs, returnees, host populations and refugees.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ USD 1,760,000.00.
	Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ About 500 ha of arable land with improved water systems developed to benefit 20 000 households. ▪ About 20 pastoral and village wells created/rehabilitated, to benefit 10 000 herder households, coordinated with existing AFD and EU programmes. ▪ 300 km of market roads and marketplaces rehabilitated.

²⁹ Ibid.

Programme# 10:in-kind transfer	Programme name	Emergency supply of animal feed to vulnerable pastoralist households affected by drought in Bahr El Gazal region³⁰
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project is aimed at protecting and safeguarding livelihoods of 4.556 pastoralist households whose food security is severely endangered by a series of droughts in the region of Bahr El Gazal where malnutrition rates are very high.
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The operation's general objective is to protect and safeguard livelihoods of 4.556 vulnerable pastoralist households that have been severely weakened by successive droughts, through a support to their herds. ▪ Specifically, the operation envisions securing herds of 4556 vulnerable pastoralist households during the livestock lean season from April to June 2010 with provision of 615 tons of animal feed (sorghum / wheat bran, cottonseed cakes, etc).
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hence, 615 tons of animal feed will be distributed to vulnerable pastoralist households. ▪ This animal feed stock will cover complementary animal feeding needs of 45,560 small ruminants for three months. ▪ The project main activities are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identification of villages and pastoralist households most exposed to malnutrition: ○ Procurement of 615 tons of animal feed. ○ Animal feed quality control in association with livestock public services. ○ Distribution of animal feed to beneficiary households.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ February 2010 to April 2010.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total: 22780: 4,556 households with 22,780 persons among which 1,669 are women and 9,111 men.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Beneficiary households' identification will be conducted with the participation of local communities. Priority will be given to households with malnourished infants and women heads of household.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ USD 492,583.00.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Livestock and Animal Resources (Regional public services), ACF, WFP, and UNICEF will implement the programme.
	Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and evaluation of the project results will be planned and implemented by the Emergency Coordination Unit (ECU) at FAO Representation in Chad.
Socioeconomic Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 45.560 small ruminants are fed with 615 tonnes of animal feed distributed by the project. ▪ Malnutrition risks and rates are expected to decrease among 4.556 beneficiary households totaling 22.780 persons. 	

³⁰ Ibid.

Programme# 11: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Food security support to affected populations (refugees, IDPs, Host communities) in Dar Sila Governorate (Goz Beida, Koukou³¹)
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve food security situation of affected populations (refugees, IDPs, Host communities) in Dar Sila Governorate (Goz Beida, Koukou)
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the Livestock Delegation in Koukou area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Train animal health community workers (IDPs, returnees/relocalised/host communities, refugees). ○ Manage an animal health community service in refugee camps, with a cost recovery system. ○ Train beneficiaries on livestock breeding techniques and sensibilities them on livestock linked issues (hygiene, public health, etc. ○ Support the providing chain of mineral and protein complements. ▪ Set up a food security information system on the whole intervention zone. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participatory analysis of the needs of IDPs, refugees and local population (host communities, refugees, returnees/relocalised). ○ Support of livelihoods (livestock recapitalization, agriculture equipment, food transformation equipment) for vulnerable populations. ○ Train promoters on organisational and technical issues. ○ Support farmer's organisation. ▪ Set up dialogue between IDPs, local farmers and herders on concrete issues: access to wadi, localization of hydro pastoral infrastructures, localisation of vegetable growing perimeters, transhumance corridors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support vegetable growing perimeters (pumps, wells, training) for agriculturalists populations (host population and IDPs). ○ Support to herders activities: hydro pastoral infrastructures, transhumance corridors marking. ○ Food security support to affected populations (refugees, IDPs, Host communities) in Dar Sila Governorate (Goz Beida, Koukou).
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total: 100,000 affected populations (refugees, IDPs and host communities).
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ USD 1,620,000.00.
	Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Koukou and Goz Beida areas affected populations (IDPs, refugees, host communities) will have an improved access to animal health services, and livestock activities will be supported as a main livelihood. ▪ Vulnerable populations of the area will see their livelihoods (agriculture, livestock breeding, others) supported enough to improve their food security. The food security follow -up system will enable to adapt responses (targeting, intervention mode) to identified needs.

³¹Ibid.

Programme# 12: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Youth Self Employment Through Vocational Training³²
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The lack of gainful employment has driven many boys to join armed criminal or militant groups in order to earn a living. ▪ Youth unemployment thus directly contributes to destabilizing the security situation.
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project aims to support self-reliance among unemployed adolescents, young mothers and host communities by promoting self employment opportunities through vocational training. ▪ Alternative solutions to youth unemployment for both boys and girls. ▪ Training capacity of Government structures and officials. ▪ Adequate tool kits and financial support to beneficiaries. ▪ Well equipped vocational training facilities. ▪ Operational structures and institutions supporting youth employment. ▪ Public and private training organizations in priority areas of return and host communities including; Assoungaha, Farchana, Kimiti, Goz Beida and Wadi Fira (Kobé).
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plan and conduct training workshops for 490 trainees and 50 coaches. ▪ Conduct gender analysis throughout project planning and implementation. ▪ Promote gender mainstreaming and conflict reduction activities in project planning and implementation. ▪ Undertake surveys and feasibility studies on productive and services sectors in Eastern Chad. ▪ Identify and provide vocational training to unemployed adolescent girls and boys and young adults. ▪ Train young people and coaches on civic values and peace culture. ▪ Distribute socio-economic reintegration kits to young adults who have successfully participated in the vocational training. ▪ Follow up, setting up businesses and field missions.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 490 youth returnees and children will be indirect beneficiaries. ▪ Women: 190. ▪ Other group: 50 coaches.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ USD 730,000.00.
Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ILO, Office of Vocational Training, Ministry of Public Works will be partnering to administer the programme. 	

³² Ibid.

	Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth including boys and girls and coaches are more self reliant in running their own businesses. ▪ Trainees and coaches are better sensitized on cross cutting issues including; gender, risks and conflict reduction.
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Programme# 13: in-kind transfer and welfare and social services	Programme name	Enhancing sustainable social welfare in war-affected communities³³
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project aims at establishing self reliance mechanisms to rebuild social structures and confidence in the sustainability of returnees as well as regain their trust.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitate auto-reconstruction of shelters, including latrines, in villages of return or reinstallation of war –affected populations: technical assistance, provision of non-available material (doors, windows, roofs, etc.). ▪ Develop rural sports infrastructures. ▪ Organise cultural and sports events to promote peaceful cohabitation and facilitate mass communications on important themes. ▪ Organise training sessions on the use of environmentally friendly cooking techniques and distribution of kits to vulnerable women. ▪ Generate and disseminate communication materials in French and local languages on key themes including; hygiene and sanitation, environment protection and reproductive health. ▪ Organise environment protection and sensitization campaigns such as tree planting days, etc. ▪ Promote local committees capacity on follow-up and continuation of initiated actions.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ January 2010 to December 2010.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total: 70,000 Returnees including; men, women and children. ▪ Children: 30,000. ▪ Women: 20,000. ▪ Other group: 70 Local based community organisations.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ USD 710,000.00.
	Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2,000 houses, including latrines, constructed or reconstructed.

³³Ibid.

Programme# 14: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Income generation through the protection of environmental resources³⁴
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project aims to improve access to water resources for agricultural activities in communities affected by the conflict and displacement in eastern Chad and to enhance conditions for income generating activity.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitation of the organisation and management of water resources in the ouadi basins. ▪ Support the construction of installations to retain water in the ouadis river basins. ▪ Support the construction of irrigation systems together with national partners. ▪ Training of a technical committee to maintain local irrigation systems. ▪ Farmers' training and technical support for the cultivation during dry season. ▪ Support the community based management of natural resources through the adoption of a local convention.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ January 2010 to December 2010.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total: 30,000 men, women and children. ▪ Children: 5,000. ▪ Women: 10,000.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ USD 1,200,000.00.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NGOs and village groups implement.
	Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to arable land and water resources for returnees and resident communities improved. ▪ 20 installations to retain the water in the ouadis river basins constructed. ▪ Harvest per hectare of arable land in the ouadis increased by 50 percent additional agricultural and pastoral lands established.

Programme# 15: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Education for refugees and host communities in Eastern Chad³⁵
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure that 100 percent of refugee children of pre- and primary- school age have access to quality education; to support efforts of host communities to improve quality of education and augment the enrolment of girls.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of textbooks, teaching and learning materials and school equipment for pre- and primary school children (refugees). ▪ Recreational material for preschool children (refugees). ▪ Teaching and learning material for 55 host community schools.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training/monitoring of 300 preschool facilitators and 1100 primary school teachers (refugees and host communities), including HIV/AIDS and gender sensitive training. Capacity building/strengthening of Education partners, including continuing support to existing partnerships. Monitoring and evaluation of education activities and standards (progress in the sector).
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> January 2010 to December 2010.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total: 125,000 Total: 75,000 primary school aged children and 35,000 preschool aged children (refugees). 15,000 primary school aged children (host populations) in 12 camps.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USD 5,600,000.00.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Affairs, INGOs and NGOs implement.
	Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number and percentage of refugee children in primary and preschools, who receive quality education. Improved quality of education and enhanced learning achievements in 55 primary schools of host communities.

Programme# 16: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Improvement in the Health and Nutrition Status of Vulnerable Groups and drought affected population³⁶
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will focus on increasing the provision of food commodities (CSB, oil and sugar) to malnourished children and pregnant and lactating mothers. The main objective of this proposal is to save lives and prevent the deterioration of the nutrition status of children and pregnant and lactating women in Kanem, Bahr El Ghazal and Guera regions.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of medical and community health assistants in the identification, monitoring and treatment of malnutrition will be provided. WFP plans to open additional 6, 9 and 6 respectively in Kanem, BEG and Guera. WFP will provide nutritional assistance to children and pregnant and lactating mothers in feeding centres in the region.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The programme will start in January 2010 and will run until December 2010.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total: 56,400: 34,400 children under 5 years and 19,500 pregnant and lactating women and 3,500 care takers of children admitted to therapeutic feeding centres.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries will be identified in health centres by the Ministry of Health and also through nutrition screening to be conducted by ACF. Deficit regions of Chad (Kanem, Bahr El Ghazal and Guera).

³⁶ Ibid.

	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USD 2,248,867.00.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health, UNICEF and ACF implement. WFP will provide food commodities to supplementary feeding centres (CNS) and UNICEF will be in-charge of the clinical aspect of severe acute malnutrition in therapeutic feeding centres (CNT). The overall project management and coordination will be managed by WFP in collaboration with UNICEF and implementation partners.
	Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring will be implemented by both WFP and ACF through data collection using M&E tools developed by WFP.
	Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,562mt of micronutrient fortified food commodities will be distributed through Supplementary feeding Complementary (SFC) and Mother, Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) activities. The mortality rate of under 5 years will reduce to less than 2/10,000 per day.

Programme# 17: in-kind transfer and welfare and social services	Programme name	Assistance to Sudanese refugees, Internally Displaced, IDP Host Communities and Refugee Affected Local Populations in Eastern Chad³⁷
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect livelihoods and enhance self-reliance in emergencies and early recovery. To reach refugees, internally displaced persons, and host populations whose food and nutrition security has been adversely affected by shocks. To support the return of IDPs to their villages of origin in eastern Chad and refugees to their native country of Sudan through food and nutrition assistance. To increase the levels of education of IDPs and host populations by improving access to primary education and basic nutrition and health through food and nutrition assistance.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the EMOP, WFP provides regular food assistance to the refugees in the form of monthly general distributions and targeted supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes for children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women. Food assistance is also provided to the internally displaced people through seed protection rations. For the local populations affected by the refugees' presence, assistance is planned under the form of food -for-work, food-for-training or food-for-agriculture activities. An emergency school feeding programme is also being developed to assist a total of 88,000 IDPs and local population children in eastern Chad.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current operation started in January 2009 and will continue through June 2010. It is planned to extend the operation to 31 December 2010.

³⁷Ibid.

	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total: 787,200 – 84,780 (Boys below 5 years of age). ▪ 173,519 (Boys 5 to 18 years of age). ▪ 106,296 (adult men) + 83,585 (Girls below 5 years of age). ▪ 185,766 (Girls 5 to 18 years of age). ▪ 153,247 (Adult Women).
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ USD 144,677,056.00.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The programme is administered with the assistance of many NGOs including UNHCR, Africare, SECADEV, CARE International, IRD, MSF, IMC, Acted, IRC, Intersos, FICR, Première Urgence, COOPI, FTC, PRODABO, PVERS and IRW.
	Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce and/or stabilize severe malnutrition rate among the Sudanese refugees living in the 12 refugees camps. ▪ Reduce malnutrition rate among women and children living in the refugee camps. ▪ Increase the capacity of households to stand up against food shocks among the refugee hosting communities.

Programme# 18: welfare and social services	Programme name	Maintaining access to primary health care for the population of the Iriba Health District (Wadi Fira Region), whilst reinforcing the capacity of the Ministry of Health and local communities³⁸
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain and improve access to primary health care with a particular attention to the capacity building of local health structures.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In health centres in neighbouring villages and health centres in the camps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rehabilitate 3 health centres in the 3 identified villages around the camps. ○ Provide operational support to the 3 health centres (essential drugs, consumables). ○ Maintain access to primary health care 24h/7d including: maternity ward, pharmacy, screening point, dressing room, observation room, vaccination room, consultation rooms, supplementary nutrition centre. ○ Detect and treat moderate malnutrition (especially among children under 5 years old and pregnant and lactating women). ○ Reinforce access to quality maternal and child health care.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jan 2010 - Dec 2010.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total: 71,369: 46.369 refugees (HCR data from July 09- last data available) including 22,227 children (48 percent) and 26,458 women (57 percent).
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ USD 1,573,048.00.

³⁸ Ibid.

	Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to quality primary health care is ensured within the 2 health centres in the camps and is strengthened in the 3 health centres in surrounding villages. ▪ Access to quality of maternal and child health care is strengthened within the 5 health centres. ▪ The detection and treatment of malnutrition (children <5 years, pregnant and breast feeding women) is continued and improved in the 2 health centres inside the camps.
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Programme# 19: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Nutrition support to vulnerable children in the Sahel regions of Chad³⁹
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent and control the deterioration of the nutritional situation among vulnerable children and women in Sahel regions; hence to improve nutrition security and reduce morbidity and mortality associated with under nutrition.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procure and distribute therapeutic and complementary food, materials for nutrition centre. ▪ Set up a nutrition surveillance system, including training on SMART methods.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ January 2010 to December 2010.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total: 500,000 from the targeted population. ▪ Children: 100,000. ▪ Women: 40,760. ▪ Other group: 359,260 all family member targeted by communication.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ USD 6,458,520.00.
	Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least 80 percent of children 6-59 months suffering from severe acute under nutrition are treated with performance indicators following the international standards. ▪ At least 70 percent of children 6-59 months suffering from moderate acute under nutrition are treated with performance indicators following the international standards. ▪ At least 70 percent of children 6-24 months protected from nutrition insecurity through provision of nutrition supplements during critical months of the lean season.

Programme# 20: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Maternal and child health care for vulnerable population affected by Eastern Chad crisis⁴⁰
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eastern Chad continues to have recurrent cases of measles, polio and infestations. In IDP sites and host community health centres, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections, malaria, maternal and neo-natal infections and malnutrition continue to be the major causes of consultations.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce morbidity and mortality among vulnerable people especially women and children.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immunisation through procurement and distribution of vaccines and consumables, equipments and maintenance of cold chain. Malaria prevention and control through procurement and distribution of long lasting impregnated mosquito nets, and training on new protocol. Procure and distribute essential medicines for management of diarrhoea, common infections and malaria.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> January 2010 to December 2010.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total: 204,720 children under fives and pregnant and lactating mothers are direct beneficiaries for a total population of 48,000.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USD 2,715,125.00.
	Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80 percent of children under-fives are completely immunized. 80 percent of children immunised with Penta3. 80 percent of mothers are immunised against tetanus. 50 percent of baby deliveries attended by skilled personnel.

Programme# 21: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Care and maintenance for refugees in Chad⁴¹
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection and basic multi-sectoral assistance to all refugees.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support refugee production within agriculture and cattle breeding. Negotiate with local authorities for access to land. Develop income generation activities. Improve primary education, increase access to secondary education and vocational training and promote literacy campaigns for adults. Reduce dependence of firewood to avoid risk of SGBV for women collecting firewood outside camps. Provision of basic health/nutrition services. Maintenance of water/sanitation infrastructures with community participation. Support for sustainable agricultural and pastoral activities. Reforestation through promotion of tree planting.

⁴¹Ibid.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of energy saving in refugee households, particularly by replacing stoves using firewood with solar cookers.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> January 2010 to December 2010.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total: 324,999 Sudanese, Central Africans and Urbans.
	Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 percent of the alimentary needs of refugees are covered by their own agricultural production. 100 percent of cattle belonging to refugees vaccinated. 40 percent of refugees have access to income generating activities. 100 percent of school age children have access to primary school and 100 percent of those who attend school are assisted with school materials. 100 percent of refugees in need receive food and non food items without delays. 100 percent of refugees provided with basic health and nutrition services.

Programme# 22: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Strengthening the means of subsistence and food security in the eastern areas of Chad⁴²
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program aims at fighting against rural poverty by reinforcing the local economic initiatives and while contributing to improve the water access. To stabilize the populations of the zone through activities aiming to reinforce food security and to preserve and reconstitute their means of subsistence. To facilitate integration of a majority of returnees in their villages of origin.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting income generating initiatives. Organization, training (in agricultural techniques) and supply of material, local leguminous plant and groundnut, bean, cereal seeds (: tomatoes, onions, lettuces, carrots) and equipment (five mills...) with the profit of twenty (20) female groups (IDPs households and populations hosts) per zone targeted for the market -gardening production, conservation and the transformation of the agricultural and non-agricultural products. Equipment of one hundred families in cattle, inputs of breeding (food and vaccines) per targeted zone using the approach micro credit and promoting the craft industry (valorisation of the skins, teases). Drilling and/or rehabilitation of market-gardening wells and distribution of water pumping equipment.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> February 2010 - December 2010.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total: 7,500 IDPs, returnees, and vulnerable. Children: 2000.

⁴² Ibid.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women: 4200. ▪ Other group: 1300.
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ USD 870,698.00.
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administered with the support of NGOs including WFP, AFD, Unicef and local associations.
	Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 80 percent of the targeted populations use safe and drinking water. ▪ 60 percent of the targeted populations access the infrastructures of sanitation.

Programme# 23: in-kind transfer	Programme name	Food Security Project in the Northern Guéra Region⁴³
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Many remote villages are cut off from the main road network during the rainy season. ▪ The entire population of the target area experiences acute food shortages. ▪ Inadequate animal health controls severely compromise livestock production.
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Its objective was to improve living conditions and food security for households within the target area.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introducing improved crop varieties for better yields. ▪ Introducing farming systems that offer greater resilience under drought conditions. ▪ Improving cereal storage at village level. ▪ Integrating livestock into farming systems to increase incomes. ▪ Developing diversified economic activities. ▪ Supporting the formation of grass-roots organizations, including women's groups, to take charge of development activities.
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Closed in 2001.
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project area covers the districts of Mongo, Bitkine and Malgalmé in the mountainous region of Guéra. ▪ The project focused on the most degraded areas with the lowest crop yields.

⁴³ Ibid.

Programme# 24: in-kind transfer and welfare and social services	Programme name	Food Security Project in the Northern Guera Region Phase II⁴⁴
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The first IFAD intervention in the Guera area was closed in 2001. ▪ This second phase of the project hopes to build on the achievements of phase I. ▪ As a result of military conflicts and emigration in the 1980s, the number of households headed by women in high at 37 percent. ▪ The entire population of the target area experiences acute food shortages. ▪ Yields are low as a result of pest incidence and unreliable rainfall. ▪ Inadequate animal health control severely compromise livestock production. ▪ 35 percent of the children and 18 percent of mothers of young children suffer from chronic malnutrition.
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project builds on the achievements of the first phase, consolidating them and replicating them in other villages. ▪ Its objective is to improve living conditions and food security for the poorest rural people and those most vulnerable to food insecurity.
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve sustainable agricultural production by introducing crop varieties for better yields and new farming systems adapted to drought conditions. ▪ Improve cereal storage at the village level. ▪ Strengthen grass-roots institutions and empower local women’s groups to take charge of development activities.
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project zone covers an area of 295,000 km² and comprises the districts of Bitkine, Mongo and Mangalme in the mountainous region of Guera.
	Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A survey is currently being organized to verify the programme’s impact.
Socioeconomic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A recent review of the results so far imply that child malnutrition has significantly diminished since the project started its activities in 2004, when the level of acute child malnutrition averaged 12.5 percent. 	

⁴⁴Table text from *Food Security Project in the Northern Guera Region Phase I*.”(n.d.). Retrieved from IFAD: <http://operations.ifad.org/web/ifad/operations/country/project/tags/chad/1146/project%20overview>