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# Chad

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2023

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# Overview

In 2021, Chad continued to face serious challenges, including forced displacement, insecurity, political instability, climate shocks, and the COVID-19 pandemic. The effectiveness of WFP's interventions was strengthened by its partnerships and coordination with various humanitarian actors and the Government of Chad, as well as dialogue with affected communities. While crisis response, lean season and malnutrition assistance remained key activities, WFP also established new partnerships to enhance its integrated resilience building programme through a humanitarian-peace-development nexus approach. In total, WFP reached over 2.3 million people in 2021, of which 53 percent were women.

Chad experienced several influxes of refugees, including over 60,000<sup>[1]</sup> who arrived following the unforeseen crisis in Cameroon. The presence of non-state armed groups continued in the Lac province, where 60 percent of the population are internally displaced. National political instability followed the death of the former President Idriss Déby during the April election campaign.

Challenges in mobilizing resources included strategic cuts by donors, forcing WFP to reprioritize some groups of beneficiaries over others, reduce its ration by half<sup>[2]</sup> for crisis response, and freezing the cash-based transfer programme for months. Consequently, WFP assisted 1.1 million crisis-affected people<sup>[3]</sup> with unconditional food assistance, which is 23 percent less than in 2020, and their food consumption scores suffered significantly.

2021 also marked the worst lean season in nine years, with 1.8 million Chadians identified as severely food insecure<sup>[4]</sup>. In response, WFP provided unconditional food assistance to 687,300 people, close to double the number assisted in 2020.

WFP used an integrated approach to address children's food needs. While WFP's school feeding programme reached 218,600 children and school staff, the nutrition programmes supported the most vulnerable children and mothers<sup>[5]</sup> with specialized nutritious foods. Nearly all the 296,900 children and women<sup>[6]</sup> treated by WFP recovered from malnutrition.

WFP reached 173,500 people through resilience building activities, including home and community asset creation and rehabilitation, and environmental conservation. WFP integrates its food assistance with resilience interventions to meet the short and longer-term needs of food insecure communities. Notably, WFP provided 100 villages with access to market and health services, by building 103 km of roads; enabled the restoration of 3,000 hectares of farming land, benefitting 50,000 people; and trained smallholder farmers on increasing their productivity and access to local markets.

WFP also supported the economy through local procurement; in total, WFP procured 23,586 metric tons of food (USD 10.6 million) in Chad. Of this 4,109 metric tons of food (17 percent of food purchased in Chad) was purchased directly from nine local smallholder farmers' organizations.

The challenging context of rising humanitarian needs and shrinking resources in Chad called for increased collaboration among humanitarian partners and the Government. Through strengthened coordination, the humanitarian community enhanced its operational efficiency to reach more people in need. WFP conducted the biometric registration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Lac province in collaboration with IOM and the food security cluster. In addition, WFP carried out the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) with UNHCR, covering all refugee camps in Chad to define a joint two-year strategy to assist refugees. In capacity strengthening, WFP supported the Government of Chad to engage in a South-South knowledge exchange with the Governments of Kenya, Republic of Congo, Burkina Faso, and Brazil to improve its social protection system.

WFP provided essential common logistical, air transport, administrative and technological support to humanitarian and development organizations. This included storage and transportation services for the distribution of 11 million long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets in collaboration with UNDP, under the Government's malaria prevention initiative. The WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) carried out 64 life-saving medical evacuations and transported light cargo to 23 destinations<sup>[7]</sup> in and around Chad.

Overall, WFP contributed to the Sustainable Development Goals of Zero Hunger (SDG2), Good Health and Well-being (SDG3), Inclusive Education (SDG4), Gender Equality (SDG 5), Climate Action (SDG13) and Partnerships for Goal (SDG17), as part of its wider vision to connect its humanitarian efforts with development objectives. Looking ahead, WFP will seek to expand its activities in environmental conservation and management, the integration of its resilience programming, and interventions to meet needs arising from health crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic. This strategy aims to mitigate the deteriorating food security and nutrition situation in Chad.

# 2,330,850

## Total beneficiaries in 2021



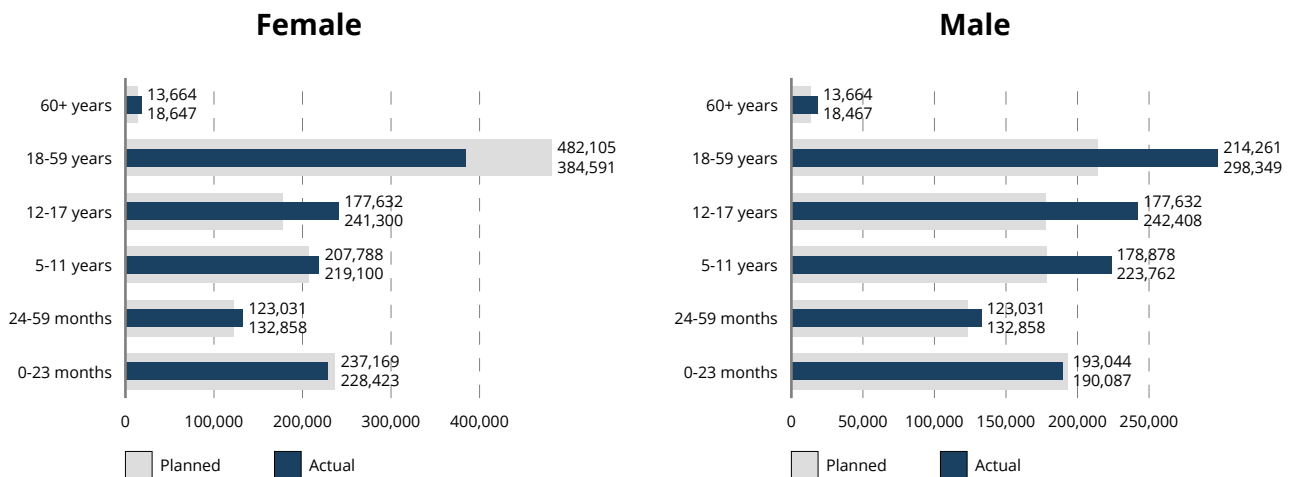
53% female



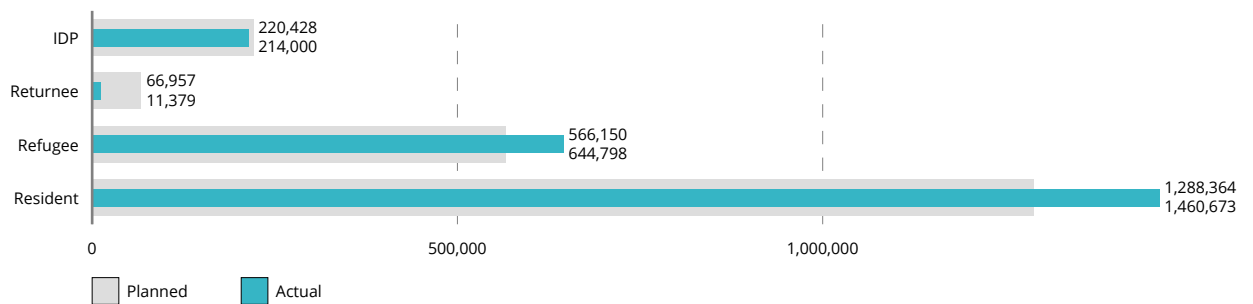
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 383,635 (51% Female, 49% Male)

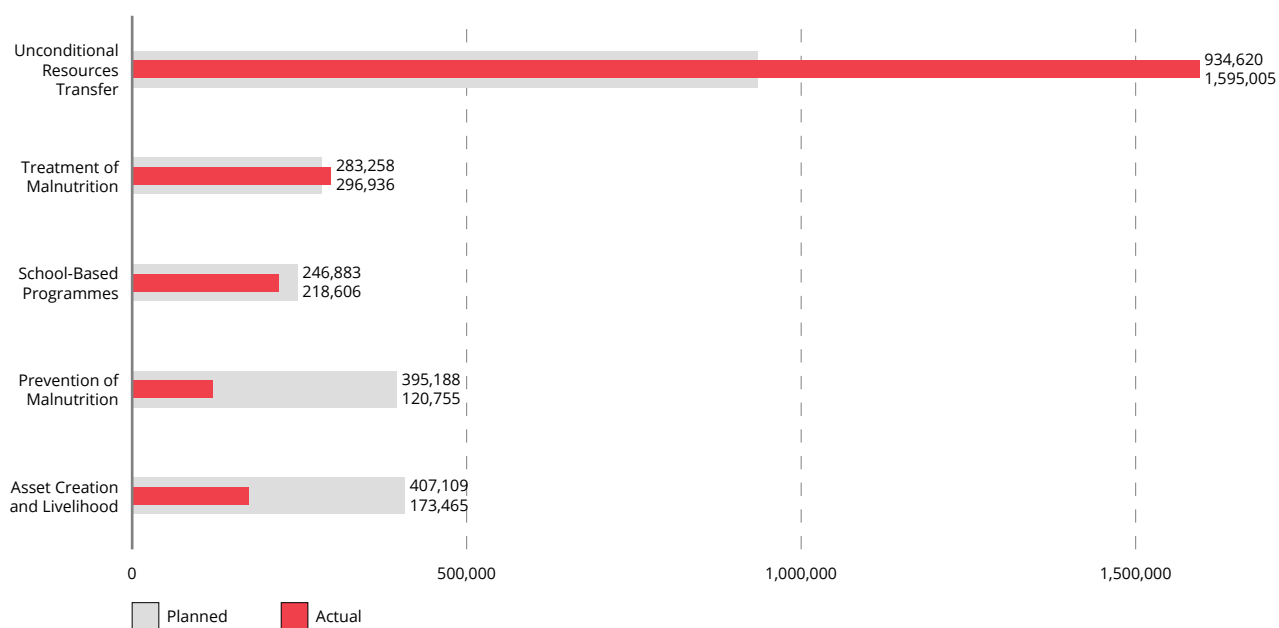
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Beneficiaries by Modality



1,616,175

**total actual food beneficiaries in 2021**

of 1,485,620 total planned  
( 825,002 Female, 791,173 Male)



728,804

**total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021**

of 486,560 total planned  
(376,265 Female, 352,539 Male)

## Total Food and CBT



75,197 mt

**total actual food transferred in 2021**

of 128,776 mt total planned

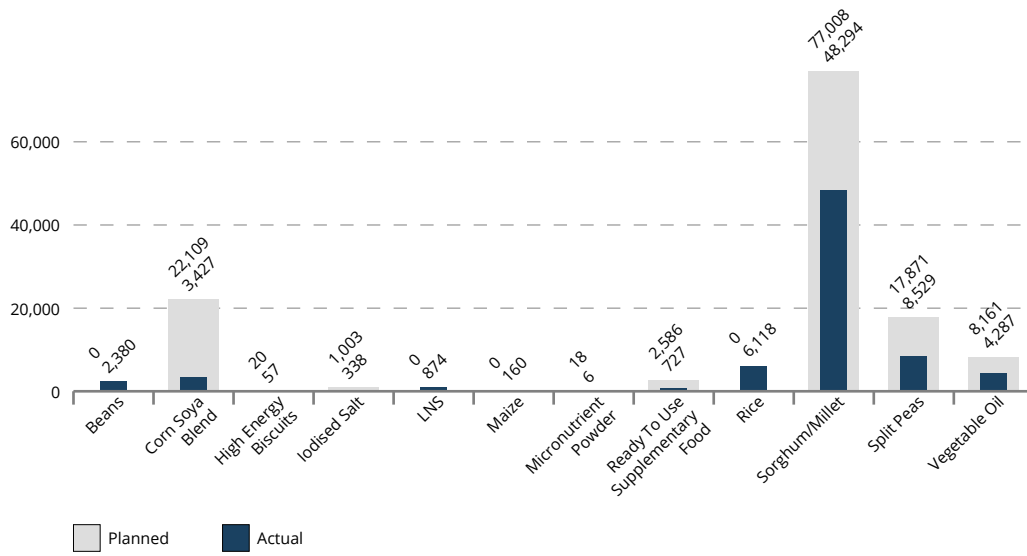


US\$ 23,295,021

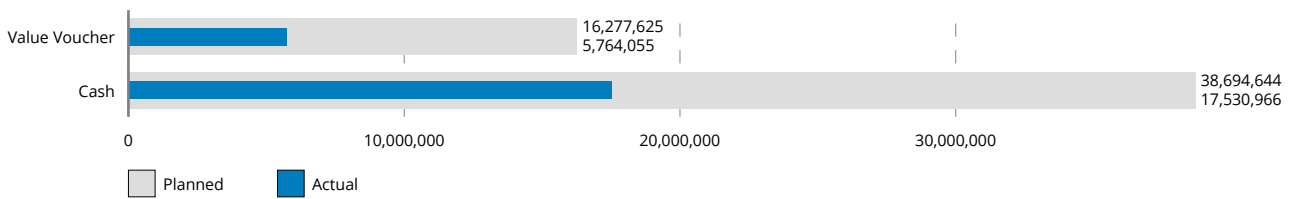
**total actual cash transferred in 2021**

of \$US 54,972,269 total planned

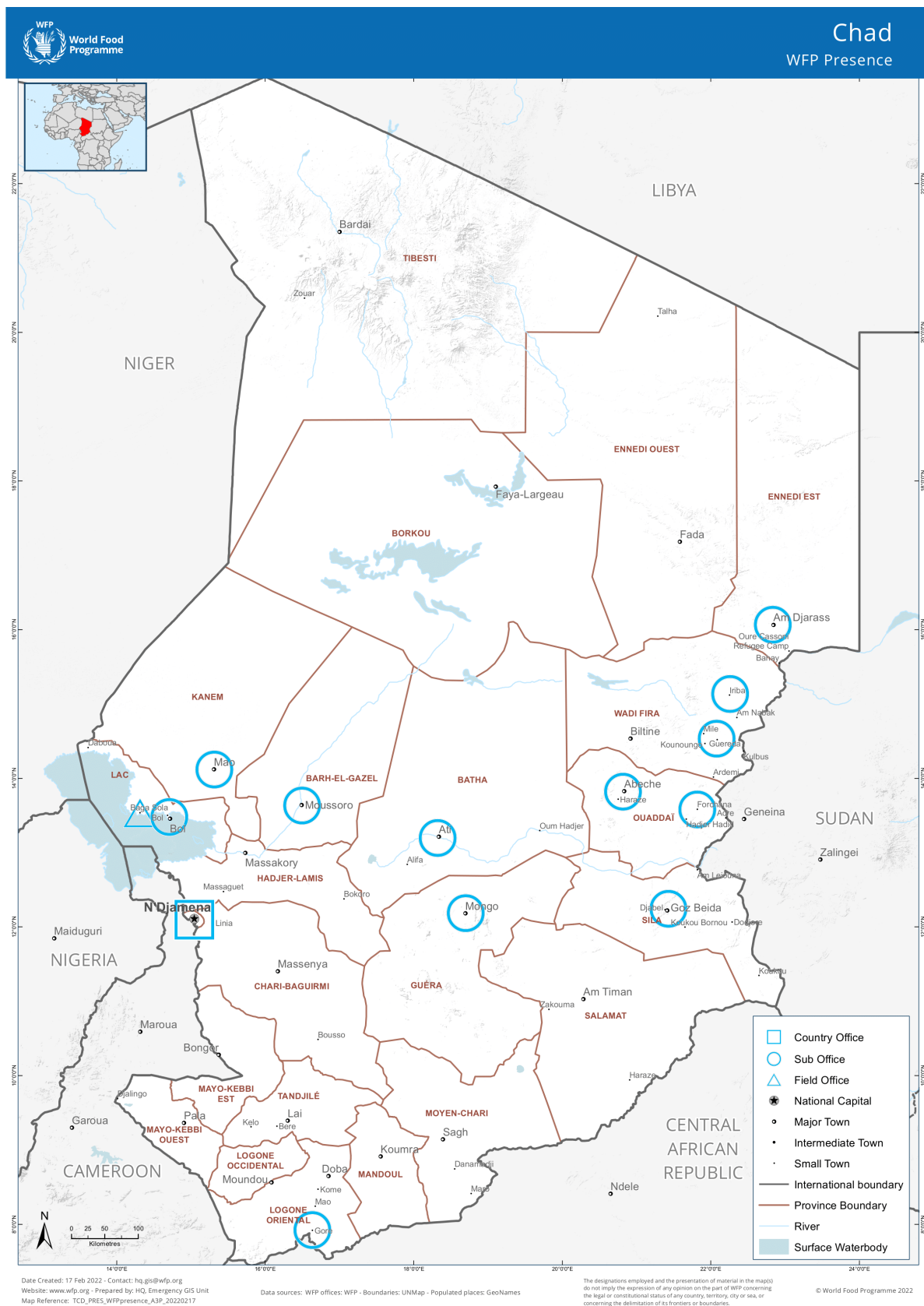
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations



Chad is a vast, landlocked country in north-central Africa, with a population of 16.8 million[1]. It is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 187<sup>th</sup> out of 189 in the Human Development Index, and 113<sup>th</sup> of 116 in the Global Hunger Index. The 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) highlighted that more than one in three people (5.5 million) were in need of humanitarian assistance. The country hosts the largest refugee population in the Sahel, with 555,787



refugees[2], including people from Sudan, Central African Republic, Nigeria and Cameroon. In addition, as of September 2021, there were 406,573[3] internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Lac province, representing 60 percent of the entire provincial population. This IDP population has increased by 72 percent since April 2020[4]. The fragile conflict situation in Chad and neighbouring countries, climate stressors, hikes in food prices, and the COVID-19 pandemic have been the primary drivers of food insecurity in the region[5].

Several intercommunal conflicts in Chad and neighbouring countries led to new influxes of refugees and internal displacements. Throughout the year, Chad received 25,000 new Central African refugees in the South[6] and 3,600 Sudanese refugees in the East[7]. Intercommunal conflicts in Northern Cameroon led to the migration of over 8,500 refugees[8] in August and 60,000[9] in December seeking refuge in N'Djamena and its environs. In Lac province, seven cases of intercommunal clashes were reported in the areas of Mamdi, Kaya, and Fouli from June to July. A joint assessment done by the food security and protection subclusters revealed that the main causes of the clashes were linked to changes in land areas due to the rising water level of Lake Chad. The presence of non-state armed groups around the Lake Chad Basin, in addition to the recent cholera epidemic outbreak in Nigeria, contributed to increases in Nigerian refugees and IDPs in the province of Lac.

In 2021, the country experienced the worst lean season in nine years with 1.8 million people[10] living with little or no access to food in the Sahelian belt. The malnutrition situation continues to be a concern as Chad's global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate is 11 percent, and seven provinces exceed 15 percent, surpassing the WHO emergency threshold of 10 percent[11]. Moreover, 35 percent and 13 percent of children under the age of 5 are affected by stunting and wasting respectively[12], putting Chad under the continental average on both counts[13].

Recurrent climate shocks have contributed to food insecurity in Chad. In September, 255,000 people were affected by floods in the south of the country, damaging 79,000 hectares of crops[14]. Poor distribution of rainfall and longer-than-expected dry season in 2021 contributed to the decrease in the production of cereal; however, the West Sahel region[15] was the most affected with a 45 percent decrease in cereal production compared to last year[16]. Consequently, cereal prices rose as a result of increased demand and reduced production of cereal[17].

Furthermore, Chad has one of the lowest rates in children's access to education, with only 1 in 2 children in the school system. For children aged 6 to 16 years old, over 2 million are estimated to be out of school, with 175,000 more girls out of school than boys. Child labour is a significant threat to participation in school, as 51 percent of children aged 5 to 11 years are engaged in child labour, and 80 percent of this group are working in hazardous conditions. A further challenge to school completion is the lack of infrastructure in primary schools, in terms of remoteness, precarious materials, and territorial coverage.[18]

The security situation further deteriorated since the death of former President Idriss Déby immediately after the announcement of his re-election. This occurred following combat against the Front for Change and Concord in Chad [19](FACT), a rebel group that entered the Chadian territory from southern Libya in early April. Since then, Chad is governed by the Transitional Military Council.

A total of 6,889 cases of COVID-19 had been reported since the beginning of the crisis, including 185 deaths, and a total of 355,095 vaccine doses have been administered[20]. Three out of five households reported having suffered from the impact of COVID-19 prevention measures such as loss of employment (8.9 percent of households) and reduction in income (22.2 percent)[21] limiting their purchasing power to access food.

The recurring and complex challenges to food insecurity in Chad require longer-term investments in solutions that integrate short-term food assistance with building the resilience of communities so that they can be self-reliant in the face of shocks. In 2021, WFP responded to humanitarian needs by providing an integrated emergency life-saving assistance package to crisis-affected people, in line with its Country Strategic Plan's (CSP) Strategic Outcome 1 and seasonal food assistance and school meals under Strategic Outcome 2. Children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) benefited from WFP's malnutrition prevention and treatment programmes under Strategic Outcome 3. WFP provided capacity strengthening and helped communities create productive assets to support the most food-insecure people in managing future risks and withstanding shocks, under Strategic Outcome 4. As part of its work under Strategic Outcomes 5, WFP focused on strengthening the capacity of national institutions to deal with food and nutrition insecurity and shocks. Under its Strategic Outcome 6, WFP provided common services to humanitarian agencies such as supply chain, information communications technology (ICT), information management, logistical services, and UNHAS flight services.

## Risk Management

The Chad country office strengthened risk management by refining its risk appetite and conducting regular risk reviews and discussions through a consultative process, including its risk management committee. The implementation of



mitigation measures to address strategic, operational and fiduciary risks was also regularly monitored. In 2021, WFP addressed outstanding recommendations from the 2019 internal audit of its operations in Chad, including accountability to affected populations; and risk management and compliance activities. Moreover, WFP contracted an external audit firm to assist with fully implementing the remaining three recommendations to strengthen the risk management on cash-based transfers.

Insecurities within Chad, which were exacerbated prior to the presidential elections and in the aftermath of the President's sudden passing in April, as well as continued conflicts within the neighbouring countries posed significant risks to humanitarian access and disrupted operations. These risks were mitigated through actions based on WFP's preparedness and contingency plan for the elections, which included the provisions of a double distribution to crisis-affected beneficiaries.

Risks related to health, safety and security of WFP's staff, partners and beneficiaries; food safety and quality; and fraud and corruption during implementation were also monitored, among others. Mitigation measures included compliance with minimum operating security standards, the use of UNHAS to facilitate evacuations, and application of COVID-19 sanitary and social distancing measures across WFP offices and at distribution sites. Furthermore, food safety and quality experts were recruited to strengthen capacity. Other measures included regular sensitization of beneficiaries on their rights and entitlements and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse; fraud and corruption training for WFP staff and partners; as well as field monitoring missions.

# Partnerships

In 2021, WFP built new partnerships and strengthened existing ones to make progress towards its humanitarian and development objectives defined in the Country Strategic Plan. In line with SDG 17 (Partnerships for Goals), WFP implemented a more collaborative and dynamic approach for enhanced crisis preparedness, response and resilience-building. In total, WFP relied on 41 cooperating partners (30 national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and 11 international NGOs) to jointly implement its interventions.

The Government of Chad remained WFP's main strategic cooperating partner. Through its partnership with the National Institute for Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED) to strengthen Chad's unified social registry, WFP engaged in a knowledge exchange with Kenya, Burkina Faso, Brazil, and the Republic of Congo for the first time via the South-South and Triangular Cooperation framework. Furthermore, WFP trained INSEED members to conduct the biometric registration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Lac province, in a joint initiative with IOM which aims to facilitate the identification of IDPs who frequently change their locations. In education, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of National Education and Civic Promotion to organize a workshop to train ministerial staff, who then trained others at the provincial level, on nutrition education in schools.

In 2021, life-saving activities were WFP's main focus; however, WFP also contributed to changing lives through a Humanitarian-Peace-Development Nexus approach. WFP called on donors to scale up their support for longer-term solutions at the Humanitarian-Peace-Development Nexus Forum in June, which was co-chaired by Chad's Ministry of Economy, Development and Planning, and the UN Resident Coordinator. These efforts helped to secure funding from new donors, while the ongoing support of long-standing donors underlined WFP's position as both a reliable humanitarian and a relevant development actor.

A persistent challenge faced by WFP has been donors' tendency to earmark contributions by activity, transfer modality, beneficiary group, or geographical area. This earmarking trend, which focuses on a single activity, as opposed to providing support at the Strategic Outcome level or CSP level, limits WFP's ability to allocate resources flexibly across different activities. This can impede swift humanitarian responses to evolving situations in a country context as fragile as Chad's.

WFP also expanded its engagement with international financial institutions. Notably, WFP, the IFAD, and FAO launched a three-year joint project to support rural people in meeting their food needs through asset creation, in collaboration with the Government of Chad. This Joint Programme for the Sahel in Response to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflicts, and Climate change (SD3C) is the first of its kind in the region. In addition, WFP continued to provide emergency food assistance to Chadians affected by the COVID-19 pandemic through the tripartite agreement signed in 2020 with the World Bank and the Government.

Through the UN Peacebuilding Fund, WFP worked in collaboration with IOM, UNHCR, FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, and OHCHR on resilience projects, aiming to reduce conflict between various groups, (e.g., refugees and host communities or herders and farmers) and prevent irregular migration among youth. With the support of the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH) network (WFP, FAO, UNICEF, WHO, and UNFPA), the Faculty of Human Health Sciences at the University of N'Djamena finalized its curriculum for the new bachelor's degree in Nutrition and Dietetics through WFP's FORMANUT project, which was designed to train qualified experts to lead nutrition and food security in Chad. Additionally, WFP continued to collaborate with UNICEF and UNFPA to improve girls' access to education. Through the joint initiatives Breaking Barriers to Girls' Education and Education Cannot Wait, WFP provided nutritious school meals, while UNICEF and UNFPA worked to strengthen education, nutrition, water and sanitation structures, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, and gender-based violence prevention.

WFP's participation and leadership in collaborative platforms enabled an exchange of experiences and lessons learned among agencies, as well as joint fundraising, coordinated programming, and greater negotiating power through joint business contracts. WFP is a coordinator of the cash working group; secretary of the food security cluster; co-chair for the Chad Resilience Coalition Committee; a member of UNDAF's proposal formulation committee; a member of the social protection working group; and chair of the UN ICT working group.

# CSP Financial Overview

Overall, WFP's six strategic outcomes (SOs) were funded at 81 percent of the annual needs-based plan of USD 271 million, compared to 89 percent in 2020. The decrease in the funding level was due to global negative trends in development and humanitarian assistance, reflected in strategic funding cuts by donors in 2021. In Chad, WFP's top four donors remained USA, Germany, the European Commission, and the United Kingdom whose contributions represented 83 percent of the total funding received in 2021. However, the sum of these donors' contributions decreased by 20 percent compared to 2020. Importantly, WFP received 32 percent less funding than last year.

As a result, WFP faced shortfalls for all modalities (in-kind and cash-based assistance) especially for the crisis response activities under SO1, and the lean season response under SO2. This forced WFP to reduce rations and prioritize the most vulnerable groups of beneficiaries or regions, leaving many vulnerable people with no assistance. WFP experienced considerable pressure on funding especially when Chad was faced with the worst lean season in nine years and an unexpected influx of Cameroonian refugees at the end of the year.

































Following the humanitarian-peace-development nexus approach and in line with Chad's national development plan, WFP aims to integrate its humanitarian response with resilience building activities to meet beneficiaries' long-term food and nutrition needs. To implement the nexus approach, WFP requires multi-year funding which allows a long-term investment in building human capacity, assets and infrastructure, and to measure the impact of the activities. In 2021, WFP continued to emphasize to donors the importance of predictable multi-year funding.

















Moreover, despite Grand Bargain commitments to flexible funding, most contributions received were earmarked, namely by activity, sub-activity, beneficiary type and/or geographical area. This level of earmarking made it difficult for WFP to adapt its activities to a complex and evolving context, particularly evident in Chad in 2021, with recurrent climate shocks and the prevailing political instability.

On the other hand, the approval of advance financing of USD 19 million (18 percent of new contributions) by certain donors allowed WFP to pre-empt food shortages, by procuring and pre-positioning food commodities prior to the rainy season when roads become inaccessible. The latter was in anticipation of the long lead time required for the procurement of certain commodities and their delivery to landlocked countries such as Chad. Advance financing is particularly essential for WFP's lean season response which must be implemented between June and September. In this vein, WFP was able to meet needs in a timely manner by buying 19,700 metric tons of food from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF)[1] that strategically stores food in the region.

However, on a larger scale of WFP country-wide operations, the timeliness of funding remained a concern. In cases where funding was confirmed late, WFP was not able to access planned stocks in time. Some funding decisions only materialized in the last quarter of the year (USD 22.9 million). These late confirmations were neither included in the implementation plan nor completely absorbed in 2021. While WFP continued to depend on its traditional donors, it aimed to develop relations with emerging donors to diversify its funding base.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Crisis-affected people in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	 144,478,946.0	 95,472,242.0	 106,080,984.0	 77,768,517.0
02: Food-insecure people in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	 37,437,602.0	 17,492,126.0	 28,081,259.0	 20,360,994.0
03: Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year-round	 23,337,174.0	 11,869,765.0	 20,565,311.0	 12,348,077.0
04: Food insecure populations and communities in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year round	 20,203,314.0	 11,288,495.0	 15,163,819.0	 9,042,658.0
05: National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition, and social protection policies and programmes, including programmes which support social cohesion and stability all year round	 4,671,466.0	 4,613,136.0	 12,496,004.0	 1,965,638.0
06: Humanitarian and development partners in Chad have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year.	 17,602,049.0	 9,091,630.0	 17,453,118.0	 11,171,902.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 1,008,736.0	 0.0
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	 247,730,551.0	 149,827,394.0	 200,849,231.0	 132,657,786.0

Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 6,475,133.0	 7,085,839.0	 10,391,063.0	 7,473,837.0
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	 254,205,684.0	 156,913,233.0	 211,240,294.0	 140,131,623.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 16,523,369.0	 10,199,360.0	 6,289,491.0	 6,289,491.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	 270,729,053.0	 167,112,593.0	 217,529,784.0	 146,421,114.0

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises



WFP provided **1.1 million** crisis-affected people with **unconditional food assistance**



**57,600** metric tons of food and USD **15.4 million** distributed to people in need

### FFA

The Food Assistance for Assets programme reached **155,900** people with **asset creation and rehabilitation activities**



WFP and UNHCR conducted a **Joint Assessment Mission** in refugee camps, with support from the Chadian Government



WFP distributed a **60-day double ration** to prepare for possible operational difficulties during Chad's national election period

Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1) targets vulnerable populations affected by crises such as conflicts, natural disasters and the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP integrates its unconditional food assistance with school feeding, nutrition, and asset creation activities, thereby supporting communities to meet their short and long-term food needs. SO1 activities contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals of zero hunger (SDG 2), health (SDG 3) education (SDG 4), and climate action (SDG 13).

In 2021, WFP provided unconditional food assistance to the most and moderately vulnerable refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), host communities, and local population affected by emergencies. All schoolchildren in these communities were provided with school meals and the least vulnerable refugees, IDPs, returnees, and host communities received conditional assistance through asset creation activities. Moreover, WFP's malnutrition interventions reached children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG), people living with HIV (PLHIV) and TB clients. Overall, WFP provided approximately 1.3 million crisis-affected people with 57,600 metric tons of food transfers and USD 15.4 million in cash-based transfers[1].

Although the SO1 was funded at 73 percent of WFP's needs-based plan, financial challenges remained as a result of the late arrival of certain contributions[2] and the increasing number of new refugees and IDPs throughout the year. The financial situation forced WFP to reprioritize some crises and types of beneficiaries over others and reduce its ration to only 50 percent of a person's kilocalorie need for all beneficiaries it assisted from June onwards. Moreover, WFP could no longer assist 68,300 returnees from June and could only assist 11 percent[3] of local people affected by floods and half of IDPs. On multiple occasions throughout the year, WFP switched the modality of assistance to in-kind for some beneficiaries to mitigate funding shortfalls in WFP's cash-based assistance programme.

For unconditional food assistance, WFP assisted 1.1 million[4] crisis-affected people. This represents a 23 percent decrease compared to last year, despite an increase in humanitarian needs and reduced ration. Although WFP assisted fewer overall beneficiaries in 2021, due to the reprioritization strategy, the number of IDPs and refugees assisted increased by 32 percent and 28 percent respectively, while the number of assisted returnees fell by a dramatic 81 percent, as compared to 2020.

WFP assisted 585,000 refugees, which included 370,000 Sudanese, 112,300 Central Africans, 83,000 Cameroonians[5], and 19,700 Nigerians with unconditional food assistance. Among the refugees, 153,000 were newly arrived from Cameroon, CAR, and Sudan. A total of 377,300 Chadians were assisted in the South[6] under the COVID-19 response. In addition, 226,000 IDPs, 11,000 returnees, and 287,000[7] host communities were provided with unconditional food assistance.

Funding challenges negatively impacted the nutrition results for crisis-affected children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) in 2021. Under the malnutrition treatment programme, WFP reached less than a quarter of the number of children aged 6-59 months that it reached in 2020. In addition, WFP could not treat any malnourished PLWGs for two years in a row[8] because children were prioritized. Under the malnutrition prevention activity[9], WFP reached 9 percent fewer children than in 2020. However, some positive results in this programme include WFP assisting 32 percent more PLWGs with food and cash-based transfers. In addition, WFP reached more than three times as many malnourished people living with HIV on antiretroviral treatment or tuberculosis in the Lac region. They received cash-based transfers, which also benefited their households, so that they could have access to nutritious foods and meet other basic needs.

WFP reached 21,940 children through its emergency school feeding programme. This programme was impacted by funding gaps and procurement delays, resulting in WFP assisting 74 schools - only half the number of school children assisted in 2020 - and reaching just 36 percent of the 60,500 children WFP planned to reach in 2021. These challenges may explain the high increase in the drop-out rate in schools under this programme, which had increased by 21 percentage points since 2020.

WFP's Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities supported over 155,900 crisis-affected people, 59 percent more than WFP planned. Compared to 2020, when no households were assisted due to a lack of funding, 31,200 households[10] benefited from community resilience-building projects on asset creation in 2021. However, this positive result may be temporary because most of the funding for FFA activities was received on an exceptional basis, and the donor is unlikely to contribute in 2022.

The food security and nutritional situation of refugee populations deteriorated in 2021. Overall, only 28 percent of the refugee population had an acceptable food consumption score, representing a 10 percentage point decrease from the 2020 figure. In some localities, up to 75 percent of refugees resorted to negative coping strategies such as asset depletion and incurring debt to meet basic needs, including food needs. The proportion of Sudanese refugees with global acute malnutrition (GAM) was critical, ranging between 14 percent and 31 percent, well above the World Health Organization's 10 percent threshold. Findings on Central African refugees showed that they had a serious nutritional situation with the proportion of people with GAM ranging between 10 percent and 15 percent. However, among refugee children treated for malnutrition by WFP, 96 percent recovered.

Among WFP-assisted IDPs, the poor food consumption score increased from 6 percent in 2020 to 9 percent in 2021, with a 27 percentage point decrease in IDP women's acceptable food consumption score. The economic vulnerability of IDPs in the Lac province also remained concerning. Survey results showed that 49 percent had low economic capacity to meet basic food needs; more than 30 percent had difficulty in accessing acceptable quantities and quality of food; nearly two-fifths used consumption-based coping strategies that were more severe and with a higher frequency; and 15 percent applied emergency coping strategies to address food insecurity and other essential needs.[11]

The most dramatic decline in overall food consumption was observed among the local communities receiving WFP assistance, with a 27 percentage points decrease in their acceptable food consumption scores compared to last year.

Notwithstanding the deteriorating food security of people in Chad, WFP noted a few promising results in its monitoring. The dietary diversity score of IDPs increased from 4.9 in 2020 to 6 in 2021, exceeding WFP's target for the year and the target for the end of its CSP. Emergency school feeding for IDPs in the Lac province showed positive outcomes in assisted schools. The school enrolment rate among IDPs increased from 22 percent in 2020 to 29 percent in 2021, with an attendance rate of 88 percent in 2021. Despite these positive outcomes, there was a significant decrease of 20 percentage points in retention rates compared to 2020. This may be due to the reduced distribution, in cycles of food, from every two months to three months.

WFP conducted a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in all the refugee camps across the country in November 2021 in partnership with UNHCR and with the support of the National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees (CNARR). The objective was to have recent and complete data, which can serve as a basis for defining a WFP-UNHCR joint strategy for assistance to refugees for the next two years. The results of this JAM will also guide the drafting of WFP's new Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

Moreover, to improve information management and facilitate synergy between the various humanitarian actors in the Lac region, WFP conducted a biometric registration of 45,900 in the last quarter using its SCOPE platform, in collaboration with IOM and the National Institute of Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED). An IR-PREP (Immediate Response for Preparedness activity) was also approved to support the exercise. WFP will start phase 2 of



the IDP registration in 2022, depending on funding availability.

The response to the newly arrived Cameroonian refugees and the business continuity plan for the April election highlighted the strength of WFP's operational capacity, preparedness and its partnerships with the Government and humanitarian actors. Despite the temporary operational interruption after the death of the President of Chad in April, beneficiaries had continued access to food assistance because WFP had distributed a double ration for 60 days to crisis-affected people in anticipation of the political instability. Moreover, WFP assisted the new Cameroonian refugees within 72 hours of their arrival.

Strategic Outcome 1 aligns with WFP's gender policy throughout all stages of the programme cycle and this is reflected in its gender and age marker (GAM) of 4. WFP prioritized PLWGs, the elderly, people living with disabilities and those living in the most remote areas, so that it could reach the most vulnerable people with its food assistance. To ensure gender representation, cooperating partner teams and feedback and complaint committees were made up of approximately equal numbers of women and men.

#### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

<b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>	<b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>
<b>Provide an integrated assistance package to crisis-affected people, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals and specialized nutritious food, to children and PLWG and people living with HIV or tuberculosis for malnutritio</b>	<b>4</b>

## Strategic outcome 02: Food-insecure people in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round



**687,300 food insecure people** received food assistance during the lean season



WFP's school feeding programme supported **183,000 children** with **school meals and take-home rations**, while **scaling up local food production for canteens**



For lean season food assistance, WFP distributed **10,000 metric tons of food** and USD **2.6 million** in **cash-based transfers**



The school feeding programme established a **national pool of trainers on nutrition education**



The **retention rate** of children in WFP-assisted schools climbed to **98 percent**

WFP has two activities under Strategic Outcome 2. As part of Activity 2, WFP provides unconditional food assistance to meet the needs of severely food-insecure people during the lean season (June-August). Beneficiaries are communities residing in the rural areas of the Sahel belt. Furthermore, WFP provides nutritious meals to schoolchildren and supports the local production of foods for school canteens under Activity 3. These activities contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals of zero hunger (SDG2), inclusive education (SDG4), and gender equality (SDG5).

The lean season assistance in 2021 included the provision of unconditional food and nutritional assistance through in-kind and cash-based transfers. Assisted households were identified as the most vulnerable to food insecurity during the lean season. In addition, to prevent acute malnutrition, WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs). WFP's response was based on the national response plan (NRP) following the 2021 March Cadre Harmonisé analysis. The results of the analysis showed that the number of food insecure people was projected to increase from nearly 4 million in March-May 2021 to 5.1 million (Phase 2 and above) in June-August 2021, making it the worst lean season in nine years. Nearly 1.8 million[1] people were identified as severely food insecure (Phase 3 and above) during the lean season in 2021.

The biggest challenge for WFP's response under this strategic outcome was resource mobilization. The 2021 seasonal assistance was funded at only 46 percent of the needs-based plan. Thus, with the available resources for Activity 2 alone, WFP could not have assisted the planned number of beneficiaries of 689,900[2]. To overcome this challenge, some funds from Strategic Outcome 1 were used during the lean season period to meet the gap. Nevertheless, WFP had to reduce rations to 50 percent for cash-based transfers and 55 percent for in-kind assistance.

Another challenge was that most donor contributions were confirmed too late - in April and May. However, by this time, all food should have been prepositioned in field warehouses. Late funding consequently delayed procurement and the prepositioning of all commodities that were required to assist hard-to-reach areas before the rainy season. In addition, the malnutrition prevention component was funded insufficiently.

Despite these challenges, WFP was able to reach 99 percent of its planned number of beneficiaries. In total, WFP provided 687,300 people with unconditional food and nutritional assistance in six provinces of Chad (Barh el Gazel, Batha, Guera, Kanem, Lac, and Wadi Fira), reaching 82 percent more beneficiaries than it did in 2020, due to a high level of food insecurity in the Sahelian belt in 2021. Of the total number of people assisted, 42,600 children aged 6 -23 months and 29,000 PLWGs from vulnerable food insecure households benefited from WFP's malnutrition prevention programme, as part of its integrated interventions.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results showed that the proportion of households with an acceptable level of food consumption score increased from 41 percent to 78 percent when comparing their scores before and after the assistance. Additionally, 52 percent of targeted beneficiary households did not adopt any negative coping strategies, an increase from 22 percent before receiving assistance. Before WFP's interventions, the negative coping strategies reported include borrowing food to meet food needs and reducing adult portions for the benefit of children. After the PDM, the negative coping strategies reported include consuming cheaper foods and reducing the amount of food consumed.

WFP collaborated with government representatives at both national and provincial levels, for geographical targeting and community-based beneficiary targeting. WFP took measures to ensure a more transparent targeting of beneficiaries. Notably, WFP selected one part of cooperating partners to conduct the targeting and baseline exercises, while assigned the provision of food and nutritional distributions to the rest of them. Four cooperating partners were selected to conduct the community-based beneficiary targeting and baseline (one partner per province), while nine cooperating partners were selected for the food and nutritional assistance.

The 2021 lessons learned exercise confirmed that the segregation between targeting and distribution partners was a positive approach. However, it is crucial to launch the targeting exercise in May to ensure the adequate transition between the partners. Timely funds will be needed in 2022 so that WFP can train partners on its targeting methodology in April and organize geographic targeting workshops and community-based targeting in May.

WFP's lean season interventions received a gender and age marker (GAM) score of 4, signalling WFP's progress in strengthening access to assistance for key vulnerable groups. To this end, WFP and its partners ensured that women were prioritized for receiving ration cards for household food assistance. The elderly, PLWGs, and people with disabilities were also prioritized at the distribution sites. WFP and its partners promoted the participation of women in the feedback and complaints committees to achieve at least 50 percent representation.

Under Activity 3, WFP continued to implement its school feeding programme to improve children's access to nutritious food and education. This was despite several school closures during the April election period and a country-wide teachers' strike at the beginning of the year. The programme is comprehensive and community-based, as it not only provides school meals but also supports parents with cash-based transfers, builds key assets such as kitchens and local shops, and also promotes nutrition and hygiene practices and the scale-up of local food production. Despite the easing of COVID-19 restrictions, WFP continued to embed preventative measures in its programming such as providing school meals in smaller groups and distributing hand washing facilities.

WFP conducted capacity strengthening with local education management committees and governmental delegations at the provincial level. This included defining roles and responsibilities in the management of school canteens with an aim to provide balanced and nutritious meals to children. Training sessions were also provided to school cooks on hygiene practices.

WFP's school feeding programme was funded at 218 percent of the needs-based plan in 2021. This was mainly due to the carryover of funds from 2020 from the joint UNICEF project Education Cannot Wait (ECW), and the joint UNICEF and UNFPA project Breaking Barriers to Girls' Education (BBGE). The projects were affected by implementation delays as a result of school closures in response to COVID-19 restrictions in 2020 and teachers' strikes in 2021.

WFP reached 183,000<sup>[3]</sup> Chadian schoolchildren with the distribution of 2,800 metric tons of nutritious meals<sup>[4]</sup> and USD 566,000 cash-based transfers in 2021. The total primary children benefitting from school meals represented 123 percent of the planned figure, and a 45 percent increase compared to the number assisted in 2020. In Logone Oriental and Lac province, there were particularly high increases in the enrolment and retention rates of WFP-assisted schoolchildren, especially in areas where WFP implemented the BBGE and ECW projects. Moreover, the presence of new refugees in host camps and villages in the South led to WFP expanding its activities to meet the increased number of children in schools.

Through WFP's integrated resilience package, a total of 8,870 households (73 percent of the planned) benefited from the building of 47 school gardens and 57 community fields with parents' associations. Subsequently, 179 metric tons of local products were harvested and consumed in school canteens. Furthermore, WFP built 99 kitchens, 86 storage spaces, 71 refectories, 19 latrines, and 9 water points, and improved 74 cooking stoves.

Overall, significant progress was recorded in attendance, retention, and dropout rates for WFP-assisted schoolchildren in 2021. Attendance rates increased by 7 percentage points, with a dramatic 16 percentage point increase for girls, compared to 2020. Retention rates improved from 89 percent in 2020 to 98 percent in 2021 with a significant increase of 18 percentage points for girls. However, enrolment rates in schools were still low, signalling the wider challenges in education across Chad.

The partnership of WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA continued to strengthen a multi-sectoral strategy to maximize synergies with WASH, health, nutrition, and protection sectors to enhance access to school with a focus on meeting girls' needs. In its partnerships with Chad's Ministry of Education, WFP conducted a training of trainers on the use of nutrition education

materials for managers[5] from relevant sectoral ministries, NGOs, and UN agencies. Subsequently, a national pool of trainers was established to conduct training at the provincial level, with an aim to introduce nutrition courses in classes. WFP's next steps in its partnership with the Government will include supporting the development of a home-grown school feeding strategy linked to a community-based one.

WFP continued to address gender inequalities through its school feeding programme, which received a gender and age marker (GAM) score of 4. The programme encouraged the attendance, participation, and completion of education cycles for girls. WFP also supported girls remaining in school by supporting their mothers with capacity strengthening for income generation.

#### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food-insecure people.	4
Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production.	4

## Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year-round



### The **malnutrition prevention**

programme reached **29,600** pregnant and lactating women and girls with specialized nutritious food



WFP treated **252,400 malnourished children** with specialized nutritious food



**98** percent of people who received WFP's malnutrition treatment interventions **recovered from moderate acute malnutrition**



### WFP strengthened the capacities of **four**

semi-industrial units and **15** women's groups to produce local fortified flours to support local nutrition needs



WFP provided the Government with **technical and financial support to conduct the SMART survey**, which includes data on the prevalence of malnutrition

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP's interventions include distributions of specialized nutritious foods and cash-based transfers (CBT) to prevent and treat malnutrition in children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs); as well as national capacity strengthening activities to tackle malnutrition and training local organizations to produce, distribute and consume fortified flour. To promote good nutrition, feeding, and hygiene practices, WFP used social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) at household and community levels. WFP's interventions aimed to reduce moderate acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies; strengthen local capacities to fight malnutrition and enhance the resilience of beneficiaries to improve their nutritional status all year round. Strong partnerships with government institutions at central and decentralized levels, NGOs, and UN agencies contributed to WFP's effectiveness in these areas.

In 2021, WFP supported communities in the most food insecure zones of the country to prevent acute malnutrition. These activities were prioritized in regions with GAM rates over 10 percent and chronic malnutrition rates over 35 percent, based on the 2020 SMART survey. WFP's malnutrition prevention activities targeted children aged 6-23 months while the malnutrition treatment activities targeted children aged 6-59 months, and PLWGs were assisted under both programmes. As part of its nexus approach[1], the prevention programme was integrated with WFP's resilience activities and lean season response. WFP also supported four local semi-industrial units through its PROFORT[2] project and fifteen women's associations through its AFORT[3] project to strengthen local capacity to produce fortified flour, intending to support efforts to reduce the prevalence of chronic malnutrition sustainably.

SBCC measures were offered as a complementary package to activities under Strategic Outcome 3, to address nutrition needs, good health and hygiene practices, and gender inequalities. Capacity strengthening activities were carried out with government partners on SBCC and interventions were organized in health centres, through meetings attended by mothers, fathers, and community leaders. Key messages promoted the importance of adequate feeding practices for children and mothers, preparing nutritious foods using locally available commodities, and maintaining health and hygiene.

WFP's malnutrition prevention programme was funded at only 46 percent of the needs-based plan in 2021. The low funding level had a direct impact on the proportion of beneficiaries WFP reached against those in need. In addition, funds received specifically for malnutrition prevention during the lean season were received just shortly before implementation began. Therefore, procured commodities arrived with delay and could not be distributed in time. As a

result, the average number of people assisted each month represented only 15 percent of the monthly plans. Food commodities that arrived late will be distributed by WFP during the 2022 lean season.

Conversely, the treatment programme was funded at 150 percent of the need-based plan and reached more beneficiaries than planned as a result. However, WFP could only absorb 50 percent of the funds received. This was due to multiple factors, including that over half of available funds were confirmed in 2021, of which USD 2 million was confirmed as late as December. Furthermore, all funds for malnutrition treatment were in the form of internationally shipped in-kind food supplies, which require long lead times. As a result, the implementation of WFP's treatment interventions was subject to significant delays.

The flour fortification programme was fully resourced and allowed WFP to reach the number of beneficiaries as planned. Although one of the fortification projects ended in June, WFP received additional funding to carry out its new resilience project (P2RSA)[4]. Combining elements from WFP's AFORT and PROFORT projects, and resilience interventions, P2RSA will begin in January 2022.

Overall, WFP reached 411,355 beneficiaries in 2021. However, each activity under this strategic outcome faced different challenges.

Under the treatment programme, WFP reached 51,800 PLWGs and 252,400 children aged 6-59 months, successfully exceeding its plan for PLWGs by 14 percent and children by 39 percent, thanks to an increase in available funds and efforts to raise awareness about its activities. Compared to 2020, WFP treated 43 percent more acutely malnourished PLWGs and doubled the number of PLWGs who received CBT assistance as an incentive to accept antenatal care at hospitals. WFP could have assisted more malnourished children in 2021, however, all funds received for this activity were in-kind foods from international or regional sources, which only began to arrive in the country in August 2021.

Under the prevention programme, WFP reached 29,700 PLWGs, representing a 26 percent increase compared to 2020, while the number of children aged 6-23 months assisted for prevention was close to the 52,800 children reached last year. Despite these gains, WFP could only reach 27 percent of children and 24 percent of PLWGs in its 2021 plan due to funding shortages.

The fortification programme distributed micronutrient powders to 76,600 children, which is approximately four times the number of people WFP had originally planned to reach for 2021[5]. This was largely thanks to regular campaigns to mobilize funds for this activity. WFP carried out capacity strengthening activities with associations to support the production of nutritious foods through training on quality control of products, by developing business plans, and building relevant networks. Consequently, the women's associations produced 18 metric tons of nutritious fortified flour intended for infants' consumption.

According to WFP's post-distribution monitoring, its prevention activities improved malnutrition outcomes for communities over the last three years and exceeded annual targets for 2021. A total of 69 percent of women reached a minimum diversity diet following WFP's intervention. This is a ten-fold percentage point increase from the proportion of women in this category since 2019, marking a significant improvement in women's health outcomes. The percentage of children who received a minimum acceptable diet increased by 5 percentage points compared to 2020.

In addition, almost all children and women treated for malnutrition by WFP recovered (98 percent), which is considerably above the end target of 75 percent set for WFP's Country Strategic Plan in Chad.

WFP's achievements were facilitated by strong partnerships with government institutions, civil society, the private sector, humanitarian agencies, and local organizations. Chad's Ministry of Health played a key role in facilitating the planning, implementation, and coordination of programmes, at the national and provincial levels. WFP provided the Ministry of Health with technical and financial support to conduct the SMART survey, which includes data on the prevalence of malnutrition that WFP uses to inform the evidence-based planning of its activities.

A strong collaboration with Chad's National Centre for Food Quality Control (CECOQDA)[6] strengthened the technical skills of women association members who worked in production units so that they could produce quality fortified foods. WFP also partnered with CELIAF[7], a women's association's group working with Chad's Ministry of Women, Social Action, and National Solidarity, to strengthen their entrepreneurship and management capacity.

WFP works closely with UNICEF to ensure the continuity of care in the prioritized provinces. While WFP focuses on the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) cases, UNICEF works on the treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases. The two agencies also complement each other's activities by informing their respective beneficiaries on both agencies' assistance. Nutritional sensitization is done both at the health centre level with UNICEF and at the community level with cooperating partners. For recovered SAM cases, patients are automatically admitted into WFP's malnutrition treatment programme for three months to ensure continuity of care.

In 2021, WFP successfully secured increased and multiyear funding to expand and sustain activities aimed at supporting the local production of fortified foods. Thanks to its strong coordination with government entities, the

private sector, and FAO, WFP successfully raised funds for a new joint FAO-WFP resilience project (P2RSA), that integrates lessons learned from its AFORT and PROFORT projects. Moreover, WFP collaborated with the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) to facilitate an exchange of experiences in fortification and capacity strengthening interventions with other countries, as part of South-South cooperation. This was with a view to supporting other agencies in capitalizing on WFP's lessons learned and to maximize WFP's internal learning for its P2RSA project.

Looking ahead, WFP plans to provide cash-based assistance to PLWGs and children (6-23 months) through its P2RSA project in 2022. Avoiding delays inherent in international procurement, this support will enable beneficiaries to purchase fortified foods that were produced locally, thereby accelerating their access to nutritious food, while supporting local livelihoods. In addition, WFP will invest in research to develop multivitamins based on superfoods produced in Chad, such as moringa and spirulina.

Under this outcome, all activities received a gender and age marker (GAM) score of 4, demonstrating WFP's commitment to making its intervention gender and age relevant. WFP adapted its SBCC activities to targeted children below five years and PLWGs as beneficiaries of prevention and treatment programmes, and in its capacity strengthening activities. WFP also strived to empower women's associations through training to improve members' entrepreneurship skills and increase their income by selling fortified foods.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide a malnutrition prevention package of specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months and PLWG; cash transfers to PLWG attending pre-/post-natal care; and SBCC measures for the latter and their communities.	4
Malnutrition treatment package for children aged 6-59 months and PLWG and their communities	4
Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production.	4



## Strategic outcome 04: Food insecure populations and communities in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year round



WFP **asset creation and rehabilitation** activities reached **34,700 vulnerable households** from local and crisis-affected communities in 14 regions



**103 kilometers** of newly rehabilitated roads increased **access to markets and health services** for 100 villages, with support from WFP



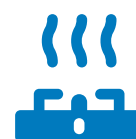
**10,000 households** benefited from **3,000 hectares of land rehabilitated** for crop production



WFP trained **40 farmers' organisations** on key skills for **increasing their productivity** and improving their **access to markets**



WFP and the Government established a new training centre and **10 percent of local farmers** used **agricultural and conservation technology** tested there



**31,000 people** benefited from improved **energy-saving** cooking stoves

In line with SDG 2 to end hunger and SDG 13 to promote climate action, WFP aims to support local food insecure communities in Chad, through its resilience programme. Implemented in targeted areas, WFP aims to increase individual, community, and infrastructural capacity to sustainably meet people's food needs in the face of frequent climate shocks and other stressors.

WFP's activities in 2021 focused on meeting the needs of food insecure communities in rural areas through capacity strengthening and asset creation and rehabilitation activities. WFP integrates its work, using a humanitarian-peace-nexus approach, with its crisis response activities under Strategic Outcome 1, its school feeding programme under Strategic Outcome 2, and capacity strengthening to enable the production of fortified foods under Strategic Outcome 3. WFP's resilience activities strengthened community-level environmental conservation, in line with its 2017 environment policy.

Activities under this strategic outcome were adequately resourced this year. The available resources, including new contributions from donors, were at 75 percent of WFP's need-based plan and 134 percent of the implementation plan. The latter surplus was due to certain contributions being received near the end of the year; these projects focused on water development and land rehabilitation works. Moreover, WFP and FAO secured funding from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to launch a three-year joint project responding to COVID-19, conflicts, and climate change (SD3C) in collaboration with the Government

In total, WFP reached over 34,700 households [1] (173,500 individuals) [2], of which 15,500 households (77,570 individuals) are from vulnerable local households, living in 14 regions of Chad. 31,000 people benefited from direct access to energy products and services, including improved energy-saving cooking stoves. In Guera and Sila provinces alone, 103 km of newly rehabilitated roads provided people from 100 villages with access to markets and health services. Approximately 10,000 households benefited from the restoration of 3,000 hectares of land for farming treated and conserved with soil and water conservation measures. More than 1,880 households the majority of whom are headed by women benefited from 240 hectares of community vegetable gardens developed.

Furthermore, WFP trained over 3000 lead farmers on key farming techniques focusing on agro-ecology and conservation to enhance livelihoods. WFP also trained 40 farmers' organizations on key skills for increasing their productivity and improving their access to markets a 33 percent increase compared to 2020. As part of these activities, WFP provided hand tools, improved seeds, solar driven pumps, and constructed mini stores. Farmers were subsequently able to produce over 1,720 metric tons of sorghum.

WFP's work under Strategic Outcome 4 has made a positive impact on food security this year. The post-distribution monitoring findings revealed that 78 percent of households had acceptable food consumption scores, exceeding last

year's score of 69 percent. Results showed that 66 percent of households consumed protein rich foods daily and the proportion of households who sometimes consumed Hem iron rich food more than doubled from last year. In addition, improvement was seen in the livelihood-based coping strategies index - such strategies include borrowing money or selling assets. The index was reduced from 8.5 in 2020 to 5 in 2021, exceeding WFP's target for the year.

Though negative coping strategies persist among communities in Chad, trend analysis shows that those assisted by WFP used fewer extreme ones. According to a WFP survey[3], emergency (e.g. selling land assets) and crisis strategies (e.g. selling productive assets) were used in 45 percent of non-assisted households, compared to only 20 percent of WFP-assisted households. These strategies are used by communities in a context of multiple stressors, including climate shocks, displacement, reduced income-generating opportunities, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2021, WFP continued its partnership with the University of N'Djamena to connect its work and the wider food security infrastructure with rigorous research. WFP awarded the second batch of scholarships to five master students and provided equipment such as drones. WFP trained 23 participants[4], in 'training of trainers' sessions, on the application of drone technology, and plans to involve the trained students in resilience programming. The students were also dispatched to villages to conduct research, which will inform WFP's future project implementation.

Furthermore, WFP and government partners established a six-hectare large Integrated Resilience Technologies Training Centre (INTEREST) in Bagarine to bring farmers, development partners, and researchers together to test and disseminate context-specific agricultural technologies and practices. WFP equipped the training centre with green houses, essential training materials, and solar powered irrigation pumps. A preliminary survey[5] showed that over 10 percent of farmers in the local area used technologies tested at the centre.

WFP's leadership and collaborative approaches within working groups, such as the food security cluster, Chad Resilience Coalition Committee, and UNDAF's[6] proposal formulation committee, supported and facilitated an open dialogue between stakeholders to share how, where and when they operate, thus strengthening their collective ability to raise funds and coordinate activities. Such collaboration led to greater synergy between humanitarian and development actors and thereby enabled WFP to strengthen its support to communities in its resilience building work.

WFP's lessons learned included strengthening the integration of resilience activities with nutrition and school meals, as this enabled the programme to provide comprehensive and timely services, minimize costs and create stronger results in meeting food security needs through its multi-pronged approach[7]. WFP also created a pool of national experts to design, implement and manage projects under this strategic outcome to address the long-standing problem of limited technical expertise. Furthermore, the strong partnership and working relationship WFP forged with FAO convinced donors to provide additional funds to expand WFP's resilience programmes. In 2022, WFP will explore the potential to link farmers organizations that are supported under its resilience programme to its broader food procurement system. WFP is currently undertaking a decentralised evaluation on resilience and livelihoods activities, which will inform its programming.

WFP's activities under Strategic Outcome 4 received a gender and age marker (GAM) score of 4, underlining the integration of gender issues in WFP's work. WFP developed local boreholes and provided homestead assets[8], such as stoves, which meant that women did not have to travel far to get water or firewood to meet sanitation and food needs, thus avoiding any protection risks associated with this travel.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide livelihood and asset support, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases, to food-insecure and at-risk people.	4

## Strategic outcome 05: National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition, and social protection policies and programmes, including programmes which support social cohesion and stability all year round



WFP provided **technical and financial support** to the Food Security and Early Warning Information System (SISAAP) to lead two **food security assessments**



WFP supported the University of N'Djamena to finalise a curriculum for the **new Nutrition and Dietetics Bachelor's degree**, through the FORMANUT project



WFP **strengthened the Government's capacity** to develop a unified social registry through a **South-South knowledge exchange** with four other countries

Strategic Outcome 5 aims to strengthen institutions' capacities in data collection and analysis, as well as policy formulation in the areas of food security, nutrition, and social protection, contributing to SDG 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

The Food Security and Early Warning Information System (SISAAP) led two food security assessments (ENSAs) in February and October, with technical and financial support from WFP. The results fed into the two Cadre Harmonisé analyses in 2021, in line with the regional framework for food security monitoring, led by the Inter-state Committee Against Drought in the Sahel (CILSS). WFP utilised evidence from these assessments to support SISAAP in developing the national response plans in March and December to combat the increase in food insecurity during the lean season. Additional activities, such as the household economy approach analysis and the assessment of the agricultural season, measured the extent to which households had engaged in crop production. This informed WFP's understanding of the most likely evolution of the food security situation during and after the lean season.

To strengthen food security and early warning information systems, WFP worked with the national meteorological institute (ANAM)[1], ANADER[2], and SISAAP to map capacities and identify gaps in the provision of timely weather information that would support agricultural decisions and support early action. Specialized trainings were conducted on the minimum expenditure basket analysis for Chad's National Institute of Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED), the Directorate of Production and Agricultural Statistics (DPSA), SISAAP, and the food security cluster; and on advanced GIS analysis for SISAAP, ANAM, INSEED to strengthen analytical and early warning capacity.

WFP also collaborated with the department of agricultural statistics (DPSA) to strengthen market monitoring and eventually contribute to the improvement of the Cadre Harmonisé analysis. A monitoring system was put in place for 37 markets typically used by refugees. Additionally, 60 local markets frequented by beneficiaries of WFP's lean season response were monitored. This was done to facilitate the generation of evidence on the impact of WFP interventions. Joint analysis on this data is ongoing and will become available in early 2022.

Due to the lack of accurate data on internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Lac province, WFP collaborated with IOM and INSEED to conduct a biometric registration exercise using its SCOPE[3] platform. The exercise was developed with the support of the food security cluster, co-led by WFP and FAO, the National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees (CNARR), and endorsed by the UN Country Team. The first phase of the exercise was completed with 45,900 IDPs registered. In 2022, WFP will continue to advocate for resources to complete the second phase of the registration exercise, which will help to streamline assistance to this highly mobile and vulnerable population.

WFP continued to develop its FORMANUT project in partnership with the Ministry of Education. The project aims to develop university-level nutrition programmes and integrate nutrition in the education curriculum at primary and secondary schools in the years spanning 2019-2023. In 2021, studies were carried out to assess how to revise the existing university curricula and training modules to keep them relevant to the evolving food security situation, and subsequently, a curriculum was finalised for the new Nutrition and Dietetics Bachelor's degree at the University of N'Djamena. Moreover, WFP launched a study on the determinants and barriers to good nutritional practices across Chad to lead an effective mass media campaign to improve nutrition nationally.

Available resources for SO5 are much higher than the needs-based plan as it includes the multi-year FORMANUT project with a budget of USD 10.5 million. Furthermore, the project's funds were carried over to 2021 due to implementation delays and unstable political climate during the elections. However, WFP recruited two out of three

staff and plans to fully implement its capacity strengthening activities in 2022.

At the end of 2021, WFP partnered with Johns Hopkins University (JHU) and, in 2022, will work together to strengthen food security analysis and deepen the understanding of trends in food security, the impact of COVID-19, and ultimately, enable long term improvements in the depth of the Cadre Harmonisé analysis. Through this partnership, existing datasets on food security and nutrition will be re-examined to permit a robust understanding on the evolution of food insecurity and the associated factors.

For example, since its inception in 2018, WFP has been engaged in the development of the Unified Social Registry (USR), which can be used as a common database and social protection tool managed by the Government as well as the humanitarian and development community. This was done in partnership with the World Bank and INSEED which hosts the registry. However, following the pilot roll-out phase in 2019, there have been two main challenges. Firstly, inadequate financing led to limited coverage, with 14 of the 23 provinces currently covered and with the highest coverage in any of the provinces being 16 percent, which therefore limits its utility for social protection programmes. Secondly, there is limited technical capacity for the management of the USR, with a need for improvement in data collection, analysis, utilization for targeting, and mechanisms for update.

As such, WFP activities were focused on improving INSEED’s technical capacity with an aim to prepare the institution for the eventual expansion of analysis and information systems for the development of the USR, when resources become available. Through the South-South and triangular cooperation framework, a series of knowledge exchange forums were planned to enhance the functionality of the social registry and its usage for delivery and the scale-up of social assistance programmes, particularly in response to shocks such as COVID-19, conflicts, and climate change. The first exchange was completed and involved the participation of technical experts from four countries (Brazil, Kenya, Republic of Congo, Burkina Faso) that shared their experiences in the establishment of the USR, institutional anchoring, and utilization for programmes. WFP will continue to simultaneously engage with other partners, including through working groups, and seek to re-structure its programmes to have an anchoring in social protection. This will enable WFP to strengthen links to and lead the way in the utilisation of the USR for the implementation of social protection programmes.

#### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

<b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>	<b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>
<b>Provide training and technical support to national institutions on the design and implementation of a permanent response-planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early-warning and coordination mechanisms, as well as a shock-respon</b>	<b>N/A</b>

## Strategic outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners in Chad have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year.



The UN Humanitarian Air Service carried out

**64 medical evacuations**



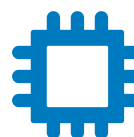
**11 million long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets** were transported to 18 regions, as part of the Government's **malaria prevention** initiative



**95** percent of users reported **satisfaction with UN Humanitarian Air Service** for partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention



Requests for **WFP's logistics service** more than doubled and users reported a **100** percent **satisfaction** rate



The ICT working group, chaired by WFP, implemented their **Business Operations Strategy**, and signed two joint agreements with service providers

WFP provides common services to facilitate humanitarian partners' work, enabling them to reach their objectives more efficiently. Under Activities 9 and 10 of Strategic Outcome 6, WFP provides logistics services, technological support, accommodation, and aviation services through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). WFP's service provision remained vital when access to project sites became difficult, due to movement restrictions during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Under Activity 9, WFP logistics service provision included the handling, storage, and transportation of humanitarian stocks, including treated mosquito nets, COVID-19 hygiene items[1], medical supplies, and equipment for UN agencies and state institutions. For example, in collaboration with UNDP, WFP supported the Government's efforts in their malaria prevention initiative by storing and transporting 11 million long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) to over 7,000 sites across 18 regions, thanks to the Global Fund's financial contribution.

In 2021, logistics services were provided to partners on a full cost-recovery basis. Warehousing and transportation are two of the primary services offered by WFP, with 7,426 cubic metres of items stored and 3,780 metric tons of items transported for agencies[2]. Furthermore, WFP received increased service requests in 2021, up from nine in 2020 to 21 in 2021, and a spike in service level agreements (SLAs), from two SLAs in 2020 to 10 SLAs in 2021; reflecting the confidence partners reposed in WFP's capacity to provide logistical support for humanitarian interventions.

WFP's logistics service quality improved during 2021, especially the lead time for processing partner requests, the speed of accounts reconciliation, and the cost recovery (e.g. through strengthening the processing of invoices). These areas were reflected in a customer satisfaction survey, where 100 percent of respondents indicated that they had value-for-money, and 75 percent reported that they shared information about WFP services with other organizations.

WFP's success in logistics service provision is attributable to its strength in partnerships. For instance, the LLIN project was carried out effectively thanks to the close collaboration and strong communication established with UNDP and the Ministry of Public Health. The regular coordination meetings and exchanges to address challenges made it possible to find timely solutions and move forward with activities. Overall, the increased number of services requested and the reactivation of the Logistics Working Group for which the humanitarian organizations unanimously selected WFP as the lead agency confirm the need for WFP's services.

Under Activity 10, the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) provides flight services for humanitarian organizations to implement and monitor their activities in locations where commercial flights are not available. In Chad, the need for this service remains high due to vast distances, insecurity, poor transportation networks, and inaccessibility to most regions during the rainy season, all of which limit humanitarian access to beneficiary sites. This service has become more crucial in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has exacerbated Chad's challenging country context. UNHAS maintained safe, reliable, and effective air transport services across the country throughout 2021, with the exception of a two-week period in January, when the government closed the Chadian airspace to curb the surge in COVID-19 cases. Despite challenges in the overall humanitarian funding envelope and less cost recovery revenue due to reduced passenger loads, the needs-based plan was almost fully funded in 2021.

With operational bases in N'Djamena, Abeche, and Goz-Beida, UNHAS provided life-saving air services to 21 regular destinations within Chad with a fleet of four fixed-wing aircraft. In addition to regular passenger flights, the service carried out 64 medical evacuations and transported light cargo to all 23 destinations[3]. The disaggregation of types of organizations that used UNHAS was similar to 2020: 53 percent UN Agencies, 45 percent NGOs, and 2 percent of users from government counterparts, the diplomatic corps, and the donor community. Furthermore, UNHAS encouraged users to purchase tickets using electronic platforms instead of printing bookings, in line with WFP's Environmental Policy.

UNHAS aircraft accessed 21 airfields in Chad in 2021, two more than in 2020. Regular airfield rehabilitation is crucial to safe operations; however, the regional air navigation agency (ASEKNA[4]) only controls four airfields in the country. Given this context, WFP undertakes airfield repairs as an integral component of UNHAS operations. In 2021, WFP could only rehabilitate the Bagasola taxiway due to operational constraints, while airstrip maintenance was commenced in Koukou, and expected to conclude in early 2022. As WFP did not receive specific funds for this activity in 2021, it prioritized sites that needed critical attention only. Furthermore, WFP will focus on advocating for aviation authorities to prioritize airstrip maintenance in 2022. This is with a view to maximize their work efficiency on airfields and avoid impacting regular operations and safety in Chad.

In 2021, WFP conducted two surveys to assess the UNHAS services Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS) and the Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS) in May and December respectively. The latest PASS recorded 92 percent satisfaction, whereas the PSS had 95 percent each survey observing 4 percent improvement since 2020. Also, in the PSS, respondents expressed the wish to access three new destinations: Fada, Adre, and Gore. Accordingly, UNHAS will commence flights to the first two destinations in January 2022.[5]

UNHAS also built upon its partnership with the Civil Aviation Authority (ADAC[6]), wherein national capacity strengthening and cross-functional trainings are conducted regularly (e.g. UNHAS' emergency response exercise). This strengthened partnership improved operational effectiveness, as ADAC readily granted longer-term flight permits for all UNHAS aircraft in Chad and the neighbouring countries (Niger, Cameroon, and Central African Republic). UNHAS trained 18 percent more partners in 2021 than in 2020 in various areas such as aviation security, customer care, and operational and safety management.

Other common services provided by WFP include accommodation services in various deep field locations across the country, offering 90 rooms in WFP guesthouses. In 2021, an average of only 18 percent of rooms in guesthouses were occupied. This was in part due to political insecurity during the election period in Chad, renovations in some guesthouses, as well as caution is taken due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Under the One UN initiative, WFP runs a common office premise in Abeche, and provided internet connectivity, digital radios, and electrical and solar energy to hosted UN agencies. In Mongo and Bol, WFP provided emergency telecommunications services to UN agencies. Furthermore, as chair of the ICT Working Group, WFP spearheaded the implementation of the Business Operations Strategy (BOS 2.0) in Chad a UN System-wide initiative that fosters coherence and enables agencies of reducing costs through collective negotiations over contracts. For example, two long term agreements were signed by agencies in 2021 for common telephone and internet provision which resulted in reduced unit costs.

## **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide supply chain, information and communications technology, information management and other logistical services to the humanitarian and development community.	N/A
Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention.	N/A



# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

### Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Chad is ranked 187th out of 189 countries in the Gender Inequality Index[1]. Gender-based violence[2], child marriage[3], unequal access to land ownership[4] and the limited decision-making power of women[5], remain causes for concern and reinforce the poverty and vulnerability of women and girls in Chad's predominantly rural society. Furthermore, female-headed households are disproportionately affected by food insecurity, with a rate of 57 per cent compared to 36 per cent for men[7].

These challenges continued to inform programming, notably through vulnerability targeting and the use of social behaviour change communication to sensitise communities on the inclusion of women's needs and priorities. WFP regularly conducted focus group discussions, in which women could contribute to the design of activities and freely express their views.

Monitoring results highlighted progress in increasing the decision-making power of women beneficiaries. Women made decisions on how to use food assistance in 67 per cent of Chadian households in 2021, representing an 8 percentage points increase since 2020. Although this decreased by 8 percentage points among refugee beneficiaries, the proportion of men and women jointly making decisions increased by 10 percentage points[8].

Regarding education in Chad, girls are outnumbered by boys in the school system[9]. A 2021 gender analysis[10] revealed that 80 per cent of households believed that boys should be prioritized to go to school. WFP's school feeding programme encourages girls' education by providing food assistance, as well as scholarships[11], take-home rations and encouragement kits[12] for adolescent girls. This was partly thanks to the Breaking Barriers to Girls' Education programme, where WFP led the coordination of activities with UNICEF and UNFPA, ensuring that the programme addressed the water and sanitation, school infrastructure, education, reproductive health, gender-based violence, and food security needs of girls.[13] Following these interventions, girls attending WFP-assisted schools increased by 16 percentage points since 2020, with an 18 percentage points increase in retention rates.

Women and girls were specifically targeted by various WFP activities. WFP's malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes provided specialized nutritious foods to pregnant and lactating women and girls[14], as one of its target groups. Thanks to the programme, 98 per cent of people treated recovered. Moreover, its AFORT project focused on strengthening fifteen women's groups in eight provinces on flour fortification processes using artisanal methods. As a result, they produced 18 metric tons of nutritious food for infants' consumption.

In WFP's integrated[15] resilience programme, women were given options to access and select livelihood assets. WFP prioritized assets located close to women's homes to ease access and supported them with childcare provisions. Assets that women benefited from included improved energy-saving cooking stoves, community vegetable gardens, and land rehabilitated for farming. As a result, the percentage of female-headed households with acceptable food consumption score increased by 16 percentage points since 2020. Furthermore, WFP encouraged women to take up leadership roles within management committees and conducted sensitisation activities on the importance of enhancing women's decision-making roles, eliciting a positive response from local communities. Subsequently, women occupied 60 per cent of management committees in 2021.

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

**Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

Food insecurity in Chad increases the risk of theft, violence, and begging. In 2021, protection risks were exacerbated by the new waves of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Lac region, following terrorist attacks by non-state armed groups. The number of IDPs in this area has increased by 72 percent since April 2020, climbing to over 406,500 IDPs[1] as of October 2021.

WFP remains committed to safety, dignity, and the principle of do no harm, and to provide meaningful access to its interventions. In 2021, WFP continued to pay serious attention to protection risks in its work and implemented mitigation measures in its programming. For example, food distributions were launched before midday to avoid protection risks associated with beneficiaries, especially women travelling at night. Moreover, the protection and accountability strategies, which were established in 2018, were restructured in 2021 to further strengthen WFP's performance in these areas.

WFP enhanced the capacity of its staff and cooperating partners by training over 180 members on WFP's protection framework, including prevention of gender-based violence (GBV), child protection, accountability, WFP's complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM), protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and the anti-fraud and corruption policy. At least two protection focal points were appointed in each field office to address protection issues raised by beneficiaries. WFP assessed the PSEA capacity of the cooperating partners that subsequently designed and implemented their action plans. Efforts were made to diversify languages spoken by staff to prevent the risks of exclusion of minority groups.

The effectiveness of WFP's protection measures was reflected in beneficiaries' feedback on WFP's crisis interventions. The proportion of refugees indicating that they had unhindered access to WFP programmes was 91 percent in 2021, an increase of 22 percentage points since 2020. Almost all IDPs (99 percent) reported having unhindered access to WFP programmes. In the lean season response, results showed that the proportion of beneficiaries who reported that the assistance were dignified was 96 percent in 2021, a 50 percentage points increase since 2020.[2]

In 2021, WFP's strengthened CFM was extended to the rest of its intervention areas. The standard operating procedures of the CFM were updated, with newly established referral pathways, clarification of operators' roles, and development of a new data flow and script for operators. The CFM was established in 11 additional offices, and focal points were trained on its procedures, the functioning of the mechanism and particularly on the psychological management of affected people to better understand their concerns and interact with them. Under the system, beneficiaries have free and confidential access to the toll-free hotline, suggestion boxes, local complaints management committees, as well as complaints offices run by WFP and partners. Through these channels, beneficiaries can contact WFP directly to complain, request information, receive feedback, and make suggestions for programme improvement.

Although the CFM is extended to all thirteen field offices, feedback was received via the hotline in only six field offices due to the mechanism being newly introduced in some areas. Only 18 percent of callers were women; this could have been due to cultural limitations, such as women not being free to express concerns to strangers, and inaccessibility to means of communication such as mobile phones. To support gender equality, WFP ensures a minimum of 50 percent representation of women in local complaint management committees.

In 2021, WFP's CFM received over 1,200 calls, an increase from approximately 800 calls in 2020. Most calls were requests for more information, requests for food assistance, complaints about the quantity of rations in relation to household sizes, and complaints that beneficiary information was not updated. Once escalated to the activity contact points, complainants were provided feedback with efforts to resolve issues in the field and WFP used relevant feedback to adjust its programming. In 2022, WFP will prioritize putting the CFM in practice in field offices where it is newly established and maximising its use among local communities. This will include increasing its visibility and raising awareness about the confidentiality of data management among women.

Furthermore, WFP used focus group discussions and assessments to strengthen protection and accountability in its interventions. In 2021, such discussions were conducted with beneficiaries with a specific focus on protection challenges and WFP's community feedback mechanisms. They revealed that most participants appreciated and

understood how to use WFP's CFM, and that they were treated with respect and involved in activities from the design to monitoring stages. Beneficiaries reported being satisfied with food assistance; however, these reports were made prior to WFP reducing its emergency ration to half the kilocalories for all beneficiaries[3], due to funding constraints.

In addition, a data privacy impact assessment (PIA) was conducted in the Lac region in 2021. It included focus group discussions with IDPs and a contextual analysis of the socio-economic, protection, and legal framework dimensions of conducting a biometric registration exercise for beneficiaries. The PIA showed that most participants[4] reported that the use of technology was a good option for identifying beneficiaries. WFP made progress on implementing key recommendations, such as a data sharing agreement with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and CFM committees were set up in each site during registration. The first phase of biometric registration exercise was completed in 2021, with 45,900 IDPs registered in partnership with IOM, CNARR[5] and INSEED[6]. Depending on funding availability, WFP will start phase two of biometric registration of IDPs to, among other reasons, update beneficiary data and avoid duplication in assistance.

# Environment

## Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

In recent years, Chad has experienced an increase in the frequency, intensity, and variability of weather-related shocks such as floods and dry spells. The country ranked last out of 182 countries in the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index[1] which measures vulnerability to climate change. Climatic instability has caused significant and frequent variability in crop production, narrow crop diversity, and recurrent economic losses. This puts Chadians in an extremely difficult situation as the population largely depends on subsistence farming to meet their daily needs.

Lake Chad, which was a plentiful source of food and income to local communities, has decreased in size by 90 percent over the last 60 years[2]. Desertification, land degradation, and drought have led to a decline in productivity and an increase in water scarcity. Water crises are expected to continue to fuel ethnic and political tensions in drylands, contributing to conflicts where water resources straddle or delineate country borders. Over-cultivation of land, over-grazing, and deforestation have put a greater strain on water resources by reducing fertile topsoil and vegetation cover. Women are impacted as they are predominantly the ones to collect water and firewood for the household[3].

Through its activities to enhance the livelihoods and build the resilience of climate-vulnerable communities in rural areas, WFP made greater investments in activities and assets with long-term environmental benefits, in line with WFP's environmental policy. These included planting ecologically sound and multipurpose tree species on degraded lands, community woodlots, and valleys to protect against sand dune encroachments.

In response to water scarcity, WFP introduced water-conserving technologies such as micro dams, multipurpose ponds, dikes, deep trenches, shallow and deep wells meant to harvest surface and underground water. In one area, communities were able to capture and store rainfall and run-off water, contributing to improved soil moisture and a recharged water table through the construction of 4.2 km of runoff retention dikes in the drier part of the country. This also protected communities living in downstream against flash floods. WFP beneficiaries reported that they could dig wells and get water within 10-15 meters, whereas before the wells were 20-30 meters deep. WFP made efforts to ensure that asset sites were close to beneficiaries' homes to facilitate access to water, and reduced the need for firewood by providing improved energy-efficient stoves.

WFP made strides in its commitment to reducing its carbon footprint. This was through expanding the digitalisation of its work, using electronic messaging and signatures in its operations, with 90 percent of tenders conducted online. Furthermore, WFP connected its office in Abeche to the public power grid and is working on connecting its sub-office in Mao in 2022. It used a solar energy system with a capacity of 53 kilowatts in its operations, including in some offices, warehouses, and guesthouses. However, the expansion of its hybrid-energy programme to all offices was delayed due to budget constraints and a greater focus on WFP's COVID-19 response.

# Making Ends Meet

*Communities build resilience against climate change-driven disasters.*

The people in Chad are among the most affected by climate change. Hundreds of thousands of families depend on rain-fed farming and livestock for their livelihoods, but erratic rain and frequent droughts reduce agricultural yields, making it hard for them to put food on the table.

The situation typically gets worse during the lean season, the period between harvests when people's food stocks run out. This year, Chad experienced the worst lean season in nine years.[1]

When there is no rain, our crops will not be fruitful, declares 18-year-old Abbas Adu. Life is tough for me here. But it isn't for him alone. Arid soils, pockets of drought, and widespread flooding during rainy seasons significantly affect crops making communities in the area vulnerable to food insecurity.

Abbas and his family live in Yakoua, a village on the shores of Lake Chad, one of the regions most affected by climate change and his village is among those WFP provided short-term food assistance. However, the effects of climate change continue to limit their natural sources for food production, including the Lake which is losing its water every day, having shrunk by 90 percent since the 1960s[2].

As part of its longer-term resilience strategy, WFP and partners implement a range of resilience-building projects in Chad to support vulnerable communities who struggle to cope with the effects of climate change. WFP provides unconditional food assistance to the most and moderately vulnerable households so that they can meet their short-term food needs, alongside activities on creating and restoring assets using environmentally conserving methods. This approach has helped communities to meet their short and longer-term food needs.

More specifically, communities supported by WFP were able to restore arable land, create community forests, build rural roads, construct dikes, dig ponds, and drill wells as well as practice nutrition-related activities in their homes.

Before the project interventions, our land produced almost nothing. We resorted to rural migration to provide for the needs of our families. Most often we couldn't find work and we struggled to make ends meet, tells Mahamat Nour, a beneficiary in the Sila Province. But now with the land rehabilitated in our fields, we have had a very satisfactory agricultural yield. The pond dug through this project also allows us to have a semi-permanent water point to water our cattle.

WFP strives to ensure communities become more self-reliant and have the sufficient availability of natural resources, such as water, to regenerate their land. WFP's community-based approach to its resilience projects encourages social cohesion, both through improving access to resources and by facilitating people to work together to meet shared needs. Targeted communities choose the activities in a consensual manner and work side by side in the creation and utilization of assets.

# Data Notes

## Overview

Narrative:

[1] As of 23 December 2021, UNHCR preregistered 27,243 Cameroonian refugees, and the pre-registration was ongoing. Based on the preliminary results, UNHCR projected that 60,000 Cameroonian refugees would be registered. (UNHCR: Cameroon - Chad Emergency, 23 December 2021)

[2] The daily ration of what a person needs in kilocalories was reduced by 50 percent from June onwards so that WFP could reach more crisis-affected people in need of food assistance with the limited funding available.

[3] The number of beneficiaries assisted through general distribution (CBT and in-kind) is about 1.26 million under Strategic Outcome 1; however, a portion of funding for Strategic Outcome 1 was used to fill the gap for the lean season response; therefore, the actual number of crisis affected people assisted through general distribution is about 1.1 million.

[4] The March 2021 Cadre Harmonisé projected that about 1.8 million Chadians would be severely food insecure during the lean season (June-August).

[5] The malnutrition prevention program assists children aged 6-23 months, and the malnutrition treatment program assists children aged 6-59 months. Both nutrition programs assist pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs).

[6] 98 percent of children (6-59 months) and PLWGs who received treatment support recovered from malnutrition.

[7] 23 destinations include 21 in Chad and 2 in Cameroon.

Data table:

Under SDG 2, data for the number of people reached indirectly are missing as they were not collected.

Under SDG 17, data are missing for some indicators as they were not collected.

## Context and Operations

[1] National Institute for Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies of Chad (INSEED) 2021

[2] UNHCR data portal for Chad (as of 31st December, 2021)

[3] IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) for Chad – Round 16 (October 2021)

[4] The number of IDPs increased from 236,426 IDPs in April 2020 to 406,573 in Lac province. (IOM DTM, October 2021)

[5] Based on WFP Food Security Highlight, West Africa, May 2021; and WFP-FAO Hunger Hotspots: Early warnings on acute food insecurity, August to November 2021 Outlook

[6] UNHCR situation report, 27 October 2021

[7] UNHCR Chad : Refugee population and asylum seeker statistics, December 2021

[8] UNHCR situation report on Cameroon refugees in Chad 1st October 2021

[9] As of 23 December 2021, UNHCR preregistered 27,243 Cameroonian refugees, and the pre-registration was ongoing. Based on the preliminary results, UNHCR projected that 60,000 Cameroonian refugees would be registered. (UNHCR: Cameroon - Chad Emergency, 23 December 2021)

[10] Based on projected figures for food insecurity during the lean season (June-August), from the Cadré Harmonisé for Chad in March 2021

[11] SMART 2021

[12] Global Hunger Index 2021

[13] 2021 Global Nutrition Report quotes the average child stunting rate for Africa at 31 percent and the average child wasting rate at 6 percent – figures are for children under of 5.

[14] OCHA 'Flood Overview' translated from 'Aperçu des inondations' for Chad, 24 September 2021

[15] The West Sahel region consists of provinces of Lac, Kanem, Barh El Gazal et and Hadjer Lamis.

[16] Directorate of Agricultural Production and Statistics (DPSA), November 2021

[17] For example, price of sorghum increased by 47 percent in Sarh and 45 percent in Mongo. Price of corn increased by 47 percent in Pala and 29 percent in Bol city. Millet price increased by 31 percent in Moussoro and 19 percent in Ati. (DPSA, November 2021)

[18] Source for paragraph is study on out-of-school children in Chad, UNICEF October 2016

[19] Front pour l'Alternance et la Concorde au Tchad (Original name in French)

[20] World Health Organization COVID-19 dashboard for Chad, as of January 11th 2022

[21] Food security assessment (ENSA) October 2021

## CSP Financial Overview

[1] GCMF is an internal mechanism that enables the advance positioning of food and thereby significantly reduces WFP's delivery of food assistance.

## Strategic outcome 01

### Narrative:

- [1] Cash-based transfer (CBT) includes both cash and value vouchers as modalities of assistance.
- [2] Approximately 27 percent of the new contributions (USD 17.3 million) were confirmed in the last quarter for SO1 activities.
- [3] Approximately 255,000 Chadians were affected by floods in the south of the country (OCHA, September 2021)
- [4] The number of beneficiaries assisted through general distribution (CBT and in-kind) is about 1.26 million; however, a portion of funding for Strategic Outcome 1 was used to fill the gap for the lean season response; therefore, the actual number of crisis affected people assisted through general distribution is about 1.1 million.
- [5] This figure (82,637) was based on UNHCR's initial estimation. See 'UNHCR: Far North Cameroon – Chad Emergency' from the emergency update dated 16th December 2021
- [6] Logone Oriental and Logone Occidental provinces
- [7] There was a 62 percent decrease in the number of host communities and Chadians affected by crisis assisted compared to 2020.
- [8] 2020 and 2021
- [9] Also known as the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme
- [10] The number of households is calculated by dividing the number of beneficiaries by five, an average number of people in a family.
- [11] Source for the entire paragraph is from the IDP vulnerability assessment, WFP 2021

### Data table:

- A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers (general distribution) - 937,345 includes 157,756 people assisted under the lean season response.
- A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers (food assistance for asset) - The value of this output indicator is 0 because food was not a modality for this activity. The main modality for Food Assistance for Asset was cash-based transfer.
- Data for IDP's Minimum Dietary Diversity for women were not collected in 2021.
- Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) is an outcome indicator for malnutrition prevention.
- Data for Refugees' Dietary Diversity Score was not collected in 2021.
- Minimum Dietary Diversity -Women for IDPs was not collected in 2021 and 2020.
- Some outcome data under 2019 are missing as they were not collected.

## Strategic outcome 02

### Narrative:

- [1] 1.78 million people identified in the Cadre Harmonisé (March 2021)
- [2] The planned number of people of the needs based plan shown in the data table is 480,327; however, due to the significant increase in the number of food insecure people, the planned beneficiary number in the implementation plan was increased to 689,900.
- [3] This figure includes 176,940 primary students who received food and take-home rations (cash-based transfer) and 6,132 female secondary students who received encouragement kits (cash-based transfer) to buy school supplies. This figure represents unique number of individuals (students) assisted.
- [4] Daily rations for each child comprised of cereals (150g), pulses (25g), oil (15g) and salt (3g).
- [5] A total of 59 managers.

### Data table:

- A.1: The number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers (general distribution) excludes 157,756 people who were assisted under the lean season response using a portion of funding from Strategic Outcome 1.
- A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers under the school feeding (take-home rations) programme are students from both primary and secondary schools.
- Some outcome data under 2020 and 2019 are missing as they were not collected.

## Strategic outcome 03

### Narrative:

- [1] The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus approach ties crisis response with supporting the long-term capacities and institutions that are required for sustainable peace and development
- [2] The PROFORT project's full name is 'Programme conjoint de production locale d'aliments de complément fortifiés pour les enfants de 6 à 23 mois' (English translation: 'Joint programme for the local production of fortified complementary foods for children aged 6 to 23 months')
- [3] The AFORT project's full name is 'Appui aux femmes productrices d'aliments locaux fortifiés pour les enfants de 6 à 23 mois au Tchad' (AFORT) (English translation: 'Support to women producers of local fortified food for children aged 6 to 23 months in Chad')
- [4] 'Programme de Renforcement de la Résilience des Systèmes Alimentaires' (P2RSA). This translates to: 'Strengthening Food Systems Resilience Programme'
- [5] The original CSP planned to distribute fortified foods to 20,000 people; however, in 2021, the plan was changed to assist pre-primary children only.
- [6] Contrôle de Qualité des Denrées Alimentaires (CECOQDA) (English translation: 'National Centre for Food Quality Control Centre')
- [7] Cellule de Liaison et d'Information des Associations Féminines (CELIAF) (English translation: 'Women's Associations' Information and Liaison Group')

### Data table:

- A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers (Pregnant and lactating women) under Sub Activity Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition belongs to Activity 5.
- Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) and proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) are outcome indicators for malnutrition prevention (Activity 4).
- Data for an outcome indicator, Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women from 2020 is missing as it was not collected.



## Strategic outcome 04

Narrative:

- [1] The number of households is calculated by dividing the total number of individual beneficiaries by 5, an average number of people in a family.
- [2] The figure combines the 155,900 beneficiaries of the food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under SO1 with beneficiaries under SO4 because resilience activities were done collectively with both groups.
- [3] WFP Food Security and Resilience Survey, Chad (November 2021) was conducted in six provinces (Barh El Gazal, Batha, Guera, Kanem, Lac, and Ouaddai).
- [4] 10 WFP staff, 7 students from University of Ndjamena (UNDJ), 4 people from the technical departments of regional government and 2 people from NGOs
- [5] The survey was conducted by the Abeche Research Centre and ANADER ('Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural': Translates to 'National Rural Development Agency') to ascertain the degree to which technologies were adopted.
- [6] The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is a strategic, medium-term results framework that describes the collective vision and response of the UN system to national development priorities and results on the basis of normative programming principles.
- [7] Developed by WFP in consultation with governments and partners, the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA)'s aim is to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, productive safety nets, disaster-risk reduction, and preparedness.
- [8] Homestead assets also included 5780 kitchen gardens developed by WFP.

Data table:

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers - 77,570 beneficiaries were assisted under Strategic Outcome 4 only. Under both Strategic Outcome 1 and 4, 173,465 beneficiaries were assisted under the Food Assistance for Asset activity.

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers - The value of this output indicator is 0 because food was not a modality for this activity. The main modality for Food Assistance for Asset was cash-based transfer.

A.2: Food transfers - The value of this output indicator is 0 because food was not a modality for this activity. The main modality for Food Assistance for Asset was cash-based transfer.

C.4\*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training - Due to COVID-19, we could not reach the planned number.

All other output data labeled A.8.1, C.4\*, C.5\*, SD.1, D.1, and D.2\* refer to the assets created by both local and crisis affected people. They represent an amalgamation of all assets created under Strategic Outcome 1 and 4.

D.1.1: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts) - the actual number is much higher than the planned because this activity became a priority in the assisted communities and local government units.

D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected - The actual number is much higher than the planned thanks to the installation of solar pumps, and this activity was a priority for the assisted community.

D.1.139: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained, D.1.141: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems rehabilitated, D.1.143: Number of feed storage facilities constructed - The value of these indicators are 0 because these activities were only supported during the first phase of implementation before 2021; however, rehabilitations and maintenance of these assets were undertaken by communities' initiatives.

D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created - The actual number is much higher than the planned because this activity is directly related to D.1.1. indicator.

D.1.70: Number of hives distributed - In 2021, the implementation planned number was 100 hives.

D.1.77: Number of latrines constructed - The actual number is much higher than the planned because of the increase in demand for individual homestead activities in which construction of latrines is a key component. The demand for individual homestead assets increased due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

D.1.8: Hectares (ha) of land under crops / D.1.9: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only - The actual number is much higher than the planned because this indicator is directly linked to D.1.1.

D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided - The actual number is less than the planned because WFP limited the number of tree seedlings produced and planted to ensure that they are manageable by assisted communities.

D.2\*.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking) - The actual value is much higher than the planned because the number of beneficiaries assisted was much higher than the planned.

D.1.163: Number of hand washing facilities created - The actual number is 0 in 2021 because there were 9,600 handwashing facilities created in 2020.

Values for outcome indicators - food expenditure share (2020) and Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women (2019) are missing as data were not collected.

## Strategic outcome 05

[1] This exercise was completed, documented and, subject to funding, activities to strengthen ANAM's capacity will be implemented in 2022. ANAM stands for Agence Nationale de la Meteorologie ( English translation: National Meteorological Institute).

[2] Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural (ANADER) (Translation : National Rural Development Agency)

[3] SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform that supports the WFP programme intervention cycle from beginning to end. The SCOPE platform is a web-based application used for beneficiary registrations, intervention setups, distribution planning, transfers and distribution reporting.

Data table:

Some outcome data for 2020 and 2019 are missing as they were not collected.

## Strategic outcome 06

Narrative:

- [1] COVID-19 hygiene items include masks, gloves, and soaps.
- [2] All figures in the output tables that are not under the sub-activity 'Humanitarian Air Service' are relevant to Activity 9 (WFP logistics service).
- [3] 23 destinations consist of 21 destinations in Chad and 2 destinations in Cameroon.
- [4] ASEKNA is the West Africa and Madagascar Regional Air Navigation Agency (Original title : Le Comité des Ministres de l'Agence pour la Sécurité de la Navigation Aérienne en Afrique et à Madagascar).
- [5] Gore airstrip is inaccessible and requires significant works to render it operational. WFP can start when it receives funding from donors.
- [6] Stands for 'L'Autorité de l'Aviation Civile' which translates to 'Civil Aviation Authority'

Data table:

All output indicators under Engineering Services (H.4), Food Security Cluster (H.5), Logistics Cluster (H.6), Service Delivery General (H.4) belong to Activity 9.

## Progress towards gender equality

- [1] 2020 UNDP Human Development Report
- [2] 16 percent of women aged 15-49 years reported that they had been subject to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months. (UN Women, February 2021)
- [3] 61 percent of women aged 20-24 years were married or in a union before the age of 18, with 24 percent of the same group being married at the age of 15. (UN Women, February 2021)
- [4] 56 percent of the female agricultural population do not have ownership or secure rights over agricultural land. (UN Women, February 2021)
- [5] Only 22 percent of women take part in decision-making about income-generating activities, 22 percent have access to credit and 26 percent have a bank account, while 15 percent of national parliamentarians are women. (UN Women, February 2021)
- [7] National Food Security Assessment (Translation from French : Enquête Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire (ENSA)\_Tchad 2021)
- [8] This exceeds both the CSP and 2021 targets.
- [9] 1.1 million girls aged 6 to 16 years of age are out of school, compared to 925,000 boys of the same age who are out of school in Chad, according to the October 2016 UNICEF study on out-of-school children in Chad.
- [10] A gender analysis was piloted in specific locations in the Logone Oriental and Lac provinces of Chad. This was carried out by a private consulting firm under the project Breaking Barriers for Girls' Education in 2021.
- [11] Cash provided for the best performing girls of each class
- [12] Cash provided for school supplies
- [13] WFP also partnered with UNICEF on the Education Cannot Wait programme which aims to meet the education needs of children affected by crises and especially girls and vulnerable children.
- [14] In addition to children of both sexes ranging from 6-59 months old under the malnutrition treatment programme and 6-23 months old under the malnutrition prevention programme.
- [15] Some beneficiaries from under Strategic Outcome 1, 2 and 3 took part in WFP's resilience programme.

Data table:

2020 Follow up values are missing as they were not collected.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

- [1] IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Round 16 (October 2021)
- [2] All data in this paragraph is based on WFP's post distribution monitoring (PDM) results.
- [3] 50 percent of the kilocalories a person needs for a day
- [4] Majority of 269 people in total from 10 out of 101 sites planned for biometric registration (139 women and 130 men).
- [5] Commission Nationale d'accueil de Réinsertion des Réfugiés (CNARR) (English translation : National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees)
- [6] l'Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques et Démographiques (INSEED) (English translation : National Institute of Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies)

Data table:

2020 Follow up values are missing as they were not collected.

## Environment

[1] Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Index for 2019 (ranks a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges together with its readiness to improve resilience).

[2] From 26,000 square kilometres in 1963 to less than 1,500 square kilometres in 2018 (UN Environment Programme news story: The Tale of a Disappearing Lake, 28th February 2018)

[3] WFP Chad Gender assessment in relation to food assistance (2014)

Data table:

2019 follow up value for the proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified in 2019 is missing as data was not collected. This indicator was not available in 2019.

## Making Ends Meet

[1] Based on the past Cadre Harmonise results

[2] Ross, Will. "Lake Chad: Can the Vanishing Lake Be Saved?" BBC News, BBC, 31 Mar. 2018, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-43500314>.

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%	32	32	32	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	449,715	432,080	881,795	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	32,240	30,980	63,220	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	39.6	39.6	39.6	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	657,200	631,427	1,288,627	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,235,351	1,095,499	2,330,850	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	21.6	216	21.6	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	206,719	198,613	405,332	

						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	39,053	37,521	76,574
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight	6.1	6.1	6.1	2016	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	206,719	198,612	405,332
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	39,053	37,521	76,574
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	1,153	1,659	2,812
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			6	2013	Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			913
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	39,561	38,009	77,570



### SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs				WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number			Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number		24

Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number			Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number		42
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%	56	2017	Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$	132,657,786	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	1,700,200	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	900,510	1,105,931	123%
	female	1,241,389	1,224,919	99%
	total	2,141,899	2,330,850	109%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	193,044	190,087	98%
	female	237,169	228,423	96%
	total	430,213	418,510	97%
24-59 months	male	123,031	132,858	108%
	female	123,031	132,858	108%
	total	246,062	265,716	108%
5-11 years	male	178,878	223,762	125%
	female	207,788	219,100	105%
	total	386,666	442,862	115%
12-17 years	male	177,632	242,408	136%
	female	177,632	241,300	136%
	total	355,264	483,708	136%
18-59 years	male	214,261	298,349	139%
	female	482,105	384,591	80%
	total	696,366	682,940	98%
60+ years	male	13,664	18,467	135%
	female	13,664	18,647	136%
	total	27,328	37,114	136%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,288,364	1,460,673	113%
Refugee	566,150	644,798	114%
Returnee	66,957	11,379	17%
IDP	220,428	214,000	97%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	407,109	173,465	42%
Prevention of Malnutrition	395,188	120,755	30%
School-Based Programmes	246,883	218,606	88%
Treatment of Malnutrition	283,258	296,936	104%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	934,620	1,595,005	170%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	2,341	-
Corn Soya Blend	13,336	454	3%
High Energy Biscuits	20	57	293%
Iodised Salt	561	280	50%
LNS	0	347	-
Maize	0	160	-
Micronutrient Powder	4	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	955	21	2%
Rice	0	3,824	-
Sorghum/Millet	46,575	39,922	86%
Split Peas	10,847	6,470	60%
Vegetable Oil	4,936	3,713	75%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	0	39	-
Iodised Salt	372	58	16%
Micronutrient Powder	10	1	8%
Rice	0	2,295	-
Sorghum/Millet	24,543	8,372	34%
Split Peas	5,638	2,059	37%
Vegetable Oil	2,090	572	27%
No one suffers from malnutrition			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	8,773	2,973	34%
LNS	0	527	-
Micronutrient Powder	4	5	142%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,632	706	43%
Vegetable Oil	650	2	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Iodised Salt	69	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	5,890	0	0%
Split Peas	1,386	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	485	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	26,728,239	9,661,992	36%
Value Voucher	16,277,625	5,764,055	35%
Cash	4,679,352	3,222,995	69%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	27,053	137,151	507%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	7,260,000	4,508,828	62%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide an integrated assistance package to crisis-affected people, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs and people living with HIV or TB for malnutrition prevention and treatment					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	15,300	546
			Male	14,700	523
			<b>Total</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>1,069</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	2,743	0
			Male	2,635	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5,378</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	50,036	79,526
			Male	48,072	76,409
			<b>Total</b>	<b>98,108</b>	<b>155,935</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	123,356	167,965
			Male	118,520	161,377
			<b>Total</b>	<b>241,876</b>	<b>329,342</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	1,289
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,289</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	8,904	0
			Male	8,556	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>17,460</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	51,112	0
			Male	49,108	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>100,220</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	159,287	478,047
			Male	153,043	459,298
			<b>Total</b>	<b>312,330</b>	<b>937,345</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	79,350	30,139
			Male	52,900	27,821
			<b>Total</b>	<b>132,250</b>	<b>57,960</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	53,045	6,852
			Male	53,045	6,852
			<b>Total</b>	<b>106,090</b>	<b>13,704</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	92,575	16,775
			<b>Total</b>	<b>92,575</b>	<b>16,775</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	53,045	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>53,045</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	33,880	8,776
			Male	26,620	13,164
			<b>Total</b>	<b>60,500</b>	<b>21,940</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	77,234	57,588
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	43,005,864	15,426,047

### Output Results

**Activity 01: Provide an integrated assistance package to crisis-affected people, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs and people living with HIV or TB for malnutrition prevention and treatment**

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate conditional food assistance for assets or trainings to meet their food requirements while improving their livelihoods				
General Distribution				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	20,000,000	6,848,484
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	22,000,000	41,112
A: Crisis-affected children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals to meet their food requirements				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	27,000,000	1,993,509
C: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate conditional food assistance for assets or trainings to meet their food requirements while improving their livelihoods				
General Distribution				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	400	517
E*: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive nutrition messaging to improve nutrition-related practices.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	250,000	107,674
N*: Crisis-affected children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals to meet their food requirements				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	100

**Outcome Results**

**Activity 01: Provide an integrated assistance package to crisis-affected people, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs and people living with HIV or TB for malnutrition prevention and treatment**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5	>5	>5	5.8	5	6	WFP survey
	Male	5.3	>5	>5.3	6.1	4.8	5.9	WFP survey
	Overall	5.1	>5	>5.1	6	4.9	5.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	63.2	>75	>63.2	66.9	94.4	89.8	WFP survey
	Male	78.2	>75	>78.2	75.9	73.6	92.2	WFP survey
	Overall	68.4	>75	>68.4	71.4	76.5	90.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.7	<25	<28.7	21.5	0	10.2	WFP survey
	Male	17.2	<25	<17.2	17	20.9	7.79	WFP survey
	Overall	24.8	<25	<24.8	19.3	18	9.59	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	8.1	<5	<8.1	11.6	5.6	0	WFP survey
	Male	4.6	<5	<4.6	7	5.5	1.01	WFP survey
	Overall	6.9	<5	<6.9	9.3	5.5	0.01	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall		>20	>20			6.7	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								

Attendance rate (new)	Female	80	>90	>39.6	87.9	39.6	84	WFP
	Male	80	>90	>28	87.9	28	91	programme
	Overall	80	>90	>32.8	87.9	32.8	87	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate	Female	80	>80	>97.2	79.3	97.2		WFP
	Male	80	>80	>97.2	77.3	97.2		programme
	Overall	80	>80	>97.2	76.3	97.2		monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	20	<20	<2.81	20.7	2.81	16	WFP
	Male	20	<20	<2.81	22.7	2.81	12	programme
	Overall	20	<20	<2.81	23.7	2.81	14	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	80	>80	>97.19	79.3	97.19	81	WFP
	Male	80	>80	>97.19	77.3	97.19	90	programme
	Overall	80	>80	>97.19	76.3	97.19	86	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (take-home rations)								
Enrolment rate	Female	20	>50	>21.39	26.3	21.39		WFP
	Male	20	>50	>22.09	32.4	22.09		programme
	Overall	20	>50	>21.74	29.3	21.74		monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	90	>70	>66	62	90.9	92	WFP
	Male	90	>70	>66	62	90.9	96	programme
	Overall	90	>70	>66	62	90.9	94	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	5	<5	<5	5.2	5		WFP survey
	Male	5	<5	<5	5.3	5.1		WFP survey
	Overall	5	<5	<5	5.3	5		WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.8	>6	>4.8	5.2	5.1		WFP survey
	Male	5.22	>6	>5.2	5.3	5.1		WFP survey
	Overall	5.03	>6	>5	5.3	5.1		WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	32.3	>32.3	>32	52	32.3		WFP survey
	Male	42.85	>42.85	>43	49	42.85		WFP survey
	Overall	38.5	>38.5	>39	51	38.5		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62.1	>62.1	>62.1	44.7	73		WFP survey
	Male	77	>77	>77	50.7	75.2		WFP survey
	Overall	69.5	>69.5	>69.5	47.1	73.7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	26.2	<26.2	<26.2	27.8	15.7		WFP survey
	Male	17.2	<17.2	<17.2	25.5	13.8		WFP survey
	Overall	21.7	<21.7	<21.7	26.9	15		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11.7	<11.7	<11.7	27.3	11.3		WFP survey
	Male	5.8	<5.8	<5.8	23.8	11		WFP survey
	Overall	8.8	<8.8	<8.8	26	11.3		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	5.2	<5	<5.2	4.3	7.9		WFP survey
	Male	3.9	<5	<3.9	4.7	7.6		WFP survey
	Overall	4.5	<5	<4.5	4.5	7.8		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	5	>5	>5	87.4	70	5	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.67	>5	>0		4.3	4.1	Joint survey
	Male	5.54	>5	>0		4.3	4	Joint survey
	Overall	5.63	>5	>0		4.3	4	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62.5	>65	>62.5	30.7	36.5	37.5	Joint survey
	Male	70	>65	>70	25.7	40.3	47.5	Joint survey
	Overall	65	>65	>65	27.6	37.5	40.8	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	15.6	<15	<15.6	39.5	36.1	31.9	Joint survey
	Male	11.3	<15	<11.3	40.4	33.7	28.6	Joint survey
	Overall	14.2	<15	<14.2	40.1	35.6	30.8	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	21.9	<20	<21.9	29.8	27.4	30.6	Joint survey
	Male	18.7	<20	<18.7	33.9	26	23.9	Joint survey
	Overall	20.8	<20	<20.8	32.4	26.9	28.4	Joint survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	79	>70	>90	100	98	97	WFP
	Male	79	>70	>90	100	98	95	programme monitoring
	Overall	79	>70	>90	100	98	96	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								

MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	15	<15	<15	2.6	2.14	5.88	WFP
	Male	15	<15	<15	2.6	2.14	5.88	programme monitoring
	Overall	15	<15	<15	2.6	2.14	5.88	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	3	<3	<3	0	0.01	1.07	WFP
	Male	3	<3	<3	0	0.01	1.07	programme monitoring
	Overall	3	<3	<3	0	0.01	1.07	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	15	<15	<15	0.4	0.31	1	WFP
	Male	15	<15	<15	0.4	0.31	1.07	programme monitoring
	Overall	15	<15	<15	0.4	0.31	1.07	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	75	>75	>75	96	97.55	91.9	WFP
	Male	75	>75	>75	96	97.55	91.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	75	>75	>75	96	97.55	91.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of beneficiaries who recall and practice a key nutrition message	Overall	80	>80	>80	87	82.4	82	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	85	>70	>66	65	78.01	90	WFP
	Male	85	>70	>66	65	78.01	90	programme monitoring
	Overall	85	>70	>66	65	78.01	90	WFP programme monitoring



Strategic Outcome 02: Food-insecure people in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	38,299	186,346
			Male	36,799	179,039
			<b>Total</b>	<b>75,098</b>	<b>365,385</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	206,667	83,721
			Male	198,562	80,438
			<b>Total</b>	<b>405,229</b>	<b>164,159</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	27,475	10,579
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,379,410	2,656,934
Activity 03: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	6,163	5,471
			Male	5,922	5,341
			<b>Total</b>	<b>12,085</b>	<b>10,812</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	45,853	26,235
			Male	44,057	25,205
			<b>Total</b>	<b>89,910</b>	<b>51,440</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	80,388	70,776
			Male	63,162	106,164
			<b>Total</b>	<b>143,550</b>	<b>176,940</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	5,178	2,817
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,299,942	566,060

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food assistance to meet their food needs				
General Distribution				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	10,000,000	3,691,104
Activity 03: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals to meet their food requirements and support school attendance				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	30,000,000	13,632,198
N*: Children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals to meet their food requirements and support school attendance				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	83
N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	20	17

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	7.6	<5	<2.5	2.48	2.5	5.3	WFP survey
	Male	7.6	<5	<2.5	2.07	2.5	5	WFP survey
	Overall	7.6	<5	<2.5	2.2	2.5	5.2	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.3	>5	>5	5	5.1	4.7	WFP survey
	Male	4.5	>5	>5	5	5.1	4.7	WFP survey
	Overall	4.4	>5	>5	5	5.1	4.7	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	50	>50	>32	52	63.7		WFP survey
	Male	50	>50	>43	49	58.9		WFP survey
	Overall	50	>50	>37	51	61.6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	73.8	>71.7	>75	70	75.6	62.9	WFP survey
	Male	66.9	>71.7	>71	81.1	71	72.3	WFP survey
	Overall	71.7	>71.7	>74	77.7	73.5	66.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	18.7	<21.4	<17	21.5	17.4	26.3	WFP survey
	Male	27.4	<21.4	<23	14.3	23.1	19.3	WFP survey
	Overall	21.4	<21.4	<20	16.5	19.9	21.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7.4	<6.9	<7	8.5	7	13.5	WFP survey
	Male	5.6	<6.9	<6	4.6	5.9	8.4	WFP survey
	Overall	6.9	<6.9	<6	5.8	6.5	11.4	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	16.06	<3	<3.3	6.7	3.3	2.84	WFP survey
	Male	14.26	<3	<8.4	4.8	8.4	2.32	WFP survey
	Overall	15.16	<3	<5.6	5.4	5.6	2.58	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>50	>50	0		0	WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	>50	0		0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	>50	0		0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.7	>50	>50	0		8.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	>50	0		0	WFP survey
	Overall	1.7	>50	>50	0		8.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>50	>50	0		0	WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	>50	0		0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	>50	0		0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	<30	<30	67.5		38.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	<30	<30	59.9		0	WFP survey
	Overall	50	<30	<30	62.2		38.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22	<22	<20	33.3		10.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	<0	<0	29.6		0	WFP survey
	Overall	22	<22	<20	30.8		10.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.4	<23.4	<20	91.9		8.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	<0	<0	92.2		0	WFP survey
	Overall	23.4	<23.4	<20	92.1		8.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	>20	>20	32.5		61.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	>20	>20	40.1		0	WFP survey
	Overall	50	>20	>20	37.8		61.3	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	78	>20	>20	66.7		89.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	>20	>20	70.4		0	WFP survey
	Overall	78	>20	>20	69.2		89.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.9	>20	>20	8.1		82.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	>20	>20	7.8		0	WFP survey
	Overall	74.9	>20	>20	7.9		82.8	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	32.6	>35	>35	65.8		32.6	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0	>20	>12.8	18.2	12.8	7.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	>20	>12.8	14.2	12.8	7.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>20	>12.8	15.9	12.8	7.1	WFP survey

### Activity 03: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	90	>90	>80.1	96.4	80.1	99	WFP
	Male	90	>90	>97.79	96.4	97.79	99	programme monitoring
	Overall	90	>90	>88.9	96.4	88.9	99	WFP programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	Female	20	>50	>34.1	25.8	34.1		WFP
	Male	20	>50	>25.6	29.4	25.6		programme monitoring
	Overall	20	>50	>29.8	27.6	29.8		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	20	<20	<19.9	1.9	19.9	6	WFP
	Male	28	<20	<2.21	2.6	2.21	8	programme monitoring
	Overall	24	<20	<11.1	2.2	11.1	7	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	80	>80	>80.1	98.1	80.1	94	WFP
	Male	72	>80	>97.79	97.4	97.79	92	programme monitoring
	Overall	76	>80	>88.9	97.8	88.9	93	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year-round					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 04: Provide a malnutrition prevention package of specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months and PLWG; cash transfers to PLWG attending pre-/post-natal care; and SBCC measures for the latter and their communities.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	26,523 <b>26,523</b>	8,040 <b>8,040</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	119,025 79,350 <b>198,375</b>	27,446 25,334 <b>52,780</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	99,188 <b>99,188</b>	29,672 <b>29,672</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	7,588	1,403	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	27,053	133,338	
Activity 05: Provide a malnutrition treatment package of (i) specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs; and (ii) SBC-measures to them and their wider communities						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	90,640 90,640 <b>181,280</b>	126,208 126,207 <b>252,415</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	45,320 <b>45,320</b>	43,806 <b>43,806</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,467	2,805	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	0	3,813	
Activity 06: Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	12,000 8,000 <b>20,000</b>	0 0 <b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	0 0 <b>0</b>	39,818 36,756 <b>76,574</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4	5	

Output Results				
<b>Activity 04: Provide a malnutrition prevention package of specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months and PLWG; cash transfers to PLWG attending pre-/post-natal care; and SBCC measures for the latter and their communities.</b>				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted children aged 6–23 months and PLWG (tier 1) receive adequate and specialized nutritious foods that prevent malnutrition (Strategic Result 2).				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	13,000,000	4,352,160
E*: Targeted beneficiaries (tier 1) receive nutrition-related messaging to improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition (Strategic Result 2).				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	100,000	104,423
<b>Activity 05: Provide a malnutrition treatment package of (i) specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs; and (ii) SBC-measures to them and their wider communities</b>				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLWG/s receive adequate and specialized nutritious foods to treat malnutrition				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	40,000,000	9,070,870
<b>Activity 06: Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production.</b>				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Communities (tier 3) benefit from the availability of locally-produced fortified nutritious food products that support adequate nutrition (Strategic Result 2).				
Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	18	18

Outcome Results								
<b>Activity 04: Provide a malnutrition prevention package of specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months and PLWG; cash transfers to PLWG attending pre-/post-natal care; and SBCC measures for the latter and their communities.</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	20	>50	>35	68.5		6.7	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	1.9	>70	>12	15.19	11.2	11	WFP survey
	Male	1.9	>70	>12	15.9	11.2	11	WFP survey
	Overall	1.9	>70	>12	15.9	11.2	11	WFP survey
<b>Activity 05: Provide a malnutrition treatment package of (i) specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs; and (ii) SBC-measures to them and their wider communities</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of beneficiaries who recall and practice a key nutrition message	Overall	80	>80	>80	100	42	83.8	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								

MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	15	<15	<15	1.2	2.53	3	WFP
	Male	15	<15	<15	1.2	2.53	3	programme
	Overall	15	<15	<15	1.2	2.53	3	monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	3	<3	<3	0	0.03	0	WFP
	Male	3	<3	<3	0	0.03	0	programme
	Overall	3	<3	<3	0	0.03	0	monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	15	<15	<15	0.8	0.82	0	WFP
	Male	15	<15	<15	0.8	0.82	0	programme
	Overall	15	<15	<15	0.8	0.82	0	monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	75	>75	>75	98	96.61	97	WFP
	Male	75	>75	>75	98	96.61	97	programme
	Overall	75	>75	>75	98	96.61	97	monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	50	>70	>50	70	78.02	96	WFP
	Male	50	>70	>50	70	78	94	programme
	Overall	50	>70	>50	70	78.01	95	monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	66	>70	>66	62	96.81	91	WFP
	Male	66	>70	>66	62	96.81	88	programme
	Overall	66	>70	>66	62	96.81	89.5	monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Food insecure populations and communities in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year round				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide a malnutrition prevention package of specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months and PLWG; cash transfers to PLWG attending pre-/post-natal care; and SBCC measures for the latter and their communities.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	0	13,830
Activity 07: Provide livelihood and asset support, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases, to food-insecure and at-risk people.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	61,710	39,560
			Male	59,290	38,010
			<b>Total</b>	<b>121,000</b>	<b>77,570</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	58,905	0
			Male	56,595	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>115,500</b>	<b>0</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	7,831	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	7,260,000	4,494,998



Output Results				
Activity 07: Provide livelihood and asset support, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases, to food-insecure and at-risk people.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive timely and adequate conditional food assistance to meet their short-term food needs				
Food assistance for asset				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	1,200,000	945,050
C: Targeted smallholders and other actors along the value chain benefit from strengthened technical capacities to improve their livelihoods and their access to structured markets, including in relation to home-grown school feeding				
Food assistance for asset				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	2,000	63
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	7
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	7
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	30	27
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100	0
D: Targeted populations benefit from assets built or restored to improve their resilience to natural shocks and adaptation to climate change				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.107: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	25,000	13,214
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.118: Hectares (ha) of sand dunes established	Ha	50	59
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.120: Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir constructed	meter	5,000	4,185
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.122: Number of boreholes for agriculture or livestock created	Number	1	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.125: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	10	14
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.127: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)	Number	5	11

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.130: Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (> 50 cbmt)	Number	30	21
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.139: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained	Km	5	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected	Ha	100	685
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.141: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems rehabilitated	m3	12,000	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.143: Number of feed storage facilities constructed	Number	40	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)	Number	25	18,318
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.16: Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	10	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1: 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	1,000	7,833
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.20: Hectares (ha) of land plated with forage seeds	Ha	100	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	100	236
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.31: Hectares (ha) of zai and/or planting pit system established	Ha	1,000	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.33: Kilometres (km) of live fencing created	Km	50	12
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.36: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built	Km	100	103
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.39: Kilometres (km) of gullies reclaimed	Km	20	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	1	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created	meter	13,500	299,854
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	100	0

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established	garden	10	258
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.56: Number of community post-harvest structures built	Number	20	32
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	10	55
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.70: Number of hives distributed	Number	10,000	50
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.77: Number of latrines constructed	Number	500	6,372
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.7: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	100	685
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.8: Hectares (ha) of land under crops	Ha	800	2,963
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	1,100,000	461,331
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.9: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	40	2,984
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Number	12,500	30,956
Food assistance for training				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.163: Number of hand washing facilities created	Number	1,000	0

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 07: Provide livelihood and asset support, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases, to food-insecure and at-risk people.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	9	<5	<9	5.7	7.6	6.7	WFP survey
	Male	8.1	<5	<8.1	6.1	8.6	7	WFP survey
	Overall	8.5	<5	<8.5	5.9	8.2	6.8	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.6	>5	>4.6	5	6.3	4.9	WFP survey
	Male	4.7	>5	>4.7	5	6.3	5	WFP survey
	Overall	4.7	>5	>4.7	5	6.3	4.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	≥0	27	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	≥0	28.8	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>0	≥2	27.9	0	0	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.7	>78	≥1.7	66.7	0	1.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	≥0	70.9	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1.7	>78	≥1.7	68.8	0	1.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>1.7	≥0	66.2	33.3	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	≥0	66.3	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>1.7	≥0	66.3	33.3	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	<50	<50	19	11.7	49.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	<0	<0	15	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	50	<50	<50	17	11.7	49.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22	<22	<22	4.2	0	20.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	<0	<0	2.8	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	22	<22	<22	3.5	0	20.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.4	<23.7	<23.4	5.1	8.4	21.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	<0	<0	3.1	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	23.4	<0	<23.4	4.1	8.4	21.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	>50	>50	54	21.6	50.6	WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	>0	56.1	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	>0	55.1	21.6	50.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	78	>0	>78	29.5	0	79.6	WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	>0	31	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	78	>0	>78	30.3	0	79.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.9	>74.9	>74.9	28.3	25	77	WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	>0	26.1	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	74.9	>74.9	>74.9	27.2	25	77	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	38.7	>70	>38.7	74.9	59.1	51.4	WFP survey
	Male	44.7	>70	>44.7	80	75.2	55.5	WFP survey
	Overall	42.1	>70	>42.1	77.5	68.6	52.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.7	<20	<32.7	19	30.9	38.4	WFP survey
	Male	33.9	<20	<33.9	16	16.8	39.7	WFP survey
	Overall	33.4	<20	<33.4	17.5	22.5	38.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	28.6	<10	<28.6	6.1	10	10.1	WFP survey
	Male	21.4	<10	<21.4	4	8	4.8	WFP survey
	Overall	24.5	<10	<24.5	5	8.9	8.4	WFP survey
Food expenditure share	Female	71	<60	<71	83.5		38	WFP survey
	Male	69	<60	<69	70.9		29	WFP survey
	Overall	70	<60	<70	77.2		35	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	5.4	<5	<5.4	5	8.2	5.02	WFP survey
	Male	5.52	<5	<5.5	5	8.7	5.08	WFP survey
	Overall	5.48	<5	<5.5	5	8.5	5.04	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	0	>70	>50	40.6	59.8		WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	60	>60	>60	87.4	87	59	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	50	>60	>60	80		60	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 05: National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition, and social protection policies and programmes, including programmes which support social cohesion and stability all year round		- Resilience Building		
Output Results				
<b>Activity 08: Provide training and technical support to national institutions on the design and implementation of a permanent response-planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early-warning and coordination mechanisms, as well as a shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative safety net (supporting strategic outcomes 1 and 2); training and communication schemes for improved nutrition and resilient agricultural practices (strategic outcomes 3 and 4); and improved food and nutrition coordination mechanisms.</b>				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Communities (tier 3) benefit from improved governance and coordination in awareness-raising and advocacy that improve their nutrition and resilience (Strategic Result 5).				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5	7
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	5	6
M: Communities (tier 3) benefit from improved coordination of food and nutrition policy (Strategic Result 5).				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	3	4
Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	20	20

Outcome Results								
<b>Activity 08: Provide training and technical support to national institutions on the design and implementation of a permanent response-planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early-warning and coordination mechanisms, as well as a shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative safety net (supporting strategic outcomes 1 and 2); training and communication schemes for improved nutrition and resilient agricultural practices (strategic outcomes 3 and 4); and improved food and nutrition coordination mechanisms.</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=25	=20	12	1	3	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=372,000	=350,000	213,425	12,547.01	59,400	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets								

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=2	=1	1		1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=50,000,000	=1,000,000	938,667	460,000	9,000,400	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	20,000	>50,000	≥250,000	231,488	20,027		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	1	>1	=1	1	1		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	>10	=1	1	2		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	>10	=5	5	1		WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	10,000	=500,000	=352,000	256,609	9,360	302,100	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners in Chad have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year.				- Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 09: Provide supply chain, ICT, information management, and other logistical services to the humanitarian and development community					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Affected populations benefit from supply chain, ICT, information management and other logistical services provided by WFP to partners to receive timely and effective assistance					
Service Delivery General					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.135: Warehousing capacity (m2) made available to the humanitarian community	m2	287	1,539	
Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties					
H.11: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	H.11.1: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	agency/organization	3	0	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.10: Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services	agency/organization	5	10	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.38: Number of ETCs equipped and provided connectivity upon request	ETC service	5	4	
H.2: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational	unit	2	2	
Activity 10: Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: The needs of affected populations (tier 3) targeted by humanitarian partners are addressed using WFP's timely and cost-saving services (Strategic Result 8).					
Engineering Services					
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.14: Quantity of cargo handled through storage services	Mt	150	1,860.98	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.15: Quantity of cargo moved through coastal services	Mt	45,000	6,616.6	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.17: Volume (m3) of cargo moved (International Organizations)	m3	3,200	68.13	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.18: Volume (m3) of cargo moved (NGOs)	m3	450	0	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.20: Volume (m3) of cargo moved (UN Agencies)	m3	3,800	3,758.87	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.24: Volume of cargo delivered (m3)	m3	14,000	0	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.27: Volume of cargo transported through road services	m3	4,200	0	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.28: Amount of light cargo transported	Mt	10	1,920	
Food Security Cluster					
H.5: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	%	100	0	
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.5: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	%	100	0	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.12: Number of medical evacuations	unit	100	64	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.13: Number of destinations served	unit	23	23	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.2: Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air	individual	1,500	880	

H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	100	94
Logistics Cluster				
H.6: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity	H.6.1: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity	%	100	100
Service Delivery General				
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.11: Quantity (mt) of humanitarian cargo consolidated & prioritised through common logistics services	Mt	100	3,780.98
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.12: Quantity (mt) of humanitarian cargo moved through logistics common services	Mt	100	3,780.98
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.18: Volume (m3) of cargo moved (NGOs)	m3	50	0
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.20: Volume (m3) of cargo moved (UN Agencies)	m3	50	0
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.25: Volume of cargo handled through storage services	m3	20,000	7,426.6
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.8: Percentage of cargo delivered within promised lead time	%	100	0
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.9: Percentage of cargo movement requests served against requested	%	100	97
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.6: Number of requests for air transportation (passenger) fulfilled	instance	19,000	0
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.7: Number of serious incidents (air safety related)	incident	75	2
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	100	94

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 10: Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarians - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	90	>90	>90	95	81	94.8	WFP survey



## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide an integrated assistance package to crisis-affected people, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs and people living with HIV or TB for malnutrition prevention and treatment								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
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	Overall	37	>37	>37	42.8		26.8	Secondary data
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	Overall	23	<10	<23	24.9		19.6	Secondary data
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	Overall	40	>53	>40	50.2		53.6	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	48	>60	>50	50		41	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Local population - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
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	Overall	18.8	>30	>23	24	23.5	16.3	Secondary data
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	Overall	39.4	<10	<18	9	17.7	18.17	Secondary data
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	Overall	41.8	>60	>59	67	58.8	65	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	52	>60	>50	50		30	Secondary data
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	Overall	3.2	>30	>25	35	25.4	10.7	Secondary data
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	Overall	22.5	≤10	≤19	17	18.9	23.5	Secondary data
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	Overall	74.3	>60	>56	48	55.7	65.8	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Returnees - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	45	>60	>50	50		58	Secondary data
<b>Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Local population - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	48	>60	>50	50		43	Secondary data

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

**Activity 01: Provide an integrated assistance package to crisis-affected people, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs and people living with HIV or TB for malnutrition prevention and treatment**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	80	=100	=100	99.5		100	-
	Male	80	=100	=100	99.2		100	WFP survey
	Overall	80	=100	=100	99.4		100	-
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	>90	>90	99.6		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.4	>90	>90	99.5		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	>90	>90	99.5		100	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	90	>90	>90	99.7		100	-
	Male	90	>90	>90	99.6		100	WFP survey
	Overall	90	>90	>90	99.6		100	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	80	=100	>80	91	68.7	97.7	-
	Male	80	=100	>80	89	64	99	WFP survey
	Overall	80	=100	>80	91	67.5	98.7	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99.6	>90	>93	96	93.1	99.4	Secondary data
	Male	99.4	>90	>93	96	93.1	99.2	Secondary data
	Overall	99.5	>90	>93	96	93.1	99.3	Secondary data
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	90	>90	≥99	99	89.2	99.8	WFP survey
	Male	90	>90	≥99	99	89.2	99.8	WFP survey
	Overall	90	>90	≥99	99	89.2	99.8	-

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people</b>								
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	90	>90	>90	97.4	46.4	98.6	Secondary data
	Male	90	>90	>90	95.6	46.4	96.6	Secondary data
	Overall	90	>90	>90	96.1	46.4	97.6	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Local population - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	95.7	>90	>90	96.1	98.1	97.7	Secondary data
	Male	95.8	>90	>90	96.1	97.7	98.4	Secondary data
	Overall	95.75	>90	>90	96.1	97.9	97.9	Secondary data

**Target Group:** Local population - **Location:** Chad - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	80	=100	>90	86.9	99	93.3	Secondary data
	Male	80	=100	>90	87.5	97.2	94.1	Secondary data
	Overall	80	=100	>90	87.3	98.2	93.6	Secondary data

## Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

**Activity 01: Provide an integrated assistance package to crisis-affected people, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs and people living with HIV or TB for malnutrition prevention and treatment**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	83		97.75	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	80	>80	>80	82		99	Secondary data
	Male	80	>80	>80	82		96.8	Secondary data
	Overall	80	>80	>80	82		98.5	Secondary data
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	83	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	80	>80	>80	82	54.7	80.9	Secondary data
	Male	80	>80	>80	82	50	80.9	Secondary data
	Overall	80	>80	>80	82	52.3	80.9	Secondary data
<b>Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	90	=100	=100	83	26.8	97.5	-
<b>Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	70.6	>80	>80	70	99.7	82.6	Secondary data
	Male	70.6	>80	>80	70	99.3	81	Secondary data
	Overall	70.6	>80	>80	70	99.5	81.8	Secondary data

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 07: Provide livelihood and asset support, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases, to food-insecure and at-risk people.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Local Population - <b>Location:</b> Chad - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	60	0		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Eloge Mbaihondoum

Fatime Baba, an internally displaced person in Lake Chad, storing her maize crop.

**World Food Programme**

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/chad>

# Financial Section

*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

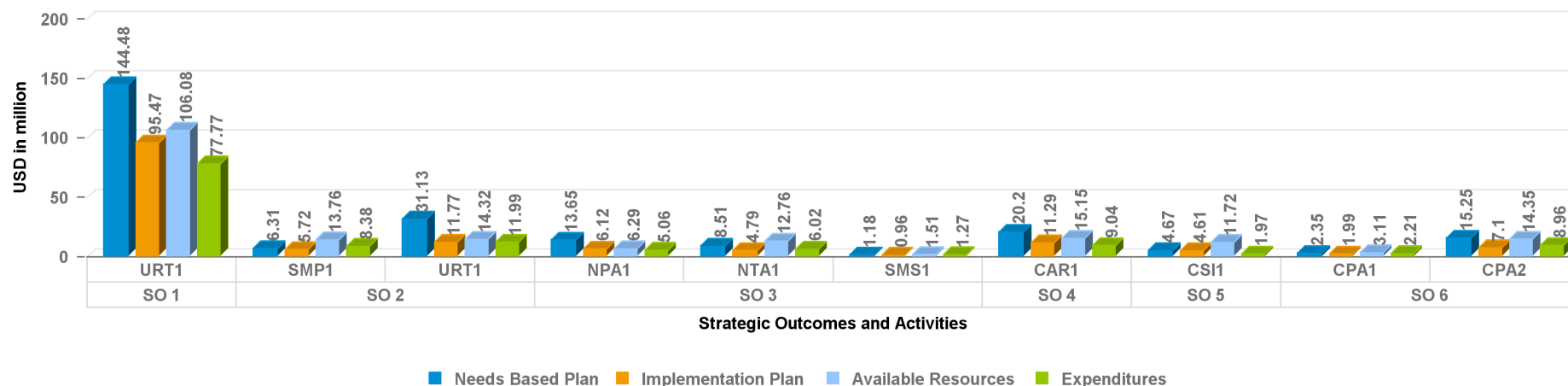


# Annual Country Report

## Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 2	Food-insecure people in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round
SO 3	Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year-round
SO 4	Food insecure populations and communities in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year round
SO 5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition, and social protection policies and programmes, including programmes which support social cohesion and stability all year round
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners in Chad have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CAR1	Provide livelihood and asset support, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases, to food-insecure and at-risk people.
CPA1	Provide supply chain, ICT, information management, and other logistical services to the humanitarian and development community
CPA2	Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention.
CSI1	Provide training and technical support to national institutions on the design and implementation of a permanent response-planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early-warning and coordination mechanisms, as well as a shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative safety net (supporting strategic outcomes 1 and 2); training and communication schemes for improved nutrition and resilient agricultural practices (strategic outcomes 3 and 4); and improved food and nutr
NPA1	Provide a malnutrition prevention package of specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months and PLWG; cash transfers to PLWG attending pre-/post-natal care; and SBCC measures for the latter and their communities.
NTA1	Provide a malnutrition treatment package of (i) specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs; and (ii) SBC-measures to them and their wider communities
SMP1	Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production
SMS1	Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production.
URT1	Provide an integrated assistance package to crisis-affected people, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs and people living with HIV or TB for malnutrition prevention and treatment
URT1	Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people

# Annual Country Report

## Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide an integrated assistance package to crisis-affected people, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs and people living with HIV or TB for malnutrition prevention and treatment	144,478,946	95,472,242	106,080,984	77,768,517
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Food-insecure people in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	6,310,158	5,722,018	13,756,045	8,375,409
		Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people	31,127,443	11,770,107	14,320,092	11,985,586
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,122	0
	<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>181,916,548</b>	<b>112,964,368</b>	<b>134,162,243</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year-round	Provide a malnutrition prevention package of specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months and PLWG; cash transfers to PLWG attending pre-/post-natal care; and SBCC measures for the latter and their communities.	13,653,072	6,115,561	6,294,255	5,056,717
		Provide a malnutrition treatment package of (i) specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs; and (ii) SBC-measures to them and their wider communities	8,506,168	4,792,683	12,760,317	6,020,154
		Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production.	1,177,933	961,521	1,505,949	1,271,206
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,790	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>23,337,174</b>	<b>11,869,765</b>	<b>20,565,311</b>	<b>12,348,077</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	Food insecure populations and communities in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year round	Provide livelihood and asset support, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases, to food-insecure and at-risk people.	20,203,315	11,288,495	15,150,394	9,042,658
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	13,425	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>20,203,315</b>	<b>11,288,495</b>	<b>15,163,819</b>	<b>9,042,658</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition, and social protection policies and programmes, including programmes which support social cohesion and stability all year round	Provide training and technical support to national institutions on the design and implementation of a permanent response-planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early-warning and coordination mechanisms, as well as a shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative safety net (supporting strategic outcomes 1 and 2); training and communication schemes for improved nutrition and resilient agricultural practices (strategic outcomes 3 and 4); and improved food and nutr	4,671,466	4,613,136	11,715,712	1,965,638
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	780,292	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>4,671,466</b>	<b>4,613,136</b>	<b>12,496,004</b>	<b>1,965,638</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Chad have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year.	Provide supply chain, ICT, information management, and other logistical services to the humanitarian and development community	2,352,097	1,986,636	3,107,805	2,208,605
		Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention.	15,249,952	7,104,995	14,345,312	8,963,297
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>17,602,049</b>	<b>9,091,630</b>	<b>17,453,118</b>	<b>11,171,902</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,008,736	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,008,736</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>247,730,551</b>	<b>149,827,394</b>	<b>200,849,231</b>	<b>132,657,787</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>6,475,133</b>	<b>7,085,839</b>	<b>10,391,063</b>	<b>7,473,837</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>254,205,684</b>	<b>156,913,233</b>	<b>211,240,293</b>	<b>140,131,623</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>16,523,369</b>	<b>10,199,360</b>	<b>6,289,491</b>	<b>6,289,491</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>270,729,053</b>	<b>167,112,593</b>	<b>217,529,784</b>	<b>146,421,114</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

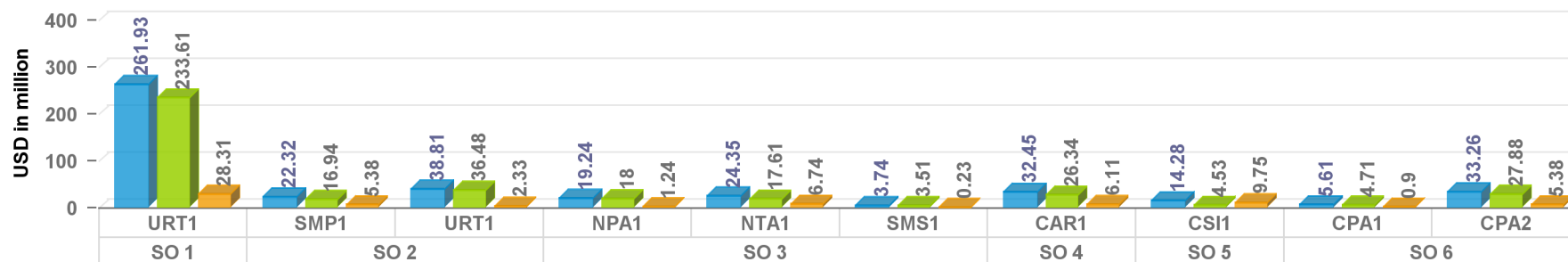
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 2	Food-insecure people in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round
SO 3	Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year-round
SO 4	Food insecure populations and communities in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year round
SO 5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition, and social protection policies and programmes, including programmes which support social cohesion and stability all year round
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners in Chad have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CAR1	Provide livelihood and asset support, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases, to food-insecure and at-risk people.
CPA1	Provide supply chain, ICT, information management, and other logistical services to the humanitarian and development community
CPA2	Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention.
CSI1	Provide training and technical support to national institutions on the design and implementation of a permanent response-planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early-warning and coordination mechanisms, as well as a shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative safety net (supporting strategic outcomes 1 and 2); training and communication schemes for improved nutrition and resilient agricultural practices (strategic outcomes 3 and 4); and improved food and nutr
NPA1	Provide a malnutrition prevention package of specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months and PLWG; cash transfers to PLWG attending pre-/post-natal care; and SBCC measures for the latter and their communities.
NTA1	Provide a malnutrition treatment package of (i) specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs; and (ii) SBC-measures to them and their wider communities
SMP1	Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production
SMS1	Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production.
URT1	Provide an integrated assistance package to crisis-affected people, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs and people living with HIV or TB for malnutrition prevention and treatment
URT1	Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people



# Annual Country Report

## Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide an integrated assistance package to crisis-affected people, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs and people living with HIV or TB for malnutrition prevention and treatment	424,261,015	261,926,613	0	261,926,613	233,614,146	28,312,467
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Food-insecure people in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	19,471,173	22,317,458	0	22,317,458	16,936,822	5,380,636
		Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people	113,588,841	38,809,665	0	38,809,665	36,475,158	2,334,506

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# Annual Country Report

## Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food-insecure people in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	Non Activity Specific	0	5,122	0	5,122	0	5,122
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>557,321,029</b>	<b>323,058,858</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>323,058,858</b>	<b>287,026,126</b>	<b>36,032,731</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year-round	Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production.	3,160,218	3,740,153	0	3,740,153	3,505,410	234,743
		Provide a malnutrition prevention package of specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months and PLWG; cash transfers to PLWG attending pre-/post-natal care; and SBCC measures for the latter and their communities.	36,536,470	19,239,185	0	19,239,185	18,001,646	1,237,539
		Provide a malnutrition treatment package of (i) specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs; and (ii) SBC-measures to them and their wider communities	27,392,005	24,349,008	0	24,349,008	17,608,845	6,740,163
		Non Activity Specific	0	4,790	0	4,790	0	4,790
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>67,088,694</b>	<b>47,333,135</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47,333,135</b>	<b>39,115,901</b>	<b>8,217,235</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Food insecure populations and communities in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year round	Provide livelihood and asset support, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases, to food-insecure and at-risk people.	57,108,057	32,447,224	0	32,447,224	26,339,488	6,107,736
		Non Activity Specific	0	13,425	0	13,425	0	13,425
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>57,108,057</b>	<b>32,460,649</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,460,649</b>	<b>26,339,488</b>	<b>6,121,161</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition, and social protection policies and programmes, including programmes which support social cohesion and stability all year round	Provide training and technical support to national institutions on the design and implementation of a permanent response-planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early-warning and coordination mechanisms, as well as a shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative safety net (supporting strategic outcomes 1 and 2); training and communication schemes for improved nutrition and resilient agricultural practices (strategic outcomes 3 and 4); and improved food and nutr	14,401,370	14,276,182	0	14,276,182	4,526,108	9,750,074
		Non Activity Specific	0	780,292	0	780,292	0	780,292

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# Annual Country Report

## Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>14,401,370</b>	<b>15,056,474</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,056,474</b>	<b>4,526,108</b>	<b>10,530,366</b>
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Chad have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year.	Provide supply chain, ICT, information management, and other logistical services to the humanitarian and development community	7,955,997	5,613,397	0	5,613,397	4,714,197	899,200
		Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention.	44,351,664	33,260,395	0	33,260,395	27,878,380	5,382,016
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>52,307,661</b>	<b>38,873,792</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,873,792</b>	<b>32,592,577</b>	<b>6,281,216</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,008,736	0	1,008,736	0	1,008,736
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>1,008,736</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,008,736</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,008,736</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>748,226,811</b>	<b>457,791,644</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>457,791,644</b>	<b>389,600,200</b>	<b>68,191,444</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	19,484,144	21,137,265	0	21,137,265	18,220,039	2,917,226
		Total Direct Costs	767,710,955	478,928,908	0	478,928,908	407,820,238	71,108,670
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	49,901,212	26,006,960		26,006,960	26,006,960	0
		Grand Total	817,612,167	504,935,868	0	504,935,868	433,827,198	71,108,670

This donor financial report is interim



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## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures