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SPR Reading Guidance



Building Resilience, Protecting Livelihoods and Reducing Malnutrition of Refugees, Returnees and other Vulnerable People

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Chad, Republic of (TD)



World Food Programme

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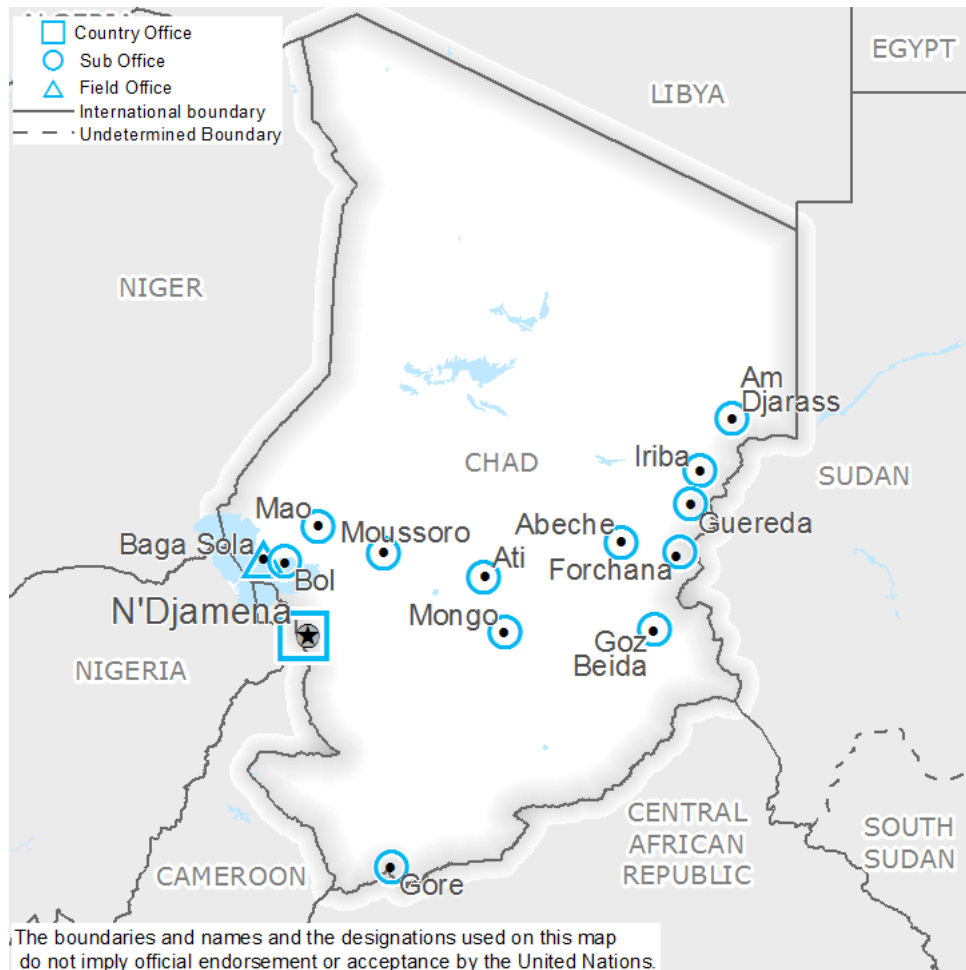
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

WFP provided critical food and nutrition assistance to 1.5 million persons including vulnerable Chadians, refugees and returnees.

In 2017, WFP significantly scaled up cash-based transfers reaching 700,000 people. This modality, as well as the use of local food purchases, allowed to support the local economy while providing humanitarian assistance. The country office injected USD 43 million into the Chadian economy including USD 22.5 million through CBT. WFP piloted the multi-purpose cash approach with four other United Nations agencies in the South to provide vulnerable population with a specifically designed transfer value to promote self-reliance.

WFP conducted a socio-economic profiling of refugees and returnees living in Chad. The latter were also included in the biometric SCOPE registrations to verify them against beneficiary lists. In the Lake region, WFP Chad piloted SCOPE cards for cash-based assistance to 2,650 internally displaced persons.

Aware of a constrained financial environment for humanitarian assistance, WFP Chad created linkages between emergency and development support. The country office started the implementation of the transition towards early recovery for crisis-affected populations in the Lake region as well as launched resilience-building activities in the East for both refugees and host communities.

Country Context and Response of the Government

The Republic of Chad is a land-locked and low-income country located in the Sahelian belt. In 2017, the Chadian population was estimated at 14.45 million – of which 46.7 percent live below the poverty line [1] – positioning the country 186 out of 188 in the 2016 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report. Chad records one of the highest gender inequality [2] and scores 43.5 in the Global Hunger Index [3], marking a critical humanitarian situation for the vulnerable populations residing in the country.

In 2017, Chad remained in the grasp of a severe economic and fiscal crises driven by declining oil production and global oil prices, and the ongoing insecurity and violence in the Central African Republic (C.A.R.), Libya, Nigeria and Sudan. Closed borders with three out of five neighbouring countries translated into cutting off of trade routes especially for livestock export. Insufficient rainfall and its uneven distribution across the Sahel accentuate the scarcity of natural resources including water. This also limits the availability of sown pasture land leading to agropastoralists conflicts. In 2016, the country registered a negative 7 percent growth of gross domestic product (GDP) [4], forcing the Government to adopt austerity measures, such as salary cuts and limited provision of some basic services.

Surrounded by conflicts and despite its own fragility, Chad manages to maintain a feeble peace equilibrium and continues to welcome people affected by humanitarian crises. Today, 500,000 Sudanese, C.A.R. and Nigerian refugees and Chadian returnees are living in the country. Furthermore, Chad hosts 160,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Lake Chad region [5].

According to the Humanitarian Response Plan validated in December 2016, some 4.3 million of people are in need of food assistance of which only 1.7 million are targeted with adequate support. The November 2017 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) highlighted that if such assistance is not provided in a timely manner, 833,000 persons will risk falling in Phase 3 (crisis) and above during the upcoming lean season. This is mainly because of the depletion of their livelihoods, resulting from unavailability of land for agriculture, limited access to the lake for fishing and fall in the price of livestock. The situation remains critical in the Lake Chad region as well as other parts of the Sahelian belt due to the poor rainy season, resulting in a significant decrease in the cereals production, particularly in the regions of Kanem, Wadi Fira, Bahr El Gazel and Batha. Coordination meetings between WFP and other food security partners will define a joint response plan to assist the most vulnerable households.

Nutrition situation remains critical. According to the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey, conducted in July–August 2017, global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates among children aged 6-59 months are at 13.9 percent which represents a serious situation. In all regions across the Sahelian belt, prevalence rates exceed the World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent. The disaggregation by sex showed that acute malnutrition affects more boys (15.4 percent) than girls (12.4 percent). The national prevalence of stunting is recorded at 32.4 percent, with considerably higher rates across the Sahel, exceeding 40 percent in most regions. The 2017 nutritional vulnerability survey of people living with HIV conducted in the Lake region revealed that 67.3 percent of adults, and 23.5 percent of seropositive children aged 6-59 months are affected by GAM. All surveyed children aged 5-14 years were affected by severe acute malnutrition. The drivers of undernutrition in Chad are multiple and include high levels of poverty and vulnerability to climate shocks, low coverage and poor quality of basic services such as water and sanitation, insufficient access to food, inadequate diets, and poor child and infant feeding practices.

With the adoption of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, the Government developed a national plan and vision named 'Vision 2030, the Chad We Want' highlighting the key national priorities, with pillars on human capital development, economic growth and poverty reduction with a focus on most vulnerable people. Likewise, the new five-year National Development Plan adopted in 2017 includes, among its priorities, human capital development which covers improvement of the health and educational systems, and reduction of malnutrition. In September, the Government organized a round-table meeting in Paris to mobilize resources for the implementation of this policy document. Financial and technical partners reiterated their commitment to Chad by announcing contributions of USD 12.9 billion. In support of national efforts, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017–2021 focuses on: (i) the development of human capital; (ii) social protection, crisis management and sustainability; and (iii) governance, peace and security.

Government-led initiatives such as Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) and the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) ensure timely information sharing for effective decision-making and enhanced coordination of the nutrition response. Beyond the establishment of several specialised agencies such as the National Centre for Nutrition and Food Technology (CNNTA), the Government developed the 2015 National Nutrition and Food Policy (PNNA) and its integrated implementation plan (PAINA). Adopted in September 2017, the plan promotes coordinated and structured nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions to achieve the 2021 development objectives.

The education sector reports low completion rates, estimated at 38 percent in 2017. Moreover, literacy rates remain alarming: only 13.9 percent of adult women and 31.3 percent of adult men are literate [6]. In August 2017, WFP Chad along with other United Nations agencies and partners supported the Government of Chad in the elaboration of the new National Policy on School Meals, Nutrition and Health which aims to ensure that by 2030, Chadian schoolchildren – in particular those in food-insecure areas – have access to healthy and balanced diets, which reduces their vulnerability to hunger and increases their access, retention and performance at school.

[1] Poverty headcount ratio in Chad. World Bank, Country Profile, 2017.

[2] Chad ranks 157 out of 159 countries. Gender Inequality Index, UNDP Human Development Report, 2016.

[3] Chad ranks 118 out of 119 countries. Global Hunger Index, 2017.

[4] Poverty headcount ratio in Chad. World Bank, Country Profile, 2017.

[5] Persons of concern in Chad. Numbers of persons of concern, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), November 2017.

[6] Literacy rate among the population aged 15 years and older in Chad. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Institute for Statistics, 2016.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

In 2017, WFP Chad implemented a wide range of programmes targeting the most vulnerable, food-insecure displaced populations, refugees, returnees, host communities, and Chadian families and households across the Sahel. In-kind and cash-based interventions contributed to addressing root causes of hunger and malnutrition, building resilience as well as saving lives in protracted and sudden-onset emergencies.

The PRRO 200713 (2015–2018) aims to: (i) protect the livelihoods of food-insecure refugees from the Central African Republic (C.A.R.) and Sudan, returnees from C.A.R. and other vulnerable groups; (ii) prevent malnutrition among children aged 6-24 months and ensure treatment of acute malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months and malnourished pregnant and lactating women; (iii) build resilience and promote asset creation activities among vulnerable communities and households through the three-pronged approach (3PA); (iv) provide cash or food transfers during the lean season in areas affected by production shortfalls especially in the Sahel regions; and (v) provide technical assistance to strengthen government capacity in early warning, food security and nutrition monitoring, and reduction of child undernutrition.

Through Regional EMOP 200777 (Lake Chad Basin crisis), WFP Chad responds to food and nutrition needs of Nigerian refugees, Chadian internally displaced persons (IDPs) and affected host populations in the Lake Chad region through general distributions, provision of specialised nutritious foods for children aged 6-24 months to prevent malnutrition, and emergency school meals.

Through Regional EMOP 200799 (C.A.R. crisis) until July 2017, WFP Chad supported Chadian returnees and host communities affected by conflict in C.A.R. in the Salamat region through the provision of cash-based assistance.

By supporting displaced and local populations, these operations contribute to achieving all three strategic objectives mentioned in the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan. General distributions and nutrition programmes save lives of the most vulnerable people. Less vulnerable households are involved in food assistance for assets to strengthen their resilience to shocks. All operations comply with principles on protection and accountability to affected population.

The Development Project 200288 supports national objectives listed within the new National Policy on School Meals, Nutrition and Health. It targets schoolchildren in food-insecure areas of the Sahel and contributes to: (i) increasing enrolment of children from vulnerable rural households; (ii) stimulating higher school attendance rates; (iii) improving primary school completing rates, particularly among girls in grade 5 and 6 through the provision of take-home rations; and (iv) enhancing capacity of the Government to administer school meals programmes.

Under Special Operation 201044, WFP ensures safe, effective and efficient air transport services to the humanitarian community in Chad.

WFP operations in Chad support Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (end hunger) and 17 (sustainable partnerships), while contributing to outcomes of SDG 1 (end poverty), 4 (inclusive and qualitative education), 5 (gender equality), 6 (clean water) and 15 (life on land).

As co-lead of the food security cluster and an active member of the nutrition cluster, WFP works with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to define joint

action plans that will bring together a set of integrated nutrition interventions. As a result, UNICEF, FAO, World Health Organization (WHO) and WFP work together to promote local production of fortified nutritious foods to improve nutritional health of children. WFP Chad also hosts the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) secretariat which supports awareness raising around malnutrition, strengthens national nutrition policies and programmes, develops capacities of health workers, and improves overall effectiveness and accountability of the response.

WFP and food security cluster partners closely liaise with the National Information System for Food Security and Early Warning (SISAAP). In 2017, this governmental body conducted a series of food security assessments including in the Sahel regions which informed the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis and timely raised the alarm regarding the needs of vulnerable people during the lean season. Based on the findings, WFP and partners jointly designed seasonal response plan and were able to mobilize adequate funding resources.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Funding for WFP Chad decreased in 2017 in line with the overall trend of recent years. It equalled roughly 60 percent of the overall operational portfolio's requirements. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) special operation was the best-resourced operation with over 90 percent of the requirements met, while less than 50 percent of the requirements were received for the Development Project 200288. In 2016, WFP had initiated a comprehensive review of its operational footprint to invest the resources into the locations and job profiles that are most adequate. In 2017, this exercise led to the closure of 3 of the 15 sub-offices and the restructuration of the operation to ensure the coverage of food and nutrition assistance is maintained. In addition, WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) share office and living space in difficult destinations such as the Lake region. To further reduce office costs and preserve the natural environment, WFP installed a solar system for air-conditioning in the Bol sub-office.

WFP managed to ensure continuous humanitarian air services. UNHAS Chad and UNHAS Cameroon jointly introduced a regional aircraft, saving costs for both operations while maintaining the scheduled flights. Moreover, the UNHAS Steering Committee revised the flight schedule: some destinations are now served on an ad hoc basis only and the frequency of some routes has been decreased.

The emergency response to the Lake Chad crisis recorded a decrease in funding: only 54 percent of the needs were covered in 2017. Drawing lessons from other protracted humanitarian crises in Chad, WFP is introducing transition measures in synergies with PRRO, and by differentiating assistance to crisis-affected populations depending on the specific conditions of the area they live in.

During the last quarter of 2017, WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Education, decided to restrict the provision of school meals to three regions only (Lake, Kanem and Barh el Gazal). This decision was based on limited funding for the project and focused on areas where the highest rates of food insecurity and lowest school enrolment converge.

Under the PRRO, more than half of the funding received for the provision of food security and nutrition assistance was earmarked to specific population groups or activities, limiting flexibility in resource allocation. Other interventions were supported by flexible funds or contributions that arrived in a timely manner allowing the country office to sustain assistance to most vulnerable populations. WFP activated its internal advance financing mechanism to prevent pipeline breaks and ensure pre-positioning in areas that become unattainable during the rainy season. In addition, WFP temporarily interrupted assistance to returnees during the harvest season (January–March) ensuring that the limited funding available would be used to cover their needs during the lean season (June–September), the most critical time of the year. Despite major cuts to the programme for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, WFP was able to use the limited funds available to invest in longer-term solutions, including through the project on local production of complementary foods for children and the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) initiative.

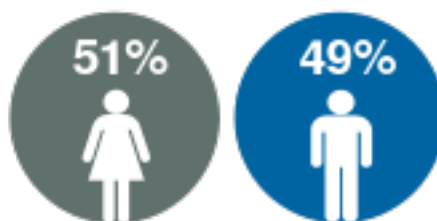
To maximise the use of resources and to implement more durable solutions, where relevant, cash-based assistance was used. From 2015 to 2017, the proportion of people receiving assistance through this modality has increased from 17 to 25 percent of targeted beneficiaries, providing 700,000 people with the opportunity to purchase food on local markets in 2017. In addition, whenever possible, WFP prioritised local purchase or purchased commodities pre-positioned by the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), which improved delivery time by 60 days and reduced costs by USD 5 million.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	144,841	145,109	289,950
Children (5-18 years)	290,774	318,112	608,886

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Adults (18 years plus)	318,528	333,648	652,176
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	754,143	796,869	1,551,012



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Development Project	1,053	69	113	-	91	1,326
Regional EMOP	12,818	1,174	3,145	1,715	92	18,944
Single Country PRRO	20,238	1,298	3,739	5,484	14	30,773
Total Food Distributed in 2017	34,110	2,541	6,997	7,199	196	51,044



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Development Project	-	-	41,746
Regional EMOP	3,564,065	2,462,429	-
Single Country PRRO	6,502,200	9,372,133	-
Total Distributed in 2017	10,066,266	11,834,562	41,746

Supply Chain

As a Sahelian and land-locked country, Chad is facing several logistical challenges. The rainy season from June to October affects the planning of food transportation. During this period, heavy trucks (over 10 mt load) are banned on non-tarmac roads and most locations in the eastern regions are inaccessible due to the rise in water levels of *wadis* (temporary rivers). In response to this, WFP needs to pre-position food commodities by the end of June for

the upcoming five months before major roads are cut off. Pre-positioning five months of the rations planned represent 55 percent out of the total tonnage handled in Chad during a year.

Douala remains the only entry port for international purchases and in-kind donations. This corridor reports long transport lead times, resulting from high port congestion and delays in customs clearance at the port, a situation further aggravated by the ongoing humanitarian crises in Nigeria and the Central African Republic (C.A.R.). Thus, Chad needs to receive contributions at the latest in April to meet the pre-positioning deadline for the most remote external delivery points (EDPs). The use of WFP's own off-road trucks was also key to ensure timely deliveries to remote areas not covered by private transporters. N'Djamena warehouse continues to be used as central transshipment point before moving food to the EDPs to minimise expensive direct transfers from Douala.

In this regard, WFP considers the following options when facing with corridor challenge: (i) using Ngaoundere in Cameroon as primary hub before dispatching to Chad from Douala port for better delivery planning and close monitoring of trucks movement; (ii) in case of late arrival of international purchases planned for food pre-positioning when remote EDPs are still reachable in Chad, although WFP used to opt for direct trucking from the Douala port (70 percent of the time) and the remaining done using the rail way, in 2017, 46 percent of the total transport into Chad was done using direct trucking from Douala port; and (iii) when the international consignment is delayed and can no longer reach remote EDPs, WFP explored the possibility of loans/borrowings between activities or from another WFP country office, and/or proceed with local purchases. In 2017, a total of 5,799.46 mt was borrowed between projects and 4,390 mt of cereals were procured from smallholder farmers associations. This approach has reduced transportation time and costs, stimulated agricultural production and trade through the generated investments in the Chadian economy, and ultimately helped to cover part of pipeline breaks in cereals following delays in international purchases. The use of commodities from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) also contributed to reducing lead time and mitigating the incidence of the pipeline breaks in certain circumstances.

WFP Chad is in the process of destroying 422 mt of spoiled commodities, damaged because of poor transportation, weather, overlong storage or short shelf-life. Dated mainly from 2013 up to 2017, these commodities represent 0.136 percent of the total handled tonnage. Some 56 percent out of this tonnage arrived in Chad with expired best before dates. WFP mitigated the risk of food losses by maintaining strict internal quality control mechanisms. In addition, WFP ensured close monitoring of food stock expiry dates both in N'Djamena and at final distribution points, effectively mitigating potential losses from expiration.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	-	7	7
Micronutrient Powder	-	4	4
Sorghum/Millet	4,390	-	4,390
Total	4,390	10	4,400
Percentage	99.8%	0.2%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	3,148
Rice	1,899
Sorghum/Millet	6,254

Commodity	Total
Split Peas	2,302
Vegetable Oil	1,535
Total	15,139

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2017, no new evaluations were initiated and WFP continued addressing and implementing recommendations still pending from the operational evaluations carried out in 2016 for the PRRO 200713. WFP Chad addressed recommendations covering the following three areas.

1) Implement a resilience-focused asset creation approach in a limited number of areas

WFP started implementing the three-pronged approach (3PA) to shape the resilience portfolio. The 3PA served as a social cohesion tool to increase sensitisation and acceptance of beneficiaries vis-à-vis asset creation activities. During 2017, nine sites/villages in the Lake, Sahel and East regions benefited from the 3PA initiative. Relevant trainings such as training of trainers were provided in the mentioned regions. The Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) was finalised, with a validation workshop held in April 2017 and the final report shared in November. The findings are being incorporated in ongoing programmes. Moreover, eight community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises with corresponding reports were undertaken in the regions of Guera (Sahel) and Lake. A recurrent challenge during the CBPP was partners lack of capacity to manage these exercises without extensive supervision from WFP. Meanwhile, asset creation projects were continuously implemented. To set the ground for implementing its self-reliance strategy for protracted refugees and returnees, WFP implemented a socio-economic and professional profiling of all refugees and returnees, along with biometric registration of returnees. WFP also started implementing livelihood support activities for refugees and returnees to allow a transition from humanitarian assistance to recovery and self-reliance. In 2018, the country office will continue the roll-out with seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) exercises planned in the regions of Logone Oriental (one) and Barh El Ghazel (one), and CBPP planned for Batha (three), Logone Oriental (three), Lake (three) and Barh El Ghazel (two).

2) Strengthen the capacities of WFP Chad and its partners to better integrate gender and protection issues

WFP reinforced its staffing capacities by appointing a protection specialist. The monitoring tools (distribution monitoring and post-distribution monitoring) were revised and included a specific module concerning protection and accountability to affected populations. Furthermore, WFP started negotiations with mobile network providers for hotlines through which beneficiaries and community members can voice their complaints and suggestions over WFP operations and receive feedback on operational concerns raised.

3) Redesign the moderate acute malnutrition treatment giving more emphasis to the prevention of malnutrition

Tracking mechanisms of screenings and admissions, and performances in nutritional centres in refugee camps were enhanced and reported on each month. WFP ensured programme continuity with regular deliveries of specialised nutritious foods. A quarterly data trend review was undertaken and results shared with the field for considerations and adjustments. Jointly with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP developed an integrated nutrition response to enhance synergies between moderate acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition programmes. In 2017, WFP expanded its prevention programmes by piloting the prevention of chronic malnutrition in the Lake region and advancing on the fortification projects.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Strategic Objective 1, Outcome 1.1: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months

Activity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women

In 2017, the global acute malnutrition (GAM) burden was estimated at 438,100 and 237,800 children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in need of urgent nutritional assistance. As a key actor in the nutrition response, WFP Chad continued its MAM treatment programme of targeting 200,000 children aged 6-59 months and 36,000 pregnant and lactating women as well as 7,000 caregivers of children affected by severe acute malnutrition and 7,000 volunteers and dependent.

Children aged 6-59 months received daily ration of Super Cereal Plus (200 g) for 90 days. Women enrolled in the programme for 180 days collected a mixed basket of Super Cereal (200 g) and vegetable oil (25 g). WFP Chad also provided food assistance to supporters through vouchers (USD 0.4 per person per day) or in-kind (cereals 450g, pulses 100 g and vegetable oil 25 g). Modality choice is determined based on the cash-based transfers (CBT) feasibility assessments, which includes an analysis of existing and functioning markets. Distributions were combined with sensitisation activities by providing messages on key nutrition and health practices to mothers and caregivers to prevent relapses and improve their nutritional status.

This activity was carried out in health facilities as well as through mobile clinics to reach communities which have difficulties to access the health facilities. Health workers conducted continuous passive screenings, and confirmed cases of malnutrition were enrolled in the programme and they received specialised nutritious foods to allow prompt recovery. This intervention targeted local population in the Sahel and internally displaced, refugee and returnee communities across the country. In total, WFP assisted 165,100 children and 23,600 pregnant and lactating women in 2017. Moreover, the programme reached 3,700 volunteers and 5,000 caregivers.

Due to limited availability of specialised nutritious foods, the country office prioritised assistance to malnourished children and women. WFP was not able to ensure the continuity of assistance throughout the treatment cycle (in the second half of the year) for supporters leaving the actual distributed quantities below the planned level. Caregivers and volunteers were assisted with food due to lack of CBT for this activity.

WFP worked in coordination with the Ministry of Health's regional decentralised technical departments, supporting 290 health centres in assisting children and pregnant and lactating women. Collaboration with "*Club des mères*" in Batha region and community driven approach such as *maman MUAC*, teaching mothers how to measure their child's mid-upper arm circumference in the Lake and Abdi regions, supported WFP in reaching more beneficiaries throughout the year.

Outcome 1.2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity: General distribution to refugees and returnees

Given ongoing insecurity in the neighbouring countries, WFP assists several crisis-affected populations with emergency general distributions. In 2017, 402,136 refugees received monthly assistance via in-kind or CBT. This included 337,731 Sudanese refugees from the Darfour and 64,405 refugees from the Central African Republic (C.A.R.). Moreover, 76,353 Chadian returnees from C.A.R. were assisted.

All Chadian returnees benefited from the daily entitlement of USD 0.1875 (half ration) per person. Given the prolonged presence of these crisis-affected populations, WFP rationalised its response plan. With the support of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), WFP conducted biometric registration of Chadian returnees to remove from beneficiaries lists people who no longer live in the areas. This exercise made it possible to update lists of beneficiaries while checking potential double registrations (returnees/refugees). In total, WFP Chad verified 40,956 returnees out of 72,249 persons registered in the beneficiary lists. This total does not include the Salamat region due to the inaccessibility of the area during the rainy season.

Refugees from the C.A.R. in poor and very poor categories were assisted with CBT and received half rations (USD 0.1875). In the East, 101,400 Sudanese refugees received CBT while the remaining 211,000 continued to collect food baskets. The daily entitlement per person varied between USD 0.375 (full ration) and USD 0.219 (58 percent of the planned ration) in the camps of Djabal, Goz-Amir, Kerfi and Breidjing. Northeastern parts of Chad face hard climate conditions which implies very limited livelihood activities to the affected populations and limited choice of food products on the markets. As such, refugees in Oure Cassoni camp received 61 percent of food rations: cereals

(250 g), pulses (37.5 g) vegetable oil (12.5 g) and Super Cereal (50 g). In the regions of Ouaddai and Wadi Fira, refugees collected a food basket corresponding to 44 percent of their daily caloric needs: cereals (200 g), pulses (37.5 g) and vegetable oil (12.5 g). In total, 276,300 Sudanese refugees were assisted with reduced rations.

In view of refining assistance in refugee contexts, in May 2017 WFP partnered with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the National Refugee Authority (CNARR) to conduct a socio-economic profiling of Sudanese, C.A.R. and Nigerian refugees living in Chad. In total, 19 camps and 9 host villages were visited and 87,725 households were interviewed. Based on the data and different indicators, the exercise split beneficiaries into new categories: less vulnerable (13.2 percent), moderately vulnerable (39.9 percent) and most vulnerable (46.9 percent). The objective for 2018 is to implement these results by ensuring access to food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities for less and moderately vulnerable and the continuous provision of food assistance to the most vulnerable.

Strategic Objective 2, Outcome 2.1: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households

Activity: General distribution to local populations (lean season assistance)

Each year, during the lean season, food insecurity and malnutrition rates are reaching a peak particularly in the Sahelian regions. To address this situation, WFP provides seasonal assistance to local populations until the next harvest period (around October). The intervention is crucial as in between the months of June and September, households have reduced food stocks and crops from the agricultural campaign are not available yet. Without this activity, many households would not be able to meet their food needs.

The March 2017 *Cadre Harmonisé* provided a breakdown of level of food insecurity in each department. About 897,000 people will find themselves in crisis phase and above and will thus need emergency food and nutrition assistance. WFP worked with other actors to maximise the lean season response. The country office aimed to assist some 490,000 vulnerable Chadians living across priority regions: Lake, Kanem, Barh el Gazal, Batha, Guera, Ouaddai and Wadi Fira. Local population living in the first two regions were assisted under the regional emergency operation.

Under the PRRO, WFP assisted 380,800 vulnerable Chadians through several modalities depending on market conditions: 32,000 people received in-kind, 224,000 people were assisted with CBT and 124,800 through a pilot, hybrid assistance consisting of cereals and CBT. For in-kind, the daily half ration was composed of: cereals (225 g), pulses (50 g) and vegetable oil (15 g). Each beneficiary supported through CBT collected USD 0.1875 (50 percent) which corresponds to a daily entitlement. This activity was coupled with preventive nutritional assistance for children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women.

All beneficiaries were reached, however three rounds of distributions were not carried out as WFP experienced some operational delays with partners and some resources being confirmed at a later stage of the operation.

WFP Chad signed 25 field-level agreements with 15 non-governmental organization (NGOs) (11 international and 4 national): *Action contre la Faim* (ACF), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), *Association pour la défense de l'environnement et le développement durable* (ADEDD), *Association pour le Développement Rural du Batha* (ADRB), Al Bir, *Action pour la Promotion et le Développement Intégral de la Femme et de l'Enfant* (APRODIF), *Alliance Sahélienne de Recherches Appliquées pour le Développement Durable* (ASRADD), *Bureau Consult International* (BCI), CARE, *Eco Citoyen*, *Fédération Luthérienne Mondiale* (FLM), HELP Chad, Oxfam Great Britain, *Première Urgence Internationale* (PUI) and *Secours Catholique et Développement* (SECADEV). Cooperating partners were trained on the targeting, implementation and monitoring of the assistance in line with WFP corporate tools.

Outcome 2.3: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women

Activity: Prevention of chronic malnutrition in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women

To ensure a continuum of services and reduce substantially the MAM caseload, WFP has set up a malnutrition prevention programme to prevent the deterioration of the nutritional status among vulnerable children and women living in refugee camps and across the Sahel (during the lean season). Early actions can significantly reduce the incidence of malnutrition. As such, addressing immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition including pre and postnatal care for pregnant women, provision of specialised nutritious foods, prevention of childhood illness, and promotion of infant and young child feeding practices are key during the first 1,000 days of life.

During 90 days, pregnant and lactating women received a daily combination of Super Cereal (200 g) and vegetable oil (25 g). Similarly, children from refugee communities and those targeted under the lean season were provided with a daily ration of Super Cereal Plus (200 g).

In 2017, prevention interventions reached 63,376 children aged 6-23 months and 29,210 pregnant and lactating women living in refugee sites and the Sahel. This was undertaken in coordination with local NGOs, building on their knowledge of the field, ultimately increasing the impact of the activity and improving targeting and monitoring. Close collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in the prevention programme platform helped to integrate nutrition education, health promotion, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions.

Strategic Objective 3, Outcome 3.1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

Activity: Food assistance for assets

With over 85 percent of its territory located in arid and semi-arid zones, Chad faces systematically low rainfalls, especially in its Sahelian and Saharan regions (centre and north of the country). The Lake region and the southern part of the country are the main areas with agricultural potential. To increase the resilience of local population living in the Sahel as well as displaced communities in the Lake and Southeast, WFP has developed the FFA programme. FFA is a core element of WFP operations in Chad. Through FFA, WFP provides individuals from vulnerable and food-insecure households with in-kind or CBT in exchange for their participation in asset creation activities. The objective is to increase the vulnerable populations' self-reliance through creating healthier natural environments, reducing risks and impact of shocks, increasing food productivity and strengthening resilience to natural disasters, while addressing their immediate food needs through cash transfers.

Targeting of beneficiaries is done using the household economy approach, while the programming of activities is done through the three-pronged approach (3PA), with a strong community-based participatory planning element. FFA involves communities in asset creation activities mainly revolving around sustainable land management and natural resource management, with strong water harvesting and management components. Some of these assets are: feeder and rural access roads, live fences (for improved management of cattle and peaceful farmer-pastoralist co-existence), rehabilitation of degraded land, assisted natural regeneration and reforestation, bridges, water harvesting systems, amongst others. In 2017, activities were conducted at 95 sites in 9 localities of the Lake, Guera and Barh El Gazel regions.

WFP Chad supported 133,746 vulnerable persons through FFA. Each project lasts for 90 days or an equivalent of three months of working days. The daily entitlement is USD 0.4 per participant. Delays in project implementation deferred a number of distribution rounds and led to fewer distributions than planned, falling short by 10 percent in tonnage/transfer value.

Results

Strategic Objective 1, Outcome 1.1, Activity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women

Compared with the previous year, treatment performance indicators indicated a stabilization and slight improvement in terms of recovery rates, participation and coverage related to the programme. These findings can be partly attributed to the continuous positive impact of WFP's nutrition, education and counselling programme, providing training for parents and community sensitisation on nutrition, as well as the use of appropriate nutritious foods. The default and non-response rate remained low, as a result of sensitisation activities conducted at large scale at the community level on the importance of moderately acute malnourished children to be enrolled in the programme. Active mass screening conducted within the prevention of acute malnutrition during the lean season helped the programme to substantially increase its coverage. Moreover, the intervention was largely on track in terms of outputs by meeting yearly planned targets.

Outcome 1.2, Activity: General distribution to refugees and returnees

The post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercises carried out in refugee camps and returnee sites during the year collected statistically representative data on food security outcome indicators, which was disaggregated by gender and type of modality to conduct meaningful comparisons and trend analysis.

The household food consumption score (FCS) is used as a proxy for household food security. Food consumption indicators are designed to reflect the quantity and quality of people's diets. The FCS is a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of the food consumed. The dietary diversity score (DDS) measures the number of different food groups consumed in the seven days prior to the monitoring period. It is a good complement to the FCS since it provides a complete picture of the household diet. Furthermore, the coping strategy index (CSI) is a tool that measures the frequency and severity of behaviours that households engage in when facing food shortages. In 2017, monitoring findings showed a stable food security situation among

returnee populations, while there was a notable improvement among refugee households in camps compared to the previous year (poor FCS decreased by 15 points). These findings can largely be explained by a healthy resource situation for this activity in 2017 compared with 2016, permitting the country office to maintain assistance during the year without pipeline breaks or ration cuts. The decrease in the use of negative coping mechanisms among both beneficiary populations was particularly encouraging. In 2018, quantitative PDM will be further complemented with qualitative approaches to confirm findings and enhance trends analysis.

Strategic Objective 2, Outcome 2.1, Activity 1: General distribution to local populations (lean season assistance)

In 2017, WFP provided timely assistance through in-kind or cash-based transfers to the most vulnerable households facing critical food shortages during the lean season. Assistance was provided on an average period of three months, and comparison between baseline and PDM demonstrated the positive impact of the intervention through an improved food security situation among targeted households. Food consumption improved, with a significant increase in households moving to the acceptable FCS category. Further, there was a reduction in the CSI (by 4.3 points) with households less frequently using negative coping strategies such as reducing number of meals eaten in a day or limiting portion sizes to compensate for food shortages compared to the situation at baseline.

Outcome 2.3, Activity: Prevention of chronic malnutrition in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women

Acute malnutrition is highly correlated with food insecurity in the Sahel, thus the prevention of malnutrition programme was integrated into the food assistance provided to vulnerable households to optimise the impact of the nutrition assistance on the beneficiary's nutritional status. In 2017, WFP was largely on target reaching nearly all planned beneficiaries. All targeted health centres for the prevention of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies intervention were reached during the year. Consequently, targets in terms of coverage were achieved. The adherence was not collected due to the fact that there were only three distributions conducted during the lean season. The achievement of targets also highlights the importance of the continuous outreach made by WFP and cooperating partners to encourage participation in supplementary feeding activities.

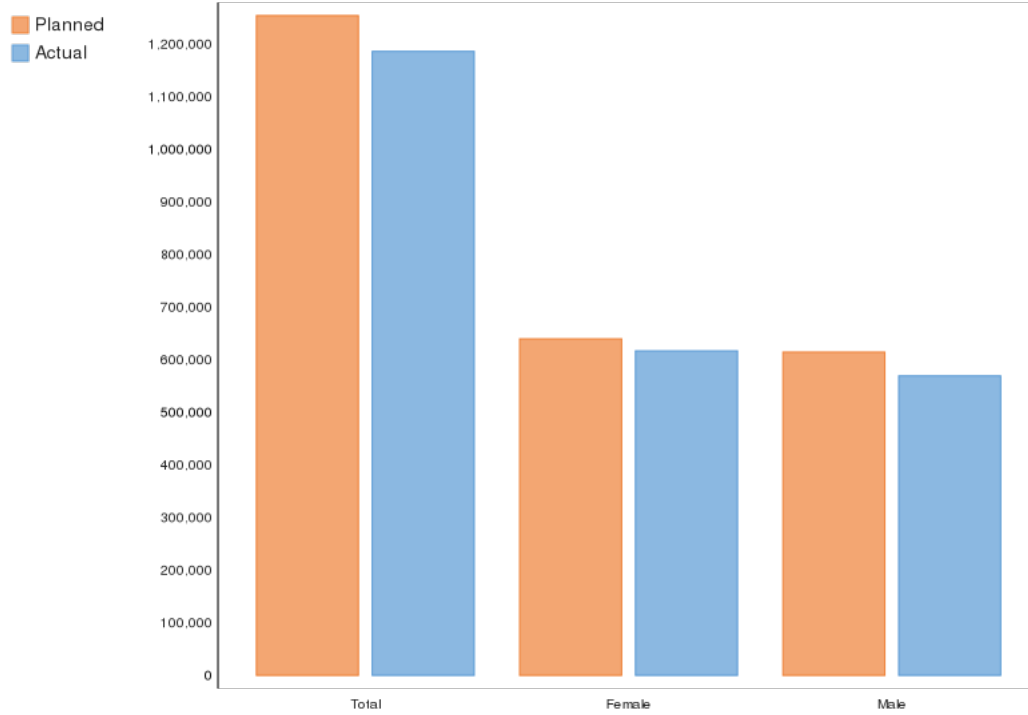
Strategic Objective 3, Outcome 3.1, Activity: Food assistance for assets

In 2017, food assistance-for-assets (FFA) interventions were scaled up by WFP and reached full implementation in several regions. In order to measure the household level food security situation among participating beneficiaries and their households, regular PDM was conducted. All core food security indicators had positive trends, signalling an encouragement that the project is meeting its targets. Food consumption and diet diversity improved while there was a remarkable reduction in the CSI, by 7.8 points, indicating that households receiving assistance are less likely to adopt consumption-based coping strategies. While this is an improvement, households still report that they occasionally adopt short-term strategies such as consuming less preferred and/or less expensive food or reduce the number of meals eaten in a day, highlighting the importance of sustained assistance to further improve the food security of vulnerable beneficiaries. Beneficiary households were still to a certain extent relying on livelihood-based coping strategies such as spending their savings and selling assets, with future implications on their ability to recover and withstand shocks. Some households adopted crisis and emergency strategies such as sending household members to beg and selling last reproductive livestock.

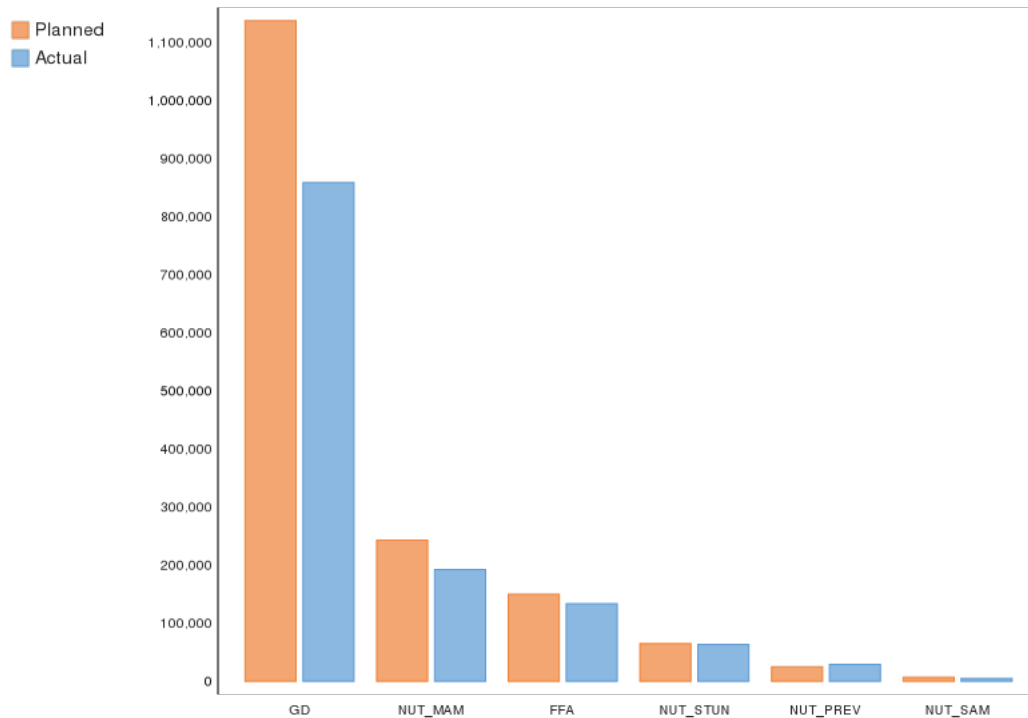
At the community level, there was an improvement in the percentage of communities with an increased base of functioning assets.

As for outputs reflecting asset creation activities and trainings of partners, the project saw a certain overachievement, which is largely due to cautious planning in 2017 as a first year of full implementation. Targets for 2018 will be revised based on this experience. Underachievements were mainly due to operational delays reducing the implementation time for land rehabilitation activities.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

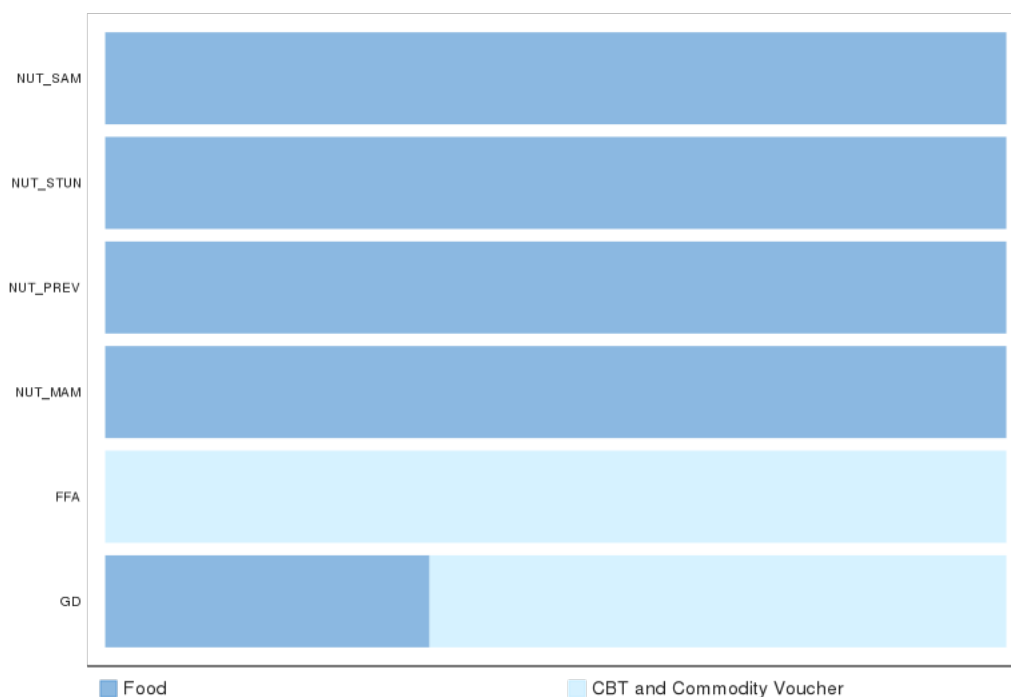


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_SAM: Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute)

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 NUT_SAM: Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	4,902	-	-
Corn Sorghum Flour	-	0	-
Corn Soya Blend	10,008	5,084	50.8%
Iodised Salt	522	10	1.9%
Lentils	-	66	-
Maize	477	64	13.5%
Micronutrient Powder	-	0	-
Peas	-	0	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	367	394	107.4%
Rice	-	131	-
Rice Soya Blend	-	4	-
Sorghum Flour	-	0	-
Sorghum/Millet	44,934	20,043	44.6%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Split Lentils	316	3	0.9%
Split Peas	-	3,671	-
Sugar	1,362	3	0.3%
Vegetable Oil	2,825	1,298	45.9%
Wheat Soya Blend	600	2	0.3%
Total	66,314	30,773	46.4%

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	12,508,858	6,502,200	52.0%
Value Voucher	18,656,374	9,372,133	50.2%
Total	31,165,232	15,874,333	50.9%

Performance Monitoring

Since mid-2016, WFP is fully utilising the corporate system, Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET) for recording and tracking all output and outcome related data. For output monitoring, partners' reports on distributions and other activities implementation progress were submitted monthly, then verified, validated and uploaded onto the system by sub-office monitoring and evaluation (M&E) focal points, followed by consolidation at the project level and country level by the WFP M&E team.

Monitoring of processes was conducted through distribution monitoring and food basket monitoring. Given the high number of distributions and project sites, randomly selected sites are monitored monthly in line with sub-offices monitoring plan to ensure that at least 30 percent of programme sites are visited within each quarter. Distribution monitoring to verify that entitlements are provided timely and orderly, was conducted by WFP monitors through direct observation and beneficiary contact monitoring during distributions. Food basket monitoring was undertaken at distribution sites with the main purpose of verifying that the quantity of food received by beneficiaries correspond to the defined entitlement.

To monitor programme outcomes and cross-cutting issues (gender, protection and accountability to beneficiaries) baseline and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercises were conducted from April to December to collect data on food security and livelihood outcomes, cross-cutting data, as well as information on processes related to beneficiaries' access to and utilisation of assistance and their perceptions and satisfaction on the assistance received. Baseline exercises covered food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities and lean season assistance, at the start of the interventions, while PDM was conducted later to follow-up on these activities. In addition, PDM was also undertaken covering longer lasting assistance to refugees and returnees to measure progress over time. WFP used externally recruited enumerators for PDM exercises. Prior to data collection, training sessions were held at the sub-office level for the enumerators. The training covered the content of the questionnaires, survey ethics and Android tablet use. Enumerators successively collected data with Android tablets, set up with a questionnaire designed to capture vital programmatic information. Households surveys were complemented by focus group discussions within the community and key informants.

In 2017, WFP expanded the use of remote monitoring to enhance the efficiency, reliability and timeliness of primary data collection through remote surveys that involve contacting households for short surveys via voice calls on their mobile phones. Remote monitoring is used as complementary to standards face to face surveys to collect data on food security outcome indicators. With the scaling up of cash-based transfers, WFP and cooperating partners strengthened market and price monitoring in concerned areas.

All monitoring exercises were conducted in a gender sensitive manner including equal gender proportion among enumerators and camp guides, as well as collection of sex-disaggregated data on output, process and outcome related information.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP and its cooperating partners pursue awareness campaigns for more participation and representation of women in the management of food assistance operations. The set-up of distribution management committees with 50 percent representation of women and men was facilitated and made operational for each general distribution site. 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 food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities were implemented. WFP expects its cooperating partners to continue to carry out new training activities in upcoming years.

Cultural practices are the main obstacle refraining women to actively engage in discussions with men in the leadership of committees. WFP and its cooperating partners promoted the involvement of women in food assistance operations. Efforts were made to involve more women and girls in the community-based consultations for resilience and livelihood projects design and implementation. Given the significant gender gap and cultural practices in Chad, WFP regularly sets up focus group discussions with women only, to ensure that their needs and perspective are understood.

In terms of the decision-making dynamics of WFP beneficiary households, 2017 distribution monitoring results confirm that women decision-making has remained stable at around 50 percent for returnees, while a considerable increase was noted for FFA participants from local populations. For refugee women decision-making remain very high at 80 percent and above.

Within beneficiary households, decision-making power over the use of the cash or in-kind 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.

To reinforce the empowerment of women, an agreement was signed between WFP and *Cellule de Liaison des Association Féminines* (CELIAF) to reinforce women leadership in nutritional and food assistance activities.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Protection and accountability to affected populations themes are well considered in WFP programming approaches in Chad. As such, project design and implementation take into consideration beneficiary's perspectives and needs. The safety of beneficiary through the choice of safe sites and timing of distribution was ensured, and complaints and feedback committees were in place at each distribution/project site. The monitoring tools – distributions monitoring and post-distributions monitoring (PDM) questionnaires – have been revised and include a specific module allowing the beneficiaries to express their perceptions, preferences and concerns regarding the operations and protection issues.

The 2017 PDM results for local populations participating in food assistance-for-assets activities as well as returnee populations showed significant improvements in both women and men's knowledge about the programme, entitlements and complaints procedures. For refugee populations findings were similar to 2016. WFP ensured that beneficiaries had access to information about their entitlements, distribution schedules and complaints mechanisms through increased sensitisation efforts. Complaint and feedback committees were established at distribution sites. Beneficiary committees and cooperating partners analysed complaints made by beneficiaries, information was compiled and transmitted to WFP sub-office for swift resolution of issues.

Despite operating in volatile areas, 2017 PDM results continuously showed that most beneficiaries did not experience any security problems going to, returning from or at distribution sites. These findings were valid across different beneficiary groups and women and men. The absence of incidents could largely be attributed to WFP's continued efforts to secure distribution sites and mitigate protection risks through collaboration with beneficiary committees, local communities and partners.

Story Worth Telling

The large freshwater Lake Chad is a lifeline for the four nations that it straddles (Chad, Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria) but drought and the Boko Haram conflict have fragilized the people who live on its shores. In the Lake Chad region, WFP and its partners are running around 30 resilience-building projects through the Instrument Contributing to Stability and Peace, which is part of the food assistance-for-assets (FFA) programme. These initiatives help locally displaced and host communities to improve their crop production and build their resilience, while giving them support to tide them through the lean season and beyond.

Malam Adam Soumboye has two wives and ten children. He ploughed the earth and worked hard for which he is quite proud of the results. "Thanks to the assistance received, I'm more hopeful for the future," he says. "We grow the food we eat and we sell the surplus so that my family can live better." For this kind of project, access to land is essential. Malom Aboukar Adam owns parts of the polder (fertile land in the region) but he is ready to facilitate its access to others: "It's for the well-being of our entire community," he says.

A 40-minute drive from Balam Bachari in the village of Bibi Barrage, Boulama Ali Mustapha, a traditional chief, is conscious that strength comes from community: "If you have something to eat, it's a duty to share when you can."

Some 25 km from the northern small town of Liwa, skirting the outer edges of the Chadian side of the lake, 120 extremely vulnerable people are working in a place called Yiri Wadi. Bintou Abakar, a mother of six, is watering the little trees that will be planted around the *wadi*, a pocket of green in an arid environment. In this climate, water is more precious than gold.

But climate is not the only challenge. Across the Chadian part of the Lake Chad region, more than 160,000 people have been internally displaced by the Boko Haram attacks. Another 8,500 Nigerian refugees who fled the Boko Haram insurgency in their homeland are now living in the Dar-es-Salam camp, near Bagasola, the main city of the western region. Further south in Goumacherom, the FFA project has the particularity to involve local community and internally displaced people. They are working together, as they all are from the Kanembou ethnic group. Hawa Alhadji Momo is a member of the committee supervising the site and she is adamant the project will continue: "We need a field, not bags of rice," she says. "This form of assistance is far much better. It gives hope for the future." Bana Aladigana, who is raising 12 children, shares this view. "You work and you know that you will receive cash for your work. With the money, I bought food but also clothes for the kids and soap," she says. The farm work brings together those who have the chance to still live in their villages and the ones who had to flee for their lives.

Fifty thousand people are already benefiting from this project, and WFP and partners will scale up the programme in 2018.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Nathalie Magnien

Members of the Kanembou community in Goumacherom taking part in food assistance for assets (FFA) activities.

Explanatory notes:

- Gender and protection indicators: No previous follow-up available for FFA activities, as 2017 was first year of full implementation.

- Project indicators, Strategic objective 3 – Borderline food consumption score: No baseline values available by gender due to insufficient data collected by third-party monitor.

- Project indicators, Strategic objective 2 – Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage): No baseline available as 2017 was first year of assistance to this beneficiary population (lean season intervention).

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	614,587	639,673	1,254,260	569,395	616,845	1,186,240	92.6%	96.4%	94.6%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	125,426	125,426	250,852	106,762	106,762	213,524	85.1%	85.1%	85.1%
Children (5-18 years)	213,224	225,767	438,991	189,798	225,386	415,184	89.0%	99.8%	94.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	275,937	288,480	564,417	272,835	284,697	557,532	98.9%	98.7%	98.8%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	183,209	190,686	373,895	176,940	225,196	402,136	96.6%	118.1%	107.6%
Returnees	44,619	46,440	91,059	34,431	42,082	76,513	77.2%	90.6%	84.0%
Residents	386,760	402,546	789,306	311,341	396,250	707,591	80.5%	98.4%	89.6%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	562,077	575,636	1,137,713	325,241	578,173	859,014	57.9%	100.4%	75.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	150,000	150,000	-	133,746	133,746	-	89.2%	89.2%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	236,000	7,000	243,000	192,459	-	192,459	81.6%	-	79.2%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	25,000	-	25,000	29,210	-	29,210	116.8%	-	116.8%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	65,000	-	65,000	63,376	-	63,376	97.5%	-	97.5%
Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition)	-	7,000	7,000	5,021	-	5,021	-	-	71.7%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	562,077	575,636	1,137,713	325,241	578,173	859,014	57.9%	100.4%	75.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	150,000	150,000	-	133,746	133,746	-	89.2%	89.2%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	236,000	7,000	243,000	192,459	-	192,459	81.6%	-	79.2%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	25,000	-	25,000	29,210	-	29,210	116.8%	-	116.8%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	65,000	-	65,000	63,376	-	63,376	97.5%	-	97.5%
Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition)	-	7,000	7,000	5,021	-	5,021	-	-	71.7%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	557,479	580,234	1,137,713	420,916	438,098	859,014	75.5%	75.5%	75.5%
Total participants	557,479	580,234	1,137,713	420,916	438,098	859,014	75.5%	75.5%	75.5%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total beneficiaries	557,479	580,234	1,137,713	420,916	438,098	859,014	75.5%	75.5%	75.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
Activity supporters (Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement))	73,500	76,500	150,000	65,536	68,210	133,746	89.2%	89.2%	89.2%
Total participants	73,500	76,500	150,000	65,536	68,210	133,746	89.2%	89.2%	89.2%
Total beneficiaries	73,500	76,500	150,000	65,536	68,210	133,746	89.2%	89.2%	89.2%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Activity supporters (under 5 years)	700	700	1,400	372	372	744	53.1%	53.1%	53.1%
Activity supporters (5-18 years)	1,190	1,260	2,450	632	632	1,264	53.1%	50.2%	51.6%
Activity supporters (18 plus)	1,540	1,610	3,150	818	892	1,710	53.1%	55.4%	54.3%
Children (6-23 months)	40,000	40,000	80,000	33,020	33,020	66,040	82.6%	82.6%	82.6%
Children (24-59 months)	60,000	60,000	120,000	49,529	49,530	99,059	82.5%	82.6%	82.5%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	36,000	36,000	-	23,642	23,642	-	65.7%	65.7%
Total beneficiaries	103,430	139,570	243,000	84,371	108,088	192,459	81.6%	77.4%	79.2%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	25,000	25,000	-	29,210	29,210	-	116.8%	116.8%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total beneficiaries	-	25,000	25,000	-	29,210	29,210	-	116.8%	116.8%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	26,000	39,000	65,000	25,350	38,026	63,376	97.5%	97.5%	97.5%
Total beneficiaries	26,000	39,000	65,000	25,350	38,026	63,376	97.5%	97.5%	97.5%
Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition)									
Activity supporters (18 plus)	2,100	4,900	7,000	1,506	3,515	5,021	71.7%	71.7%	71.7%
Total beneficiaries	2,100	4,900	7,000	1,506	3,515	5,021	71.7%	71.7%	71.7%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Records, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating partners Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating partners Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>75.00	89.78	91.95	93.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Cooperating partners report, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating partners Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating partners Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<3.00	0.14	0.05	0.00
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Cooperating partners reports, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating partners Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating partners Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	7.80	5.50	5.00
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Cooperating Partners Reports, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating partners Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating partners Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	2.28	2.50	2.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>66.00	72.00	80.00	83.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, DM one site, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	13.00	70.00	94.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, DM one site, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	13.00	90.00	100.00
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program</i>	<7.00	10.10	19.00	22.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program</i>	<8.00	8.20	17.00	23.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.05, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program</i>	<6.00	12.70	19.00	21.10
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program</i>	>5.50	5.40	5.00	5.30
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program</i>	>5.30	4.97	5.00	5.30
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program</i>	>5.50	4.80	4.90	5.30
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program</i>	<1.29	1.29	9.10	4.80

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Third party PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Third party PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM; TPM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, PDM; TPM</i>	<8.30	8.60	36.00	20.90
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Third Party PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Third Party PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, PDM; TPM</i>	<9.20	9.20	38.50	18.80
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Third Party PDM, Base value: 2014.11, Joint survey, Third Party PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM; TPM</i>	<7.44	6.80	33.00	24.70
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Third Party PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Third Party PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM; TPM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, PDM; TPM</i>	>5.47	5.39	4.20	5.30
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Third Party PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Third Party PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM; TPM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, PDM; TPM</i>	>5.47	5.47	4.20	5.30
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Third party PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Third Party PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM; TPM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, PDM; TPM</i>	>5.21	5.20	4.20	5.10
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Third Party PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Third Party PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM; TPM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, PDM; TPM</i>	<2.74	2.74	8.60	3.10
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program</i>	<5.00	17.80	-	13.20
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>30.00	26.80	-	10.33
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<5.00	18.90	-	14.87
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<5.00	15.16	-	11.43

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>30.00	26.60	-	10.63
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>30.00	27.80	-	8.80
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.25	4.70	-	4.43
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.25	4.70	-	4.40
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.25	4.70	-	4.50
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<7.83	9.00	-	4.70
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey</i>	>70.00	-	-	100.00
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, CAS SURVEY, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, Joint survey, Third Party Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP survey</i>	>80.00	0.00	4.50	7.75
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, Joint survey, Third Party Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP survey</i>	<4.00	11.30	15.60	10.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, Joint survey, Third Party Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP survey</i>	<11.00	35.50	21.40	14.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, Joint survey, Third Party Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP survey</i>	>10.00	12.30	26.40	9.80
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, Joint survey, Third Party Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP survey</i>	>3.00	15.00	9.90	11.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP survey</i>	<11.00	-	-	24.30
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP survey</i>	<10.00	-	-	20.30
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, Joint survey, Third Party Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP survey</i>	>4.50	4.17	4.30	5.20
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, Joint survey, Third Party Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP survey</i>	>4.60	4.07	3.90	5.20
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, Joint survey, Third Party Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP survey</i>	>4.50	4.36	4.40	5.10
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.10, Joint survey, Third Party Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, WFP survey</i>	>3.00	13.40	13.40	5.60

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: General Distribution (GD)				
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	70	54	77.1%
SO2: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of instances in which nutrition and health messages were provided	instance	450	346	76.9%
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	3,000	3,511	117.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	300	438	146.0%
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	tool	3,000	2,990	99.7%
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with appropriate rainwater harvesting and management technologies	Ha	302	139	46.0%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	159	105	66.0%
Hectares (ha) of degraded land reclaimed using soil & water conservation structures	Ha	70	54	77.6%
Kilometers (km) of live fencing created	Km	19	21	108.9%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	276	276	100.0%
Meters of protection wall constructed (river or flood protection wall, gabion wall)	meter	31,626	35,514	112.3%
Number of Kitchens, or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed	site	500	1,966	393.2%
Number of bridges constructed	bridge	4	3	75.0%
Number of buildings rehabilitated / constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building)	asset	12	11	91.7%
Number of community members trained in asset management and sustainability	individual	2,619	1,483	56.6%
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	1,000	3,511	351.1%
Number of culverts and drainage controls built	item	126	282	223.8%
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	500	565	113.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>10.00	53.00	-	38.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>10.00	14.00	13.80	6.30
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	>14.50	18.20	18.00	16.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>50.00	11.00	-	38.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>71.00	91.00	83.30	68.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	>65.00	48.60	53.40	51.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	<50.00	36.00	-	24.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>19.00	6.00	2.90	25.70
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	>20.50	33.20	28.50	33.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>50.00	47.00	-	40.05
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	49.00	23.00	43.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	>50.00	54.00	23.00	14.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>60.00	59.00	-	50.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	66.10	65.00	31.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	>60.00	43.00	40.00	33.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>80.00	50.00	-	89.50
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	72.30	79.10	73.80
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	>80.00	70.00	54.20	87.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	99.10
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	99.00	99.40	94.40
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	>90.00	99.00	97.90	94.60
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>80.00	68.00	-	89.90
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	62.80	77.10	82.90

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	>80.00	72.00	39.30	77.50
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	99.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	98.00	99.50	99.60
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	>90.00	99.00	99.10	98.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>80.00	58.00	-	89.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	71.00	70.30	81.50
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	>80.00	66.10	73.70	82.90
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	98.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	99.00	99.50	99.50
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	>90.00	99.00	98.80	98.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>CHAD, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=7,200,000.00	2,205,558.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>CHAD, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	4.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>CHAD, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00546-16	Corn Soya Blend	-	582
Canada	CAN-C-00546-16	Split Peas	-	520
Canada	CAN-C-00546-16	Vegetable Oil	-	382
China	CHA-C-00052-02	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,020
European Commission	EEC-C-00620-01	Micronutrient Powder	-	4
European Commission	EEC-C-00659-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	601
European Commission	EEC-C-00659-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	579
European Commission	EEC-C-00659-01	Split Peas	-	176
European Commission	EEC-C-00659-01	Vegetable Oil	-	113
European Commission	EEC-C-00675-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	38
European Commission	EEC-C-00675-01	Rice	-	1,390
European Commission	EEC-C-00675-01	Split Peas	-	386
European Commission	EEC-C-00675-01	Vegetable Oil	-	116
Japan	JPN-C-00499-01	Split Peas	-	15
Japan	JPN-C-00554-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	843
Japan	JPN-C-00554-01	Vegetable Oil	-	89
Japan	JPN-C-00587-01	Split Peas	-	975
Japan	JPN-C-00587-01	Vegetable Oil	-	766
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	375
Switzerland	SWI-C-00583-06	Corn Soya Blend	-	160
USA	USA-C-01308-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	6,975
USA	USA-C-01383-01	Corn Soya Blend	1,120	-

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-01383-01	Sorghum/Millet	1,410	-
USA	USA-C-01383-01	Split Peas	880	-
USA	USA-C-01383-01	Vegetable Oil	1,690	-
		Total	5,100	16,104