



World Food
Programme

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Chad

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024

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Overview

In 2022, Chad experienced significant increases in the levels of severe food insecurity, primarily driven by conflict, displacement, hikes in food prices, and climate shocks such as the worst floods in 30 years. Challenges included the global economic crisis, increases in global humanitarian needs [1], the limited availability of resources and supply chain challenges.

Chad hosted the largest number of refugees in West and Central Africa in 2022 - 592,700 refugees, 37,000 more than in 2021. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) remained large, with 381,290 IDPs in Chad's Lac Region, as the presence of non-state armed groups kept driving displacement.

WFP strengthened collaborations and synergies with the Government of Chad, UN agencies, academic and research institutions, private and non-governmental partners, and exchanges through the South-South and Triangular Framework to enhance its impact and efficiency. **WFP reached over 2.9 million people in 2022** [2], of whom 52 percent were women.

Over 1.1 million people received unconditional food assistance in WFP's emergency responses. In a context of recurring and increasingly damaging food security shocks in 2022, the proportion of **beneficiaries with acceptable food consumption fell** by 17, 13 and nine percent, among local, refugee and IDP groups, respectively - compared to 2021 figures. **Due to the limited funding availability, WFP could only provide refugees and IDPs with half rations in 2022;** refugees received assistance for only six out of 12 months on average.

Severely **food-insecure people rose during the lean season [3] to 2.1 million from 1.8 million in 2021.** Due to funding challenges, **WFP reduced its ration by 50 percent, reaching 920,554 vulnerable people - more than WFP has ever reached in Chad.** The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption increased by 25 percent before and after the distributions, reflecting the difference made by WFP assistance.

WFP's school feeding programme assisted 230,475 schoolchildren in 2022 - 99 percent of its plan. Attendance and retention rates among beneficiaries remained above 90 percent. However, the drop-out rate increased by five percent in a context where school children's access to education was impacted by the floods, among other factors.

WFP malnutrition programmes reached 493,310 people, including some of its lean season assistance beneficiaries. The malnutrition treatment recovery rate remained above 95 percent, and the malnutrition prevention programme reached approximately double more beneficiaries than in 2021.

WFP's integrated resilience programme, which includes asset creation, nutrition-sensitive and home-grown school feeding activities, benefited 146,130 people. One thousand nine hundred fifty women-headed households developed community-owned vegetable gardens powered by solar pump irrigation systems. WFP supported the construction of multi-purpose dike systems, enabling communities to harvest flood water for land cultivation, with some projects seeing a return on investment within 1.5 years.

WFP supported local economies by procuring over 26,744 metric tons of food (the equivalent of USD 13.5 million) in local purchases (half of the total commodities), of which 11 percent was sourced from 12 smallholder farmers (the equivalent of over USD 1.3 million). WFP also supported local retailers through its cash-based voucher programme.

In supporting humanitarian and development organisations, WFP's logistics team transported 700 metric tons of mosquito nets, medication materials and other equipment; and its **aviation service (UNHAS)** carried out 62 lifesaving medical and security evacuations and transported light cargo to places within Chad and Cameroon. A total of 1,205 passengers travelled using UNHAS every month.

WFP continued to work towards the Sustainable Development Goals of Zero Hunger (SDG 2), Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3), Inclusive Education (SDG 4), Gender Equality (SDG 5), Climate Action (SDG13) and Partnerships for the Goals (SDG1 7), as part of its broader vision to connect its humanitarian efforts with development objectives.

Looking ahead, **WFP is expanding its application of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus approach** to support communities in building infrastructure and sustainable food systems, as well as accessing education and livelihood opportunities. In this vein, WFP initiated a budget revision of its country strategic plan, which will be extended until the end of February 2024. Changes include increasing the integration of emergency school canteens and nutritional and asset-creation activities in its crisis response.

2,961,930

Total beneficiaries in 2022



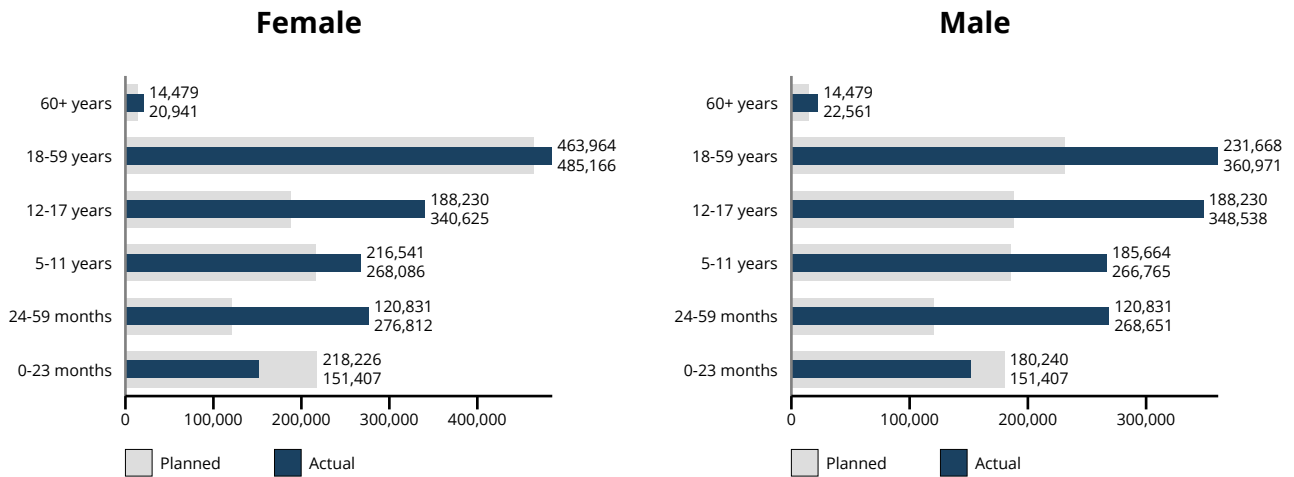
52% female



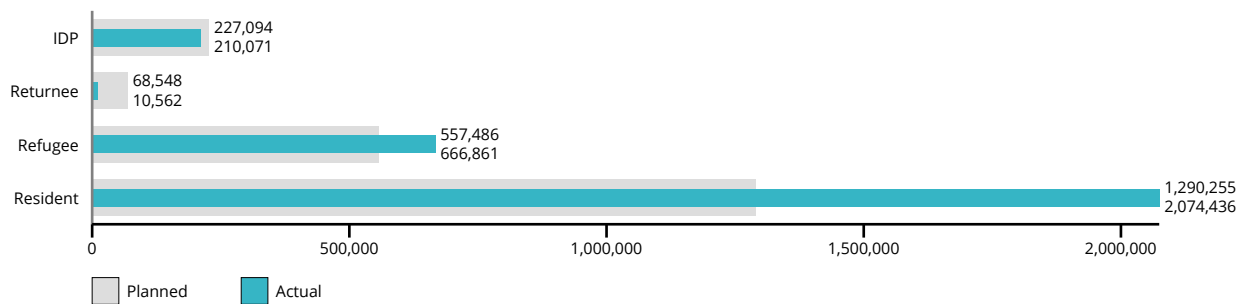
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 489,989 (51% Female, 49% Male)

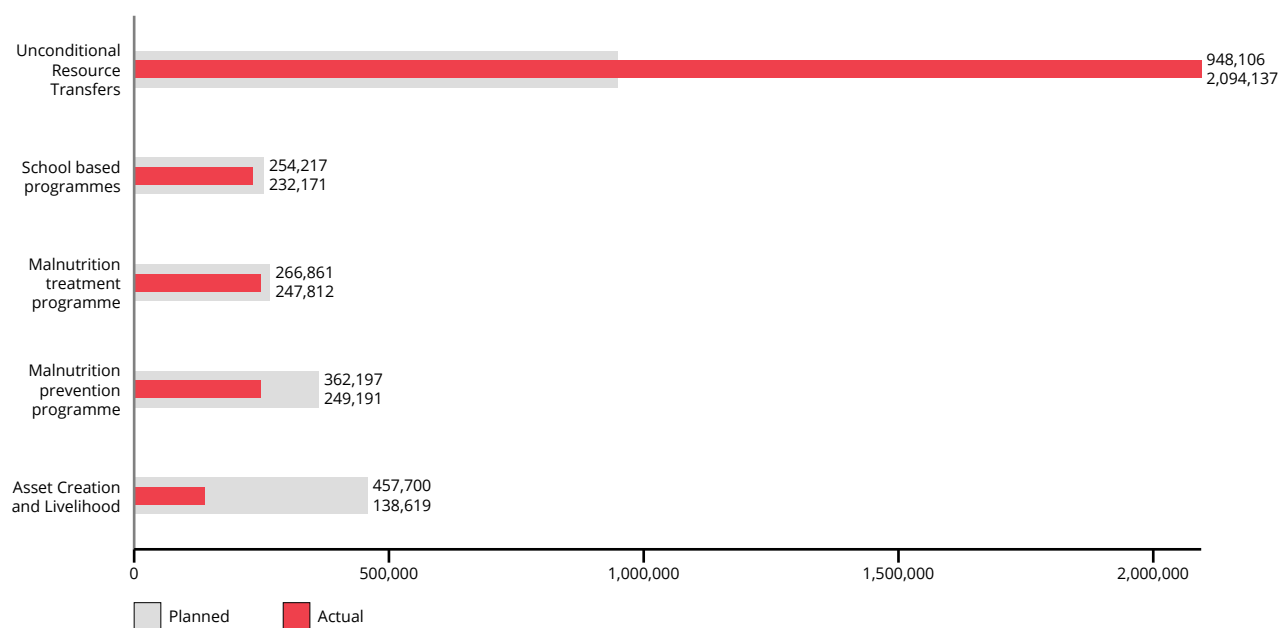
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



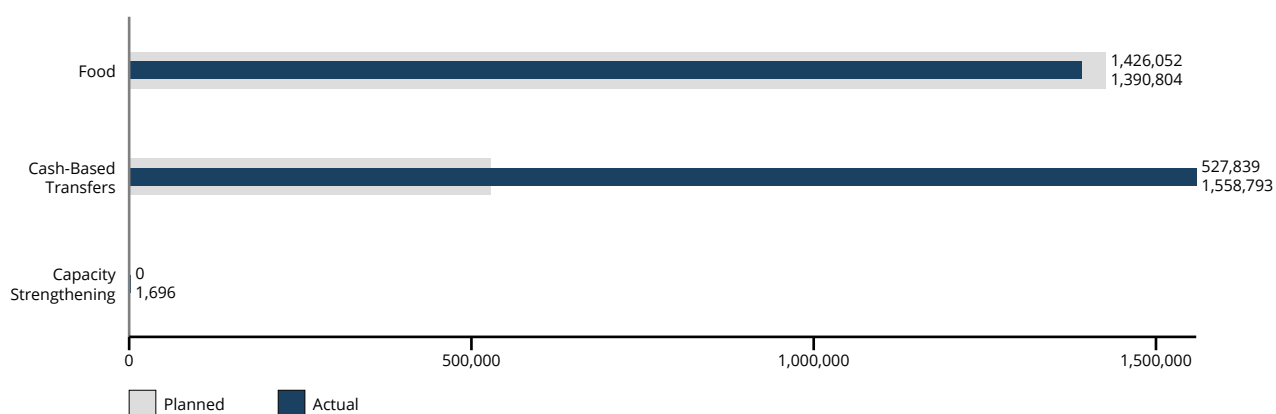
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



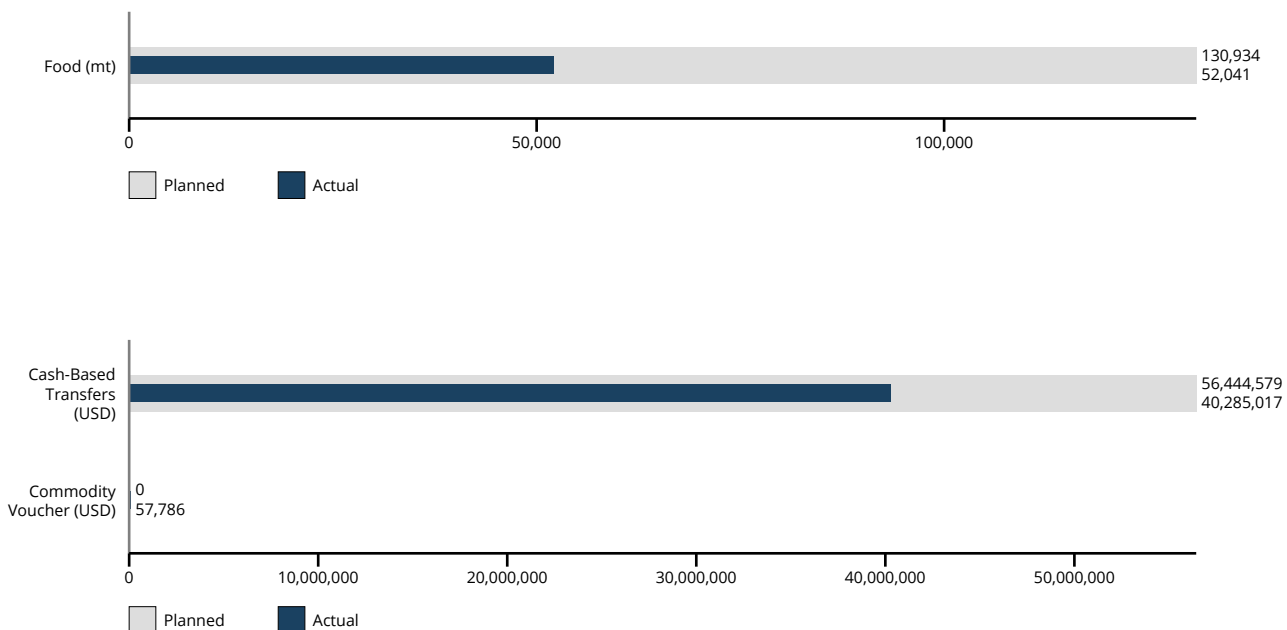
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



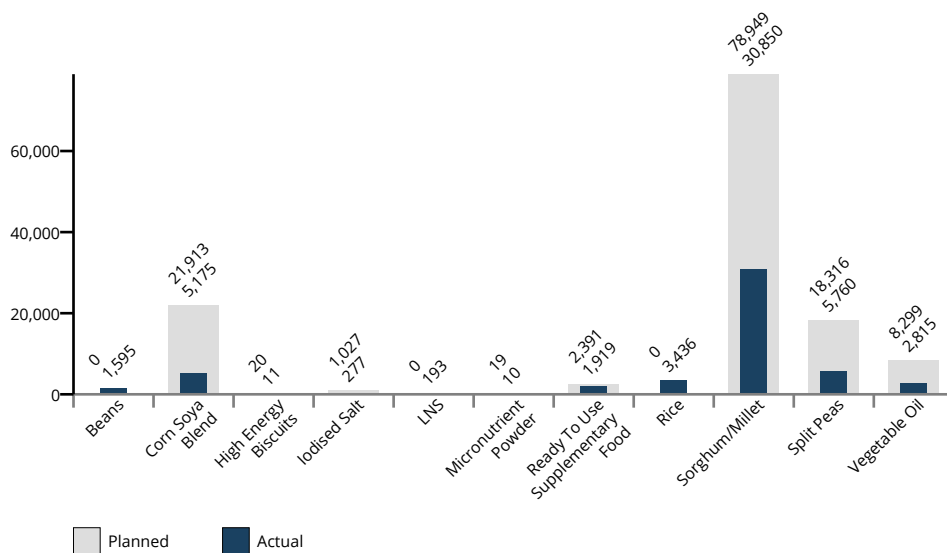
Beneficiaries by Modality



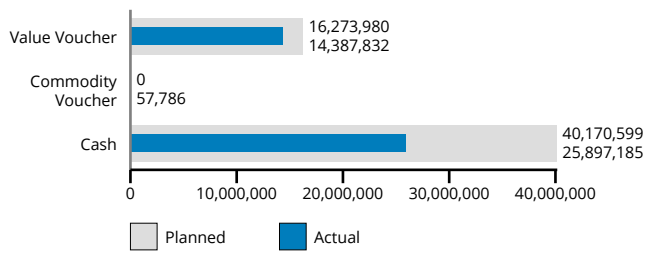
Total Transfers by Modality



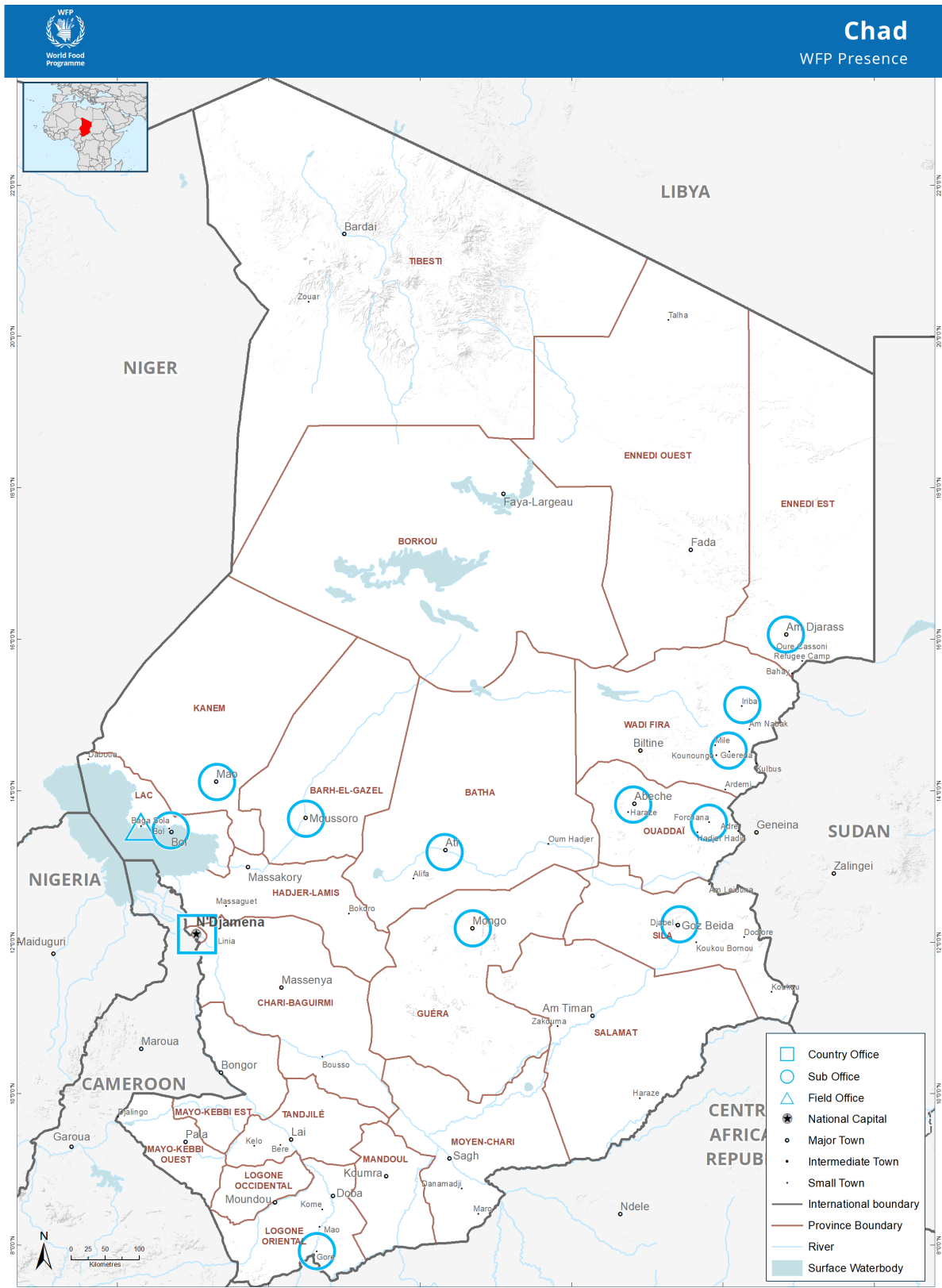
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Landlocked in north-central Africa, Chad has a population of 17.4 million people [1], 600,000 more than in 2021. **The country continued to face compounding challenges to food security in 2022, such as climate stressors, conflict, rises in food prices and displacement, and 6.1 million people were projected to need humanitarian assistance [2].** Chad ranked last in the 2020 Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index, which measures a country's

vulnerability to climate change. Moreover, Chad ranked very low across other key indices: 117 out of 121 in the 2022 Global Hunger Index; and 190 out of 191 in both the UN Development Fund's 2021/2022 Gender inequality Index and Human Development Index.

Chad has been in a period of political transition since 2021, and in October 2022, a 'national unity government' was unveiled, extending the powers of the transitional government for a further 24 months. Chad is a **complex operational environment** with emerging and enduring threats on several fronts. Hosting **the largest refugee group in West and Central Africa** - it has over 592,700 refugees, approximately 37,000 more than in 2021. This population includes refugees in eastern Chad and refugees in Southern Chad, who fled conflicts in Sudan and the Central African Republic, respectively, and 42,600 people fleeing intercommunal conflicts in Northern Cameroon. Around the Lake Chad Basin, the presence of non-state armed groups was a push factor for 20,460 people fleeing Nigeria and into Chad's Lac province, where another 381,290 are internally displaced due to the insecurity. [3]

The Cadre Harmonisé food security assessment painted a deteriorating food security situation in Chad, with 2.1 million people severely food insecure during the 2022 lean season (June - August) [4]. This reflects an increase of 300,000 people since 2021, making **2022 the most devastating lean season in a decade, and the Government of Chad declared a State of Emergency in June 2022.**

1.67 million children under the age of five suffered from global acute malnutrition (GAM) between October 2021 to September 2022 (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification); with GAM affecting 8.6 percent of this population by December 2022, based on results from the 2022 SMART survey [5]. This marks an improvement since 2021, when GAM was 10.9 percent. However, the 2022 survey was carried out at the end of the harvest (November), while the 2021 survey was conducted during the end of the lean season (September), when food insecurity is typically much higher. Nevertheless, the 2022 survey revealed that three provinces exceeded the World Health Organization's emergency threshold of 15 percent, with 15 out of 23 provinces exceeding the 'alert' threshold of ten percent. In the Sahelian zone, GAM was at 12.1 percent, and in the Saharan zone, GAM was at 14.6 percent. Chronic malnutrition (stunting) affected approximately a third of children under five.

In particular, the 2021 WFP-UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) results, published in 2022, showed that GAM rates among some refugee communities were as high as 19 percent, and chronic malnutrition and stunting rates reached up to 42 percent. Recommendations included the need for a regular school feeding programme in refugee camps and host villages to support children in overcoming the malnutrition crisis and tackle school dropout rates.

In 2022, the country experienced the worst flooding in 30 years, and the Government subsequently declared another State of Emergency in October. By December, approximately 1.3 million people [6] were flood-affected in 19 out of 23 provinces, damaging 341 hectares of agricultural land. People's access to basic needs and livelihoods was impacted, thus increasing people's risk of food and nutritional insecurity.

Chad has an extremely low rate of children's access to education, with only 56 percent [7] of primary school-aged children in the school system. This is especially alarming considering that children under 14 comprise over 46 percent [8] of the population. Of those children in primary and secondary school, only 43 percent are girls [9]. Moreover, the proportion of displaced children without access to schooling has increased by eight percent since 2021 [10], with 229,000 refugees and IDPs out of education [11]. Other challenges to access to education include the prevalence of child marriage and child labour; with increasing threats to livelihoods, families are forced to use negative coping mechanisms. Moreover, the lack of infrastructure in primary schools is a barrier to children's education. This was exacerbated by the floods, which affected over 1,140 schools [12].

Furthermore, the **rise in food prices has continued to drive food insecurity.** WFP completed market analyses of staple foods in December 2022 and found that the cost of sorghum increased by 18 percent in the Soudanien zone and 11 percent in the Sahelian zone compared to December 2021. The price of millet increased by 16 percent in the Soudanien zone and seven percent in the Sahelian zone. The price difference was even more pronounced than prices five years ago: millet increased by 32 percent and 35 percent in the Soudanien and Sahelian zone, respectively, while sorghum increased by 48 percent and 31 percent, respectively.

In the context of increasing food insecurity and persistent malnutrition, people in Chad **need multi-year investments in interventions which cut across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus** to build self-reliance against external shocks. **In 2022, WFP responded to humanitarian needs by providing an integrated and critical food 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 also **supported severely food-insecure communities to create productive and climate-adaptative assets** under Strategic Outcome 4. As part of its work under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP focused on **strengthening the capacity of national institutions to deal with food and nutrition insecurity and shocks.** Finally, 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 the UN

Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flight services.

Risk Management

In 2022, WFP faced challenges in providing critical food assistance to vulnerable populations in Chad. Heavy rains created the worst flooding in Chad for 30 years, increasing food insecurity and disrupting humanitarian operations. Moreover, the transitional nature of the government affected the continuity of partnerships with ministries, and political unrest in October led to operational and programmatic challenges due to insecurity and restrictions in movement. Late funding also created challenges in the prepositioning of food ahead of the rainy season, a period when gaining road access to food-insecure populations is difficult. Compounding challenges included limited funding for activities and the global economic crisis, which disrupted the international food supply system, resulting in longer lead times.

Actions taken to mitigate these risks were based on WFP's emergency preparedness and contingency planning for food-insecure people affected by crises. These included:

- Activation of the internal advance financing mechanism to allow prepositioning of food commodities before the rainy season;
- Regular updates of WFP's business continuity plan through a consultative process;
- Regular UN Humanitarian Air Service security reviews and information sharing among focal points, security entities and field offices;
- Increased support for local food markets, including local food purchases and a voucher programme with local retailers;
- Enhanced advocacy and engagement with donors for timely, flexible and unearmarked funding.

To manage and address its risks more effectively, WFP conducts regular risk reviews to refine its risk identification and appetite, resulting in updates to its Risk Register. In 2022, WFP conducted a thorough review of the 2021 Cash-Based Transfer Oversight recommendations to better manage risks and monitored the implementation cycle of its cash assistance.

Mitigation measures for risks related to fraud and corruption included regular sensitisation of beneficiaries on their rights and entitlements, the monitoring process, and training on cyber security with WFP staff.

Partnerships

In its endeavour to make progress towards its humanitarian and development objectives defined in its country strategic plan, WFP continued to focus on building new partnerships to achieve SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) while strengthening and enhancing existing ones, in line with SDG 17 on global partnerships for sustainable development.

Overall, in 2022, **WFP continued to advocate for partnerships and collaboration within the Humanitarian-Peace-Development Nexus approach.** WFP called upon donors to scale up their support during the High-Level Consultation on Food Crises in the Sahel and the Lake Chad Basin in Brussels in April 2022 and during the joint international advocacy and resource mobilisation visit of the Government and the Humanitarian Country Team of Chad to Geneva, Brussels, and Berlin in May-June 2022. WFP also strengthened its overall outreach to donors in 2022, particularly advocating for the vital response to the worst lean season in ten years and the worst flooding in three decades, while also highlighting the increasing humanitarian needs of refugees, the significant underfunding for crisis response, and the importance of life-saving assistance while exploring lasting long-term solutions. Moreover, **WFP advocated for flexible, multi-year, and un-earmarked funding** in line with the Grand Bargain and Good Humanitarian Donorship, to enable a more efficient and adapted response to increasing needs and evolving contexts.

Overall, WFP formed **strong partnerships with government institutions, civil society, the private sector, humanitarian agencies, and local organisations.** The **Government of Chad remained WFP's main key strategic partner.** WFP continuously coordinated with key ministries, such as the Ministry of Economic Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Agriculture, among others. The flood response was closely coordinated together with the Ministry of Land Affairs, and the Ministry of Gender and National Solidarity. WFP continued close collaboration with the National Committee for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees (CNARR). Furthermore, WFP has been **focusing on strengthening national capacities in emergency preparedness and response.** This includes providing training and technical support to the national food security and early warning system, food security and nutrition information management, coordination of nutrition activities, and implementation of Moderate Acute Malnutrition health care. WFP provided technical and financial support and expertise to conduct the Cadre Harmonise and SMART surveys, to provide key data and analysis for informed decision-making.

As part of **South-South cooperation**, WFP's collaboration with the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) was an important element to document and facilitate an exchange of experiences and capacity-strengthening interventions with other countries.

WFP also **expanded its engagement with international financial institutions.** Most notably, WFP entered into a partnership with the Ministry of Health for the treatment of malnutrition. This activity contributes to the World Bank-funded Health System Performance Strengthening Project of the Government of Chad. Activities under this project are led and coordinated by the Directorate of Nutrition and Food Technology (DNFA).

WFP **works closely with the humanitarian community and other UN agencies**, through the UNCT [1], HCT [2], and within sectorial groups, co-chairing the Food Security Cluster with FAO [3]. **WFP increased its implementing partnership in 2022 and collaborated with a total of 68 cooperating partners, of which 56 national non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and 12 international NGOs.** WFP also provides capacity strengthening for government and local partners. WFP cooperates with relevant UN Agencies in different areas, including FAO, IFAD [4], IOM [5], UNICEF [6], UNHCR [7] and UNDP [8] in integrated resilience. WFP works with UNICEF on nutrition, education, and gender and protection of vulnerable girls, of which the latter is together with UNFPA [9]. WFP works closely with UNHCR on the refugee response, and OIM for the response to IDPs and biometric registration, while collaborating with both agencies on peacebuilding together with FAO. Partnership and coordination with the humanitarian community strengthen joint initiatives, coordination mechanisms, and fundraising.

In collaboration with five UN agencies (OCHA, FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and UNHCR), WFP **developed and finalised a joint multi-agency Anticipatory Action Framework for droughts.**

WFP's participation and leadership in collaborative platforms with UN agencies and other partners enabled an exchange of experiences and lessons learned among agencies, as well as joint fundraising, coordinated programming, coherence of initiatives through the provision of a one-UN common premise in Abeche, and **greater negotiating power** through joint business contracts. WFP provided vital **UNHAS services in support of the humanitarian community to 23 locations** in 2022 and reinforced its partnership with the Civil Aviation authorities. WFP is also a **coordinator of the cash working group**, co-chair for the Chad Resilience Coalition Committee, a member of the national social protection working group, and chair of the UN ICT working group.

CSP Financial Overview

In 2022, WFP's six strategic outcomes (SOs) were fully funded against the original annual needs-based plan of USD 274 million, compared to 81 percent in 2021. Meanwhile, humanitarian needs continued to increase significantly throughout the year and the budget increased by 33 percent. Therefore, the funds received did not fully cover the needs for 2022. Moreover, some contributions were multiyear and intended for subsequent years.

The increase in funding was thanks to contributions responding to the rise in global food and fuel prices, the provision of supplementary funding, the response to severe food insecurity and nutrition in Chad, and support for the flood response. WFP's top five donors were the USA, Germany, the UN, excluding CERF [1], the Government of Chad through the World Bank, and the European Union, whose contributions represented over 81 percent of the total funding received in 2022. Overall, direct contributions to WFP funding increased by 100 percent compared to 2021, which had seen a decrease in funding compared to 2020. While WFP continued to depend on its traditional donors, it also aimed to develop relations with emerging donors to diversify its funding base.

WFP faced significant shortfalls for all modalities, especially for the crisis response under SO1 and the lean season response under SO2. For refugees and IDPs under SO1, WFP had already reduced rations by half in June 2021 and continued to apply half rations as a mitigation measure due to underfunding. Limited resources caused pressure on the response as the number of refugees continued to rise in 2022, while the number of IDPs had more than doubled in three years. Meanwhile, for activity 2 and activity 4 for the lean season response, WFP only received 32 percent funding and had to cut rations by half, prioritising provinces with the most severe food insecurity, leaving many vulnerable people behind. This was in the context of the worst lean season in ten years, for which the Government had declared a State of Emergency due to the severe food insecurity and global malnutrition situation. In July-October 2022, the country saw the worst flooding in three decades, and the Government declared another State of Emergency.

Within the triple nexus [2] approach and in line with Chad's national development plan, WFP aims to continue integrating its humanitarian response with resilience-building activities to meet long-term food and nutrition needs. For this, WFP requires multi-year funding for long-term investment in building human capacity, assets, and infrastructure.

Meanwhile, most contributions received were earmarked, including by activity, sub-activity, beneficiary type and/or geographical area. This level of earmarking made it difficult for WFP to adapt its activities to the complex and evolving context, particularly considering increasing climate shocks and the need to balance assistance within the triple nexus. WFP continued to encourage flexible funding aligned with the commitments in the Grand Bargain.

When feasible, WFP activated its advance financing mechanism and advanced a total of USD 59 million (28 percent of new contributions) which allowed WFP to pre-empt food shortages, by procuring and pre-positioning food commodities before the rainy season when roads become inaccessible, mitigate the long lead times to Chad, and immediately programme funds for cash-based transfers. Advance financing was particularly essential for WFP's lean season response, and to alleviate risks of a complete break in assistance for refugees in the east and south at the end of 2022. In total, WFP bought 31,915 metric tons of food from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) which strategically stores food in the region. WFP pre-positioned over 42,800 metric tons of food during the first six months of the year.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	184,703,621	88,345,151	147,181,590	103,783,322
SO01: Crisis-affected people in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises	145,777,803	68,081,119	90,066,260	68,879,854
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	145,777,803	68,081,119	90,066,260	68,879,854
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SO02: Food-insecure people in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round	38,925,817	20,264,032	57,115,329	34,903,468
Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people	32,616,631	11,850,225	41,723,916	28,051,209
Activity 03: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	6,309,186	8,413,807	14,678,848	6,852,259
Non-activity specific	0	0	712,564	0

SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	22,330,905	17,548,491	49,342,251	22,015,237
SO03: Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year-round	22,330,905	17,548,491	49,342,251	22,015,237
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.	13,668,005	7,178,539	12,308,268	7,116,674
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	7,594,329	9,074,925	31,241,614	14,273,630
Activity 06: Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production.	1,068,570	1,295,026	2,545,869	624,932
Non-activity specific	0	0	3,246,499	0
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	22,035,705	14,325,050	36,215,567	12,118,187
SO04: Food insecure populations and communities in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year round	22,035,705	14,325,050	36,215,567	12,118,187
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.	22,035,705	14,325,050	35,672,029	12,118,187

Non-activity specific	0	0	543,538	0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	4,158,133	4,926,798	10,807,280	2,332,108
SO05: 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	4,158,133	4,926,798	10,807,280	2,332,108
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.	4,158,133	4,926,798	10,807,280	2,332,108
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	17,865,106	7,722,105	16,899,302	11,544,215
SO06: Humanitarian and development partners in Chad have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year.	17,865,106	7,722,105	16,899,302	11,544,215

Activity 09: Provide supply chain, ICT, information management, and other logistical services to the humanitarian and development community	 2,569,516	 1,046,523	 3,061,849	 1,427,737
Activity 10: Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention.	 15,295,589	 6,675,581	 13,837,453	 10,116,478
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 16,806,865	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 251,093,470	 132,867,596	 260,445,991	 151,793,071
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 6,923,809	 8,618,599	 14,586,748	 9,105,083
Total Direct Costs	 258,017,280	 141,486,196	 275,032,740	 160,898,155
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 16,771,123	 9,124,166	 12,521,778	 12,521,778
Grand Total	 274,788,403	 150,610,362	 304,361,383	 173,419,933

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 critical and **unconditional food assistance** to over **1.1 million crisis-affected people**



WFP assisted **569,810 refugees** and **288,660 internally displaced persons (IDPs)**, including **5,130** newly arrived IDPs via its **Rapid Response Mechanism**



160,380 flood-affected people received WFP's food assistance, which included **210 metric tons of food**, and USD **1.6 million in cash-based transfers**



WFP **supported and collaborated with the Government of Chad** in assessing needs and designing the **National Response Plan**

Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1) activities support vulnerable people in meeting their fundamental food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises, such as conflicts and natural disasters. In 2022, WFP did this by providing an integrated package of unconditional food assistance comprised of food rations, cash-based transfers (CBT), moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment and prevention for pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) as well as children aged 24 - 59 months; and conditional assistance through the emergency school feeding programme [1].

The resource outlook for Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1) reflects that it was funded at 61 percent of the country strategic plan (CSP)'s needs. However, food insecurity continued to increase throughout 2022, and against WFP's updated needs-based plan for 2022, only 33 percent could be mobilised. Limited funding affected WFP Chad's capacity to meet the increased need. The reprioritisation strategy employed from June 2021 to half rations was maintained among refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in 2022. Moreover, refugee beneficiaries were only assisted for six out of 12 months on average. There were significant shortfalls in CBT for Sudanese and Central African Republic refugees in Eastern and Southern Chad, respectively, from November 2022 onwards. These shortfalls and the reductions in rations explain the decrease in CBT against WFP's CSP plan. Moreover, WFP's food assistance for assets activities for crisis-affected people and food assistance for people living with HIV/TB was not prioritised due to funding constraints in 2022.

WFP reached over 1.1 million crisis-affected people with food and nutrition assistance in 2022. This was in the context of rising needs, which far exceeded WFP's 2022 CSP plan.

Chad hosted 592,770 refugees and 381,290 IDPs in 2022. Furthermore, global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates among some refugee communities reached 19 percent, and chronic malnutrition (stunting) rates reached up to 42 percent, according to 2021 JAM results [2].

In response to these displaced communities' food and nutrition needs, WFP assisted 569,810 refugees, of which 28,820 had newly arrived. They included 399,590 Sudanese, 103,040 Central Africans, 46,500 Cameroonians, and 20,650 Nigerians with unconditional food assistance. Furthermore, 288,660 IDPs, 22,000 returnees, and 244,140 people from host communities also benefited from WFP assistance. Overall, two percent fewer refugees were assisted compared to 2021, and there was an 18 percent increase in the number of IDPs assisted compared to 2021, including newly displaced IDPs receiving WFP's assistance following the activation of its post-Rapid Response Mechanism. However, many communities assisted by WFP received reduced rations in its strategy to continue providing critical food assistance with limited funds.

Furthermore, approximately 1.3 million people were affected by the worst floods Chad has seen in 30 years. In response, WFP activated its sudden-onset emergency response and secured funds to assist approximately 53 percent of the 300,000 people in its plan. WFP provided 210 metric tons of in-kind food assistance and USD 1.6 million in cash-based transfers to 160,380 flood-affected people. In the capital, N'Djamena, WFP rapidly delivered 22,300 boxes of hot meals within the first few days of response efforts on the ground. Moreover, WFP integrated its malnutrition treatment intervention into the response, reaching 2,300 children aged 6-23 months through outreach sites and mobile clinics. In the Lac, WFP also rehabilitated five dikes whose integrity was threatened by the floods. The dikes saved 2,000 hectares of cropland from probable destruction, safeguarding the livelihoods of approximately 9,000 households. WFP also jointly facilitated the government's registration of flood-affected people in Ndjamenia with the International Organization for Migration and the Red Cross of Chad.

Under SO1, WFP reached approximately 111,100 PLWGs and children aged 6-23 months with malnutrition prevention interventions; and provided malnutrition treatment for over 22,010 PLWGs and children aged 6-59 months. Positive developments include increases in the number of people reached by WFP's malnutrition prevention and treatment activities by 49 percent and 60 percent, respectively, compared to 2021. However, these figures are only 49 percent and 14 percent of the beneficiaries WFP planned to assist with prevention and treatment activities, respectively, in 2022. However, as of 2021, WFP did not have funds to provide malnutrition treatment for crisis-affected PLWGs under Strategic Outcome 1.

WFP assisted 32,680 crisis-affected school children, representing a 49 percent increase since 2021, yet less than one-third of the planned amount for 2022, partly due to insufficient funds for the CBT modality. However, outcomes for children assisted through WFP's emergency school feeding programme have significantly improved, with retention rates increasing by 23 percentage points and drop-out rates falling from approximately 24 percent to one percent since 2021. Furthermore, the 2021 JAM results have served as a basis for defining a refugee assistance strategy, including a planned scale-up through WFP's emergency school feeding programme to address children's food security and education needs in refugee settlements.

Other positive outcome results in 2022 include the slight increase in the malnutrition treatment recovery rate, which increased by 1 one percentage point to 97 percent since 2021. The percentage of IDPs with poor food consumption scores increased by four percent. The percentage of local households with acceptable food consumption scores fell by 17 percent, and their dietary diversity score dropped from 5.3 to 4. Refugee groups had some of the worst outcomes - only 13 percent had an acceptable food consumption score, and their dietary diversity score decreased from 4.3 to 3.5.

In its partnerships, WFP supported and closely collaborated with the Chadian Government to assess needs and design the National Response Plan. In close coordination with the Ministry of Gender and National Solidarity, WFP assisted flood-affected people across twelve provinces between August and December. Simultaneously, WFP coordinated with the National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees (CNARR) to ensure that the basic food needs of refugee beneficiaries were met. Moreover, WFP increased collaboration with the Ministries of Health and Education to develop a more structured and comprehensive technical assistance and capacity-building plan for malnutrition prevention and treatment activities and the emergency school feeding programme.

WFP relied on its cooperating partners, including national and international NGOs, to implement its various activities. WFP worked with 16 NGOs, including six new ones, for the flood response. This enabled the rapid delivery of assistance while extending the geographical coverage of interventions.

WFP strengthened synergy with other UN agencies, notably UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, and UNFPA, through joint fundraising efforts. Moreover, WFP strengthened joint advocacy efforts with UNHCR, Chadian authorities (CNARR), and humanitarian partners in sensitisation efforts with refugees in the six camps in the North-East who had refused to target in 2021; and they subsequently accepted the targeting. By January 2023, all six camps concerned came out favouring this approach.

In 2022, WFP upheld its commitment to ensuring and promoting the safety, dignity, and integrity of its crisis-affected beneficiaries through the provision of training activities aimed at bolstering the capacity of its cooperating partners. WFP provided training on protection principles with staff from the Chadian Red Cross as part of its response to newly arrived Cameroonian refugees in southern Chad in July. Training on Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and the Do No Harm principle was also carried out in Ouaddaï with cooperating partner HIAS [4] and in the Lac with cooperating partners ACTED [5], IHDL [6] and BCI [7], among others. Furthermore, local community feedback mechanism (CFM) committees in the Kalambari and Guilmeï refugee camps received training from WFP on duties, responsibilities, and data privacy. All of WFP's sub-offices underwent a refresher course on beneficiary rights to complement these efforts.

Lessons learned include that reduced rations can be associated with declining outcomes. Indeed, the results of the post-distribution monitoring among IDP, locals and refugees have shown that despite food distributions, the food security situation of households assisted with reduced rations was worsening and that beneficiaries continued to resort

to negative survival strategies. Faced with this situation, the country office has developed a new prioritisation strategy for 2023 which maintains the full ration of 2,100 calories, reduces the number of beneficiaries assisted, and prioritises newcomers, people with specific nutrition needs, and households who are the most vulnerable to food insecurity.

Strategic Outcome 1 had a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. In distributing food assistance, priority was given to PLWGs, the elderly, people with disabilities, and those living in the most remote areas. Cooperating partners' teams and community feedback committees comprised women and men equally, and the gender and protection capacities of cooperating partners and WFP staff in the field were strengthened through training sessions. In 2023, refresher sessions will also be organised and combined with the theme of protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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	4

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



WFP provided **unconditional food assistance** to over **920,550 severely food insecure people** during the lean season



WFP distributed **5,430 metric tons of food** and over USD **16 million in cash-based transfers** for the lean season response



WFP worked with the **Government of Chad** for geographical and community-based beneficiary **targeting under the lean season response**



WFP **school feeding programme** supported **230,475 children** with school meals and take-home rations



97,000 people accessed diversified **nutritious food** through **local production** for school canteens, through WFP's integrated resilience programme

WFP has two activities under Strategic Outcome 2. Under Activity 2, WFP provides unconditional food and nutritional assistance to meet the needs of severely food-insecure people in the departments declared in Phase 3 and above [1] during the lean season. Under Activity 3, WFP's school feeding programme continued providing children with access to nutritious food and education [2].

In 2022, the needs significantly increased as 2.1 million people were severely food insecure during the lean season - the worst lean season in 10 years. WFP's response, under Activity 2, was particularly challenging due to the late confirmation of funds and under-resourcing. Early and timely funding is crucial to launching key activities in the year in preparation for the lean season period, i.e. geographic targeting workshops and community-based targeting exercises in April-May and distributions in June. Although the CSP's needs-based plan was well funded, the plan was set in 2018 and did not reflect the significant increase in 2022. WFP needed USD 90.5 million for its response, but only USD 29.4 million were mobilised.

WFP reached over 920,550 people with unconditional food assistance in 2022, 34 percent more than in 2021. However, WFP reached fewer than its plan of 1.06 million people and only distributed half rations for four months due to the limited availability of funds. Distributions were done in 18 departments within seven provinces of Chad, namely Barh el Gazel, Batha, Hadjer Lamis, Kanem, Lac Ouaddai and Wadi Fira. This represents 44 percent of the food-insecure people targeted by the Government of Chad's National Response Plan. WFP coordinated its activities with other humanitarian actors to avoid duplication. In 2022, WFP reached the highest number of beneficiaries in its lean season response history.

Monitoring results show that the proportion of beneficiaries with an acceptable food consumption score increased from 32 percent during the baseline survey in 2022 to 57 percent during the end-line survey in 2022 - reflecting the impact of WFP's assistance. The proportion of households with an acceptable food consumption score was approximately 57 percent. This was in the broader context of communities experiencing the worst food insecurity in a decade, limited funding for food assistance, and reduced WFP rations.

WFP worked with the Government of Chad at both national and provincial levels for the geographical targeting workshop and community-based beneficiary targeting. Both exercises have become more challenging and complex over the years. This is partly due to community pressure to target/assist all households in their villages, not only the most vulnerable. WFP and its partners worked on sensitising communities. They worked closely with authorities to

identify villages using geographic and community-based targeting to reach the most vulnerable in the most food-insecure areas. Moreover, WFP and its partners created feedback and complaints committees for beneficiaries.

In 2022, WFP made it mandatory for its cooperating partners who partner on distributions to recruit Monitoring & Evaluation and Community Feedback Mechanism staff and Protection officers. More comprehensive training was identified as a key recommendation to ensure more accountability to beneficiaries, and WFP plans to provide such training in 2023.

In 2022, WFP used SCOPE Light with photos of beneficiaries to improve transparency in its targeting exercises and during distributions. This new approach caused some delays due to the misunderstanding and refusal of authorities to take pictures of beneficiaries. WFP overcame this challenge through sensitisation sessions with communities and authorities, who accepted the new method. In 2023, WFP aims to harmonise its targeting methodology by working more closely with government structures such as ONASA [3], SISAPP [4], INSEED [5] and the Ministry of Solidarity and Gender. Moreover, to support the use of SCOPE in remote areas, WFP aims to procure additional equipment, such as smartphones and internet modems, to speed up data transfer and connectivity and scale up the use of SCOPE.

Activity 2 had a Gender and Age Market score of 4. WFP and partners prioritised women for the distribution of beneficiary cards. Moreover, during distributions, the elderly, PLWGs and people with disabilities were prioritised to receive assistance. Promoting women in the feedback and complaint committees ensured 50 percent representation, and WFP and cooperating partners also promoted the recruitment of female protection officers.

Under Activity 3, WFP reached 230,475 children with its school feeding programme in 2022, 52 percent of girls. This represents 94 percent of planned beneficiaries and a 26 percent increase since 2021. Activities were funded at 130 percent of the country strategic plan's needs. However, WFP's needs-based plan has since been updated to reflect increased needs in 2022, funded at 100 percent; however, half of the contributions in 2022 were multiyear grants. Consequently, certain activities suffered from pipeline breaks due to shortfalls in the school year.

The school feeding programme is a top priority for WFP and the Government of Chad, given the gender disparity in the number of children in school - only 43 percent are girls [6]. To increase girls' access and retention, WFP provided cash transfers to 29,820 girls, including 8,880 secondary school girls. However, the Breaking Barriers to Girls' Education (BBGE) programme faced food gaps for 45,000 students in the first quarter of the school year (October - December 2022). WFP in Chad is also part of an evaluation led by headquarters on BBGE, and recommendations will inform programme implementation.

The school feeding policy adopted by the Chadian Government in 2017 aimed to promote a home-grown school feeding approach which takes advantage of food production potentiality around WFP-assisted schools. In 2022, WFP integrated resilience programme benefited 97,000 people (119 percent more than those reached in 2021) who received diversified and nutritious meals using locally sourced food from 130 hectares of vegetable gardens and 220 hectares of community fields. Moreover, the programme enabled vulnerable parents of students to access nutritional food, and 400 households benefited from income-generating activities. Moreover, reforestation enabled the planting of 2,400 trees in schools, and each school canteen could choose species adapted to their environmental context. WFP also implemented infrastructure-building activities, including 110 kitchens, storage spaces and toilets.

WFP distributed 4,201 metric tons (mt) of commodities as part of conditional assistance for its school feeding programme. Of this, 760 MT of commodities used were locally procured from community-owned gardens (220 MT) and smallholder farmers' organisations.

The main challenges to meeting the food and nutrition needs of school children in 2022 were: the untimely availability of funds; the increases in food commodity prices at local and international levels, particularly for oils and pulses; and the unavailability of salt in the food basket due to its long lead time. Furthermore, the floods in Chad caused damage to 1,143 schools [7], affecting children's access to education.

Overall, the attendance and retention rates held strong at above 90 percent, achieving the end-of-CSP target for attendance and exceeding the retention rate target by 11 percent. However, the drop-out rate among girls has increased by seven percent since 2021, possibly marking the end of their schooling as the risk of child marriage rises in periods of heightened food insecurity and poverty.

WFP's school feeding programme continued to be implemented through partnerships with 12 NGOs, the National Directorate of School Feeding, Health and Nutrition (DANSS) and seven provincial delegations for education. Activities included capacity strengthening and the supervision and monitoring of school feeding components.

Activity 3 had a Gender and Age marker of 4. To promote the inclusion of children with disabilities or other types of vulnerabilities, e.g. orphans, disabled children and children associated with armed groups and forces, 2,250 vulnerable children were assisted through take-home rations via cash transfers. This activity was jointly implemented with Humanity and Inclusion in partnership with the Ministry of Gender and National Solidarity.

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



WFP reached **169,500** children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, doubling its reach since 2021, with its **malnutrition prevention** programme



WFP's **malnutrition treatment** programme reached **244,120** children and pregnant and lactating women and girls



97 percent of people recovered from moderate acute **malnutrition**, thanks to WFP's malnutrition treatment programme



WFP provided **technical and financial support to the Ministry of Health** to conduct the SMART survey for 2022



WFP **capacity strengthened 4** semi-industrial units and **11** women's associations who produced and sold **125 metric tons of locally fortified flours**

Under Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3), WFP provides malnutrition prevention and treatment interventions to the most vulnerable people to improve nutrition at each stage of the lifecycle, reduce moderate acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, and strengthen local capacities to fight malnutrition and enhance the resilience of beneficiaries. To achieve this, WFP targets pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs), children 6-59 months, and people living with HIV (PLHIV). Interventions include specialised nutritious foods, cash-based transfers (CBT), social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) activities, as well as other capacity-strengthening initiatives aimed at increasing the production of and access to locally enriched and fortified foods [1].

In 2022, WFP supported the most food-insecure provinces of the country to address acute malnutrition. Prioritised regions were those with global acute malnutrition rates of over ten percent and stunting of over 35 percent, based on the 2021 SMART survey. Malnutrition prevention activities targeted PLWGs and children aged 6-23 months, while the treatment activities targeted moderately malnourished PLWGs and children aged 6-59 months.

By the end of 2022, WFP's malnutrition prevention programme was funded at 90 percent against the country strategic plan (CSP) and the malnutrition treatment programme was funded at 416 percent of the CSP. Though activities appear over-resourced, a deterioration of the food and nutrition security situation during the year's second quarter resulted in a revision of the CSP needs-based plan to accommodate the emerging needs. Against the updated plan, WFP was funded at 100 percent for both malnutrition prevention and treatment interventions and the flour fortification intervention was fully resourced under the new integrated resilience 'P2RSA' project [2]. However, as some significant contributions arrived at the end of 2022, WFP experienced significant shortfalls throughout the year. In addition, prevention under the lean season activities was 28 percent funded.

WFP malnutrition treatment, prevention and fortification programmes reached 493,310 beneficiaries. Moreover, malnutrition prevention interventions reached 43,410 children aged 6-23 months and 31,905 PLWGs who were also beneficiaries of WFP's lean season assistance. Compared to 2021, the total number of people reached across all nutrition interventions was 8 percent higher in 2022. The increase can mainly be attributed to WFP reaching approximately double the number of vulnerable people under its malnutrition prevention programme. This was in response to emerging needs in 2022, mainly due to the unprecedented floods and significant increase in people

affected by food insecurity during the lean season.

WFP continued to support four local semi-industrial units and eleven women's associations to strengthen local capacity to produce fortified flour. Some activities which were initially under the PROFORT [3] and AFORT [4] projects continued under the new joint integrated resilience programme (P2RSA) with FAO in 2022. Using additional funding for flour fortification activities in locations not yet covered by P2RSA, WFP supported eight women's associations in seven regions to consolidate their gains and increase their capacity to produce fortified flour. Overall, both projects (P2RSA and AFORT) resulted in the production of 128 metric tons (mt) of locally fortified and enriched flour, of which 125 mt were sold (equivalent to USD 227,160). In total, 79,680 people benefited from fortification interventions - four percent higher than in 2021.

Furthermore, WFP partnered with UNAIDS and the National Council for the Fight Against AIDS to implement a pilot project targeting 100 people living with HIV. Activities started in 2022 and will continue in 2023 with cash provisions. WFP has registered these beneficiaries in SCOPE using mobile/remote monitoring to better monitor the intervention's effectiveness, garner lessons learned and minimise social stigmatisation.

For lasting solutions and as part of the nexus approach, WFP strengthened the integration of its interventions through which targeted communities benefitted from a package of asset creation, education access, nutrition interventions, and capacity-strengthening training at community and household levels. This also included integrating the promotion of good nutrition and hygiene practices, using a social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approach at household and community levels. Strong partnerships with government institutions at central and decentralised levels, NGOs, and UN agencies contributed to WFP's effectiveness in this approach.

Furthermore, capacity-strengthening activities were carried out with government partners on nutrition assessment and reporting, as well as sensitisation sessions organised at health centres and communities attended by mothers, fathers, and community resource persons. Promoting adequate health and nutrition practices for children and mothers included local formulation and preparation of nutritious foods and hygiene, among other good practices.

Outcome indicator results for malnutrition interventions under Strategic Outcome 3 reflect the consistency of WFP's work in malnutrition treatment. Recovery rates have held firm over the last three years at above 95 percent, exceeding the end target of WFP's Country Strategic Plan of 70+ percent. Furthermore, WFP's malnutrition programme coverage among eligible populations has increased by five percentage points since 2021 and exceeded the 2019 baseline by 25 percentage points.

Strong partnerships facilitated WFP's achievements in 2022, and 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 also provided the Ministry of Health with technical and financial support to conduct the SMART survey for 2022, which includes data on the prevalence of malnutrition that WFP uses to inform the evidence-based planning and prioritisation of its assistance in collaboration with other stakeholders.

Moreover, WFP focused on consolidating partnerships with government entities in Chad, the private sector, and FAO to support fortification activities under the P2RSA joint project. A strong collaboration with Chad's National Centre for Food Quality Control strengthened the technical skills of members of women's associations who worked in production units so that they could produce quality fortified foods. WFP also partnered with CELIAF [5], a women's association group working with Chad's Ministry of Women, Social Action, and National Solidarity, to strengthen their entrepreneurship and management capacity. The new P2RSA project integrated lessons learned from its previous sister projects of AFORT and PROFORT, and WFP continued collaborating with the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) through documenting and facilitating an exchange of experiences and lessons learned in fortification with other countries, as part of South-South cooperation.

WFP also worked closely with UNICEF to ensure the efficient continuance of care in treating acute malnutrition in locations with the highest rate levels. Through this approach, WFP focused on treating moderate acute malnutrition, while UNICEF supported the treatment of severe cases of malnutrition. The two agencies also complemented each other's activities by supporting community-based active case finding and referral and promoting nutrition and health education through SBCC approaches and individual counselling using mutually agreed messaging materials.

A pilot on using simplified protocols for treating acute malnutrition was concluded to explore ways of coping with unpredictable resourcing for treating acute malnutrition. WFP presented a preliminary report in October. WFP began advocating for the Government and various stakeholders to endorse the protocols in malnutrition treatment interventions.

Looking ahead to 2023, WFP plans to scale up its treatment programme coverage from 35 percent to over 65 percent in 17 provinces reported to have the highest rates of acute malnutrition with funding support from the Government of Chad via the World Bank. In addition, WFP plans to diversify its pipeline of specialised nutritious foods to treat and prevent malnutrition. This will further be complemented by the scale-up of cash-based transfers for beneficiaries of WFP's prevention interventions. WFP's objective is to provide more stable assistance and avoid delays inherent to the

international procurement of commodities. It is anticipated that this will enable the continued promotion of locally available and produced nutritious foods while supporting local livelihoods.

Strategic Outcome 3 had a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. WFP worked with communities to support PLWGs and other vulnerable groups in participating fully and equitably in prevention and treatment programmes and in capacity-strengthening activities for local food production and resilience.

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's integrated resilience programme reached **146,130 people** with **asset creation and rehabilitation** activities



WFP supported **3 dike constructions** in the Lac, enabling the cultivation of **1,620 ha** of land and a **return on investment of 1.5 years or less**



WFP supported **40 farmers groups** in developing their **skills in production value-chain management** and market access



To improve livelihoods, WFP trained **6,980 lead farmers**, **300** of whom **used expert-led technologies and practices** from the INTEREST centre

Under Strategic Outcome 4 (SO4), WFP aims to support food-insecure populations by protecting and restoring livelihoods and building sustainable food systems. WFP does this through asset creation and capacity strengthening to increase beneficiaries' resilience against external shocks. Climate-smart approaches make meaningful and coherent links between stressors, ecosystems and resilience activities. To provide comprehensive support to targeted communities, WFP's approach integrates asset creation with homestead-based and nutrition-sensitive activities, home-grown school meals, and smallholder agricultural market support. It is thus part of WFP's Integrated Resilience Programme, which has been under implementation in Chad since 2018.

Activities were funded at 162 percent of WFP's needs-based plan, under WFP's country strategic plan (CSP) and 78 percent of the updated need-based plan for 2022 - when needs became higher than the CSP plan. Resources were also higher in 2022, partly due to several multi-year funds confirmed in 2022. Meanwhile, as some contributions were confirmed late in the year, WFP had to put field-level agreements (FLAs) with 11 cooperating partners on hold from June until the end of 2022, when WFP received significant contributions with short implementation timeframes.

In total, WFP reached 146,130 beneficiaries under Strategic Outcome 4 in 2022. Conditional cash was distributed to beneficiaries, except 27,130 people who received non-food items for participating in asset creation activities. WFP reached 16 percent fewer people than in 2021, which can be explained by the aforementioned funding situation.

Activities focused on using water as an accelerator for sustainable agricultural development and enhancing ecosystem services. Interventions supported the construction of different water harvestings and impounding structures, such as 4.2 kilometres (km) of multi-purpose dikes, 14.7 km of water spreading structures and micro dams, six multi-purpose ponds, and 220 km of different soil and water conservation measures. By introducing these measures, 28,670 people benefited from the restoration and cultivation of approximately 6,000 hectares (ha) of degraded land, thus doubling their production and increasing their incomes. These assets together offered an opportunity to address the challenges of climate change while fostering economic growth and development in the agricultural sector.

WFP also implemented homestead-based nutrition-sensitive projects, which benefited 16,075 people, and supported 1,950 women-headed households to develop 195 ha of community gardens, enabling year-round vegetable production of up to 4000 metric tons (mt) of fresh foods, worth well over USD 4 million based on market prices.

Moreover, WFP trained lead farmers on diverse topics, such as dryland water harvesting, post-harvest handling and tree seedling production. In its partnerships with the Integrated Resilience Technologies Training Centre (INTEREST) and government entities, approximately 300 lead farmers (75 percent of whom were women) received specialised training and used expert-led and tested technologies and practices in neighbouring villages and other partners' farmer's field schools. WFP trained 6,980 lead farmers, compared to 3,000 in 2021, reflecting its commitment to resilience-building and strengthening livelihoods.

Building on its experience in enabling market access and production value-chain management for 40 farmers' groups, WFP organised two specialised training sessions for representatives of farmers' organisations and field-level NGO staff

on group formation, management of post-harvest losses, marketing, and entrepreneurship skills. WFP also supported the rehabilitation of over 94 km of community access roads, connecting 51 villages to basic social services and markets.

In the context of recurrent floods, WFP asset creation activities used flood water as a resource to support sustainable food security and environmental conservation. For example, the introduction of multi-purposed dike systems enabled communities to harvest flood water for recessional farming, improve biomass/grass production, and recharge water tables. This way, communities could access underground water at shallow depths while protecting downstream dwelling populations against flood damage. As an added benefit, the infrastructure, technologies, and practices promoted positively impacted the health of agroecosystems and enhanced livelihoods.

A notable project is one which the Government of Chad financed and jointly implemented with WFP, with Government extension services, FAO [1] and IFAD [2]. The USD 2.2 million projects in agricultural development and improving ecosystem services reached 16,000 people in the Lac Region by constructing three dikes, unlocking 1,620 ha of cultivable land and enabling communities to produce 5,920 mt of cereals and vegetable crops. This generated a gross revenue of over USD 2.1 million in the first year alone - amortising the project investments. Even without considering benefits from dry biomass, carbon sequestration and other socio-economic benefits, such as reductions in conflict and migration, the return on investment for this kind of project is estimated at 1-1.5 years.

Post-distribution monitoring findings revealed that the coping strategies index improved, falling from 5.9 to 3.2. This exceeds the end of the CSP target of less than 5. Other indicators that showed progress include the proportion of households that sometimes consumed protein-rich food every week and the proportion of households that sometimes consumed Vitamin A-rich foods every week. These results increased by 14 and 17 percent, respectively, compared with 2021. However, 65 percent of households had acceptable food consumption scores in 2022, compared to approximately 78 percent in 2021.

In 2022, WFP's integrated resilience programme was aligned with the Government of Chad's national and regional development priorities at a strategic level. At an operational level, WFP was aligned with the corresponding decentralised line ministries, technical services, NGOs and community-based organisations. Furthermore, WFP signed 16 FLAs with NGO partners and two Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) with the University of Ndjama and the Government of Chad to implement integrated resilience and peace-building projects in nine regions of Chad.

Under the umbrella and leadership of Chad's national and local governments, WFP partnered with UN agencies to support vulnerable cattle farmers, internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees and host communities in support of the nexus agenda. For example, WFP partnered with FAO and IFAD as part of the Joint Sahel Programme (SD3C) to build the resilience of communities in the Lac. In addition, WFP has an active agreement with the University of N'djamena and with the INTEREST research centre to share good practices, develop curricula, provide training platforms and support disseminating innovative practices. Through this collaboration, Sahel University Network (REUNIR) students were deployed to WFP's project sites, and the West African Universities Network published their consolidated research.

Lessons learned included the introduction of the UN PORTAL- a platform that enabled WFP to establish a more robust process to identify and shortlist potential partners to support WFP in implementing its integrated resilience and food system programmes. In addition, WFP commissioned a decentralised evaluation of the integrated resilience programme, which is ongoing, and the results will inform programming.

To reinforce and strengthen the capacity of the stakeholders, WFP allows budget lines for capacity strengthening and organisational development in all projects and partnership agreements. This includes having long-term agreements with stakeholders, retaining the quality and experienced staff, and improving programme outcomes.

Strategic Outcome 4 had a GAM-M score of 4. In total, 95-98 percent of the homestead-based nutrition projects' beneficiaries were women, and WFP prioritised the location of sites to be nearer to women's homes to reduce protection risks.

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 Government** of Chad in leading **2 food security assessments** via the SISAAP early warning system



WFP supported the University of N'Djamena to **establish a Nutrition and Dietetics degree** and the University of Abéché in developing a similar course



WFP organised **knowledge exchange** visits with Kenya to strengthen Chad's social registry through the **South-South and Triangular Cooperation** initiative

Strategic Outcome 5 (SO5) focuses on strengthening the capacities of institutions in policy, data collection and analysis in food security, nutrition, and social protection.

Available resources for SO5 were much higher than the needs-based plan as resources include the multi-year FORMANUT (Nutrition Training) project's budget of USD 10.5 million. Furthermore, the project's funds were carried over to 2022, as FORMANUT suffered implementation delays in 2021 due to COVID-19 and the unstable political climate.

The Government's 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 2022, in line with the regional framework for food security monitoring led by the Inter-state Committee Against Drought in the Sahel. Results were used to support SISAAP in developing the national response plan to combat increased 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. These analyses projected the most likely evolution of the food security situation during and after the lean season.

Using the results from the food security assessments and the Cadre Harmonisé analyses, WFP refined its geographic targeting methodology (using GIS and satellite imagery) to enable the objective of selecting the smallest geographic units (villages) for the lean season response on a vulnerability basis. A preliminary version of this methodology was shared with key government institutions, including the national institute of statistics (INSEED), SISAAP, the National Office of Food Security and the sub-national level government actors during training sessions in the selected areas of intervention. WFP will consolidate learnings and seek to hand over this methodology to the Government and further strengthen its capacity to conduct a similar analysis.

Regarding Chad's national social registry, WFP organised two cross-border technical knowledge exchange visits under the South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiative (SSTC) between the Government of Chad and the Government of Kenya to advance the functionality of the social registry in Chad. Participating institutions included social protection actors such as the World Bank, key government ministries [1], the Social Safety Nets cell, and UNICEF [2], among others. Activities in the exchange generated interest from other Government actors. The SSTC exchange proved to be an effective means to strengthen the technical capacity of the Government of Chad. However, the expansion of the social registry remains highly constrained due to challenges related to funding for scaling up the coverage of the registry and continued technical capacity strengthening. To address these constraints, WFP will seek to identify additional SSTC funding opportunities to strengthen existing capacity strengthening and explore new areas of collaboration in strategic areas of work in 2023, including increased engagement with international financial institutions.

WFP also supported the finalisation of the second national social protection strategy at the request of Chad's Ministry of Economy and Development Planning. The strategy clarifies the Government of Chad's vision of social protection and WFP's objective to develop a social protection system which is more adaptive in its response to shocks and recurring crises, such as spikes in food insecurity during the lean season period.

Through its Training for Nutrition (FORMANUT) project, WFP supported the establishment of a bachelor's degree in Nutrition and Dietetics at the University of N'Djamena's Faculty of Health Sciences and supported the process of creating a similar course at the University of Abéché, all in close collaboration with the Ministries of Higher Education and Health. An inventory of current teaching and technical/professional training in nutrition among higher education

institutions was developed during the year. In parallel, WFP also supported developing, revising and validating nutrition curricula and training guides for higher, secondary, primary and preschool education.

WFP continued collaboration with the department of agricultural statistics (DPSA) to strengthen market monitoring and eventually contribute to the Cadre Harmonisé analysis. Through this collaboration, WFP scaled up the market functionality assessment in 2022 to enable evidence-based selection of transfer modalities. The assessment covered 185 markets across the country, including those used by refugees, compared to 135 markets in 2021. WFP also replicated market analysis conducted with DPSA to strengthen the evidence on the effectiveness of different transfer modalities, i.e. food, cash-based transfers and cash during the lean season. The analysis showed that using cash-based transfers provided by WFP did not distort food prices in the areas where its beneficiaries reside.

For WFP and other humanitarian agencies to implement interventions most effectively and efficiently, reliable data is vital. To have more accurate data available on internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Lac province, WFP collaborated with IOM and INSEED to conduct a biometric registration exercise using its SCOPE 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 in 2021, with 45,900 IDPs registered. In 2022, WFP received additional funding to continue the exercise, and over 60,000 IDPs have now been registered. WFP will continue to advocate for resources to complete the exercise, which will help to streamline assistance to this highly mobile and vulnerable population.

In 2022, Chad experienced unprecedented flooding across the country, affecting 1.2 million people. WFP used its food security analysis and targeting expertise to support Chad's Ministry of Family, which was designated to lead the flood response in identifying the most vulnerable people affected. Targeting methodologies based on satellite imagery analysis and pre-existing food security data were developed for rural and urban areas. WFP also collaborated closely with other partners such as IOM [3], UNHCR [4] and the Chad Red Cross to register displaced persons in the sites in Chad's capital, N'Djamena. This facilitated timely assistance to the most vulnerable.

WFP continued its partnership with Johns Hopkins University and finalised its analysis of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Chad, focusing on household food security and trends in malnutrition. This analysis is in the process of being submitted for publication and will inform the development of WFP's next country strategic plan. Furthermore, existing datasets on food security and nutrition were re-examined to permit a robust understanding of the evolution of food insecurity and the associated factors.

WFP also conducted a joint analysis on the impact of the crisis in Ukraine on food security in Chad with INSEED, SISAAP, and the Ministry of Finance, which was a critical resource in advocacy efforts. This was particularly important following the Government of Chad's two declarations of a State of Emergency in June and then in October of 2022, reflecting the severity of food insecurity in the country.

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.



WFP provided common **logistics services for 23 requests** - its warehousing service was the most requested, with **750,570 cubic meters of items stored**



WFP transported **700 metric tons of items**, mainly comprised of mosquito nets and medical materials and equipment



WFP led the **logistics working group** in coordinating and collaborating on humanitarian operations using accessible information management tools



WFP's UNHAS flight service carried out **62 life-saving medical and security evacuations**



UNHAS flight carried **1,205 passengers**, and **97 percent of passengers responding to its PASS survey reported satisfaction** with the service

Under Strategic Outcome 6, WFP provides common services to humanitarian agencies and the Government of Chad at the local and national levels to enable efficient life-saving interventions for vulnerable populations across the country. This includes the provision of logistics and aviation services through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), as well as technological and accommodation support.

Under Activity 9, the provision of logistics services to humanitarian partners was consolidated, and the number of services provided increased from 21 in 2021 to 23 in 2022 services, with 11 Service Level Agreements signed with partners. Warehousing for miscellaneous items was the most requested service, with a total volume of 750,570 cubic meters of items stored (compared to over 7,420 cubic meters in 2021) for UNDP [1], UNFPA [2], IOM [3], and UNHCR [4]; the increase in cubic meters in 2022 was primarily due to preparations for the scale up in the distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets as part of the Government's malaria control campaign in 2023. This also includes WFP's distributions of the nets in 2022, in partnership with UNDP.

WFP's transportation service provided shipments of approximately 700 metric tons of items for UNDP, UNOPS [5] and the Malaria Consortium. Items were mainly composed of mosquito nets, medical materials, and equipment transported to destinations across Chad. Moreover, WFP's garage serviced and provided periodic maintenance on eight vehicles belonging to OIM, UNDSS [6], the UN dispensary and WHO. It also provided 21 maintenance interventions on generators belonging to UNFPA and UNHCR.

WFP organised training for humanitarian actors in N'Djamena to strengthen procurement and supply operations capacity. Agencies in Chad and WFP offices from the Central African Republic and Mali also participated, receiving a level 2 Certificate in Procurement and Supply Operations. Furthermore, capacity strengthening was done with six WFP Logistics staff who participated in trainings focused on improving storage and transportation techniques when handling temperature-sensitive products. This focused on medium and long-term humanitarian response activities, to preserve the quality of commodities.

Under the direction of WFP, the Logistics Working Group organised six meetings in 2022. These meetings reinforced coordination and collaboration between organisations working in the humanitarian response space in Chad. WFP plays a vital role and has provided adequate support in strengthening the coordination of the floods' emergency response by producing different maps and information management.

Activities to update Chad's Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA) continued to progress with the completion of data collection. Working alongside local authorities and other WFP functional units, the logistics team was able to collect all the information required. Compilation and drafting of final reporting sections are underway with the expectation that the entire LCA will be submitted to the Logistics Cluster webpage in 2023. The LCA update will be the first update completed since 2018. With an updated LCA, the global humanitarian policy community will be better prepared for humanitarian emergency preparedness and response in Chad.

Under Activity 10, the need for WFP's UNHAS service remained high in Chad in 2022, wherein vast distances, insecurity, and poor transportation networks combined with inaccessibility to remote regions during the rainy season, limit humanitarian workers' access to beneficiaries. In this context, UNHAS maintained a safe, reliable and effective air service throughout the country. In 2022, flight services were only interrupted for a few days in October due to high insecurity risks in Moundou and Sarh.

Despite a reduction of funding and cost recovery, partially impacted by huge fluctuations in the exchange rate, the UNHAS's budget of USD 13.8 million was fully funded in 2022. However, timely funding remained a challenge to avoid activities disruption. For example, without the USD 5.4 million carryovers from 2021, UNHAS would not have been able to continue its activities during the first quarter of 2022.

With operational bases in N'Djamena, Abeche and Goz-Beida, UNHAS continued to provide critical life-saving air services to 21 regular destinations within Chad with a fleet of four fixed-wing aircrafts. Flights included 62 lifesaving medical and security evacuations and the transport of light cargo to all 23 destinations [7] across the country and Cameroon, and 1,205 passengers travelled using UNHAS every month - 37 percent more than in 2021. The use of the service was split among agencies: 48 percent for UN Agencies, 46 percent for NGOs, three percent for Red Cross, and three percent for government counterparts, the diplomatic corps and the donor community.

UNHAS aircrafts accessed 21 airfields, two more than in 2021. However, airfield rehabilitation is much needed in Chad since the civil aviation authorities only have five airfields operating in the country. To this end, WFP supported the rehabilitation of the Bagasola taxiway and Koukou, Goz Beida and Farchana airstrips. The runway of Bagasola is under regular rehabilitation due to the poor quality of its soil. Further still, WFP focused on advocating for aviation authorities to prioritise airstrip maintenance to maximise their work efficiently on airfields and avoid impacting regular operations and safety in Chad.

Regarding capacity strengthening, WFP's UNHAS developed a strong partnership with the Civil Aviation Authorities, who trained UNHAS personnel on aviation security. The civil aviation authorities, airport authorities and aviation partners were also invited to participate in the yearly UNHAS tabletop emergency exercise. This relationship facilitated the granting of flight permits for the operation of aircrafts in the country and the region (Niger, Cameroon and Central African Republic).

Moreover, WFP conducted two client-satisfaction surveys on UNHAS to assess how their services were received in 2022. These included the PASS (Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey), wherein 97 percent of respondents reported being satisfied with the service - a five percentage point increase since 2021; and the PSS (Passenger Satisfaction Survey), for which 96 percent of respondents reported satisfaction. A needs assessment showed that members of the humanitarian community would like more access to Moundou, Sarh and Iriba. Access was requested for Bardai, and depending on technical possibilities, this will be reflected in the UNHAS flight schedule in 2023.

Furthermore, WFP upgraded its common guest houses, using less energy-consuming equipment. More than 1,590 guests stayed in the houses in 2022, with a 22 percent average occupancy rate (four percent higher than in 2021). Furthermore, WFP received a Capital Budget for Facilities loan of USD 5.9 million to finance the implementation of the One UN Compound project in Abeche. This is expected to be completed in mid-2024 and will include over 1,890 square meters of buildings, which will be used as executive offices, open workstation areas, meeting rooms, a UN Clinic, safe havens, and other services and facilities. Eight UN agencies are engaged in this pilot project, for which solar panels will be used to power 50 percent of the energy consumed.

In 2022, WFP continued to run a common office premise in Abeche under the One UN initiative. This includes the provision of internet connectivity, VHF radio communication, and electrical and solar energy to hosted UN agencies. WFP also provided security telecommunications operations (SCO) to UN agencies in Mongo and Bol. Furthermore, following the agreements signed with other UN agencies in 2021 to provide common telephone and internet services, WFP and other UN agencies implemented these services in partnership with Moov Africa in 2022. This resulted in reduced bandwidth costs and more reliable internet connectivity. This is part of the ICT working groups' Business Operations Strategy, of which WFP is chair. The strategy was created as a UN system-wide initiative that fosters

coherence and enables agencies to reduce costs through collective negotiations over contracts.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Chad is placed second to last in UNDP's Gender Inequality Index[1]. Gender-based violence affects more than one in six women[2] and 56 percent of girls are pregnant before the age of 18 in rural areas, with 37 percent pregnant in urban areas[3]. People live in a predominantly rural society and the lack of access to land ownership, education and decision-making power, reinforces the poverty and vulnerability of women and girls.

In 2022, WFP continued to mainstream gender equality into the vulnerability targeting of beneficiaries and implementation of its activities. In the distribution of food assistance, priority was given to single women-headed households, pregnant and lactating women with children under the age of 5, people with disabilities and adolescent girls. However, ensuring equal decision-making power among women and men in the spending of cash assistance at the household level remains a significant challenge due to the perception of gender roles among assisted communities. To support gender equality, WFP ensures a minimum of 50 percent representation of women and men in local complaint management committees, which are set up for its community feedback mechanism.

In WFP's resilience programme, women can choose and own livelihood assets such as community-owned vegetable gardens. The distinct vulnerabilities of women and men were factored into the planning of activities, based on findings from consultations and surveys conducted at the community level. For example, WFP women relayed that they needed childcare provisions and wanted activities to be closer to their homes to avoid protection risks. As such, WFP prioritises asset sites close to WASH facilities and women's homes.

WFP is also making progress towards gender equality through the design of activities specifically tailored to support women's livelihoods. Through its integrated resilience and malnutrition activities, WFP implemented capacity-strengthening activities for 11 women's cooperatives in eight regions, with a focus on producing fortified flour for infants. They produced 128 metric tons of fortified products, of which 125 metric tons were sold (equivalent to USD 227,160). In addition, women made up 75 percent of lead farmers who were trained, e.g. on how to access local markets, in WFP's resilience programme.

WFP commissioned a study on barriers to girls' education, which was launched in 2022 through the Government of Chad's Ministry of Education, at the national level. This study will help to inform WFP's work and strengthen the framework for the promotion of girls' education in Chad, under an integrated package to enhance girls' education, in partnership with UNICEF and UNFPA. Moreover, WFP plans to build on its work in this area through an evaluation of its Breaking Barriers to Girls' Education programme, led by WFP headquarters, and the recommendations will help to strengthen programming.

Gender outcomes following WFP interventions reveal that the equal representation of women remains strong. Among IDPs, refugees and returnees, women continue to make up 50 percent or more of committees, boards and other decision-making entities regarding food assistance. Among local populations, the proportion of men and women who make joint decisions increased by 30 percent.

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

Throughout 2022, Chad continued to face a combination of rapid-onset and protracted humanitarian crises which contributed to a deterioration of the protection environment and increased exposure of affected populations to protection risks.

Inter-community conflicts have been on the rise across the country, resulting in hundreds of deaths, displacements of populations, and the destruction of properties and livelihoods[1]. In particular, internal displacement persists due to incursions and attacks by non-state armed groups in the Lake Chad Basin. Large displacements lead to great pressure on resources, which can threaten social cohesion and peaceful coexistence. As of December 2022, 1,080,560 people were victims of forced displacement in Chad[2].

Protection risks in Chad also include attacks on civilians, kidnapping, family separation, and the presence of mines and other explosive ordnance. Gender-based violence (GBV) is a persistent issue, especially intimate partner violence and other forms of GBV linked to negative coping strategies such as survival sex and child marriage; as are grave violations against children, including forced recruitment into armed groups and sexual exploitation and abuse[3].

Being cognizant of such protection risks, WFP remained committed to prioritising the safety and dignity of affected populations, the principle of do no harm and ensuring meaningful access to its food assistance programmes.

To strengthen the capacity of cooperating partners' staff and its staff, WFP trained approximately 160 people on protection mainstreaming; Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP); WFP's community feedback mechanism (CFM); and community engagement. In addition, support, guidance and tools were provided to WFP protection-AAP focal points in each sub-office to implement protection mainstreaming and integrate AAP from a practical and operational point of view. A guidance document was developed on mainstreaming protection and AAP in cooperating partners' project proposals and budgets to ensure that protection and AAP are duly considered in field-level agreements.

Monitoring results show that 98 percent of refugees received WFP assistance without safety challenges, a 2 percent increase since 2021. Among IDPs and local populations, there was an 8 percent and 4 percent decrease respectively in the proportion who reported that WFP programmes were dignified, however, both groups were still above 90 percent - reaching WFP's end-of-CSP targets. Results could be linked to increased awareness among beneficiaries of their rights, following WFP's extensive community sensitisation on their rights and entitlements. In 2023, WFP will continue to work with partners to better protect the safety, dignity and meaningful access to its assistance among beneficiaries.

WFP strengthened its commitment to AAP, through consultations with affected people, information and knowledge management, and its CFM. For instance, focus group discussions with male and female beneficiaries in Bol, Goré, Farchana and Sila focused on aspects of safety, dignity, meaningful access, participation, accountability and beneficiaries' perception of WFP assistance. Feedback from communities allowed WFP to identify gaps and formulate recommendations for programme adjustments. For instance, following feedback from women concerning the distance of one distribution site which could expose them to risks of GBV, WFP changed the location of the site to support women returning home safely following distributions. More broadly, WFP strived to locate distribution sites within 5 km of beneficiaries' residences to mitigate protection risks associated with beneficiaries travelling long distances.

To improve its communication with communities, WFP revised its Communication with Beneficiaries strategy and developed key sensitisation messages for the affected population to provide information on assistance, rights and entitlements, particularly for the lean season response and the digitalisation of cash assistance. Communication materials on how to submit complaints to WFP CFM channels were produced and distributed to affected populations. Throughout 2022, WFP further strengthened the CFM at the country office with additional dedicated staff, as well as across its areas of intervention.

The CFM consists of four channels, namely a hotline number, local complaints management committees, suggestion boxes and helpdesks. However, not all channels are available or fully functional across all WFP locations yet. WFP continues to work with partners to ensure that affected populations can safely and easily share feedback, whether in the form of asking questions, submitting complaints, or reporting abuse. Trainings on accountability and the CFM

standard operating procedures were conducted for WFP focal points and cooperating partners; some complaints management committees were trained on their role to facilitate the escalation and management of complaints at the field level.

WFP received over 3,200 feedback reports[4] in 2022, which is more than double the number of feedback reports in 2021. Most (76 percent) were through the hotline and the majority were requests for information (42 percent), followed by complaints (27 percent), positive feedback (14 percent), and the remaining were requests for assistance and other issues such as technical problems accessing assistance. Once received, feedback was typically escalated to the relevant unit, the action was taken and a response was provided to the complainant, with 85 percent of cases closed. Weekly and monthly reports presenting the number and categories of feedback are shared to help programme staff identify any gaps or make any improvements needed. Only 29 percent of CFM users were women; although this is an improvement compared to 2021 when women represented 18 percent of users. WFP and partners will continue their efforts to make the CFM channels accessible to all groups within affected populations.

To promote protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), WFP organised an online sensitisation session on PSEA for all WFP staff and flyers with key messages were distributed in all WFP sub-offices. WFP participates in the interagency PSEA Network and contributes to the implementation of its work plan. WFP also supported the PSEA Network coordinator to jointly conduct training for PSEA focal points of UN agencies, and international and national NGOs working in the East of Chad. In addition, WFP launched a joint campaign with IOM "PSEA at the frontline - Together we say no sexual exploitation and abuse", raising awareness of PSEA.

Environment

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

Chad ranks last out of 182 countries in the most recent Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index[1] on climate change vulnerability. The country is facing increasingly recurrent and prolonged food and nutrition crises, driven in part by climate stressors, such as erratic rainfall. The impact of these stressors includes desertification, water and land degradation, drought, and floods. In 2022, Chad was faced with the worst floods in 30 years which affected 1.2 million people.

To address the environmental challenges to food security in Chad, WFP collaborated with the ministries of environment, agriculture, water resources, as well as academic institutions, and other partners. WFP supported communities in greening degraded lands with a strong focus on sustaining livelihoods, as seasonal or persistent hunger is a trigger for negative coping mechanisms such as tree cutting, charcoal making, overexploitation of farmland - or grazing land, and competition over scarce land and water resources. WFP promoted climate adaptive asset building and the construction of flood management structures including:

- eco-friendly technologies such as recycling organic waste to improve soil fertility, the application of integrated pest management, the introduction of labour and saving water conservation and management technologies, the use of solar powered pumps systems, energy-saving cooking stoves and biogas;
- And micro dams, water ponds, dikes and water spreading structures.

By the end of 2022, beneficiary communities:

- restored 5,860 hectares of degraded land for farmers and pastoralists;
- raised and planted 260,090 assorted forest and fruit seedlings;
- developed 116 hectares of woodlots;
- regenerated 50 hectares of degraded natural forest land;
- received 4,110 energy-efficient modern stoves;
- and used 39 solar-powered water pumps for small-scale irrigation in schools and gardens, forests, farms.

Moreover, WFP significantly increased the proportion of activities for which environmental risks were screened and for which, as required, mitigation actions were identified, e.g. in its resilience programme, WFP conducted six environmental impact assessments on assets to protect against ecological damages to agroecosystems. In total, the proportion of WFP activities that were screened/mitigated against for environmental risks increased from 60 percent of activities in 2021 to 100 percent in 2022, reflecting WFP's commitment to causing no unintended harm to the environment.

Furthermore, WFP is scaling up its Environmental Management System (EMS) in the Regional Bureau for Western Africa (RBD) Region to identify, manage, and reduce the organisation's impact on the environment. Following an RBD EMS mission to Chad in July 2022, which focused on decarbonisation and waste management, the country office in Chad received USD 265,500 from WFP's headquarters to carry out its Energy Efficiency Programme. Its subsequent action plan included:

- equipping WFP offices with scales to measure the greenhouse gas emissions of each compound;
- using LED lights;
- and replacing air conditioners with inverters and keeping existing air conditioners between 24 and 27 degrees - this took place alongside developing a guide on best practices.

Key actions for 2023 include the implementation of solar panels in WFP warehouses and compounds and planting of trees and other plants to promote the presence of gardens and green spaces wherever WFP operates.

The Impact of Food Cuts



With imminent cuts to refugees' food assistance, Hachta anxiously counts the dangers children in her camp are exposed to, including forced labour and the departure for nearby Libya.

The Doholo camp in the South of Chad was set up by the UNHCR to shelter Central African refugees looking for security and respite after fratricide conflicts erupted between religious groups. The camp hosts 13,000 people who are trying to meet their basic needs, making ends meet mainly thanks to WFP's food distributions and other humanitarian support.

19-year-old single mother Hachta Radia is one of them. She arrived from the Central African Republic in 2018 after she and her family hastily left their village to flee massacres that were getting closer to her home every day. As a young and responsible mother, she decided to commit herself to improving the situation in the camp and became a community relay, referring ill people, housing and domestic problems to the camp's authorities.

We meet her as she is cooking the WFP-provided nutritious porridge for Abdul Karim, her two-year-old son. We are talking about the recent decrease and possible complete cuts to food assistance for refugees. Due to the scarcity of this assistance, many women are obliged to go into the bush to fetch bundles of wood and sell them to meet their family's needs. During this long and far journey, they are increasingly exposed to sexual exploitation and abuse.

Others must go to work in the fields, weeding or harvesting, but these are not their own fields. They are paid 100 or 200 CFA francs (the equivalent of USD 0.3) to clean a large plot. Sometimes they are given leftovers of meals, sugar, or rice for their children. Hachta gets straight to the point: "the refugees prefer to be exploited than to let their child die of hunger".

While WFP is extremely concerned about the impact of the possible cuts to refugees' food assistance due to a shortage of funds, it is also working with the Government of Chad and development partners to find lasting solutions. Refugees are largely dependent on humanitarian aid due to limited access to fertile land and livelihood opportunities. Hachta highlights agriculture as one of the solutions for refugees to become self-sufficient and urges the humanitarian community to negotiate cultivable land for refugees with relevant authorities.

When it comes to children, Hachta becomes emotional while describing the harsh reality they are exposed to in the camp. Although WFP supports primary school children with daily meals, the decreasing general food distributions in the camp pushed the older adolescent ones to leave the camp and the school for the city. Hachta relays that some of them end up begging in the streets, stealing and are mistreated, some hang around in front of restaurants and cafeterias to wash the dishes so that they can eat the leftovers on the plates. She explained that some kids even fight over the rotten bread thrown in the trash.

"I am a mother. I ask for help to get these street children back in school. I can say that some of these children have already become bandits, thieves, and beggars. They don't have anything else to do. I don't want the children to ruin their lives," she says with sobs in her voice.

As a landlocked Sahelian country in central Africa, Chad also has a vast border with Libya in the North. The dire situation in the Doholo camp pushed some of them to pursue the hope of better futures abroad. "There are many refugees, especially the youth, who have crossed [the border]. They are in Libya and Algeria or by the sea to cross and get there [Europe]," warns Hachta. The lack of food security is driving children into forced labour and to taking

dangerous routes to escape the country. Hachta points out that food assistance and decent living conditions in camps are among the solutions.

In 2022, Chad hosted over 592,700 refugees, more than any other country in West and Central Africa. The refugees are mainly comprised of people who fled political instability, social unrest, and insecurity in neighbouring countries. Without food assistance to help families cope, there is a higher risk of severely impacting children's food security, nutrition and safety.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Global Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA 2022

[2] Compared to 2.3 million assisted in 2021

[3] The lean season period is between June - August

Context and Operations

[1] National Institute for Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies of Chad (INSEED) 2022

[2] Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Chad: 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview

[3] UNHCR data portal: Chad, 2022

[4] Based on the Cadre Harmonisé from March 2022

[5] The SMART 2022 National Nutrition Survey was carried out under the leadership of the Ministry of Public Health and Prevention (MSPP), through the Department of Nutrition and Food Technology (DNFA) in close collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED).

[6] As of end of December 2022, OCHA: Food Security Cluster

[7] UNICEF: Humanitarian Action for Children 2022

[8] Education in Chad, UNFPA 2022

[9] 2021/2022 School Statistical Yearbook, Government of Chad

[10] UNICEF: Humanitarian Action for Children 2022

[11] UNICEF Education Dashboard 2021-2022 Academic year, September 2022

[12] Chad Education Cluster, 2022

Partnerships

[1] UN Country Team

[2] Humanitarian Country Team

[3] UN Food and Agriculture Organization

[4] UN International Fund for Agricultural Development

[5] UN International Organization for Migration

[6] UN Children's Fund

[7] UN High Commissioner for Refugees

[8] UN Development Fund

[9] UN Population Fund

CSP Financial Overview

[1] UN Central Emergencies Response Fund

[2] Referring to the Humanitarian - Development - Peace nexus

Strategic outcome 01

[1] 'Planned' figures may be missing for certain indicators in the output tables which have 'actual' figures. This is because those indicators were not included in the design of WFP's 2019 - 2023 Country Strategic Plan. However, WFP has since adapted and developed new activities over time to strengthen the impact of interventions on beneficiary communities.

[2] Results published in 2022, from the 2021 WFP-UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM)

[3] The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society

[4] Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development

[5] Humanitarian Initiative for Local Development

[6] Bureau Consult International

Strategic outcome 02

[1] 'Planned' figures may be missing for certain indicators in the output tables which have 'actual' figures. This is because those indicators were not included in the design of WFP's 2019 - 2023 Country Strategic Plan. However, WFP has since adapted and developed new activities over time to strengthen the impact of interventions on beneficiary communities.

[2] This refers to the The Integrated Food Security Phase (IPC) Classification. The IPC classification includes people in Phase 3 (crisis), Phase 4 (emergency) and - if present - Phase 5 (catastrophe/famine), the latter being the most extreme

[3] Office of National Food and Safety

[4] Food Security and Early Warning Information System

[5] The National institute of statistics

[6] Referring to children in primary and secondary school, from the 2021/2022 School Statistical Yearbook, Government of Chad

[7] Chad Education Cluster, 2022

Strategic outcome 03

[1] 'Planned' figures may be missing for certain indicators in the output tables which have 'actual' figures. This is because those indicators were not included in the design of WFP's 2019 - 2023 Country Strategic Plan. However, WFP has since adapted and developed new activities over time to strengthen the impact of interventions on beneficiary communities.

[2] 'Programme de Renforcement de la Résilience des Systèmes Alimentaires' (P2RSA). This translates to: 'Strengthening Food Systems Resilience Programme'

[3] 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')

[4] 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')

[5] Cellule de Liaison et d'Information des Associations Féminines (CELIAF) (English translation: 'Women's Associations' Information and Liaison Group)

Strategic outcome 04

[1] UN Food and Agriculture Organization

[2] UN International Fund for Agricultural Development

Strategic outcome 05

[1] Ministry of Economy, Development, Planning and International Cooperation and the Ministry of Health

[2] UN Children's Fund

[3] UN International Organization for Migration

[4] UN High Commissioner for Refugees

Strategic outcome 06

[1] UN Development Fund

[2] UN Population Fund

[3] UN International Organization for Migration

[4] UN High Commissioner for Refugees

[5] UN Office for Project Services

[6] UN Department for Safety and Security

[7] 21 destinations in Chad and 2 destinations in Cameroon (Cameroon service suspended on 02 June 2022)

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Out of 191 countries in the 2021/2022 Humanitarian Development Report, United Nations Development Programme

[2] UN Women, based on findings from 2018

[3] Adolescent and Youth Dashboard, UNFPA 2022

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] <https://reliefweb.int/report/chad/tchad-aperçu-des-conflits-communautaires-inter-et-intra-communautaires-novembre-2022>

[2] <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/tcd>

[3] <https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/publications/548/reports/protection-analysis-update/chad-protection-analysis-update>

[4] WFP Chad CFM data as of 30/11/2022

Environment

[1] Based on the most recent Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index from 2020

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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 undernourishment	%	32.7	32.7	32.7	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	610,263	563,320	1,173,583	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,527,981	1,410,444	2,938,425	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	9.8	7.4	8.6	2022	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	217,004	200,311	417,315	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight	21.6	21.6	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	128,862	118,950	247,812	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	41,438	38,250	79,688	
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	7,030	6,490	13,520	

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			116
					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	59,741	55,146	114,887



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

WFP Strategic Goal :				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	20	
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	104	
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\$	151,793,000	
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\$	2,332,000	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	921,112	1,418,893	154%
	female	1,222,271	1,543,037	126%
	total	2,143,383	2,961,930	138%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	180,240	151,407	84%
	female	218,226	151,407	69%
	total	398,466	302,814	76%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
24-59 months	male	120,831	268,651	222%
	female	120,831	276,812	229%
	total	241,662	545,463	226%
5-11 years	male	185,664	266,765	144%
	female	216,541	268,086	124%
	total	402,205	534,851	133%
12-17 years	male	188,230	348,538	185%
	female	188,230	340,625	181%
	total	376,460	689,163	183%
18-59 years	male	231,668	360,971	156%
	female	463,964	485,166	105%
	total	695,632	846,137	122%
60+ years	male	14,479	22,561	156%
	female	14,479	20,941	145%
	total	28,958	43,502	150%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,290,255	2,074,436	161%
Refugee	557,486	666,861	120%
Returnee	68,548	10,562	15%
IDP	227,094	210,071	93%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	457,700	138,619	30%
Malnutrition prevention programme	362,197	249,191	68%
Malnutrition treatment programme	266,861	247,812	92%
School based programmes	254,217	232,171	91%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	948,106	2,094,137	220%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	1,560	-
Corn Soya Blend	13,336	1,048	8%
High Energy Biscuits	20	11	57%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Iodised Salt	566	170	30%
LNS	0	193	-
Micronutrient Powder	5	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	955	117	12%
Rice	0	348	-
Sorghum/Millet	46,893	26,575	57%
Split Peas	10,910	4,238	39%
Vegetable Oil	4,965	2,139	43%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	0	36	-
Iodised Salt	384	107	28%
Micronutrient Powder	10	1	14%
Rice	0	3,088	-
Sorghum/Millet	25,576	4,275	17%
Split Peas	5,881	1,522	26%
Vegetable Oil	2,175	675	31%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	8,577	4,127	48%
LNS	0	0	-
Micronutrient Powder	4	9	239%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,436	1,802	126%
Vegetable Oil	626	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Iodised Salt	76	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	6,480	0	0%
Split Peas	1,525	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	534	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	27,308,407	9,473,662	35%
Commodity Voucher	0	57,786	-
Value Voucher	16,273,980	8,373,347	51%
Strategic Outcome 02			

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Cash	4,848,327	12,462,982	257%
Value Voucher	0	6,014,485	-
Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	27,864	196,874	707%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	7,986,000	3,763,668	47%

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 capacity strengthening transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Total	0 0	60 60
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	15,300 14,700 30,000	0 0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	3,017 2,899 5,916	0 0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	57,377 55,127 112,504	0 0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	122,114 117,325 239,439	321,455 308,847 630,302
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	9,795 9,411 19,206	0 0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	58,925 56,613 115,538	0 0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	157,200 151,036 308,236	277,073 266,208 543,281
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	79,350 52,900 132,250	46,257 42,698 88,955
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	53,045 53,045 106,090	11,007 11,007 22,014
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	92,575 92,575	22,143 22,143
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	53,045 53,045	0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	37,268 29,282 66,550	13,073 19,610 32,683
A.2: Food transfers			MT	77,651	36,399
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	43,582,387	17,847,009
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	0	57,786

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	313,812,000
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	22,000,000	1,849,176
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	5,333,002
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	400
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	230,000
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	91

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	5.5	<5	<5.5	7.69		14	WFP survey
	Male	5	<5	<5	7.47		12.6	WFP survey
	Overall	5.3	<5	<5.3	7.59		12.8	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5	>5	>5	6.22	5.8	5	WFP survey
	Male	5.3	>5	>5.3	5.82	6.1	4.8	WFP survey
	Overall	5.1	>5	>5.1	6.02	6	4.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	63.2	>75	>63.2	65	66.9	94.4	WFP survey
	Male	78.2	>75	>78.2	59	75.9	73.6	WFP survey
	Overall	68.4	>75	>68.4	62	71.4	76.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.7	<25	<28.7	23	21.5	0	WFP survey
	Male	17.2	<25	<17.2	27	17	20.9	WFP survey
	Overall	24.8	<25	<24.8	25	19.3	18	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	8.1	<5	<8.1	12	11.6	5.6	WFP survey
	Male	4.6	<5	<4.6	14	7	5.5	WFP survey
	Overall	6.9	<5	<6.9	13	9.3	5.5	WFP survey

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	20	>20	>20	42.8			WFP survey
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	16.6	>70	>16.6	13.1		3	WFP survey
	Male	16.6	>70	>16.6	9.3		5	WFP survey
	Overall	16.6	>70	>16.6	10.9		4	WFP survey
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	80	>90	>80	89	87.9	39.6	WFP
	Male	80	>90	>80	90	87.9	28	programme monitoring
	Overall	80	>90	>80	90	87.9	32.8	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate	Female	80	>80	>80	99	79.3	97.2	WFP
	Male	80	>80	>80	99	77.3	97.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	80	>80	>80	99	76.3	97.2	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	20	<20	<20	1	20.7	2.81	WFP
	Male	20	<20	<20	1	22.7	2.81	programme monitoring
	Overall	20	<20	<20	1	23.7	2.81	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	80	>80	>80	99	79.3	97.19	WFP
	Male	80	>80	>80	99	77.3	97.19	programme monitoring
	Overall	80	>80	>80	99	76.3	97.19	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)								
Enrolment rate	Female	20	>50	>20	28	26.3	21.39	WFP
	Male	20	>50	>20	15	32.4	22.09	programme monitoring
	Overall	20	>50	>20	22	29.3	21.74	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	5	<5	<5	8.32	5.2	5	WFP survey
	Male	5	<5	<5	7.72	5.3	5.1	WFP survey
	Overall	5	<5	<5	8.04	5.3	5	WFP survey

Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.8	>6	>4.8	3.83	5.2	5.1	WFP survey
	Male	5.22	>6	>5.22	4.2	5.3	5.1	WFP survey
	Overall	5.03	>6	>5.03	4	5.3	5.1	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	32.3	>32.3	>32.3	14.4	52	32.3	WFP survey
	Male	42.85	>42.85	>42.85	17.5	49	42.85	WFP survey
	Overall	38.5	>38.5	>38.5	15.9	51	38.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62.1	>62.1	>62.1	23.7	44.7	73	WFP survey
	Male	77	>77	>77	36.3	50.7	75.2	WFP survey
	Overall	69.5	>69.5	>69.5	29.6	47.1	73.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	26.2	<26.2	<26.2	26.9	27.8	15.7	WFP survey
	Male	17.2	<17.2	<17.2	26.4	25.5	13.8	WFP survey
	Overall	21.7	<21.7	<21.7	26.7	26.9	15	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11.7	<11.7	<11.7	49.3	27.3	11.3	WFP survey
	Male	5.8	<5.8	<5.8	37.3	23.8	11	WFP survey
	Overall	8.8	<8.8	<8.8	43.7	26	11.3	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>50	≥50	19.7		0	WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	≥50	12.3		0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	≥50	16.3		0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.4	>50	≥50	45.2		0	WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	≥50	35		0	WFP survey
	Overall	1.4	>50	≥50	40.5		0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>50	≥50	54		33.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	≥50	39.9		0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	≥50	47.4		0.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.9	<30	<30	36.4		8.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	<0	<30	38.7		0	WFP survey
	Overall	66.9	<30	<30	37.4		8.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.8	<30	<20	9		0	WFP survey
	Male	0	<0	<0	8.5		0	WFP survey
	Overall	33.8	<30	<20	8.7		0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.5	<30	<20	18.9		4.6	WFP survey
	Male	0	<0	<0	15.3		0	WFP survey
	Overall	34.5	<30	<20	17		4.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.1	>20	>20	43.9		25	WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	>20	49		0	WFP survey
	Overall	33.1	>20	>20	46.3		25	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.2	>20	>20	37.1		0	WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	>20	51.6		0	WFP survey
	Overall	66.2	>20	>20	43.8		0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.2	>20	>20	39.4		28.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	>20	46.2		0	WFP survey
	Overall	64.2	>20	>20	42.6		28.7	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	5	>5	>5	89	87.4	70	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	9.1	<8.5	<9.1	10.1		8.3	WFP survey
	Male	7.5	<8.5	<7.5	9.4		8.3	WFP survey
	Overall	8.5	<8.5	<8.5	9.7		8.3	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.67	>5	>5.67	3.36		4.3	WFP survey
	Male	5.54	>5	>5.64	3.8		4.3	WFP survey
	Overall	5.63	>5	>5.63	3.53		4.3	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	26.5	>26.5	>26.5	10.3		26.5	WFP survey
	Male	12.7	>12.7	>17.2	12.7		12.7	WFP survey
	Overall	19.6	>19.6	>19.6	11.1		19.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62.5	>65	>62.5	12.3	30.7	36.5	WFP survey
	Male	70	>65	>70	14.7	25.7	40.3	WFP survey
	Overall	65	>65	>65	13	27.6	37.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	15.6	<15	<15.6	24.1	39.5	36.1	WFP survey
	Male	11.3	<15	<11.3	26.6	40.4	33.7	WFP survey
	Overall	14.2	<15	<14.2	24.9	40.1	35.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	21.9	<20	<21.9	63.6	29.8	27.4	WFP survey
	Male	18.7	<20	<18.7	58.7	33.9	26	WFP survey
	Overall	20.8	<20	<20.8	62.1	32.4	26.9	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	20	>20	>20	32.4		77.8	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	5	>70	>5	6.9		11.8	WFP survey
	Male	5	>70	>5	8		11.8	WFP survey
	Overall	5	>70	>5	7.5		11.8	WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	79	>70	>70	100	100	98	WFP survey
	Male	79	>70	>70	100	100	98	WFP survey
	Overall	79	>70	>70	100	100	98	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	15	<15	<15	0.02	2.6	2.14	WFP
	Male	15	<15	<15	0.02	2.6	2.14	programme
	Overall	15	<15	<15	0.02	2.6	2.14	monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	3	<3	<3	0	0	0.01	WFP
	Male	3	<3	<3	0	0	0.01	programme
	Overall	3	<3	<3	0	0	0.01	monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	15	<15	<15	0.29	0.4	0.31	WFP
	Male	15	<15	<15	0.29	0.4	0.31	programme
	Overall	15	<15	<15	0.29	0.4	0.31	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	75	>75	>75	97	96	97.55	WFP
	Male	75	>75	>75	97	96	97.55	programme monitoring
	Overall	75	>75	>75	97	96	97.55	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	5.2	<5.8	<5.2	6.64		12.2	WFP survey
	Male	6.8	<5.8	<6.8	6.11		12.9	WFP survey
	Overall	5.8	<5.8	<5.8	6.39		12.6	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.75	>5	>5.75	7.59		4.9	WFP survey
	Male	5.88	>5	>5.88	7.77		4.7	WFP survey
	Overall	5.8	>5	>5.8	7.68		4.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	78.2	>82.5	>78.2	60.3		53.1	WFP survey
	Male	90.8	>82.5	>90.8	51.4		50	WFP survey
	Overall	82.5	>82.5	>82.5	56.1		51.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17.7	<15	<17.7	14.1		25	WFP survey
	Male	9.2	<15	<9.2	21.4		38.6	WFP survey
	Overall	14.8	<15	<14.8	17.6		32.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.1	<2.5	<4.1	25.6		21.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	<2.5	<0	27.1		11.4	WFP survey
	Overall	2.7	<2.5	<2.7	26.4		16.4	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	20	>20	>20	52			WFP survey
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	10	>70	>10	13.1			WFP survey
	Male	10	>70	>10	9.3			WFP survey
	Overall	10	>70	>10	10.9			WFP survey

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	40,214	391,196
			Male	38,639	375,858
			Total	78,853	767,054
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	216,999	78,285
			Male	208,491	75,215
			Total	425,490	153,500
A.2: Food transfers			MT	28,848	5,433
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,548,385	16,084,925
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 capacity strengthening transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	0	1,636
			Total	0	1,636
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	9,956
			Male	0	9,565
			Total	0	19,521
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	6,163	0
			Male	5,922	0
			Total	12,085	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	45,853	11,888
			Male	44,057	11,423
			Total	89,910	23,311
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	0	8,884
			Total	0	8,884
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	2,093
			Male	0	3,140
			Total	0	5,233
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	80,388	80,772
			Male	63,162	121,159
			Total	143,550	201,931
A.2: Food transfers			MT	5,178	4,271
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,299,942	2,392,541

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	10,000,000
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	33,560,568
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	90
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	18

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	7.6	<5	<7.6	3.86	2.48	2.5	WFP survey
	Male	7.6	<5	<7.6	2.68	2.07	2.5	WFP survey
	Overall	7.6	<5	<7.6	3.32	2.2	2.5	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.3	>5	>4.3	5.43	5	5.1	WFP survey
	Male	4.5	>5	>4.5	5.72	5	5.1	WFP survey
	Overall	4.4	>5	>4.4	5.56	5	5.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	73.8	>71.7	>73.8	53.4	70	75.6	WFP survey
	Male	66.9	>71.7	>66.9	60.3	81.1	71	WFP survey
	Overall	71.7	>71.7	>71.7	56.5	77.7	73.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	18.7	<21.4	<18.7	33.3	21.5	17.4	WFP survey
	Male	27.4	<21.4	<27.4	31.9	14.3	23.1	WFP survey
	Overall	21.4	<21.4	<21.4	32.7	16.5	19.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7.4	<6.9	<7.4	13.4	8.5	7	WFP survey
	Male	5.6	<6.9	<5.6	7.8	4.6	5.9	WFP survey
	Overall	6.9	<6.9	<6.9	10.8	5.8	6.5	WFP survey
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: 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	10.4	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	≥50	11.2	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	≥50	10.8	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	19.7	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	≥50	22.9	0		WFP survey
	Overall	1.7	>50	≥50	21.2	0		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>50	≥50	37.1	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	≥50	42.2	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	≥50	39.4	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	17	67.5		WFP survey
	Male	0	<30	<30	16.3	59.9		WFP survey
	Overall	50	<30	<30	16.7	62.2		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22	<22	<20	9.1	33.3		WFP survey
	Male	0	<0	<0	5.1	29.6		WFP survey
	Overall	22	<22	<20	7.3	30.8		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	31.5	91.9		WFP survey
	Male	0	<0	<0	27.1	92.2		WFP survey
	Overall	23.4	<23.4	<20	29.5	92.1		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	72.6	32.5		WFP survey
	Male	0	>20	>20	72.5	40.1		WFP survey
	Overall	50	>20	>20	72.6	37.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	78	>20	>20	53.8	66.7		WFP survey
	Male	0	>20	>20	52.7	70.4		WFP survey
	Overall	78	>20	>20	53.3	69.2		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	48.8	8.1		WFP survey
	Male	0	>20	>20	50	7.8		WFP survey
	Overall	74.9	>20	>20	49.3	7.9		WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	32.6	>35	>35	39.1	65.8		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0	>20	>12.8	11.9			WFP survey
	Male	0	>20	>12.8	12.4			WFP survey
	Overall	0	>20	>12.8	12.1			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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	90	>90	>90	90	96.4	80.1	WFP
	Male	90	>90	>90	91	96.4	97.79	programme monitoring
	Overall	90	>90	>90	91	96.4	88.9	WFP programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	Female	20	>50	>20	25	25.8	34.1	WFP
	Male	20	>50	>20	27	29.4	25.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	20	>50	>20	26	27.6	29.8	WFP programme monitoring

Retention rate	Female	80	>80	>80	91				WFP
	Male	72	>80	>72	92				programme
	Overall	76	>80	>76	92				monitoring
									WFP
									programme
									monitoring
									WFP
									programme
									monitoring
									WFP
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	20	<20	<20	9	1.9	19.9		WFP
Drop-out rate	Male	28	<20	<28	8	2.6	2.21		programme
	Overall	24	<20	<24	8	2.2	11.1		monitoring
									WFP
									programme
									monitoring
									WFP
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	80	>80	>80	91	98.1	80.1		WFP
Retention rate	Male	72	>80	>72	92	97.4	97.79		programme
	Overall	76	>80	>76	92	97.8	88.9		monitoring
									WFP
									programme
									monitoring
									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	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	1,421
			Male	0	1,312
			Total	0	2,733
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	0 0	7,411 7,411
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	27,318 27,318	0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	119,025	63,245
			Male	79,350	58,380
			Total	198,375	121,625
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	99,188 99,188	37,734 37,734
A.2: Food transfers			MT	7,588	3,083
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	27,864	196,874
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	79,763	96,508
			Male	79,763	96,509
			Total	159,526	193,017
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	39,882 39,882	54,795 54,795
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,051	2,847
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	12,000	41,438
			Male	8,000	38,250
			Total	20,000	79,688
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4	9

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.				
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
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				
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
Activity 06: Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production.				
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								
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.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	20	>50	>35	32.4	68.5		WFP survey
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	1.9	>70	>1.9	6.9	15.19	11.2	WFP survey
	Male	1.9	>70	>1.9	7.9	15.9	11.2	WFP survey
	Overall	1.9	>70	>1.9	7.4	15.9	11.2	WFP survey
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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of beneficiaries who recall and practice a key nutrition message	Overall	80	>80	>80	100	100	42	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								

MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	15	<15	<15	0.87	1.2	2.53	WFP
	Male	15	<15	<15	0.87	1.2	2.53	programme monitoring
	Overall	15	<15	<15	0.87	1.2	2.53	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	3	<3	<3	0	0	0.03	WFP
	Male	3	<3	<3	0	0	0.03	programme monitoring
	Overall	3	<3	<3	0	0	0.03	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	15	<15	<15	0.3	0.8	0.82	WFP
	Male	15	<15	<15	0.3	0.8	0.82	programme monitoring
	Overall	15	<15	<15	0.3	0.8	0.82	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	75	>75	>75	96.7	98	96.61	WFP
	Male	75	>75	>75	96.7	98	96.61	programme monitoring
	Overall	75	>75	>75	96.7	98	96.61	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	50	>70	>50	75	70	78.02	WFP
	Male	50	>70	>50	75	70	78	programme monitoring
	Overall	50	>70	>50	75	70	78.01	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	66	>70	>66	94	62	96.81	WFP
	Male	66	>70	>66	94	62	96.81	programme monitoring
	Overall	66	>70	>66	94	62	96.81	WFP programme 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 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	67,881	60,739
			Male	65,219	58,359
			Total	133,100	119,098
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	64,793	0
			Male	62,257	0
			Total	127,050	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	8,614	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	7,986,000	3,763,668

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	1,657,196.65
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	0
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	5
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	3
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	
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	8,006.7
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	342.75
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	26,515
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	3
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	4
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	78

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	29
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	116
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	159,679
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	30	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	171
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	116
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	20
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	133.57
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	10
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	4.5
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	0
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	15	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	3
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	220,587.17
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	195

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	17
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	10
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	25
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	0
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	335
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	116
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	5,866.58
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	260,085.6
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	1,623.5
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	9,539
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	9	<5	<9	3.42	5.7	7.6	WFP survey
	Male	8.1	<5	<8.1	3.04	6.1	8.6	WFP survey
	Overall	8.5	<5	<8.5	3.23	5.9	8.2	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.6	>5	>4.6	5.28	5	6.3	WFP survey
	Male	4.7	>5	>4.7	5.95	5	6.3	WFP survey
	Overall	4.7	>5	>4.7	5.62	5	6.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	≥27	24.5	27	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	≥28.8	21.7	28.8	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>0	≥27.9	23	27.9	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	≥66.7	35.7	66.7	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	≥70.9	30	70.9	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1.7	>78	≥68.8	32.8	68.8	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>1.7	≥66.2	58.7	66.2	33.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	≥66.3	57.5	66.3	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>1.7	≥66.3	58.1	66.3	33.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	<50	<19	12.4	19	11.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	<0	<15	9.3	15	0	WFP survey
	Overall	50	<50	<17	10.8	17	11.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22	<22	<4.2	7.3	4.2	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	<0	<2.8	2.6	2.8	0	WFP survey
	Overall	22	<22	<3.5	4.9	3.5	0	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	<5.1	31.3	5.1	8.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	<0	<3.1	24	3.1	0	WFP survey
	Overall	23.4	<0	<4.1	27.6	4.1	8.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	>50	>54	63.1	54	21.6	WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	>56.1	69	56.1	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	>55.1	66.2	55.1	21.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	78	>0	>29.5	34	29.5	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	>31	39.9	31	0	WFP survey
	Overall	78	>0	>30.3	37	30.3	0	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	>28.3	33	28.3	25	WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	>26.1	46	26.1	0	WFP survey
	Overall	74.9	>74.9	>27.2	39.6	27.2	25	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	38.7	>70	>38.7	62.9	74.9	59.1	WFP survey
	Male	44.7	>70	>44.7	67.4	80	75.2	WFP survey
	Overall	42.1	>70	>42.1	65.2	77.5	68.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.7	<20	<32.7	24.4	19	30.9	WFP survey
	Male	33.9	<20	<33.9	27.4	16	16.8	WFP survey
	Overall	33.4	<20	<33.4	25.9	17.5	22.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	28.6	<10	<28.6	12.7	6.1	10	WFP survey
	Male	21.4	<10	<21.4	5.2	4	8	WFP survey
	Overall	24.5	<10	<24.5	8.9	5	8.9	WFP survey
Food expenditure share	Female	71	<60	<71	81.2	83.5		WFP survey
	Male	69	<60	<69	85.8	70.9		WFP survey
	Overall	70	<60	<70	83.6	77.2		WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	0	>70	>40.6	45	40.6	59.8	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	40	>40	>40	56.8			WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	60	>60	>60	88	87.4	87	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	50	>60	>60	87	80		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					
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.					
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	4	
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	15	20	

Outcome Results								
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.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: 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
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: 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		850,000	938,667	460,000	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: 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	2	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: 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	1	2	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	3	
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	5	
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		
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	92.76	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.12: Number of medical evacuations	unit	100	100	
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	1,205	

H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	100	94.29
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	14,460
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.7: Number of serious incidents (air safety related)	incident	75	0
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	100	94.29

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Humanitarians - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	90	>90	>90	95.59	95	81	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: 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	40	42.8		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	10	24.9		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	50.2		Secondary data
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	48	>60	>50	50	50		Secondary data
Target Group: Local population - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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	>18.8	53.5	24	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 men	Overall	39.4	<10	<39.4	5.9	9	17.7	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 women	Overall	41.8	>60	>41.8	40.7	67	58.8	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	52	>60	>50	51	50		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	35.2	35	25.4	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	14.4	17	18.9	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	50.4	48	55.7	Secondary data
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	45	>60	>45	50	50		Secondary data
Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Local population - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	48	>60	>50	54.3	50		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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	80	=100	=100	93	99.5		WFP survey WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	=100	=100	96	99.2		
	Overall	80	=100	=100	94.5	99.4		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	>90	>90	99.5	99.6		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.4	>90	>90	99.5	99.5		
	Overall	99.8	>90	>90	99.5	99.5		
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	90	>90	>90	91	99.7		WFP survey WFP survey WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	>90	>90	93	99.6		
	Overall	90	>90	>90	92	99.6		

Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	80	=100	>80	95.8	91	68.7	WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	>80	95.2	89	64	WFP survey
	Overall	80	=100	>80	95.6	91	67.5	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99.6	>90	>93	97.8	96	93.1	Secondary data
	Male	99.4	>90	>93	97.8	96	93.1	Secondary data
	Overall	99.5	>90	>93	97.8	96	93.1	Secondary data
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	90	>90	>90	95	99	89.2	WFP survey
	Male	90	>90	>90	95	99	89.2	Secondary data
	Overall	90	>90	>90	95	99	89.2	Secondary data

Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	>90	>90	100			Secondary data
	Male	100	>90	>90	100			Secondary data
	Overall	100	>90	>90	100			Secondary data

Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	90	>90	>90	90.7	97.4	46.4	-
	Male	90	>90	>90	93.2	95.6	46.4	-
	Overall	90	>90	>90	91.8	96.1	46.4	-
Target Group: Local population - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	95.7	>90	>90	91.9	96.1	98.1	Secondary data
	Male	95.8	>90	>90	92.6	96.1	97.7	Secondary data
	Overall	95.75	>90	>90	92.2	96.1	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	>80	93.3	86.9	99	Secondary data
	Male	80	=100	>80	94.6	87.5	97.2	Secondary data
	Overall	80	=100	>80	94.7	87.3	98.2	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	80	83		WFP survey
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	80	>80	>80	75	82		Secondary data
	Male	80	>80	>80	62.2	82		Secondary data
	Overall	80	>80	>80	68.8	82		Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	81	83	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	74.9	>80	>80	49.2			Secondary data
	Male	68.6	>80	>80	41.5			Secondary data
	Overall	71.75	>80	>80	45.5			Secondary data
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	84			WFP survey
Target Group: refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	80	>80	>80	51.5	82	54.7	Secondary data
	Male	80	>80	>80	56.8	82	50	Secondary data
	Overall	80	>80	>80	53.1	82	52.3	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	60	0	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Cynthia Matonhodze

Hadje Abdel Aziz (left), 18, shares a light moment with Aisha Hammadou, 15, during a meal at the WFP-supported refugee school she attends in Gondje.

World Food Programme

Contact info

Pierre Honnorat

pierre.honnorat@wfp.org

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

Financial Section

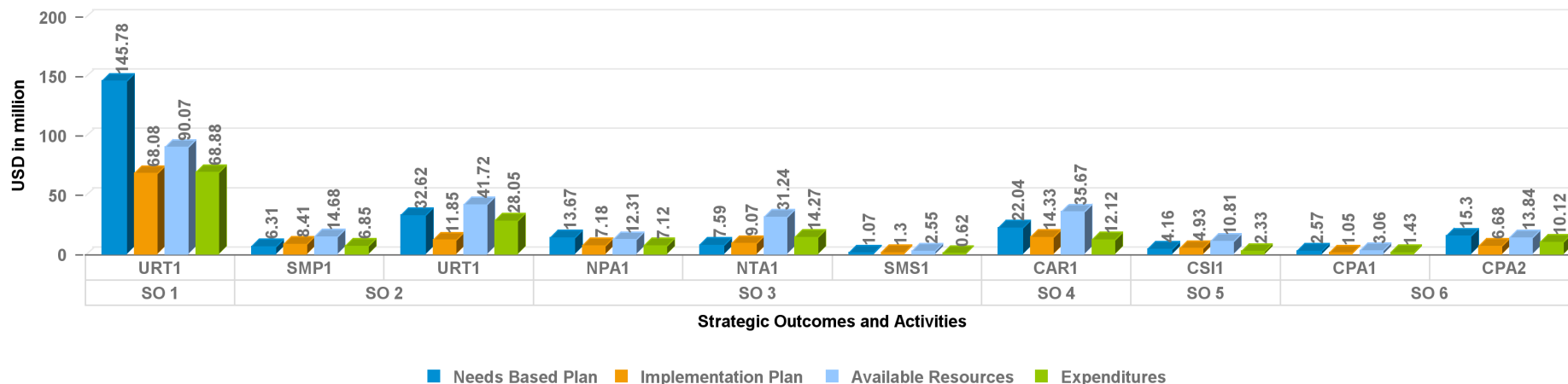
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas including refugees, IDPs, returnees, school children and host populations 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 including school aged children (girls and boys) have access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all school year.
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 asset support to food-insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases.
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 nutrition coordination mechanisms.
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 nutritious 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

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Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas including refugees, IDPs, returnees, school children and host populations 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	145,777,803	68,081,119	90,066,261	68,879,854
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Food-insecure people in targeted areas including school aged children (girls and boys) have access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all school year.	Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	6,309,186	8,413,807	14,678,849	6,852,259
		Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people	32,616,631	11,850,226	41,723,917	28,051,209

Annual Country Report

Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Food-insecure people in targeted areas including school aged children (girls and boys) have access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all school year.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	712,564	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			184,703,621	88,345,152	147,181,590	103,783,322
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.	13,668,006	7,178,540	12,308,268	7,116,675
		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	7,594,329	9,074,925	31,241,615	14,273,631
		Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production.	1,068,570	1,295,027	2,545,869	624,932
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,246,499	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			22,330,905	17,548,491	49,342,251	22,015,238

Annual Country Report

Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 asset support to food-insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases.	22,035,705	14,325,051	35,672,029	12,118,188
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	543,538	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			22,035,705	14,325,051	36,215,568	12,118,188

Annual Country Report

Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 nutrition coordination mechanisms.	4,158,133	4,926,798	10,807,280	2,332,108
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			4,158,133	4,926,798	10,807,280	2,332,108

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	2,569,517	1,046,524	3,061,849	1,427,738
		Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention.	15,295,590	6,675,581	13,837,453	10,116,478
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)			17,865,106	7,722,105	16,899,303	11,544,216
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	16,806,865	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	16,806,865	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			251,093,471	132,867,597	277,252,857	151,793,072
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,923,810	8,618,599	14,586,749	9,105,083
Total Direct Costs			258,017,281	141,486,196	291,839,605	160,898,155
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			16,771,123	9,124,166	12,521,778	12,521,778
Grand Total			274,788,404	150,610,363	304,361,384	173,419,933



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

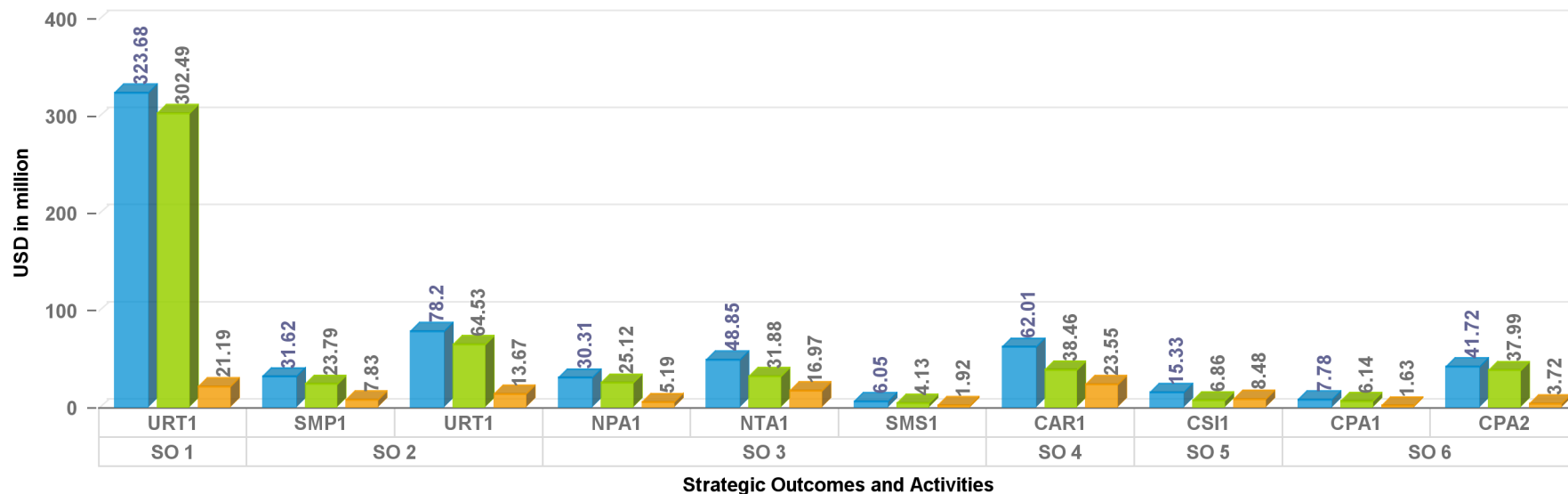
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas including refugees, IDPs, returnees, school children and host populations 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 including school aged children (girls and boys) have access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all school year.
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 asset support to food-insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases.
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 nutrition coordination mechanisms.
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.

Annual Country Report

Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
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 nutritious 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 2022 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 including refugees, IDPs, returnees, school children and host populations 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	570,038,818	323,395,128	285,280	323,680,407	302,494,001	21,186,406
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Food-insecure people in targeted areas including school aged children (girls and boys) have access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all school year.	Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	25,780,360	31,615,671	0	31,615,671	23,789,081	7,826,590

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Annual Country Report

Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 including school aged children (girls and boys) have access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all school year.	Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people	146,205,472	74,005,615	4,193,459	78,199,075	64,526,367	13,672,708
		Non Activity Specific	0	712,564	0	712,564	0	712,564
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			742,024,650	429,728,978	4,478,739	434,207,717	390,809,449	43,398,268

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Annual Country Report

Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	4,228,788	6,051,279	0	6,051,279	4,130,342	1,920,937
		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.	50,204,476	27,282,347	3,027,568	30,309,915	25,118,321	5,191,593
		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	34,986,335	48,850,459	0	48,850,459	31,882,475	16,967,984
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,246,499	0	3,246,499	0	3,246,499
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			89,419,599	85,430,584	3,027,568	88,458,152	61,131,138	27,327,014

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Annual Country Report

Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 asset support to food-insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases.	79,143,763	62,011,517	0	62,011,517	38,457,675	23,553,842
		Non Activity Specific	0	543,538	0	543,538	0	543,538
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			79,143,763	62,555,055	0	62,555,055	38,457,675	24,097,380

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Annual Country Report

Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 nutrition coordination mechanisms.	18,559,503	15,333,388	0	15,333,388	6,858,216	8,475,172
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			18,559,503	15,333,388	0	15,333,388	6,858,216	8,475,172

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Annual Country Report

Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	10,525,513	7,776,046	0	7,776,046	6,141,935	1,634,111
		Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention.	59,647,254	41,715,833	0	41,715,833	37,994,858	3,720,975
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)			70,172,767	49,491,879	0	49,491,879	44,136,792	5,355,087
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	16,806,865	0	16,806,865	0	16,806,865
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	16,806,865	0	16,806,865	0	16,806,865
Total Direct Operational Cost			999,320,282	659,346,749	7,506,307	666,853,056	541,393,271	125,459,785
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			26,407,954	32,323,423	483,364	32,806,787	27,325,122	5,481,665
Total Direct Costs			1,025,728,236	691,670,172	7,989,671	699,659,843	568,718,393	130,941,450
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			66,672,335	38,528,738		38,528,738	38,528,738	0
Grand Total			1,092,400,571	730,198,910	7,989,671	738,188,581	607,247,131	130,941,450

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

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