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SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES

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<http://www.wfp.org/countries>  
**SPR Reading Guidance**



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

**Standard Project Report 2018**

World Food Programme in Chad, Republic of (TD)



**World Food  
Programme**

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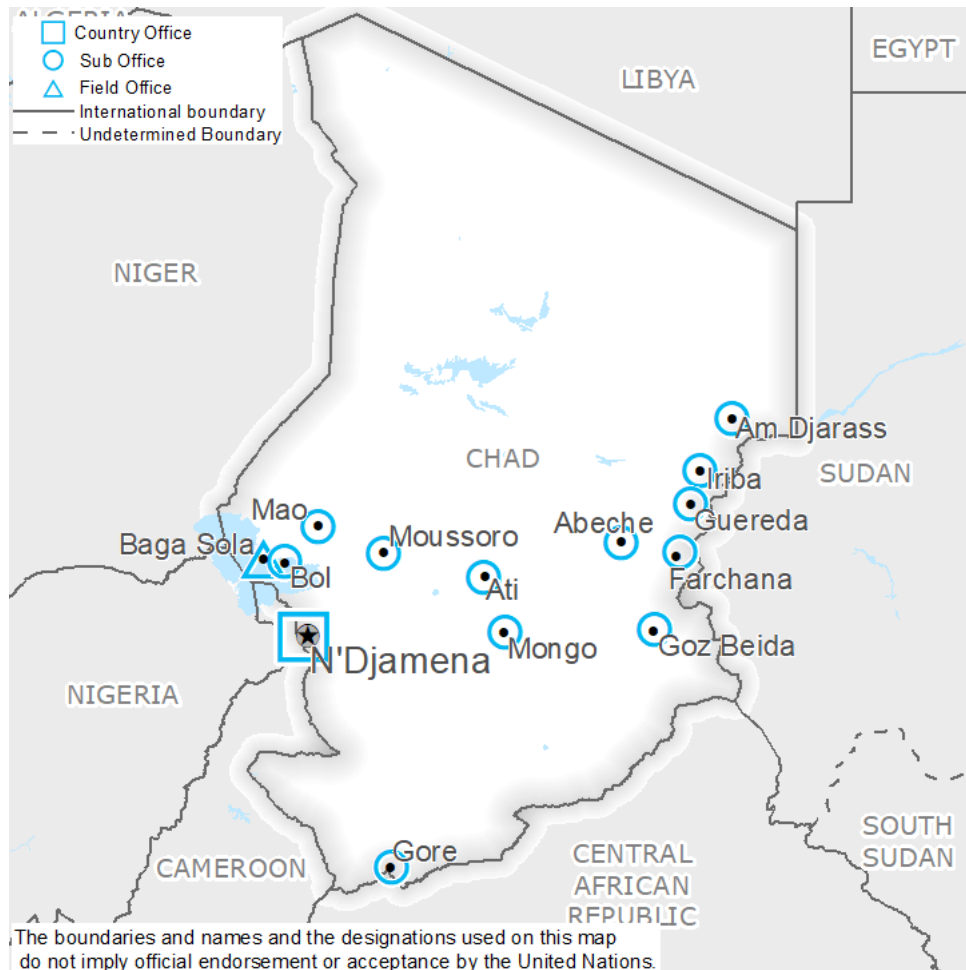
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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Achievements at Country Level

In 2018, WFP provided critical food and nutrition assistance to 1.25 million vulnerable people in Chad including internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees and vulnerable local populations. WFP's primary focus was on the emergency response to support Sudanese refugees in the east, Central African refugees and Chadian returnees in the south, Nigerian refugees and displaced persons around Lake Chad and vulnerable Chadians in the Sahel. With a view to provide long-term solutions to the recurrent crisis in the Sahel, WFP increased its resilience-building efforts towards the end of the year.

In the first quarter of the year a new influx of 30,000 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) arrived to the south of Chad spontaneously settling with the host communities in villages across the border. In view of the critical food security situation, WFP started the provision of immediate food assistance targeting both refugees and host communities through a comprehensive emergency operation. In parallel, WFP carried out a multi-purpose cash project, targeting previously arrived refugees and Chadian returnees from CAR. This innovative approach brought together WFP, FAO, UNFPA, UNHCR and UNICEF, enabling beneficiaries to access food and shelter and improve their health and livelihood opportunities.

Between May and September 2018, Chad faced the worst lean season in six years resulting in large-scale humanitarian needs. Despite logistics challenges resulting from the rainy season, namely the lack of road access to the east, WFP provided food and nutritional assistance to 635,000 vulnerable people throughout the Sahel in a timely manner.

When assisting refugees in 2018, WFP started moving towards the provision of food assistance based on vulnerability instead of status. As such, rations were adjusted according to the socio-economic status of different refugee households as identified during the joint UNHCR-WFP profiling exercise carried out in 2017. In the last quarter of 2018, all refugees from CAR and more than half of the refugees from Sudan started receiving rations tailored to their level of vulnerability. The remaining Sudanese refugees, as well as displaced populations around Lake Chad will start receiving vulnerability-based rations in 2019.

Resilience-building activities were significantly scaled up after the lean months to enhance vulnerable communities' capacity to face recurrent shocks. With a view to maximizing synergies between its activities and thus achieving greater impact, WFP aimed at bringing together school feeding, nutrition, food distributions and food assistance-for-assets activities in a geographically focused manner. Implemented in the drought-affected Sahelian belt, this initiative aimed to build resilience for individuals, households and entire communities with special attention paid to the needs of women and youth. To ensure beneficiaries' participation in the design and implementation of food assistance-for-assets activities, WFP relied on the community-based planning and management approach.

Throughout the year, WFP revised its strategic positioning in Chad. Under the resulting Country Strategic Plan for the period 2019-2023, WFP will strengthen national capacities to develop lasting solutions, integrate its emergency, early recovery and development projects for greater impact and improve coherence with other humanitarian partners. WFP's aim is to reduce humanitarian needs over the long-term as well as dependence on assistance, in support of line ministries and decentralized government entities.

## Country Context and Response of the Government

Chad is an arid, low-income and land-locked country, exposed to recurrent weather shocks and surrounded by countries in conflict. In 2018, the Chadian population was estimated at 14.9 million [1] – of which 66.2 percent were severely poor [2] and 38.4 percent lived below the poverty line [3], positioning the country 186 out of 189 in the 2018 Human Development Index [4]. Chad also ranks in the bottom ten of the Global Hunger Index (118 of 119), the Fragile State Index (171 of 178) and the Gender Inequality Index (186 of 189).

The country is among the world's most vulnerable to climate change [5] and suffers from rapid desertification and environmental degradation. In 2018, the country faced its worst lean season in six years: pluvial agricultural yields were scarce and the drying of pasturelands and water sites caused a premature transhumance. The March 2018 Cadre Harmonisé, a regional framework aimed at preventing food crisis, anticipated an increase of 10 percent in the number of food insecure people compared to 2017, with 990,708 people in need of emergency food assistance throughout the Sahelian belt during the lean season between May and September.

Chad is affected by internal and external population displacements driven largely by insecurity in the region. With a total 452,966 refugees, the country hosts the largest refugee population in the Sahel, of whom 55 percent are women and 24 percent are of school age. This includes 337,812 Sudanese in the east, 78,481 Central Africans in the south and 10,930 Nigerians in the Lake region. [6] There are 108,428 internally displaced persons and 20,582 returnees across the Lake region and 51,000 returnees from the Central African Republic (CAR) living in camp-like conditions in the south [5]. In the first quarter of the year, around 30,000 people arrived in Chad as a result of clashes between rebel groups in the north of CAR.

The percentage of the female labour force working in agriculture is 92.4 versus 82.9 percent for working men [7]. Women have restricted access to productive assets and credit, including limited opportunity to own or rent land. Land inheritance customs often discriminate against women, and men decide on the use of harvested crops and income. Only 22.3 percent of women take part in decision-making regarding income-generating activities, 22.6 percent have access to credit and 26 percent have a bank account. Only 12.8 percent of national parliamentarians are women [8]. On average, girls are less educated than boys and more likely to leave school before completion, often being forced into early marriage. Chad has the third highest rate of child marriage in the world: 68 percent of girls are married as children. Gender-based violence and sexual violence are pervasive and are aggravated by conflict and displacement.

The combined effect of the 2014 drop in oil price and the weak security environment left the country in deep recession. This is reflected in cuts in public expenditure, low foreign direct investment, and a loss of income caused by the disruption of cross-border trade with Nigeria in livestock. However, in 2018, real GDP grew by an estimated 2.8 percent, after contracting 3.8 percent in 2017 [9]. Budgetary cuts and austerity measures during the first quarter of 2018 resulted in the erosion of social services and basic infrastructure, as well as in prolonged strikes within the public sector. Schools were closed for most of the academic year and the Government requested support from the humanitarian community in urban settings to address an increase in the cases of moderate and severe acute malnutrition among children.

According to the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan 4.9 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance of which only 1.9 million were targeted with adequate support – this figure increased to 2.1 million in the mid-year revision [10]. Already in January, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs issued an alert about the rapidly deteriorating food security and nutritional situation and estimated that 4 million people would be affected by food insecurity, mostly in regions in the Sahel during the lean months.

The November 2018 National Food Security Survey indicated that 25.6 percent of households were food insecure, of which are 14.5 percent moderately food insecure and 11.1 percent severely food insecure. The proportion of households suffering from severe food insecurity was significantly higher than the previous year (11.1 percent compared to 1.9 percent in 2017).

The nutritional situation remains critical in Chad. Results of the November 2018 Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey showed that global acute malnutrition (GAM) stood at 13.5 percent. In 12 out of 23 regions, GAM exceeded the critical threshold of 15 percent set by the World Health Organization. About one third of Chadian children aged 6-59 months were stunted, while severe stunting stood at 13.1 percent. In the province of Lac, an estimated 58.2 percent of children were stunted. Malnutrition continued to severely affect pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G): 2.5 percent were estimated to be underweight and 41.6 percent suffered from anemia.

The Government's main development priorities are embedded in “Vision 2030: The Chad we want”, a strategic framework to be implemented through consecutive development plans, beginning with the national development plan for 2017–2021. The overarching goal of this plan is to improve the quality of life of Chadians by developing human and social capital, social protection and economic empowerment. Likewise, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017–2021 focuses on the development of human capital; social protection, crisis management and sustainability; as well as governance, peace and security.

[1] World Bank.

<https://data.worldbank.org/country/chad>

[2] Global MPI Country Briefing 2018: Chad (Sub-Saharan Africa). Global MPI in Chad

[https://ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/CB\\_TCD-2.pdf](https://ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/CB_TCD-2.pdf)

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[4] Human Development Index Ranking, Statistical Update.

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[5] Climate Change Vulnerability Index, Verisk Maplecroft, 2017.

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[6] UNHCR monthly statistics, 31 October 2018. Available at [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/statistiques\\_periodiques\\_31102018.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/statistiques_periodiques_31102018.pdf)

[7] World Bank Data Website. 2018.

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[8] Institut National de la Statistique, des Études Économiques et Démographiques. 2011. Rapport Final – Troisième Enquête sur la Consommation des Ménages et le Secteur Informel au Tchad.

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[9] Revised Humanitarian Response Plan, July 2018.

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[10] World Bank Data Website. 2018

<https://data.worldbank.org/country/chad>

[5] Climate Change Vulnerability Index, Verisk Maplecroft, 2017.

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[6] UNHCR monthly statistics, 31 October 2018. Available at [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/statistiques\\_periodiques\\_31102018.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/statistiques_periodiques_31102018.pdf)

[7] World Bank Data Website. 2018.

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<http://catalog.ihnsn.org/index.php/catalog/4923/download/61027>.

[9] Revised Humanitarian Response Plan, July 2018.

[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/tcd\\_str\\_revisionh rp2018\\_20180927.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/tcd_str_revisionh rp2018_20180927.pdf)

[10] World Bank Data Website. 2018

<https://data.worldbank.org/country/chad>

## WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP's interventions have been implemented under a regional emergency operation (EMOP 200777), a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200713), a development project (DEV 200288) and a special operation (SO 201044). WFP's operations were implemented across the east, the south, around Lake Chad and the Sahelian belt. They were complemented by an immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP 200128) and two immediate response preparedness activities (IR-PREP 201118 and IR-PREP 201130).

At the policy level, WFP's work is aligned with Chad's National Development Plan for 2017–2021 and with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2017-2021. In 2018, WFP, in collaboration with institutional stakeholders and partners, implemented a wide range of programmes targeting the most vulnerable and food-insecure displaced populations, refugees, returnees, host communities and Chadian families and households across the Sahel. In-kind and cash-based transfers contributed to addressing the root causes of hunger and malnutrition and to saving lives in protracted and sudden-onset emergencies. During the second half of 2018, with the aim of responding to the long-term needs of affected populations, WFP scaled up its efforts to build the resilience of communities, households and individuals in the Sahel. This approach leverages the potential of bringing together a range of activities namely school meals, nutrition, food distributions and food assistance-for-assets activities in order to maximize their overall impact.

The protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200713 for 2015–2018 aimed to protect the livelihoods of food-insecure refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) and Sudan, returnees from CAR and other vulnerable groups; prevent malnutrition among children aged 6-23 months and ensure treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months and malnourished pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G); build resilience and promote asset-creation activities among vulnerable communities and households; provide cash or food transfers during the lean season in areas affected by production shortfalls especially in the Sahel regions; and provide technical assistance to strengthen government capacity in early warning, food security and nutrition monitoring, and reduction of child undernutrition.

Through regional emergency operation (EMOP) 200777, WFP Chad responded to the food and nutrition needs of populations affected by the Lake Chad Basin crisis. As part of this operation, WFP supported Nigerian refugees, Chadian internally displaced persons and affected host populations in the Lake Chad region through general distributions, the provision of specialised nutritious foods for children aged 6-23 months to prevent malnutrition, as well as emergency school meals.

In preparation for the 2018 lean season, the regional IR-PREP 201118 was launched to ensure that WFP and partners were ready to respond to large-scale crisis. Main initiatives included, an analysis of current response capacity and an evaluation of readiness levels.

Through immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP) 200128 for August-November 2018, WFP Chad provided food assistance and specialised nutritious foods to children 6 to 59 months, PLW/G and their families for the treatment of MAM in N'Djamena. IR-PREP 201130 aimed at carrying out a nutrition and food security rapid assessment in N'Djamena; deploying a rapid response team and acquiring equipment for the optimal management of the IR-EMOP 200128.

By supporting displaced and local populations, these projects contribute to achieving all three strategic objectives outlined in the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan. General distributions and nutrition programmes saved lives of the most vulnerable persons while food assistance-for-assets activities helped households and communities to strengthen their resilience to shocks. Additionally, WFP Chad continued to shift from status-based to vulnerability-based assistance. All projects complied with principles of protection and accountability to affected population.

WFP's development project 200288 supported national objectives outlined in the new National Policy on School Meals, Nutrition and Health. It targeted schoolchildren in food-insecure areas of the Sahel and contributed to increasing enrolment of children from vulnerable rural households, stimulating higher school attendance rates, improving primary school completion rates, particularly among girls in grade 5 and 6 through the provision of take-home rations, as well as enhancing the capacity of the Government to manage school feeding programmes.

Under special operation 201044, WFP ensured the provision of safe, effective and efficient air transport services to the humanitarian community in Chad.

WFP's operations in Chad support Sustainable Development Goals 1 (end poverty), 2 (end hunger), 4 (inclusive and qualitative education), 5 (gender equality) and 17 (sustainable partnerships).

For a more coherent and effective approach, WFP developed a large network of partners that included 52 international and local organisations and worked closely with UNHCR and national authorities for the delivery of emergency food and cash-based assistance to refugees, as well as with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to scale up resilience building activities. Around Lake Chad, humanitarian partners worked to improve IDP registration: efforts are underway to expand the use of biometrics whenever required programmatically, in line with corporate guidance on data privacy and protection. WFP co-leads the Food Security Cluster with FAO and coordinates with other relevant clusters. The Food Security Cluster coordinates food security-related interventions in the country and strengthens national systems for food security information, analysis and early warning, while coordination. WFP is also the Chair of the UN Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Network and the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH) initiative and participates in the Technical and Financial Partners Working Group. These initiatives assist the Government of Chad in scaling up food and nutrition actions.

In partnership with UNICEF and the National Direction of Food Technology and Nutrition (Direction de la Nutrition et de Technologie Alimentaire - DNTA) and with the regional health authorities, WFP supports the Government in implementing a Community Management of Acute Malnutrition programme. In the second half of 2018, WFP rolled out the unified social questionnaire. Donors and UN agencies agreed on a unique approach that will feed into the Government's Social Registry, ultimately contributing to the establishment of a social protection system in Chad. Under this project, every household in Chad will be surveyed and collected data will be transferred into a platform that will inform about the level of food insecurity, education, malnutrition or employment.

In November 2018, WFP'S Executive Board approved the Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023) for Chad. The CSP is based on the Zero Hunger Strategic Review, finalized in December 2017. It is aligned to Government priorities and is based on extensive consultations with various stakeholders. The CSP is an opportunity for WFP to strengthen its strategic positioning in Chad: addressing short-term food and nutrition needs remains a priority. However, WFP adopts a new way of working that supports the transition from purely humanitarian responses to resilience-building for development. By increasing the self-reliance of women and men, WFP will contribute to the peaceful cohabitation of different communities (IDPs, refugees, returnees and local populations). The five-year plan also foresees support for national priorities and the development of structural capacities, such as the emergent national social protection system.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

WFP increased its project and operational requirements to respond to the influx of refugees from the Central African Republic, Chadian returnees from Sudan and the worst lean season affecting Chad in six years. At the same time, resource mobilization efforts led to an increase in the overall funding, although some operations were better funded than others. The special operation dedicated to the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) was the best resourced project with over 80 percent of the requirements met while the emergency operation in the Lake Chad received less than 50 percent of the requirements.

Insufficient funding affected food distributions and cash-based transfers in the three main humanitarian hotspots: the Lake Chad Basin, the east with Sudanese refugees and the south with Central African refugees and Chadian returnees. WFP was not able to provide full rations to crisis-affected populations. Financial constraints also forced WFP to scale down its school feeding programme.

Timely support from traditional donors enabled UNHAS to continue its activities. These were sustained throughout 2018 and the humanitarian community could access several remote locations even during the rainy season in a secure and rapid manner. UNHAS carried out runway rehabilitation works to facilitate access and bridge the critical humanitarian-development gap. With the new crisis in southern Chad in early 2018, UNHAS revised its weekly flight schedule by increasing the flight frequency to this area. Moreover, based on partners' request, UNHAS opened an ad hoc route to northern Chad (Bardai and Faya) and continues to connect passengers to Cameroon.

WFP Chad recorded a decrease in funding for the emergency response to the Lake Chad crisis. Limited resources led to a prioritization exercise: emergency school meals and the prevention of malnutrition components were affected the most. A read-out of displacement sites was conducted to improve beneficiary targeting and thus value for money. Based on this exercise, WFP will tailor emergency assistance to different population groups depending on the specific conditions of the area they live in. For instance, where markets are more integrated, WFP will aim to use cash-based transfers. Moreover, the Country Strategic Plan 2019 includes a resource mobilization strategy to secure more funding for the crisis response.

Due to limited resources, the development project aimed at supporting primary education and girls' enrolment had limited impact. WFP was forced to reduce the number of schools covered, children reached and actual feeding days. In addition, a teacher strike affected government-run schools, which were closed for large parts of the school year. Only the regions of Kanem, Batha, Ouaddaï, Lake, Guera and Bahr El Gazal benefited from school meals to a limited extent.

In light of increasing food and nutrition needs of the local population, WFP revised the operational scope of the emergency operation (EMOP) 200777 and protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200713, which was funded at 55 percent of the needs-based requirements for 2018. Moreover, immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP) 201128 was launched to provide emergency nutrition assistance in N'Djamena. The regional and local advocacy for the provision of a needs-based seasonal response led to an increased number of beneficiaries, longer duration and higher rations received by food insecure households. WFP Chad benefited from donor flexibility and its internal mechanisms to advance funds for timely procurement and prepositioning of food before the rainy season. Furthermore, Multilateral Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) funding helped cater for the most urgent needs, notably those of CAR and Sudanese refugees who arrived in Chad over a decade ago. Moreover, multilateral funding was used to repay the corporate loans to ensure timely assistance to the most vulnerable groups as part of the lean season response.

Nonetheless, more than half of the funding received was earmarked for specific population groups or activities and received during the second half of the year. While earmarked funding helped meet specific needs, it also made the coordination and planning more difficult.

Along with the Nutrition Cluster, WFP identified priority regions for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Fundraising efforts throughout the year allowed to ensure a better coverage for the targeted supplementary feeding programme and thus maximize its impact. Moreover, WFP introduced a Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme to complement the efforts carried out in health centers.

Greater vulnerabilities in the Sahel called for several high-level missions with the aim to operationalize the humanitarian-development nexus. WFP developed an integrated resilience programme combining school meals, nutrition and food assistance-for-assets activities, and advocates for multi-year funding for these targeted communities. WFP is increasing its advocacy for multi-year funding to strengthen this approach, which aims to reduce long-term needs and dependence on assistance.



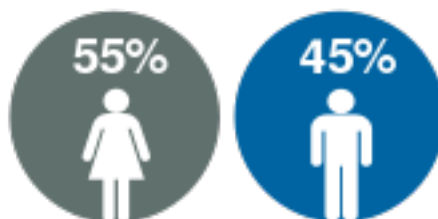
In 2018, WFP and UNHCR aimed to finalize the update of the socio-economic profiling of refugee households. A food consumption gap analysis was conducted to help determine the new rations for different beneficiary categories. This will render food and nutritional assistance in refugee camps more cost-efficient.

Where possible, WFP continued to provide cash-based assistance. Beside offering a wider choice to beneficiaries, this modality also supports local traders and the Chadian economy. In 2018, it represented 40 percent of the portfolio. In addition, whenever donor conditionality allowed, WFP favored local purchases or the use of the Global Commodity Management Facility, which improved delivery time by 60 days. By purchasing the prepositioned stock, WFP Chad reduced its costs by USD 5 million.



## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	249,209	278,099	527,308
Children (5-18 years)	220,236	238,689	458,925
Adults (18 years plus)	264,607	395,586	660,193
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2018</b>	<b>734,052</b>	<b>912,374</b>	<b>1,646,426</b>




## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Development Project	159	20	40	-	1	221
Regional EMOP	15,175	1,445	3,561	1,386	9	21,576
Single Country IR-EMOP	5	5	1	182	-	193
Single Country PRRO	22,749	2,541	4,685	7,574	2	37,551
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2018</b>	<b>38,089</b>	<b>4,011</b>	<b>8,287</b>	<b>9,143</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>59,542</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Development Project	50,044	-	-
Regional EMOP	3,709,153	2,250,489	-
Single Country IR-EMOP	29,185	-	-
Single Country PRRO	11,270,143	12,162,351	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2018</b>	<b>15,058,525</b>	<b>14,412,840</b>	-

## Supply Chain

Supply chain challenges in Chad remain high despite investments to address them. There are few tarmac roads and to reach extended delivery points or final delivery points trucks need to take roads which are in a very bad condition. This increases the transit time and the frequency of breakdowns of vehicles.

The rainy season, from June to October, also impacts the planning of food transportation. Heavy trucks (over 10 mt load) are officially banned on non-tarmac roads and most locations in the eastern regions are inaccessible due to the rise in the water level of temporary rivers (wadis). In 2018 built the capacity of porters so that trucks would not be overloaded. WFP Chad is forced to preposition commodities by the end of June before major roads are cut off, to be able to deliver food and nutritional assistance. The agency advocates for the timely confirmation of contributions, to be able to meet cut-off dates.

In recent years, due to the unrest in Libya and the complexity of using the Sudan corridor, Douala became the only entry port for international purchases including in-kind donations. This corridor reports long transport lead times, resulting from high congestion, seasonality and delays in custom clearance at the port, particularly because of the ongoing humanitarian crises in Nigeria and Central African Republic.

To meet prepositioning deadlines, food needs to be received in Douala by April at the latest. To avoid costly direct trucking and keep costs at a reasonable level, the rail / road option through Ngaoundere is privileged. In 2018, this city was used as the primary hub before dispatching to Chad from Douala. When international purchases planned for food prepositioning arrived late, the country office opted for direct trucking from the Douala port and the remaining was done using railways. In 2018, 40 percent of the total transport into Chad was carried out using direct trucking from Douala Port.

In Chad, the use of WFP's own off-road trucks is key to ensuring timely deliveries to remote areas which are not covered by private transporters.

In 2018, WFP locally purchased 9,336 mt of food, which accounts for 19 percent of the total tonnage handled. Among this, some 2,000 mts were bought directly from smallholder farmers. The level of losses amounted to 254 mt or 0.5 percent of the tonnage handled.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	-	19	19
Micronutrient Powder	-	7	7

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Sorghum/Millet	68	-	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>72.2%</b>	<b>27.8%</b>	

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

Commodity	Total
Beans	1,500
Corn Soya Blend	6,385
High Energy Biscuits	5
LNS	696
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	390
Rice	7,039
Sorghum/Millet	14,432
Split Peas	2,770
Vegetable Oil	1,841
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,058</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2018, the country office focused on ensuring that recommendations from previous evaluations were properly reflected in the elaboration of the Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023.

In February 2018, WFP published an impact evaluation on targeting moderate acute malnutrition in humanitarian situations in Chad. This study focused on the interrelation between prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) on children aged 6-23 months in the province of Bahr el Ghazal. It concluded that the blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) has a positive effect on MAM incidence in children aged 6-23 months during the lean season. There was strong evidence that the BSFP protects households whose main livelihood is agriculture. Households with more access to the Treatment Supplementary Feeding Programme (measured by proximity to health centres or mobile clinics) also have lower MAM incidence. However, the WFP seasonal interventions have some limitations mainly due to operational and financial issues, which mean the BSFP is not implemented fully as designed.

The 2018 evaluation of the impact of WFP programmes on nutrition in humanitarian contexts in the Sahel focused on the prevention of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) activities under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200713. Results show that prevention activities have a positive effect on MAM incidence during the lean season. When looking at the interaction between the prevention and treatment programmes, prevention had a larger positive impact on MAM incidence among households with poorer access to the targeted based treatment programme and households with seasonal livelihoods – agriculture and livestock.

A multi-country evaluation on WFP Policies on Humanitarian Principles and Access in Humanitarian Contexts was released in May. Chad was included as part of the quantitative analysis. Results show that humanitarian principles and access are more relevant today than ever before and need increased institutional attention and support. It recommends a principled approach, as well as promoting principled access for needs assessment and monitoring.

During the year, several after-action reviews and lessons learned exercises were organized around the lean season response. These involved local authorities, community representatives, beneficiaries and cooperating partners. A

wide range of topics were identified as areas to strengthen in view of upcoming interventions, such as trainings of partners, malnutrition screening and targeting practices.

Good practices were identified, notably the involvement of and accountability to the community and the authorities, the establishment of complaint and feedback management committees and the strong involvement of women in all stages of implementation. For instance, WFP piloted the use of distribution sites as platforms to conduct catch-up vaccination with at-risk groups. Regional Health Delegations in Barh el Gazel, Guéra, Kanem and Wadi Fira used some WFP distribution sites to carry out vaccination activities against measles and tetanus for pregnant and lactating women and children. With regards to nutrition, large-scale awareness and behavioural change activities were carried out to promote adequate nutrition and health practices. Screening was done through the food and nutrition assistance platform to facilitate early detection and referral of moderate acute malnutrition cases to the nearest health facilities.

Areas for improvement were also identified including the separation of targeting and screening processes, to avoid conducting the targeting during the month of Ramadan and also to allocate more time to the targeting process to allow for proper application of methodologies and improve data quality.

In the future, WFP will continue to involve the local authorities in the implementation process; maintain monthly meetings with partners; increase the frequency of WFP staff field visits; increase the number of distribution agents per site; reduce delays in the payment of tranches of partners' budgets and submit a report of targeting and distribution activities to the local authorities at the end of the operation.

Around Lake Chad, humanitarian partners focused their efforts on improving the registration and tracking internally displaced persons. In this regard, WFP undertook a socio-economic profiling exercise among Nigerian refugees, an assessment of distribution sites - which showed that 10 percent of dwellings are abandoned - and established a process to manage absences from monthly distributions. WFP started using its digital beneficiary and transfer-management platform (SCOPE) in nine distribution sites for IDPs in the Lac region. Further efforts are underway to expand the use of SCOPE to more effectively manage IDP registrations, which will include the use of biometrics, whenever relevant and necessary from programmatic perspective.

Throughout the year, WFP made efforts to improve protection and accountability to affected populations. Ground Truth Solutions (GTS), an international NGO, carried out a study in Southern Chad about beneficiary perceptions on the humanitarian and development's community assistance. GTS recommended a gradual shift to self-reliance, participatory approaches to planning and management, direct communication with beneficiaries instead of through leaders, improved access to mobile technology (only one on three surveyed had access to mobile devices), among others. Another GTS study looked at how WFP cash-based transfer beneficiaries perceive this modality of assistance. The study showed that people receiving cash were more satisfied than those receiving value vouchers, as it provides more flexibility. The report recommends improved communications on eligibility, targeting, distribution calendars and complaint mechanisms. It endorses collaboration among partners with the aim of reducing the dependence of vulnerable communities from food and nutritional assistance.

WFP Chad became one of the first country offices to standardize beneficiary complaint and feedback mechanisms using information technology solutions. A toll-free hotline was established and made accessible to the beneficiaries, providing them with an additional means of transmitting feedback directly to WFP Chad. The toll-free hotline, which went live in the Lake and the southern regions of Chad, for their internally displaced, returnee and refugee populations, has attracted attention from the humanitarian and development community due to the extent of its coverage and its potential use as an inter-agency mechanism and centralized call center for multiple agencies and organizations.

# Project Results

## Activities and Operational Partnerships

### ***Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months and PLW/G***

In 2018, treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) targeted local populations in the Sahel, internally displaced persons around Lake Chad, refugees in the east, south and Lake Chad and returnee communities in the south.

WFP distributed ready-to-use supplementary foods to 212,565 children aged 6-59 months. Additionally, 71,984 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) received fortified blended foods (wheat-soya blend and Super Cereal) and vegetable oil. Moreover, the programme reached 12,365 caregivers. In total, 2,300 mt were distributed.

In partnership with UNICEF, under the leadership of the National Direction of Food Technology and Nutrition (DNTA) and with Regional Health Delegations, WFP supported the Government in implementing a Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme. WFP focused on the treatment of MAM cases and UNICEF on the treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases. Services included community outreach and awareness-raising activities. At the end of the year, the CMAM treatment programme was underway in 11 regions out of the 15 priority regions where the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate surpassed the World Health Organization's emergency threshold, according to 2017 SMART survey results.

In the hinterland of Lake Chad (provinces of Lac, Kanem and Bahr el Gazel) the FARNE model [1] was used in collaboration with NGO partners and Regional Health Delegations, to improve the coverage and the efficiency of the MAM treatment programme. This peer-to-peer model was implemented in remote areas, further than 5 km from the nearest health centre, where a so-called *maman lumière*, a mother perceived as a role model by the community, shared good practices on health, hygiene and nutrition with up to 15 women for 12 days. The FARNE model included social and behaviour change communication, including the use of Nutricards to teach mothers how to prepare nutritious and diversified meals with local foods. This approach helped to build community ownership and improved the coverage and the efficiency of the MAM treatment programme.

### ***General Food Distribution to refugees and returnees***

WFP provided life-saving food and nutritional assistance to 370,280 refugees from Sudan and 67,800 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) hosted in 19 camps and some villages spread from the north-east to the south of Chad. Moreover, some 72,600 Chadian returnees from CAR were assisted.

With regards to transfer modalities, refugees and returnees from CAR, Sudanese refugees in the camps of Djabal, Goz Amir, Kerfi and Bredjing and most of Nigerian refugees received cash-based transfers. In remaining camps in the east and north-east, Sudanese refugees received in-kind food commodities.

In the south, around 30,000 people from CAR crossed the border to Chad between December 2017 and March 2018. Newly arrived refugees spontaneously settled in villages near the border, where host communities had limited capacity to receive them. An Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) showed alarming levels of food insecurity among newly arrived refugee households in isolated and dispersed settlements in host villages, with 84 percent of refugees estimated to be food insecure. Among the local populations who hosted refugees, nearly two thirds were food insecure.

In line with the Humanitarian Country Team's integrated response plan, WFP provided unconditional assistance to these refugees. Upon arrival and registration by UNHCR, they received cash-based assistance at a full-ration level (USD 11.25) covering the needs for one month. In the following months, they were supported with half-ration entitlements (USD 5.5). However, resource mobilization efforts allowed WFP to increase to full ration in September. Additionally, WFP Chad supported 46,700 host communities between March and September which reduced pressure on available resources and contributed to safeguarding social cohesion.

In southern Chad, WFP implemented a multi-purpose cash transfer project between January and June jointly with FAO, UNFPA, UNHCR and UNICEF. This enabled 17,551 refugees from CAR and 24,456 Chadian returnees to access food and shelter, and improve their health and livelihood opportunities. This initiative sought to support refugees and returnees in their transition to self-reliance.

In north-eastern Chad (provinces of Ennedi Est and Wadi Fira) WFP was able to distribute 50-60 percent rations to Sudanese refugees. This represented an increase compared to previous assistance levels. These provinces are more harshly affected by climate change and food availability is limited.

WFP continued to move towards implementing the results of the 2017 socio-economic profiling, which classified households into three different vulnerability categories. As such, in late 2018, Central African refugees in the south, Nigerian refugees in the Lake region and a part of Sudanese refugees in the east started receiving rations tailored to their vulnerability. In six Sudanese refugee camps local authorities, the National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees (CNARR), UNHCR, WFP and implementing partners continue to negotiate with refugee committees and stakeholders with a view to ensuring that refugees accept to be transitioned to vulnerability-based assistance.

### ***General Food Distribution to local populations (lean season assistance)***

In 2018, WFP Chad and its partners delivered food assistance between May and September in six provinces in the Sahel (four under PRRO 200713 and two under EMOP 200777). During this period, the most vulnerable households had little or no food stocks and crops from the next harvest were not yet available. Under PRRO 200713, WFP Chad provided timely food support to 445,249 vulnerable Chadians: in-kind food assistance to 223,339 people in Barh el Gazel and Wadi Fira, cash-based assistance to 115,968 people in Guera and hybrid rations (cereal vouchers and in-kind rations of pulses and vegetable oil) to 105,942 people in Batha. The choice of transfer modalities considered the availability of food in local markets and their capacity to absorb additional demand.

Funding enabled WFP to secure 70-percent rations throughout the lean season in six out of the seven provinces identified as most vulnerable by the Cadre Harmonisé, namely in Wadi Fira, Guera, Barh el Gazel, Batha, Kanem and Lac. The seventh province, Ouaddai, could not be assisted because it was not officially declared in crisis and there was insufficient funding. Evidence of aggravating factors required an early response in Wadi Fira where seasonal assistance started in May.

WFP also piloted the use of distribution sites as platforms to conduct catch-up vaccination with at-risk groups. Regional Health Delegations in Barh el Gazel, Guera and Wadi Fira used some of WFP's distribution sites to carry out vaccination activities against measles and tetanus for PLW/G and children.

For the implementation of the seasonal response, WFP signed 20 field-level agreements with 15 cooperating partners (five international and ten national), to ensure an appropriate assistance to beneficiaries. Cooperating partners were trained on the targeting, implementation and monitoring of the assistance in line with WFP's cooperate tools.

### ***Prevention of malnutrition in children 6-23 months and PLW/G/G***

Throughout 2018, malnutrition prevention interventions targeted 70,000 children aged 6-23 months and 36,000 pregnant and lactating women in the Sahel and in refugee sites. The distribution of specialized nutritious food was coupled with screening of acute malnutrition and sensitization on key family practices on health and nutrition.

During the lean season between May and September, WFP's response to food insecurity was coupled with prevention of malnutrition activities, reaching 55,607 children and 28,670 PLW/G. Children received a daily ration of Super Cereal Plus (200 g) and PLW/G were entitled to a combination of Super Cereal (200 g/day) and vegetable oil (25 g/day).

Initiatives to improve the local production of complementary foods and demand-driven nutrition services in collaboration with community networks helped to meet the needs of vulnerable groups in line with the national social protection policy. This approach will continue under WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023 for Chad.

### ***Food Assistance for Assets***

In 2018, WFP consolidated food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities that started in 2017 by increasing arable lands and engaging new participants. FFA activities targeted Chadian host communities, internally displaced persons and returnees as well as Sudanese refugees.

In the first half of the year, WFP concluded a large FFA project in Lake Chad, reaching 62,500 households. This initiative brought together displaced and host communities around works that contributed to their food security and nutrition. Different water management structures were built including three dams as well as 37 pumps and wells aimed at boosting agricultural productivity. Barriers to prevent erosion were put in place and 1,100 community-owned hectares became available for growing food. In some sites, WFP activities included the light construction of basic community infrastructure and services to achieve a broader impact. For example, school canteens were built to enable school feeding activities, and community warehouses were constructed to increase storage capacity for agricultural produce.

To help vulnerable women and men increase their self-reliance, WFP scaled up resilience activities in the last quarter of 2019. The approach sought to integrate and complement seasonal assistance with resilience-building efforts in eight regions of the Chadian Sahel belt. It emphasized the need for sustained and longer-term resilience investments in the most food-insecure and shock-prone areas in order to reduce livelihood hardships, build

resilience to shocks and rehabilitate ecosystems that form the basis for different livelihoods. To achieve greater impact, WFP's approach was to integrate different activities in the same villages: a comprehensive package of asset creation, nutrition and school feeding activities was implemented with a view to providing medium and longer-term solutions. Some 94,700 Chadians participated in resilience-building activities in eight regions of the Sahelian belt.

WFP's resilience approach is built on participatory design and planning, the development and rehabilitation of productive assets (including horticulture gardening, soil and water conservation structures and basic community infrastructure including toilets, school kitchens and dining rooms), as well as capacity strengthening at decentralized levels. Women, men, youth and different ethnic groups were represented in community-planning exercises. Under FFA activities, participants received cash-based transfers (vouchers or cash) of USD 2.1 per day of work. These efforts were complemented by community childcare systems and home-grown school feeding initiatives that linked local production to school canteens.

FFA activities paid attention to women's needs who participated in the community-based participatory planning and the construction, rehabilitation and management of productive assets. Overall, 75 percent of FFA participants were women. However, in terms of division of labour, 80 to 90 percent of hard physical works [2] were carried out by men.

WFP's resilience approach is based on the premise that sustained investments in the same communities coupled with the holistic integration of different activities will gradually decrease the need for humanitarian assistance in the longer term. WFP is looking to strengthen this approach in Chad in the upcoming years under its new Country Strategic Plan.

[1] FARNE: Foyers d'Apprentissage, de Réhabilitation Nutritionnelle et d'Eveil

[2] These works included road construction, digging holes for shallow wells, removing the hard pan and the first layer of soil during pond construction

## Results

### ***Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months and PLW/G***

To address the specific nutritional needs of the most vulnerable people among refugees and local populations, WFP provided age-appropriate supplementary fortified blended foods through nutritional safety-net activities. As part of a moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme, WFP assisted children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. Compared to the previous year, monitoring of treatment performance indicators showed an overall stabilization in terms of recovery rates, participation and coverage. The default and non-response rates remained low at 5.77 and 1.38 percent respectively. The exception was the coverage rate for refugee populations where a certain decrease was observed compared to last year, due to the insufficient funding of activities. The positive findings can partly be attributed to WFP's nutrition, education and counseling programme, which included trainings to parents as well as community sensitization on nutrition and on the use of appropriate nutritious products.

### ***General Food Distribution to refugees, returnees and local populations (including lean season assistance)***

The post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercises carried out in refugee, returnee and lean season 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.

In 2018, monitoring findings showed an improved food consumption among refugee and returnee populations, with the proportion of households with poor food consumption score [1] decreasing as compared to the previous year (on average by 10-12 percentage points). It should be noted that women-headed households had a poorer score than male-headed households, likely because of women having different income sources than men. Across-year comparison also showed a slight improvement in the dietary diversity score [2] across assisted populations. The reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) [3] remained similar for returnees and local populations, while it increased for refugees. The rCSI of Sudanese refugees increased which could be associated with the fact that these households primarily received in-kind food assistance and reduced food rations were provided over the last few years. In the event of food shortages, food beneficiaries adopted more drastic coping strategies to fill gaps as their food stock decreased and became insufficient over time.

In 2018, WFP reached nearly all planned beneficiaries during the lean season response. Assistance was provided for an average period of four months, except for Wadi Fira where assistance covered five months. The 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 an important increase in households

moving to the acceptable food consumption score category.

### ***Prevention of malnutrition in children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G)***

In 2018, WFP implemented a prevention of malnutrition programme in all targeted areas most heavily affected by the lean season. Consequently, targets related to programme coverage and participation were achieved. 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.

Results from the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) baseline survey conducted in June in Wadi Fira - the region most heavily impacted by the lean season - indicated that a large majority (98.1 percent) of children aged 6-23 months did not have a Minimum Acceptable Diet and were affected by poor diet diversity and meal frequency patterns. However, an encouraging finding showed that 95 percent of children below 1 year of age were breastfed. Further survey findings indicated that among pregnant and lactating women, when looking into their dietary diversity, 71 percent never consumed vitamin A rich foods (dairy, eggs, orange vegetables) and 78.7 percent never consumed foods rich in heme iron (meat, fish). Their diet rather showed a frequent consumption of cereal/tuber foods (98.6 percent), protein rich foods (79.3 percent) and oils and fats (82.8 percent). In 2019, WFP will continue to explore synergies with its resilience interventions to increase the self-reliance of beneficiaries through the production of nutrition-dense foods. Further, the country office will intensify sensitization efforts and trainings to enhance nutrition practices among beneficiaries.

### ***Food Assistance for Assets***

In 2018, WFP scaled up food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities expanding their geographical coverage and the number of asset creation activities. To measure changes in the food security situation of beneficiaries and their households, regular post-distribution monitoring was conducted. While there was a positive trend in the proportion of the targeted population reporting livelihood benefits from the enhanced assets base (2.1 to 3.8) after receiving monetary assistance, negative trends were noted when comparing 2017 and 2018 results with regard to the core food security indicators. The proportion of households with poor food consumption score increased by approximately 12 percentage points, while the rCSI also increased by 4 percentage points. The DDS remained at similar levels. The results can be explained by several factors including the fact that data from the follow-up survey was collected at the end of the activities which happened during the lean season - a period of food shortages. Moreover, the assets created had not yet come into use by the targeted population. Another contributing factor was operational challenges resulting from partners' capacity which hampered implementation and resulted in delays in the provision of entitlements. This resulted in certain underachievement with regard to the outputs related to asset creation and training of partners.

In 2018, PRRO 200713 nearly achieved its targets in terms of planned beneficiaries, except for nutrition treatment activities and FFA where considerable underachievements were experienced. Due to limited availability of specialized nutritious foods, WFP Chad prioritized assistance to malnourished children and women. WFP was not able to ensure the continuity of assistance throughout the treatment cycle leaving the actual distributed quantities below the planned level. Caregivers were assisted with food due to lack of cash-based transfers for this activity. For FFA, only cash-based assistance could be implemented due to limited and earmarked resources, while food-based transfers remained on hold.

During the year, actual cash distributions fell short of the planned values due to a lack of funding, which led to the reduction of rations both for refugees and returnees, prioritizing full rations only for the most vulnerable.

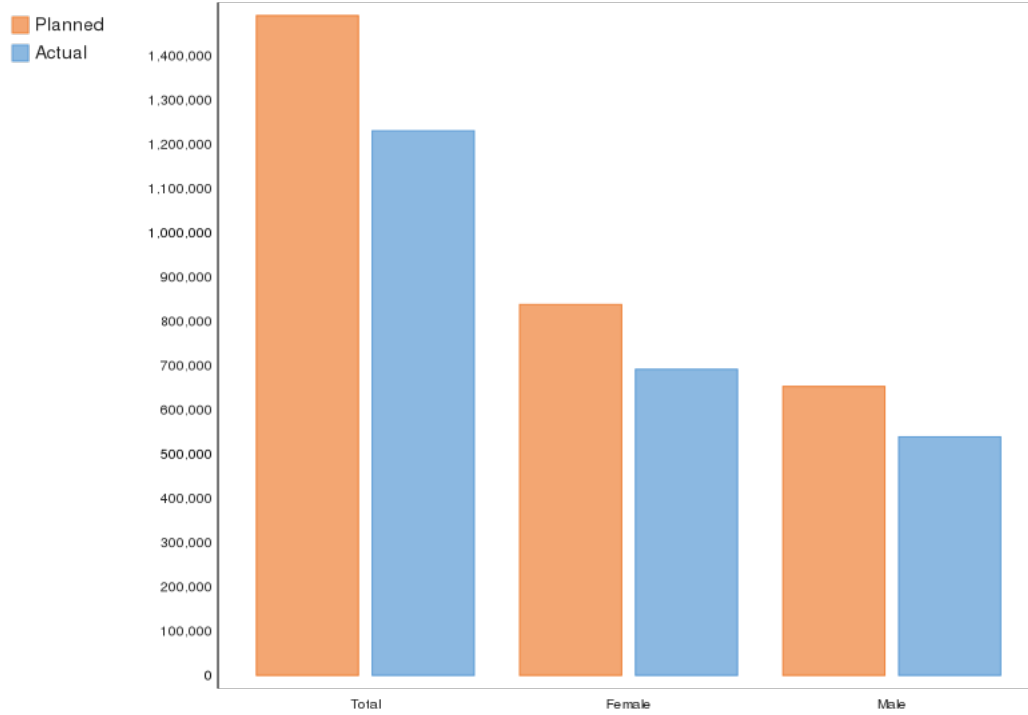
[1] The household food consumption score (FCS) is used as a proxy for household food security. The FCS is a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of the food consumed.

[2] The dietary diversity score (DDS) measured 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.

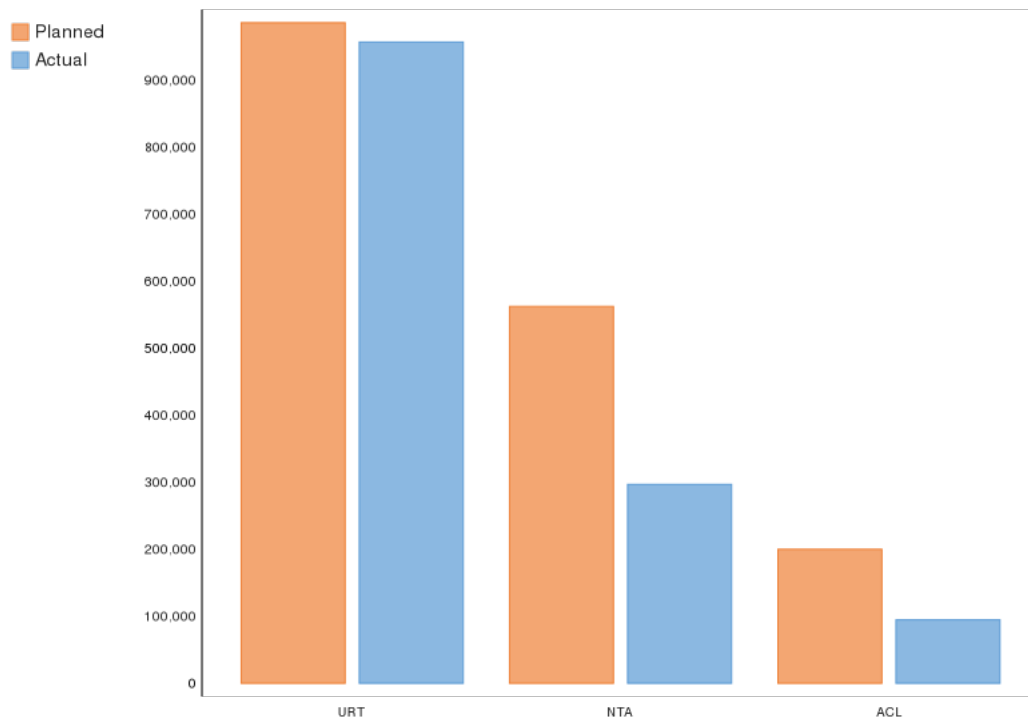
[3] The reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) is a tool that measures the frequency and severity of food based strategies that households engage in when facing food shortages.



Annual Project Beneficiaries

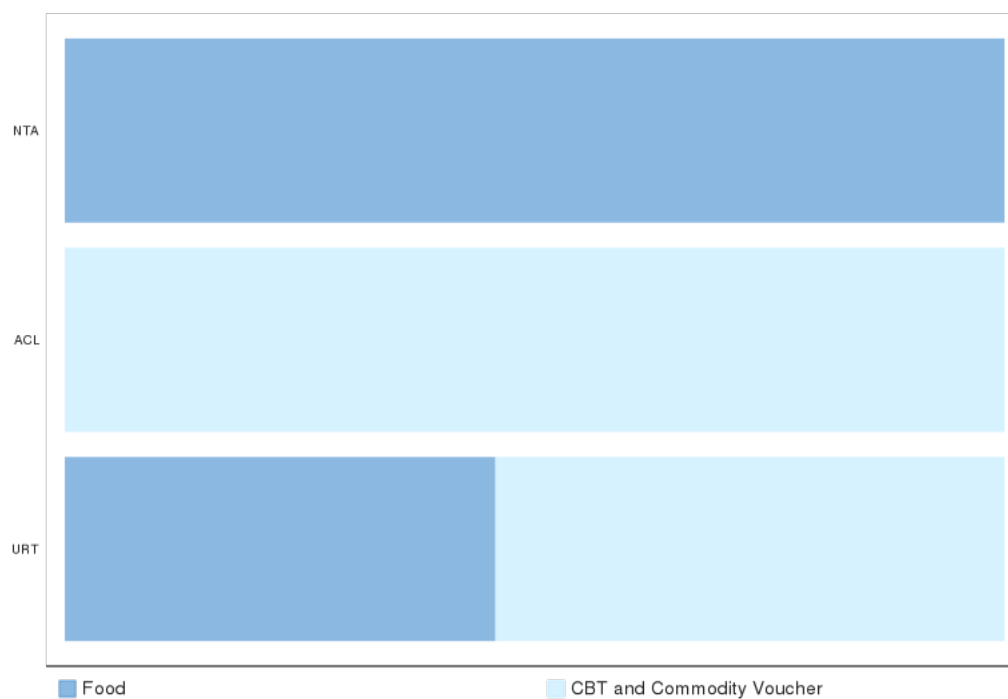


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food  
 NTA: Nutrition treatment activities  
 ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities

Modality of Transfer by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food  
 ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities  
 NTA: Nutrition treatment activities



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	8,676	1,249	14.4%
Canned Pulses	-	1	-
Corn Sorghum Flour	-	1	-
Corn Soya Blend	14,385	7,449	51.8%
High Energy Biscuits	8	3	41.9%
Iodised Salt	609	1	0.2%
Lentils	-	5	-
Maize	-	0	-
Micronutrient Powder	8	-	-
Olive Oil	-	0	-
Peas	-	11	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	17	68	408.0%
Rice	-	1,780	-
Sorghum Flour	-	0	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Sorghum/Millet	50,491	20,968	41.5%
Split Lentils	-	5	-
Split Peas	-	3,415	-
Sugar	-	1	-
Vegetable Oil	4,411	2,541	57.6%
Wheat Soya Blend	-	54	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,605</b>	<b>37,551</b>	<b>47.8%</b>

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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	20,651,166	11,270,143	54.6%
Value Voucher	21,167,081	12,162,351	57.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,818,248</b>	<b>23,432,495</b>	<b>56.0%</b>

## Performance Monitoring

For the collection of output-level results, partners' reports on distributions and progress made in the implementation of other activities were submitted monthly. These reports were then verified, validated and uploaded by WFP to its corporate monitoring and evaluation platform (COMET).

Monitoring of processes was conducted through distribution monitoring and food basket monitoring. Given the high number of distributions and project sites, randomly selected sites were monitored every month in line with the sub-offices' monitoring plans to ensure that at least 30 percent of programme sites were visited every quarter of the year. In 2019, WFP monitored 81 percent of the sites, meeting corporate coverage requirements. Distribution monitoring to verify that entitlements were provided in a timely and orderly manner 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 corresponded to the defined entitlement.

To monitor programme outcomes and cross-cutting issues, namely gender, protection and accountability to beneficiaries, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercises were conducted to collect data on food security and livelihood outcomes, cross-cutting data as well as information on processes related to beneficiaries' access to and utilization of assistance as well as their perceptions of and satisfaction with the assistance received.

For FFA activities starting in late 2018, a combined census (unified social registry), targeting (Household Economic Approach) and baseline exercise was undertaken in eight regions in November to measure the activities' impact on resilience over time. These exercises reached 36,028 households (198,154 beneficiaries). Other baseline exercises covered multi-purpose cash assistance at the start of the interventions, while PDMs were conducted later to follow up on these activities. To serve as a baseline for the lean season intervention, an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) was undertaken before the operation in May. To measure progress over time, PDMs were also undertaken in October covering assisted refugees, returnees and local populations affected by the lean season.

WFP Chad mainly used externally recruited enumerators for the exercises, providing them with support from WFP field monitors. Before data collection, enumerators and monitors received training in sub-offices. The trainings covered the content of the questionnaires, survey ethics and the use of tablet computers. Following this, enumerators collected data with tablets which were programmed with a questionnaire designed to capture vital programmatic information.

For PDMs for refugees WFP selected households using simple random samplings from UNHCR's beneficiary lists in each site, allowing the collection of statistically representative data. Household surveys were complemented by focus group discussions within the community and key informants. During the PDM, enumerators spent on average two days in each site to collect data which were submitted electronically from the tablets to an online data visualization platform. After data collection, debriefing sessions were held at the sub-offices to verify data and to share lessons learned.

All monitoring exercises were conducted in conformity with gender-sensitive norms including gender parity among enumerators and camp guides, equal gender participation in focus groups and key informant interviews, as well as the collection of sex-disaggregated data on output, process and outcome-related information.

In September, the NGO Ground Truth Solutions concluded a review, commissioned by WFP, on how beneficiaries of WFP's cash-based transfers around Lake Chad and in the south perceived this modality of assistance. Findings showed that people receiving cash-based assistance were more satisfied than those receiving value vouchers. The report recommended WFP to improve communication on eligibility, targeting, distribution calendars and complaint mechanisms. It endorsed collaboration among partners highlighting its contribution to reducing the dependence of vulnerable communities on food and nutritional assistance. Consequently, in 2019, WFP will aim to reinforce its complaints and feedback mechanism through enhanced geographic coverage, as well as conduct regular lessons learned exercises with cooperating partners across all activities.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

In Chad, deeply embedded gender norms impact women's participation in management and supervisory committees and hinder their chances to take on leadership positions. Women have limited access to productive assets and credit, and face great challenges in owning and renting land. Land inheritance customs often discriminate against women, and men decide on the use of harvested crops and incomes.

When carrying out food assistance-for-assets interventions, WFP made efforts to actively involve women and girls in consultations about the design and implementation of the projects. To integrate women's needs and priorities already at the design stage, WFP promoted gender-inclusive planning through the Community-Based Participatory Planning approach. This allowed to create assets that reduced specific livelihood hardships for women and girls such as building wells close to their villages with the aim of reducing the time required to collect water.

Post-distribution monitoring results showed that across the assisted populations women had more decision-making power over food and nutritional assistance than men, with the proportion of female decision-making increasing across all beneficiary groups. Among returnee populations the increase in female decision-making was particularly marked due to sensitization efforts undertaken by WFP and its partners. Similarly, beneficiary contact monitoring exercises among WFP's nutrition intervention beneficiaries found that decisions over the use of the received nutritional products were overwhelmingly (in over 90 percent of cases) taken by female members of the households.

WFP Chad participated in the Gender and Markets initiative launched by WFP's Regional Bureau for West Africa. This aimed to strengthen the collection and analysis of gender-informed data on the different roles played by women and men in markets, their challenges and their empowerment. Data collection was carried out in late 2017 and the results were released in early 2018.

Under this initiative a mission was led to the south of the country to survey Central African refugees and Chadian returnees from CAR. Results showed that around 75 percent of women had access to productive assets and all women confirmed being a member of an association. The report identified the main challenges faced by women, namely the lack of access to credit, limited education and the lack of official documents among returnees. Among others, the report recommended to increase the voucher value, to shift towards durable solutions with a view to reducing dependency on assistance as well as to explore the use of cash-based transfer activities focusing on women.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Chad is one of the first pilot countries where WFP implements complaint and feedback mechanisms (CFM) as part of corporate efforts to increase accountability to beneficiaries and incorporate beneficiary feedback into its programmes. In May 2018, a case management software was introduced to integrate WFP's existing complaint and feedback mechanisms while centralizing the oversight of the beneficiary feedback received. In addition, WFP put in place a toll-free hotline and made it accessible to the beneficiaries, providing them with an additional means of providing feedback directly to WFP's office in Chad.

WFP's toll-free hotline, which went live in the south of the country and around Lake Chad, attracted attention from the wider humanitarian and development community, due to the extent of its coverage and its potential use as an inter-agency mechanism and centralized call center for multiple organizations. The concept was endorsed by the inter-agency Humanitarian Country Team, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Force on Accountability to Affected Populations as well as the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Task Force. In 2019, WFP intends to sign a memorandum of understanding with an international NGO to extend the hotline to the wider humanitarian community.

WFP defined standard operating procedures that included referral mechanisms to agencies and organizations through WFP's hotline. These procedures describe awareness-raising activities which specially consider vulnerable groups; define how feedback and complaints need to be registered, investigated and addressed; identify specialized focal points for each of the possible complaint and feedback areas and establish confidentiality measures with operators.

Calls are categorized by topics. Calls related to protection, sexual abuse, theft and fraud are considered high priority. Calls about difficulties or inability to receive assistance are considered medium priority, while those regarding general information and other feedback are considered low priority. In 2018, the hotline received almost 350 calls from the Lake Chad area, southern Chad and N'Djamena.

The 2018 post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results showed improvements in both women's and men's knowledge about the programme, entitlements and complaints procedures. WFP ensured that beneficiaries had access to information about their entitlements, distribution schedules and complaints mechanisms through increased sensitization efforts.

To protect women and girl refugees, returnees and vulnerable Chadians, WFP put in place preventive measures to avoid risks related to gender-based violence, including sexual abuse and exploitation, physical and emotional abuse, neglect and domestic violence related to the use of entitlements. Coupled with increased awareness efforts, these measures ensured that beneficiaries had access to information about their entitlements, distribution schedules and complaint mechanisms. Although distribution management committees as well as complaint and feedback mechanisms were established at distribution sites, women filed only 39 percent of the complaints. WFP and its cooperating partners guaranteed at least 50-percent representation of women at each general distribution site. No sensitive complaints were reported: all feedback and complaints were related to the misunderstanding of selection criteria or loss of beneficiary cards.

Safe, secured and dignified environment was created during food distributions. WFP worked with partners to ensure food distributions were launched before midday so that beneficiaries did not have to transport their rations at night time. Women and girls were prioritized as the first recipients of rations with the aim of reducing their waiting times. Women often attended distributions with their children and prepared meals for the whole family. In three of the southern distribution sites where SCOPE cards were used (Bitoye, Sido and Kobiteye), waiting time was significantly reduced.

WFP encouraged cooperating partners to select distribution sites with access to water points and latrine facilities. However, in most provinces only few distribution sites having these facilities existed. To mitigate this, cooperating partners transported water to distribution sites. Certain partners installed temporary gender segregated latrines facilities.

During the lean season, WFP embedded protection aspects into its food and nutritional assistance. WFP and its partners discussed with local authorities to identify the number and location of distribution sites. Following lessons learned from previous lean season interventions, it was agreed to increase the number of distribution sites, to facilitate beneficiaries' access to them and to reduce the walking distance between villages and the sites. For example, in the department of Dar Tama, the number of distribution sites passed from 40 in 2017 to 53 in 2018. In response to beneficiaries' needs and feedback following the first round of distributions in the department of Biltine, six new sites were established as beneficiaries reported that the walking distance was too long and they had to travel back home at night. Priority was given to the most remote villages to ensure that beneficiaries could return before sunset. Distribution sites were not further than 5-7 km in compliance with Sphere standards. In addition, temporary shade shelters were installed in several distribution sites where natural shade was not available. Feedback and complaint committees were also put in place.

Although WFP was operating in volatile environments, 2018 PDM results continuously showed that most beneficiaries did not experience any security issues while going to, returning from or being present at distribution sites. These findings were valid across different beneficiary groups as well as 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.

When implementing its resilience and asset creation activities, WFP ensured that children and pregnant women did not take part in physically demanding works. To accommodate mothers' needs, WFP and its partners introduced

community day care centers for children. This enabled women to participate in asset creation activities while their children were looked after. These day cares were often run by elderly or handicapped community members who received transfers for their contribution.

WFP designed a gender and protection action plan which will be rolled out under its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2019-2013. The action plan was designed to ensure that WFP's strategic outcomes and activities are designed, implemented and monitored in a way that accounts for the protection needs of all beneficiaries.

## Lean season: a daily struggle

Every year in Chad, communities that are dependent on rain-fed agriculture experience the so-called lean season: a tough three-month period between two harvests when food stocks are depleted. Experts say that 2018's lean season was the worst in six years because it started earlier— harvest was poor and the country faced an economic turnaround.

Wadi Fira, in eastern Chad, is one of eight regions in the country's Sahelian belt. It is also one of the worst affected by extreme climatic conditions. Due to poor rainfall during the last rainy season, Wadi Fira's inhabitants were exposed to a worrying drop in agricultural production and had little or nothing to eat already in May.

It was hard for many families. Most struggled to cook even a single meal a day. "Because we don't have any more stocks, we rely on food bought on the market, but prices went up," says Ahmat. "We have no water to drink." He is 75-years-old, who has witnessed many droughts in the region throughout his life. He says that in 2018 the situation was far worse than the previous year. He firmly believes that climate change is responsible for the recurrent droughts in the Sahel.

WFP and partners launched a response in May with the support of donors to provide vital food and nutritional assistance for 186,000 people in Wadi Fira whose food stocks were exhausted. The assistance was expanded to Batha, Barh El Gazal, Kanem, Lac, Guéra and Ouaddai regions. WFP supported 635,000 vulnerable people between May and September, as part of its lean season scale-up.

Fatimeh Hassan Yayah Mahamat is one of the tens of thousands of people who was served in Wadi Fira. When the lean season strikes, life is a daily struggle for this mother of seven children. In 2018, her husband went looking for work three years ago when she was two months pregnant. "Thanks to the food received, I was able to prepare meals for my kids," says Fatimeh. She said it was difficult to raise the children alone.

Nutrition support was also vital. Malnutrition is widespread in Chad and deteriorated in 2018 compared to previous crisis years. In 12 out of 23 regions of the country, the global acute malnutrition rate (GAM) prevalence is over the World Health Organisation (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent. In 2012 and 2015 — the last time the crisis was as bad — nine and seven regions, respectively, had a prevalence of GAM above the emergency threshold.

As part of the response to the deteriorating situation in most of Chad's Sahelian belt, WFP and partners also provided fortified nutritious food to prevent and treat malnutrition to more than 130,000 pregnant and nursing women and children aged 6 to 23 months.

Food and fortified nutritious food distributions were preceded by awareness sessions that encompassed topics like good feeding practices and the importance of exclusive breastfeeding for up to 6 months.

Fatimeh, who received such seasonal assistance for the first time, watched and listened carefully to WFP staff and its cooperating partners explain and demonstrate how to cook the specialized food. "I have to carefully boil the water before mixing with the nutritious flour to avoid contamination that will make the child sick," she says.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

- Cover page photo © WFP/ Maria Gallar
- During the lean season, WFP supported vulnerable families throughout the Sahel. Province of Wadi Fira, Chad.

### Explanatory notes

Table 2: To note a slight over-achievement in terms of cash-based transfer (CBT) beneficiaries due to influx of new refugees from CAR. Furthermore, CBT assistance under the nutrition treatment activity was not implemented due to lack of resources, beneficiaries instead received food.

Outcome Indicators related to Strategic Result 1 (Everyone has access to food): Missing values in the table result from the fact that only baseline and end line surveys were conducted due to short duration of intervention, thus no previous follow up values are available.

Outcome Indicators related to Strategic Result 2 (No one suffers from malnutrition): Missing values in the table result from the fact that for moderate acute malnutrition (MAD) indicators only baseline was conducted in 2018 due to the amount of available resources. Follow-up will be collected in 2019.

## 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	652,843	838,059	1,490,902	538,986	691,576	1,230,562	82.6%	82.5%	82.5%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	242,212	270,726	512,938	199,351	222,732	422,083	82.3%	82.3%	82.3%
Children (5-18 years)	178,509	188,954	367,463	147,667	156,281	303,948	82.7%	82.7%	82.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	232,122	378,379	610,501	191,968	312,563	504,531	82.7%	82.6%	82.6%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	232,234	298,120	530,354	191,879	246,201	438,080	82.6%	82.6%	82.6%
Returnees	38,473	49,389	87,862	31,800	40,803	72,603	82.7%	82.6%	82.6%
Residents	382,136	490,550	872,686	315,307	404,572	719,879	82.5%	82.5%	82.5%

## 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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	545,713	440,223	985,936	438,488	518,493	956,981	80.4%	117.8%	97.1%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	100,000	100,000	200,000	-	94,694	94,694	-	94.7%	47.3%
Nutrition treatment activities	548,406	14,000	562,406	296,914	-	296,914	54.1%	-	52.8%

## 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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	545,713	440,223	985,936	438,488	518,493	956,981	80.4%	117.8%	97.1%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	100,000	100,000	200,000	-	94,694	94,694	-	94.7%	47.3%
Nutrition treatment activities	548,406	14,000	562,406	296,914	-	296,914	54.1%	-	52.8%

## 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)
<b>Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food</b>									
All	483,109	502,827	985,936	459,351	497,630	956,981	95.1%	99.0%	97.1%
Total participants	483,109	502,827	985,936	459,351	497,630	956,981	95.1%	99.0%	97.1%
Total beneficiaries	483,109	502,827	985,936	459,351	497,630	956,981	95.1%	99.0%	97.1%



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)
<b>Asset creation and livelihood support activities</b>									
All	98,000	102,000	200,000	45,453	49,241	94,694	46.4%	48.3%	47.3%
Total participants	98,000	102,000	200,000	45,453	49,241	94,694	46.4%	48.3%	47.3%
Total beneficiaries	98,000	102,000	200,000	45,453	49,241	94,694	46.4%	48.3%	47.3%

## 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)
<b>Nutrition treatment activities</b>									
Activity supporters (under 5 years)	700	700	1,400	495	742	1,237	70.7%	106.0%	88.4%
Activity supporters (5-18 years)	1,190	1,190	2,380	989	1,113	2,102	83.1%	93.5%	88.3%
Activity supporters (18 plus)	2,940	7,280	10,220	2,597	6,429	9,026	88.3%	88.3%	88.3%
Children (6-23 months)	112,253	148,176	260,429	57,141	75,752	132,893	50.9%	51.1%	51.0%
Children (24-59 months)	60,607	60,608	121,215	38,508	41,164	79,672	63.5%	67.9%	65.7%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	166,762	166,762	-	71,984	71,984	-	43.2%	43.2%
Total beneficiaries	177,690	384,716	562,406	99,730	197,184	296,914	56.1%	51.3%	52.8%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SR1 Everyone has access to food</b>				
<b>Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food</b>				
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female</b>				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<7.83	7.30	-	7.20
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male</b>				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<7.83	7.30	-	8.60
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall</b>				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<7.83	7.30	-	7.60
<b>Dietary Diversity Score / Female</b>				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.25	5.70	-	5.80
<b>Dietary Diversity Score / Male</b>				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.25	5.70	-	5.80
<b>Dietary Diversity Score / Overall</b>				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.25	5.70	-	5.80
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female</b>				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<5.00	15.80	-	7.40
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male</b>				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<5.00	15.80	-	5.60
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall</b>				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.04, WFP survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<5.00	15.80	-	6.90
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female</b>				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<1.29	1.29	4.80	5.20
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male</b>				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<1.29	1.29	4.80	6.70

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall</b>				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<1.29	1.29	4.80	5.74
<b>Dietary Diversity Score / Female</b>				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.30	4.97	5.30	5.75
<b>Dietary Diversity Score / Male</b>				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.50	4.80	5.30	5.88
<b>Dietary Diversity Score / Overall</b>				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.50	4.90	5.30	5.80
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female</b>				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<8.00	8.20	23.30	7.90
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male</b>				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<6.00	12.70	21.10	6.70
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall</b>				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<7.00	10.10	22.30	7.30
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female</b>				
<i>REFUGEEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<2.74	2.74	3.10	10.20
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male</b>				
<i>REFUGEEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<2.74	2.74	3.10	8.60
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall</b>				
<i>REFUGEEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<2.74	2.74	3.10	9.80

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Dietary Diversity Score / Female</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.47	5.47	5.30	5.67
<b>Dietary Diversity Score / Male</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.21	5.20	5.10	5.54
<b>Dietary Diversity Score / Overall</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.47	5.39	5.30	5.63
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<9.20	9.20	18.80	10.00
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<7.40	6.80	24.70	3.00
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<8.30	8.60	20.90	8.30
<b>SR2 No one suffers from malnutrition</b>				
<b>Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals</b>				
<b>MAM Treatment Default rate / Female</b>				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	<7.00	7.80	5.00	5.77
<b>MAM Treatment Default rate / Male</b>				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	<7.00	7.80	5.00	5.77
<b>MAM Treatment Default rate / Overall</b>				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	<7.00	7.80	5.00	5.77

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Female</b>				
CHAD, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	<3.00	0.14	0.00	0.05
<b>MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Male</b>				
CHAD, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	<3.00	0.14	0.00	0.05
<b>MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Overall</b>				
CHAD, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	<3.00	0.14	0.00	0.05
<b>MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Female</b>				
CHAD, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	<15.00	2.28	2.00	1.38
<b>MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Male</b>				
CHAD, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	<15.00	2.28	2.00	1.38
<b>MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Overall</b>				
CHAD, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	<15.00	2.28	2.00	1.38
<b>MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Female</b>				
CHAD, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>75.00	89.78	93.00	92.80
<b>MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Male</b>				
CHAD, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>75.00	89.78	93.00	92.80
<b>MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Overall</b>				
CHAD, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>75.00	89.78	93.00	92.80
<b>Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female</b>				
CHAD, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>66.00	72.00	83.00	85.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male</b>				
CHAD, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>66.00	72.00	83.00	85.00
<b>Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall</b>				
CHAD, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>66.00	72.00	83.00	85.00
<b>Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Female</b>				
CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2018.06, WFP survey, Baseline Survey	>2.00	1.90	-	-
<b>Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Male</b>				
CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2018.06, WFP survey, Baseline Survey	>2.00	1.90	-	-
<b>Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Overall</b>				
CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2018.06, WFP survey, Baseline Survey	>2.00	1.90	-	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female</b>				
CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>70.00	13.00	94.00	94.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male</b>				
CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>70.00	13.00	94.00	94.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall</b>				
CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>70.00	13.00	94.00	94.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female</b>				
REFUGEES, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>70.00	13.00	100.00	79.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	>70.00	13.00	100.00	79.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	>70.00	13.00	100.00	79.00
<b>SR4 Food systems are sustainable</b>				
<b>Improved household adaptation and resilience to climate and other shocks</b>				
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female</b>				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<5.60	13.40	5.60	8.40
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male</b>				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<5.60	13.40	5.60	11.00
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall</b>				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<5.60	13.40	5.60	9.30
<b>Dietary Diversity Score / Female</b>				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.50	4.07	5.20	5.10
<b>Dietary Diversity Score / Male</b>				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.50	4.36	5.10	5.50
<b>Dietary Diversity Score / Overall</b>				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.50	4.17	5.20	5.20
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female</b>				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<11.00	35.50	24.30	32.20
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male</b>				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<11.00	35.50	20.30	32.60
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall</b>				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<11.00	35.50	22.60	32.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female</b>				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	12.30	9.80	25.90
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male</b>				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	15.00	11.80	15.00
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall</b>				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	11.30	10.80	22.00
<b>Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base</b>				
<i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.01, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>2.10	2.10	-	3.80

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>CRF SO2-SR2: Malnutrition prevention activities</b>				
Quantity of special nutritious foods provided	Mt	1,150	823	71.6%
<b>CRF SO2-SR2: Nutrition treatment activities</b>				
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	20,000	15,000	75.0%
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	150,000	145,151	96.8%
<b>CRF SO3-SR4: Asset creation and livelihood support activities</b>				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc.)	Ha	1,120	1,120	100.0%
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	228	210	92.1%
Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	230	191	83.0%
Hectares (ha) of land under crops	Ha	773	250	32.3%
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	6,100	6,060	99.3%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	78	62	79.5%
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	3,053	2,040	66.8%
Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	4,100	2,920	71.2%
Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created	meter	32,200	20,200	62.7%
Number of boreholes for agriculture or livestock created	Number	184	118	64.1%



Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of community members trained in asset management and sustainability	individual	4,000	3,168	79.2%
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	300	253	84.3%
Number of latrines constructed	Number	5,445	4,845	89.0%
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,000	1,002	100.2%
Number of trained personnel involved in local production of fortified food	individual	100	136	136.0%
Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	17,435	12,353	70.9%
Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed	m3	36,554	14,934	40.9%
Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems rehabilitated	m3	13,530	7,253	53.6%
<b>CRF SO3-SR4: Nutrition treatment activities</b>				
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	150	-	-
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	-	181	-

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>50.00	49.00	43.00	52.00
<b>Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women</b>				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>50.00	54.00	14.00	45.00
<b>Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women</b>				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.09, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>50.00	47.00	40.05	48.00
<b>Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>10.00	14.00	6.30	3.20
<b>Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men</b>				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07</i>	>14.50	18.20	16.00	24.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.09, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07</i>	>10.00	53.00	38.00	18.80
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>19.00	6.00	25.70	22.50
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07</i>	>20.50	33.20	33.00	15.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.09, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07</i>	>50.00	36.00	24.00	39.40
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>71.00	80.00	68.00	74.30
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07</i>	>65.00	48.60	51.00	61.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.09, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07</i>	<50.00	11.00	38.00	41.80

## 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 informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>80.00	62.80	82.90	84.90

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07</i>	>80.00	72.00	77.50	74.90
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.09, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07</i>	>80.00	68.00	89.90	70.60
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>80.00	72.30	73.80	85.50
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07</i>	>80.00	70.00	87.00	68.60
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.09, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07</i>	>80.00	50.00	89.50	70.60
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>80.00	71.00	81.50	85.10
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07</i>	>80.00	71.00	82.90	73.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.09, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07</i>	>80.00	58.00	89.50	70.60
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>90.00	98.00	99.60	99.60
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07</i>	>90.00	99.00	98.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female</b>				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.09, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07</i>	>90.00	100.00	99.00	95.70
<b>Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>90.00	99.00	94.40	99.40
<b>Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male</b>				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07</i>	>90.00	99.00	94.60	100.00
<b>Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male</b>				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.09, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07</i>	>90.00	100.00	99.10	95.80
<b>Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall</b>				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>90.00	99.00	99.50	99.50
<b>Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall</b>				
<i>CHAD RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.10, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07</i>	>90.00	99.00	97.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall</b>				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.09, Latest Follow-up: 2018.07</i>	>90.00	100.00	99.00	95.80

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
African Dev Bank	ADB-C-00032-01	Rice	-	777
Japan	JPN-C-00614-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	392
Japan	JPN-C-00614-01	Vegetable Oil	-	34
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	1,500
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	5,855

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	High Energy Biscuits	-	5
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	LNS	-	1,041
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Micronutrient Powder	-	7
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	270	390
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	5,054
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet	1,430	14,452
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	2,565
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas - Yellow	1,050	-
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Super Cereal (CSB+) With Sugar	600	-
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Super Cereal Plus (CSB++)	950	-
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	1,690
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil - Canola	380	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>4,680</b>	<b>33,762</b>