



World Food
Programme

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LIVES

CHANGING
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Chad

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024

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Overview

In 2023, Chad faced severe food insecurity during the June-August lean season for the fourth consecutive year. Moreover, food insecurity in the country was exacerbated by a significant increase in displacements triggered by conflict, rising food prices, and climate shocks. WFP initially set a goal to assist 3.9 million people. However, various limitations, including the global economic downturn, chronic underfunding, and operational challenges such as food and fuel shortages, forced a reduction in its target. This adjustment aligns with a trend that began in 2021. Despite these constraints, WFP, in collaboration with the Government of Chad, succeeded in delivering food and nutritional assistance to 2.8 million individuals, 53 percent of whom were women. Consequently, WFP prioritised the most vulnerable groups within its plan.

WFP provided unconditional food assistance to over 1.3 million people, 51 percent of whom were women, under its strategic outcome 1 (crisis response). However, due to funding constraints, internally displaced persons (IDPs) did not receive food assistance in the second half of the year. The Acceptable food consumption score for IDPs dropped to 35 percent in 2023, from 62 percent in 2022. Limited funding also meant that WFP could only assist 55 percent of the most vulnerable refugees as per its pre-2023 Sudan crisis plan. Nevertheless, the unexpected influx of Sudanese refugees and Chadian returnees fleeing the Sudan conflict from April 2023 led to more refugees receiving assistance than initially planned. In this context, WFP enhanced its community communication and feedback mechanisms (CFM) to foster social cohesion and ensure accountability to the affected populations.

Under the Government's leadership, WFP strengthened its collaboration with other United Nations agencies, humanitarian actors, and local authorities. This enabled WFP to implement an adaptive and far-reaching response to the Sudan crisis in 2023, with 96 percent of the new arrivals and the most vulnerable host populations provided with critical food and nutrition assistance. WFP also supported South-South collaborations for the development of Chad's unified social registry under its strategic outcome 5.

Furthermore, WFP planned to reach one million severely food insecure people during the 2023 lean season period under its strategic outcome 2. Due to funding challenges, WFP could only reach one fifth of its plan. Among those assisted, the level of people with an Acceptable food consumption score increased by 28 percent comparing results before and after WFP's 2023 distributions. Moreover, women made up 50 percent of targeting and CFM committee members.

WFP's school meals programme, also under strategic outcome 2, received approximately half of the funding requirements for 2023. WFP assisted 342,000 schoolchildren in total - 68 percent of its target for 2023. This marked a notable decline from the 99 percent achievement in 2022, primarily because WFP had planned to assist more than double the number of children in 2023. Despite this shortfall, the programme maintained high attendance and retention rates exceeding 90 percent for both boys and girls among those who received assistance.

Through its strategic outcome 3, WFP provided nutrition assistance to 540,000 people in need, with a malnutrition treatment recovery rate of 98 percent. WFP reached half of the people planned due to the late arrival of specialized nutritious foods. WFP also supported malnutrition prevention, including blanket feeding in the lean season response in addition to capacity-strengthening initiatives for local production units within women-led groups.

WFP's resilience-building programme, under its strategic outcome 4, benefited 240,800 people - 51 percent of whom were women. In a country which annually faces floods and droughts, WFP supported the construction of different water harvesting initiatives, including 40 kilometres of dikes that enabled the cultivation of 4,600 ha of land. Moreover, WFP trained 14,300 lead farmers in using farming technologies and practices. More broadly, WFP's integrated resilience package uses a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach and consisted of asset creation, nutrition-sensitive and home-grown school feeding activities, alongside capacity-strengthening.

WFP also provided common services to humanitarian and development organisations through its strategic outcome 6. These included logistical and aviation services. WFP worked closely with its partners to deliver 7,100 mt of humanitarian goods to affected populations, including transportation and delivery of 10.7 million mosquito nets to people across Chad in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Government of Chad. The United Nations Humanitarian Aviation Service (UNHAS), managed by WFP, carried out 59 lifesaving medical and security evacuations and transported light cargo across the country. Moreover, UNHAS flights carried over 2,100 passengers across Chad every month - 76 percent more than in 2022.

From August 2023 onwards, WFP supported cross-border operations from Eastern Chad to Western Sudan, in collaboration with the Sudan cluster and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), which ensured the coordination and monitoring of the activities. In 2023, WFP Chad successfully dispatched a total of 11 convoys to West Darfur, carrying over 7,500 mt of mixed commodities - enough to feed 838,000 food-insecure and

affected people in Sudan.

Of the total amount of food transfers made by WFP in 2023, 76 percent were locally procured (48,100 mt), which equated to USD 22.8 million in purchases from 14 suppliers -80 percent more tonnage than 2022. WFP also supported local businesses, with USD 5.1 million of the USD 39.5 million delivered to people using cash-based transfers (CBTs) via local retailers (whom WFP partnered with for its CBT programme).

Given the instability in the region during 2023, restrictions in food flow movements affected local food availability in-country, e.g. the political crisis in Niger and food inflation in Nigeria. Although WFP was able to secure local procurement, it alone was not sufficient to fulfil total supply needs. However, the support of the Global Commodities Management Facility (GCMF), WFP's advance financing mechanism, enabled WFP to match distribution plan requirements by prepositioning stock in-country.

In 2023, WFP extended its country strategic plan 2019-2023 until February 2024, through a budget revision that better accounted for current food and nutrition needs.

2,764,382

Total beneficiaries in 2023



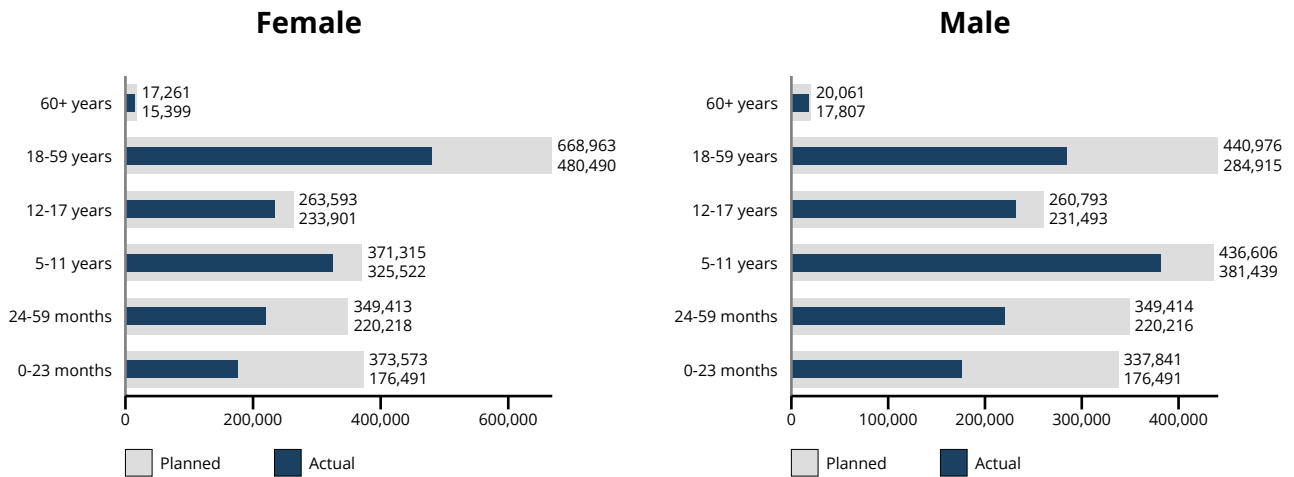
53% female



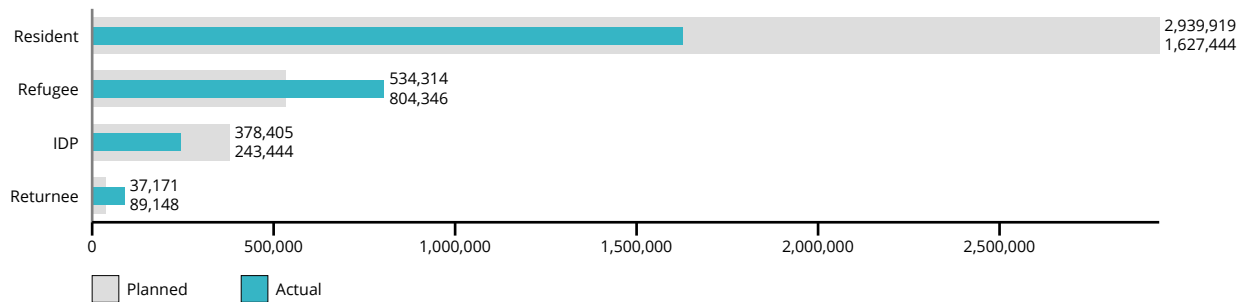
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 693,664 (51% Female, 49% Male)

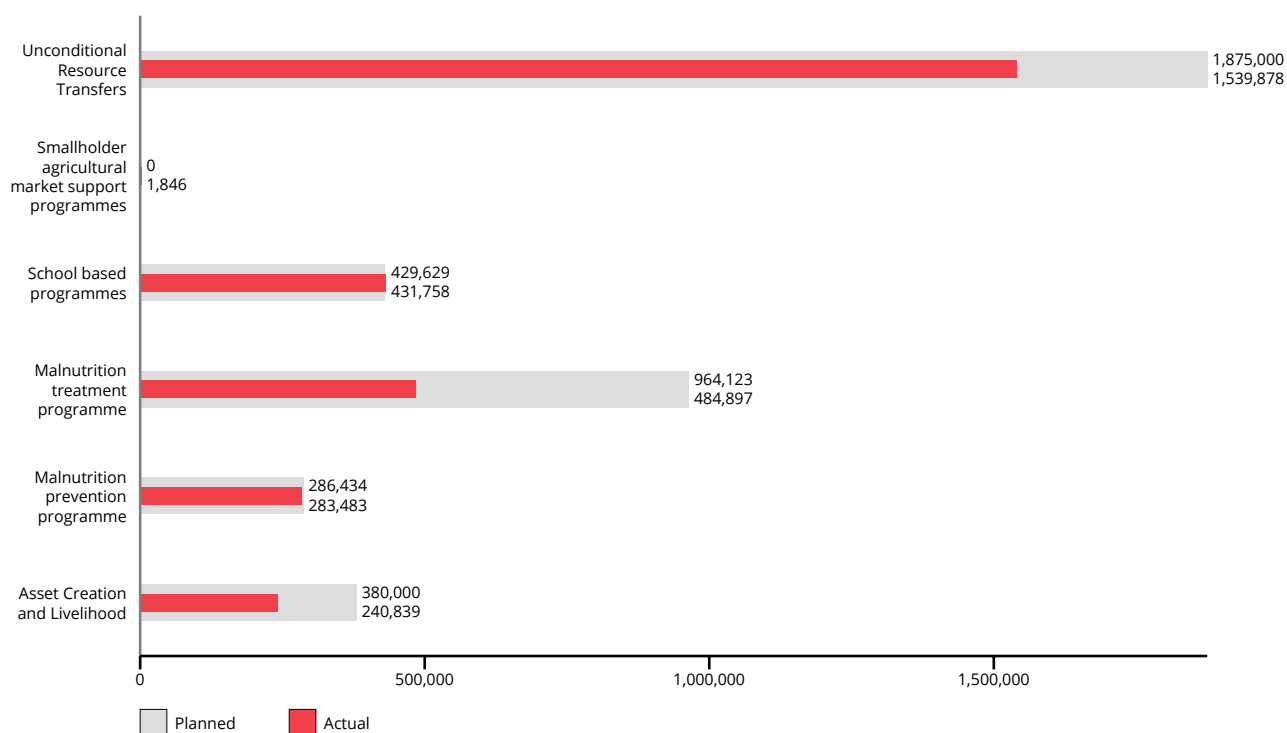
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



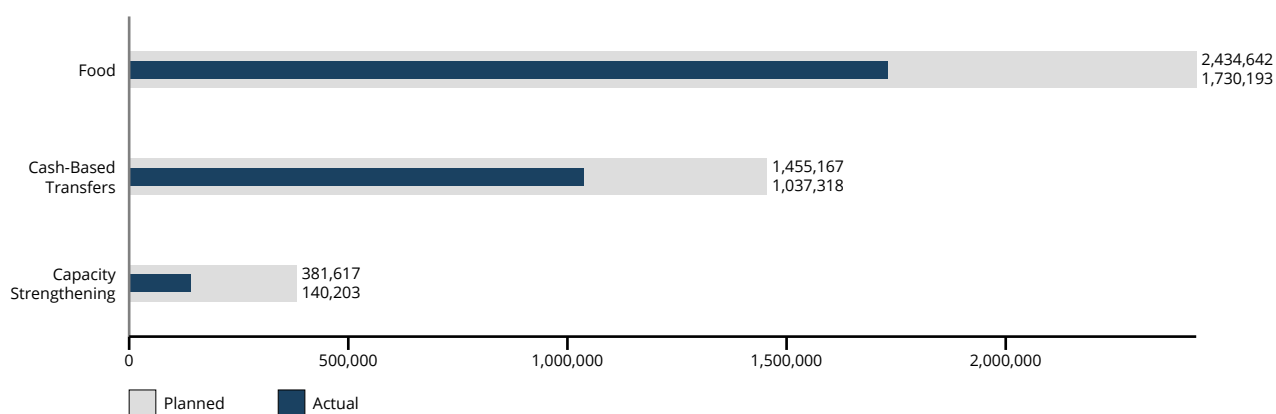
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



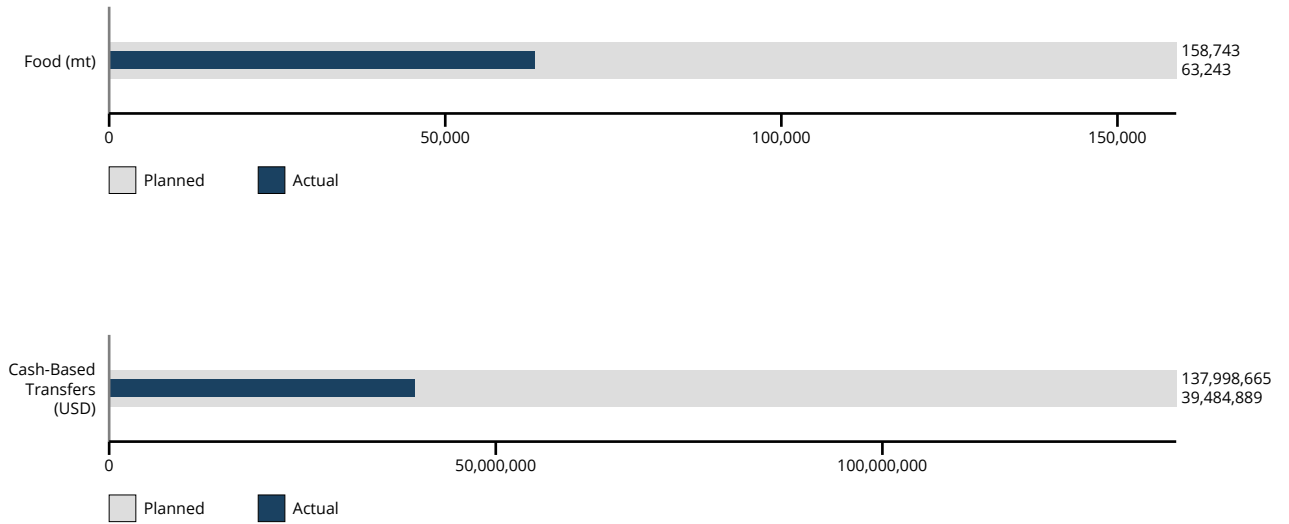
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



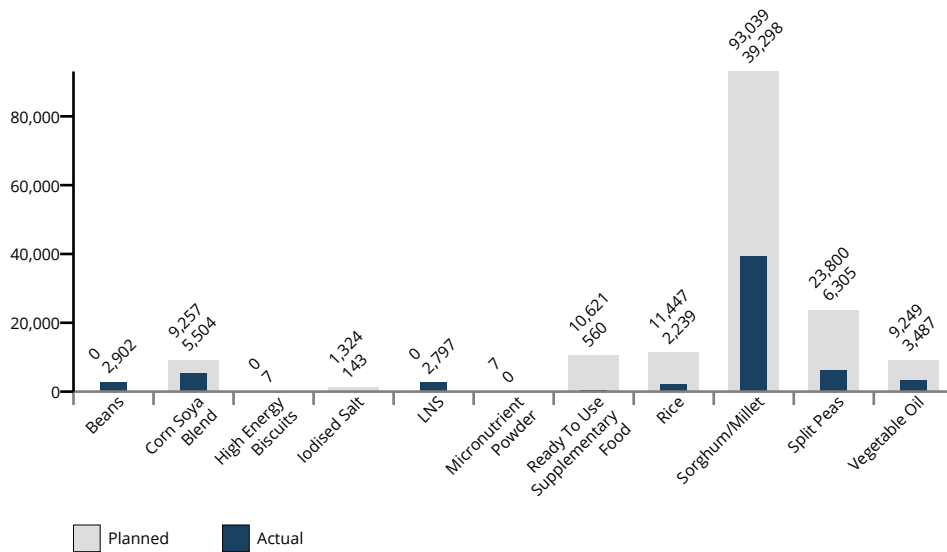
Beneficiaries by Modality



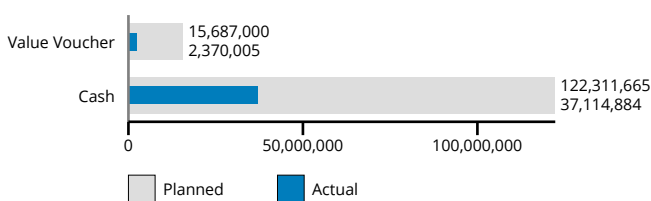
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



last in the ND-GAIN index [2], which gauges a country's climate vulnerability. Furthermore, Chad scored low on several other key indices: it ranked 119th out of 125 countries in the Global Hunger Index [3], 190th out of 191 countries in the Human Development Index [4], and 165th out of 191 countries in the Gender Inequality Index [5]. WFP, through focus groups, noted a strong correlation between increased food insecurity and the rise in negative coping mechanisms like child labour and domestic labour, which are highly vulnerable to exploitation.

Nevertheless, compared to neighbouring countries, Chad was relatively stable in 2023 becoming the destination for thousands of refugees. By December, the total number of forcibly displaced individuals in Chad reached 1.5 million, primarily driven by conflict and food insecurity. The number of refugees in Chad nearly doubled from 2022, totalling 1.1 million in 2023, with 84 percent from Sudan, 12 percent from the Central African Republic, and 2 percent each from Cameroon and Nigeria. Additionally, the Lac province housed 215,900 internally displaced persons (IDPs) [6] due to the presence of non-state armed groups. The country also hosted 252,900 Chadian returnees [7]. The large increase in refugees was due to the outbreak of the conflict in Sudan from April 2023 onwards, which led to many people fleeing to neighbouring Chad, among other countries. By December, 484,600 refugees [8] and over 131,400 [9] Chadian returnees had arrived in Eastern Chad, most of whom were women and children.

In 2023, climate hazards significantly contributed to food insecurity in Chad, where most of the population relies on rain-fed agriculture and livestock. The situation was exacerbated by diminishing resources, such as Lake Chad, which has shrunk by 95 percent since the 1960s, intensifying the effects of weather-related shocks like heavy rains. Forecasts for the 2023-2024 crop year indicated a decrease in cereal production by 6 percent compared to 2022 and 7.5 percent compared to the five-year average. The Sahelian zone, including provinces impacted by the Sudan crisis, was the hardest hit.

Furthermore, a 2023 Emergency Food Security Assessment, conducted in Eastern Chad by the Government, WFP and other United Nations agencies, highlighted steep increases in food prices in June 2023, compared to the five-year average. For example, the prices of sorghum and millet rose by 55 percent and 30 percent respectively.

For the fourth consecutive year, Chad's lean season (June-August) was characterized by very high food insecurity. In 2023, severe food insecurity impacted 2.1 million people, as reported by the *Cadre Harmonisé* (CH) in March 2023. Furthermore, the CH's November 2023 report projected a significant rise in food insecurity during the 2024 lean season, with an estimated 2.9 million people expected to be severely food insecure - the highest recorded level in Chad's history.

The nutritional status of people in Chad deteriorated in 2023 - 1.36 million children aged 6 to 59 months suffered from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), approximately 27,000 more than those in 2022. Moreover, the number of children aged 6 to 59 months with global acute malnutrition (moderate and severe cases) climbed from 1.67 million in 2022 to 1.78 million in 2023. In addition, over 270,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women also suffered from acute malnutrition.[10]

Access to education in Chad is extremely low, with only 46 percent of primary-aged children in the primary school system. Additionally, only 28 percent of women complete primary education, while only 41 percent of people aged 15 years or above are literate [11]. Challenges in accessing education include the prevalence of harmful practices driven by social norms and other barriers such as child marriage, a lack of infrastructure in primary schools, and child labour.

WFP supported people in Chad in alignment with the Government's 2023 national humanitarian response and development plans and its Vision 2030 strategic framework and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In working towards SDG 2: Zero Hunger and SDG 4: Quality Education, WFP's strategic outcome 1 focused on meeting the basic food requirements of those affected by shocks, while strategic outcome 2 promoted inclusivity in education and strategic outcome 3 focused on improving the nutritional status of vulnerable populations.

In working towards SDG 13: Climate Action, strategic outcome 4 focused on enhancing the resilience of food and nutrition-insecure populations by providing capacity-strengthening, climate-adaptive and productive assets to smallholder farmers and targeting vulnerable communities in crisis-prone areas. These activities were also integrated with lean season, school meals and nutrition activities using the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach. Likewise, strategic outcome 5 focused on strengthening the capacity of national institutions. Meanwhile, strategic outcome 6 focused on the provision of common services such as logistics, aviation, administration, and information & communications technology along with WFP's leadership and active role in key clusters and working groups, which reinforced the joint capacity of the humanitarian community.

Risk management

WFP faced major challenges in the provision of assistance during 2023, including limited funding amidst large influxes of arrivals from Sudan, and security issues which made humanitarian operations more difficult in the Lac province and South Chad. WFP operations faced access constraints during the rainy season, poor road networks, long supply chain lead times, fuel scarcity as Chad's refinery temporarily closed, and gaps in capacities among downstream partners and financial service partners.

In response, WFP implemented risk mitigation measures, which included strong advocacy for additional funding, conducting a fraud risk assessment, adopting a strategic approach to procurement, procuring its own trucks for transport, shifting towards green energy, applying a rigorous process in partner selection, and contracting another Financial Services Provider with plans to onboard more to reduce reliance on a single provider.

Moreover, WFP developed the Chad Action Plan as part of WFP's Global Reassurance Project spearheaded by WFP Executive Director. This covers a wide range of identified risk exposures and related mitigation actions, including but not limited to needs assessments, targeting and registration of beneficiaries, the procedures and physical location of food distributions, food packaging, commodity tracking, increasing cash distributions where possible, monitoring & reporting and community feedback mechanisms.

WFP also hosted an internal audit mission and is in the process of implementing key recommendations.

Lessons learned

Evaluations of WFP's country strategic plan 2019-2023 and Integrated Resilience Programme 2018-2022 highlighted several key findings. Flexible and sufficient funding is crucial in multifaceted crises but due to funding limitations, WFP had to reduce the amount of people in need targeted for assistance. As such, WFP strengthened its advocacy strategy for donor funding and increased media coverage of Chad's humanitarian situation. Cash transfers were emphasized as they were preferred by people receiving assistance, and 24 percent less costly than food. These transfers mitigated food shortages and reached people in need faster than food. The Integrated Resilience Programme showed a high return on investment and helped people supported by WFP to endure shocks. WFP also initiated a five-year plan to scale up this programme, aiming to rehabilitate 100,000 ha of land for 500,000 farmers and pastoralists from refugee and host communities in Chad.

WFP assists Sudan arrivals

"Without it, we would die"



© WFP/Jacques David

Sudanese people, who fled the Sudan conflict in 2023, find refuge in a camp in Farchana, Eastern Chad.

"I used to work at the market before," confides Arfa Beshir Mahammad while seated on a hand-woven mat outside her makeshift camp in Metché in Eastern Chad. "I would prepare, peanuts, onions and oil. Now, I hardly do anything. There are no jobs for us, the agricultural lands are not accessible, and you can't sell at the market because people don't have money to buy." As she is speaking, this 52-year-old mother of 10 children is referring to Sudan, which neighbours Chad, as she had to hastily leave last April when a violent conflict erupted in the country.

From April to December, more than 484,600 refugees (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - UNHCR) and over 131,400 (International Organisation for Migration - IOM) Chadian returnees fled Sudan and sought refuge in Chad to save their lives, the majority of whom are women and children. "Armed men attacked the El Geneina market. They killed people and stole their gold, silver" recounts Arfa. "We had to hide and await the nightfall to escape," adds Ferdose Youssif, a 16-year-old Sudanese teenage girl who arrived in the border town of Adré on foot without any belongings. "If you bring belongings, the armed men will know you're fleeing," explains Arfa, who arrived in Chad with her family, with no more than USD 16 in their possession.

Chad has become home to one of the largest and fastest-growing refugee population in Africa, with over one million refugees. This puts additional pressure on a country already grappling with the highest level of severe food insecurity it has ever recorded, an overall increase in food prices and below-average market supplies. However, the support of Chadian host communities and preexisting refugee populations played an important role in both Arfa and Ferdose being able to make ends meet. "At first, I lived under the sun and in the rain with my family, on the side of the road. Then, some Chadians in Adré gave us bags to help us build a makeshift camp," recalls Ferdose.

"When I arrived in Adré, my Sudanese neighbours gave me food for three days. Then WFP started providing food assistance," added Arfa, who receives food and nutritional assistance from WFP.

Between April and December, WFP assisted over 591,300 people affected by the Sudan crisis, including refugees, returnees, and Chadian host communities, 51 percent of whom were women. This assistance consists of a food basket containing cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil, and iodized salt - designed to meet the food and nutritional needs of the refugees. They could prepare the food with non-food items provided by WFP's partners. Moreover, WFP provides specialized nutritious food for children, as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls to prevent and treat malnutrition a lifeline for people living in extremely precarious conditions.

Ferdose remembers, "As a child, I loved eating chicken, fish, bananas. Here, there is nothing compared to what we had in Sudan. The prices of food are too high for unemployed people. We have nothing more than the food assistance provided by WFP. Even with food assistance, we already struggle to eat. We eat twice a day. Without it, we would die."

Despite the ongoing crisis and deteriorating food security context in Chad, WFP has encountered limited funding.

"What gives me hope and the strength to live today is that I hope my children can go to school and do something for their future," says Arfa. To help her realize her dream and support families like hers, WFP is scaling up its emergency school meals programme within refugee camps in Eastern Chad. The programme aims to secure schoolchildren's most basic nutritional needs and improve overall school retention, thus supporting children to be healthy and meet their potential.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: 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.



1.3 million people in crisis received **unconditional food** and **nutritional assistance**



591,000 people who fled the Sudan crisis were assisted in Eastern Chad, as well as **257,000** refugees



220,000 internally displaced persons assisted in Chad's Lac region



157,000 women and children benefited from malnutrition prevention support, while **33,000** women and children received **malnutrition treatment**



WFP increased capacity of **cooperating partners** to **mainstream protection** and **ensure adequate monitoring**

In 2023, WFP supported vulnerable people to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises, such as conflicts and natural hazards through an integrated package of unconditional food assistance. This package included food rations, cash-based transfers (CBTs), moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment and prevention for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) and children aged 6 to 59 months, and school feeding in emergencies.

In 2023, WFP assisted over 1.3 million crisis-affected people under this strategic outcome, including refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), host communities, vulnerable Chadians and flood-affected people through unconditional food and nutritional assistance across the country. Although needs escalated, activities received only 50 percent of the required funding, which represented a decrease compared to the 61 percent level of funding in 2022.

In 2023, WFP undertook substantial measures to ensure the enforcement of cash assurance standards. This was achieved through the use of cooperative digital systems, such as SCOPE, with the majority of transfers being unrestricted cash. The introduction of SCOPE Light enhanced transparency in WFP's targeting exercises and distributions, which included the photo identification of beneficiaries.

WFP provided food assistance to over 220,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 257,000 refugees from the Central African Republic, Cameroon, Nigeria, and Sudan. Due to financial constraints, the support provided reached only 55 percent of the initially planned 470,000 refugees before the recent Sudan crisis. These financial limitations also led to the suspension of food assistance to IDPs by June, with aid resuming only for 26,000 IDPs with specific needs in December. The unexpected influx of refugees from the Sudan crisis in April resulted in WFP assisting more refugees than initially planned. Consequently, while the number of beneficiaries reached was higher, the cash and food metric tonnage was lower than planned due to these factors.

Furthermore, WFP provided nutritional assistance and school feeding in emergency programmes to over 52,000 schoolchildren, 40 percent of whom were girls. This included 20,000 children that were IDPs in the Lac province and 32,541 children that were refugees in the east of Chad.

From January to April, WFP supported the Government's flood response plan as it continued assistance to flood-affected people in sites surrounding N'Djamena as well as the Lac province. Overall, 104,300 people were reached with food assistance and return packages. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Gender and Solidarity to identify and target flood-affected people in N'Djamena.

Following the outbreak of the Sudan crisis in mid-April, WFP provided emergency lifesaving food assistance to 591,300 new refugees (51 percent women), new returnees and the most vulnerable Chadians from host communities surrounding the sites/camps in the provinces of Ouaddai, Sila, Wadi Fira and Ennedi East.

Moreover, WFP provided malnutrition prevention activities to 117,700 children aged 6 to 23 months and 40,000 PBW/G, as well as malnutrition treatment to 30,300 children aged 6 to 59 months and 2,600 PBW/G. WFP also provided on-demand supply chain services (transport and warehousing) to humanitarian actors responding to the east crisis.

WFP also continued its involvement with the Joint United Nations Team on AIDS (JUNTA) to ensure joint programming to support people living with HIV (PLHIV) in collaboration with the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the National Council for the Fight Against AIDS. Through this partnership, WFP facilitated CBTs to approximately 300 people in need. This initiative not only aimed at preventing and treating malnutrition but also served as a safety net for food and nutrition. The goal was to mitigate the adoption of adverse coping strategies. WFP further integrated a strategic scale-up plan at community level within the joint workplan.

As an entry point, WFP initiated this action in the fourth quarter of 2023 through a workshop with community-based organisations and non-governmental organizations involved in targeting and supporting PLHIV, in preparation for partnerships with WFP. The actual number of people supported was lower than planned due to delays in the transition to a community-based outreach approach. WFP assumed a leadership role in drafting and supporting the integration of social protection components into the Joint UN plan and the Global Fund Proposal. This initiative is part of national efforts to advocate for funding for HIV programming in Chad, with a significant emphasis on social protection.

In response to the Sudan crisis and the resulting increased needs and market pressures, WFP conducted a market assessment survey in Eastern Chad during June and July. The survey revealed a significant rise in food prices compared to the five-year average, with sorghum prices increasing by 55 percent and millet prices by 30 percent. In poorly functioning markets, WFP prioritised the food modality to ensure people's food and nutritional needs were met.

In WFP's overall crisis response in 2023, 60 percent of the food assistance was provided as in-kind food, while 40 percent was through CBTs, considering beneficiary protection. During the rainy and lean season, WFP provided in-kind food assistance across all camps/sites in Eastern Chad due to disruptions in eastern cross-border trade and market price inflation.

An Emergency Food Security Assessment, conducted by the Government, WFP and other United Nations agencies, revealed that 90 percent of the new arrivals fleeing Sudan since April had Poor or Borderline food consumption scores, compared to 77 percent of pre-existing refugees. WFP's post-distribution monitoring showed that the Acceptable food consumption score for local assisted populations increased from 30 percent in 2022 to 54 percent in 2023. However, the score for assisted IDPs decreased from 62 percent in 2022 to 35 percent in 2023. WFP continues to advocate for funding for this group, as the majority of the 2023 funding was allocated for the Sudan crisis. In WFP's emergency school feeding programme, the attendance rate was 90 percent for both boys and girls, while the retention rate was 94 percent for boys and 93 percent for girls.

In 2023, WFP worked with national and international organisations to coordinate and implement emergency response activities in the field. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Gender and Solidarity, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Nutrition and Food Technology (DNTA, in French), National Committee for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees (CNARR, in French), National Institute of Statistics (INSEED, in French), and Food Security and Early Warning Information System (SISAAP, in French), as well as provincial and departmental authorities for its emergency responses. WFP also collaborated with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNICEF to implement activities and strengthen response synergies.

In 2023, WFP organized training sessions to strengthen capacities of its cooperating partners', to mainstream protection and ensure adequate monitoring. Moreover, WFP made it mandatory for cooperating partners to hire Monitoring & Evaluation and Community Feedback Mechanism officers and Protection officers. To further enhance capacities, and in line with cooperating partners' requests, WFP will provide additional training regarding accountability to affected populations and protection in 2024. Additionally, WFP employed a Retailer Performance Monitoring & Evaluation tool in the Lac and South Chad regions. This tool is used to monitor the progress of its voucher programme, a system that allows people to purchase food from local retailers in partnership with WFP.

In 2023, WFP played an active role in coordination mechanisms with the Government and United Nations Agencies to ensure timely and coordinated responses. For example, it worked with the Ministry of Gender and Solidarity-led flood task force, Humanitarian Country Team, Inter-Cluster Coordination, Food Security and Nutrition Clusters.

WFP and its cooperating partners prioritised female-headed households for the assistance cards during targeting exercises of people in need. Moreover, during distributions, elderly, PBW/G and people with disabilities were prioritised to receive assistance. The promotion of women’s participation in the community feedback committees ensured 50 percent representation and the recruitment of women protection officers was also promoted by WFP and cooperating partners. This was done to ensure that women supported by WFP had a safe space to voice their concerns.

At the end of the year, WFP initiated two Integrated Cross Cutting Context and Risk Analyses (ICARA) in the Lac province and Eastern Chad. This represented an innovative methodology that covered protection, gender and conflict sensitivity, with an aim to identify and mitigate risks associated with WFP interventions, including protection. Analyses will be finalised in early 2024.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|---|
| <p>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</p> | <p>3 - Fully integrates gender</p> |

Strategic outcome 02: 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.



197,000 severely food insecure people provided with food and nutritional assistance during the June-August lean season



WFP's lean season response provided **90 days of rations** for each person; **40 percent** as **cash-based transfers** and **60 percent** as **in-kind food assistance**



342,000 girls and boys received **food assistance**, under WFP's school feeding programme including **food** purchased from local **smallholder farmers**



WFP worked with **key ministerial partners** to **support of the Government of Chad** in **enhancing synergy** and **capacity strengthening in humanitarian efforts**

Under strategic outcome 2 has two activities. Activity 2 offered unconditional food and nutritional assistance to severely food-insecure individuals in crisis-stricken departments during the lean season. Activity 3 continued the school meal programme, ensuring children's access to nutritious food and education. However, in 2023, this strategic outcome was the least funded, as available funds only covered 39 percent of needs outlined in WFP's Country Strategic Plan.

In 2023, in support of the Government of Chad's National Response Plan, WFP aimed to meet the food and nutritional needs of one million severely food-insecure Chadians in the departments officially declared in Crisis (IPC 3) level during the lean season. With funding at only 17 percent, WFP provided unconditional food and nutritional assistance to 197,500 people in need during the lean season (51 percent women).

WFP worked in collaboration with the Government, at both national and provincial levels, the Food Security Cluster, and humanitarian actors. This joint effort was aimed at avoidance of duplication in response planning. Due to the extreme severity of food insecurity, priority was given to the departments in the provinces of Barh El Gazel and Kanem.

In April 2023, WFP conducted a 'training of trainers' session focused on geographic and community-based targeting. This session involved 73 participants, including 16 women and 20 individuals from the National Statistics Institute, Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED, in French). This was followed by two-day workshops in the provinces of Barh el Gazel, Kanem and Lac to identify the most food insecure and vulnerable villages. Learning from the experiences of 2022, WFP extended the workshop duration from one to two days and invited additional local authorities, such as chiefs of cantons, to support identifying local level food insecurity vulnerabilities.

During the community-based targeting exercise, WFP implemented additional measures to prevent overlaps and duplications. For instance, each village was assigned a unique QR code to avoid misspelling of village names and to streamline intervention targeting. WFP continued using the SCOPE Light system with picture IDs, enabling more focused assistance to those most in need. In collaboration with its partner, INSEED, WFP enhanced accountability towards the affected population. Community sensitisation was conducted in all villages to discuss targeting criteria of people in need, and the type and duration of assistance. Community feedback mechanisms (CFMs) were established, with women constituting 50 percent of the committee members.

WFP's lean season response started in June in most of the departments. However, there were some delays in the verification of beneficiary lists in the province of Lac. All people targeted received 90 days' worth of assistance with full rations for the lean season period, in line with the National Response Plan. Overall, 197,500 food-insecure people received lifesaving food assistance, with 40 percent receiving cash-based transfers (CBT) and 60 percent receiving in-kind food. WFP also integrated the provision of malnutrition prevention interventions to 7,800 children aged 6 to 23 months and over 6,100 pregnant and breast-feeding women and girls (PBW/G), reported under activity 4.

The outcome monitoring results showed an improvement of the food consumption score compared to the baseline and endline survey taken in 2023. Sixty percent of people in need had an Acceptable food consumption score following

WFP distributions, compared to 32 percent at baseline. Adaptation strategies based on food consumption (Reduced Coping Strategies Index) also decreased from 11 percent to 3 percent. Analyses based on livelihood strategies showed an improvement in the level of food security. The proportion of households using crisis and emergency strategies fell from 27 percent at baseline to 9 percent at the end of the intervention in 2023.

For the 2023 lean season, WFP collaborated with INSEED on geographic and community-based targeting, and four cooperating partners, including two national and two international organisations, for the food and nutrition distributions. Moreover, WFP increased the capacity of cooperating partners to mainstream protection and ensure adequate monitoring, with training and strengthening of human capacities. Cooperating partners recruited protection and CFM officers to strengthen accountability to people we serve and the quality of monitoring of the CFM.

A key lesson learned from delayed confirmation of funds in 2022 was to prioritise the early mobilization of funding. This allowed WFP to carry out timely geographic and community-based targeting exercises, as well as to preposition commodities before the rainy season, thereby avoiding significant delays in the delivery of food assistance.

Under activity 3, WFP's school meals programme aims to provide school meals to children who are among the most vulnerable in Chad, with strong linkages to local production and purchases, in line with the School Feeding Policy adopted by the Government of Chad in 2017.

Activities were funded at 48 percent of the requirement, which was below the identified need. As such, resources were prioritised for emergency responses, which led to a considerable funding gap for WFP's regular school feeding activities. WFP reached 342,500 children with its school meals programme in 2023, 40 percent of whom were girls. This represented 86 percent of people initially planned to receive assistance. While WFP reached most of the people it intended to, low funding affected the regularity of meals, particularly in January.

Through key initiatives such as the Breaking Barriers to Girls' Education programme (BBGE) and the Education Cannot Wait Fund, WFP encouraged girls' education. WFP provided CBTs to 42,100 people, including 10,272 adolescent schoolgirls, through annual incentive kits to support their transition from primary to secondary school, and an Excellency Award (with a USD 40 cash prize) to the top three performing girls by class in primary and secondary schools. Although not part of the initial planning, and thanks to additional grants, WFP implemented activities that incentivised the progression of children from primary to secondary education. The BBGE evaluation found that the programme, especially the financial incentives, was widely perceived to have helped girls attend school regularly.

WFP also provided parents of vulnerable schoolchildren with access to nutritious food and 252 households benefited from financial support to develop income-generating activities. In addition, the reforestation programme planted over 1,000 trees in schools with canteens and WFP implemented infrastructure construction activities, including 19 warehouse-kitchen mono-blocks, storage areas and toilets.

Overall, WFP distributed 3,000 mt of commodities to primary schools in Chad, as part of conditional assistance for its school meals programme. Of this, some 1,600 mt of products were purchased locally from smallholder farmer organizations, which benefited over 95,000 schoolchildren. This approach promoted communities' self-reliance and localisation of resources and capacity by integrating WFP's school meals programme with existing farmers' organisations supported through WFP's resilience-building programme. WFP implemented these activities in the provinces of Batha, Guera, Lac, Logone Oriental, and Salamat. These regions were chosen based on their agropastoral potential, with the majority being part of the resilience convergence zone.

The initiative had multiple positive impacts. It established links between schools and local food production sources, ensuring the provision of diversified and nutritious food to schoolchildren. It also maximized the income of smallholder farmers and enhanced their capacity. The initiative promoted adherence to quality and safety standards for locally produced goods. It improved social cohesion and integration by facilitating dialogue and decision-making among people from diverse backgrounds. Lastly, it fostered active community participation.

The main challenges to meeting the food and nutritional needs of schoolchildren in 2023 were limited funding, rising transportation costs, and increasing local and international food commodity prices. Despite these challenges, the overall attendance and retention rates were maintained at over 90 percent. The retention rate in particular showed significant results compared to the baseline of 76 percent, as boys and girls had an overall retention rate of 97 percent - 5 percent above WFP's 2023 target. The retention rate for girls was extremely positive, at 96 percent.

WFP's school meals programme continued to be implemented in partnership with ten non-governmental organizations, the National Directorate of School Feeding, Health and Nutrition (DANSS, in French) and six provincial education delegations. Activities also included capacity strengthening in educational nutrition, health and sanitation, results-based management, as well as support in developing the delegations' annual work plans as they relate to capacity strengthening education actors in school feeding management and monitoring of school canteens.

In 2023, using the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER-SF) tool, WFP supported the Government in diagnosing its national school feeding capacity, identifying the strengths and weaknesses of its school feeding policy,

identify key areas on which to focus investments, disseminate good practices at the national level and develop evidence-based national action plans to improve its school feeding policy.

WFP’s school meals programme activities were designed to address education barriers related to poverty and food insecurity among boys and girls living in the most at risk families and communities. By providing a nutritious daily meal and conditional cash transfers, the programme helped to strengthen the retention of girls in school, especially adolescent girls, and disincentivised early marriage. The programme has shown excellent results in improving access to primary education for girls and the average pass rate for girls in WFP-assisted schools is 2.5 times higher than the national average.

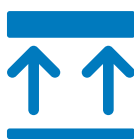
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food-insecure people. | 3 - Fully integrates gender |
| Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production. | 4 - Fully integrates gender and age |

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



540,000 people reached with **malnutrition prevention and treatment** activities. Among **451,000** people treated, **98 percent** recovered from malnutrition



17 provinces benefitted from integrated **malnutrition management**



A **large-scale milling company** was added to WFP's supplier roster, with the potential to **increase local purchases by WFP**

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP aimed to combat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and micronutrient deficiencies to lower associated morbidity and mortality, reducing the burden on the health system. Malnutrition prevention activities targeted pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) and children aged 6 to 23 months, while treatment activities targeted moderately malnourished PBW/G, and children aged 6 to 59 months. Interventions included the provision of cash-based transfers (CBTs) and specialized nutritious foods. In addition, WFP aimed to strengthen local capacities in the production of fortified foods to empower communities to fight malnutrition and enhance their resilience to shocks.

Interventions were implemented in high-priority/high-burden locations including provinces in the Sahel region and northern provinces with malnutrition rates above the World Health Organisation (WHO) emergency threshold such as Borkou, Ennedi Est and Wadi Fira. All target locations were identified and prioritised by the Government and the nutrition cluster.

In 2023, WFP strategically focused its efforts on regions suffering from severe food insecurity, as indicated by an Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) rating of 3 (Crisis) or higher. These areas were also grappling with global acute malnutrition rates that exceeded 10 percent and stunting rates that surpassed 30 percent. Additionally, WFP extended its assistance to locations experiencing influxes of new refugees due to the ongoing conflict in Sudan and the unstable conditions in the Central African Republic.

Strategic Outcome 3 achieved 55 percent of the funding target set by its Country Strategic Plan (CSP). Funds included contributions received within the year along with carry-over from 2022. The flour fortification intervention remained fully resourced under the integrated resilience 'P2RSA' project. A top-up contribution was received in the last quarter of 2023 to reinforce some of the project components while scaling up others.

WFP reached approximately 540,000 people in 2023 (62 percent women), of whom over 88,300 were under malnutrition prevention interventions (Activity 4) and 451,600 were under malnutrition treatment interventions (Activity 5). In total, WFP assisted 9 percent more people in 2022, primarily due to the influx of individuals in Eastern Chad who were fleeing the conflict in Sudan. Additionally, the integrated management of MAM was scaled up in seven new provinces, bringing the total to 17 provinces, compared to 10 in 2022.

However, WFP fell short of its target of people to be assisted, mainly due to the delayed arrival of specialized nutritious foods, which resulted in the scaling up of activities only starting in the third and fourth quarters of 2023. Furthermore, the suspension of production by a key supplier of SuperCereal led to a shortage during the peak of the lean season.

WFP's integrated resilience programme delivered complementary nutrition prevention interventions at resilience sites, using a nexus approach. WFP continued its collaboration with UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), working with cooperating partners to implement activities aimed at preventing malnutrition among children aged 6 to 23 months as well as PBW/G. Services included the distribution of specialized nutritious foods during the lean season, vaccinations, prenatal consultations, deworming, nutrition education and the provision of CBTs.

These activities aimed to improve access to health services and were delivered in remote Learning, Nutrition Rehabilitation & Awakening Centres (FARNes, in French) in the five targeted convergence provinces (Bahr el Gazel, Batha, Guéra, Kanem, Lac). In 2023, WFP allocated more than USD 150,800 to approximately 26,900 PBW/G, marking a 6 percent increase in people assisted, compared to 2022. These funds were distributed at integrated resilience programme sites to cover transportation costs to health centres to attend prenatal and post-natal consultations. The inclusive participation of all community members in these integrated activities promoted a peaceful and progressive co-existence, primarily by reducing the reliance on negative coping mechanisms.

The MAM treatment programme was carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Health's Directorate of Food and Applied Nutrition (DANA, in French) and local health delegations. People in need received nutrition supplementation to recover from MAM in over 1,000 health facilities. WFP also continued its partnership with UNICEF, using a community-based approach for the management of acute malnutrition which included nutrition education activities that emphasised the value of breastfeeding, appropriate complementary feeding, essential health services such as antenatal care, vaccination and micronutrient supplementation, as well as hygiene and care practices. WFP focused on managing cases of MAM and UNICEF on treating cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

In five provinces of Chad (Bahr el Gazel, Batha, Guéra, Kanem, Lac), WFP supported FARNes, seeking to improve the coverage and effectiveness of the MAM treatment programme through 320 community-based sites. This model was implemented in areas located more than five kilometres away from health centres. It was spearheaded by community resource leaders, namely the '*mamans lumières*' (women leaders), where a mother, who is seen as a role model by the community, shares good practices in health, hygiene, and nutrition. Such social and behavioural change communication strategies (SBCC) were combined with regular distributions of ready to use supplementary food for the management of MAM.

Under the 'P2RSA' integrated resilience project, WFP reinforced the capacities of 20 flour production units (four semi-industrial and 16 artisanal units from women-led businesses). A total of 12 women's associations were formed across all provinces covered by the project in 2023, up from eight associations in 2022. The associations were specifically targeted and engaged throughout the project and received relevant equipment, trainings and guidance to produce nutritious blended flours locally enriched for complementary feeding. The fortified blended flour included corn, soya, ground nut and bean flour.

The production units manufactured a minimum of 110 mt of flour, which was subsequently distributed and sold in various shops and grocery stores. The primary consumers of this product were families, particularly those with children. Moreover, as part of the drive to scale up local flour production, new sites were identified for the construction of six additional MANISA (a local fortified blended flour) production units and six additional artisanal units. In addition, social marketing campaigns, public sensitisation and awareness raising were carried out through media and the Ministry of Public Health's Fortification platform. This contributed significantly to increase local demand and market access for smallholder farmers' produce through the production units.

WFP included a large-scale milling company to its roster of suppliers. This company supplies both processing equipment and food items, including fortified flour. The inclusion of this new supplier could potentially enhance WFP's local procurement, leading to not only a reduction in lead times but also a significant decrease in costs. Furthermore, it could stimulate the growth of local food value chains.

The results of the nutrition interventions under this strategic outcome demonstrate the significant impact of WFP efforts in managing malnutrition in Chad. In 2023, MAM treatment programme achieved an impressive recovery rate of 98 percent, far surpassing the end-of-CSP target of 75 percent. Under WFP's prevention programme, the 'minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age' rose to 42 percent in 2023, a substantial increase from the baseline of 20 percent.

Looking to 2024, WFP intends to further expand its treatment programme, extending its reach to seven additional provinces with the highest rates of acute malnutrition.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age |
| Malnutrition treatment package for children aged 6-59 months and PLWG and their communities | 4 - Fully integrates gender and age |
| Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production. | 3 - Fully integrates gender |

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



240,000 people directly reached by resilience programmes that promoted **sustainable** and **climate-adaptive local food systems**



40 km of dikes were constructed, enabling **4,600 hectares** of **land** to be **cultivated** and **67 forests** were planted, rehabilitating **13,400 hectares** of **land**



14,300 lead farmers and **55 farmers' organizations** trained in new technologies and practices, with **USD 1.7 million** in **cereals** sold by these farmers



90 percent of **supported households** affected by drought reported an **improved capacity** to withstand such events

Strategic outcome 4 is the key pillar of WFP's integrated resilience programme. It covered livelihood activities including, asset creation, land rehabilitation and market gardens via WFP's food assistance for assets (FFA) initiative using conditional cash transfers, income generating, capacity strengthening and market access promotion activities for smallholder farmers.

Overall, activities were well funded. However, as some contributions were confirmed in the last quarter of 2023 and earmarked for 2024, WFP reached fewer people than initially planned. Transfer values and other outputs appeared low compared to actual people assisted due to a greater focus on capacity strengthening.

WFP signed 24 field-level agreements with 15 cooperating partners, which allowed WFP to reach over 240,800 people directly (52 percent women), an increase of 65 percent compared to 2022. People participated in saving schemes, gained more control of financial resources, and improved their access to a diverse and nutritious diet while participating in capacity-strengthening activities.

Activities were designed in collaboration with people that received WFP support through community-based participatory planning, which included planning targets according to the needs and priorities of communities. This demonstrated that when community consultations are undertaken earlier in the design phase, they yield better results in terms of resilience building and sustainability of outcomes.

Considering the central role that water plays in sustainable agricultural development, ecosystem enhancement and the level of water scarcity in Chad, WFP's resilience activities focused on water and land management adapted to local contexts. Water control infrastructures supported sustainable food security using environmental conservation methods, as they increased farming areas and biomass/grass production for livestock, among other benefits. Interventions in 2023 supported the construction of different water harvesting initiatives which included the construction of 40 kilometres of dikes, enabling 4,600 ha of land to be cultivated, as well as 42 micro dams and over 2,300 ha of community vegetable gardens cultivated using solar-powered pumps. Moreover, 67 community forests were planted, rehabilitating 13,400 ha of land.

WFP facilitated land access agreements and promoted gender equity and conflict sensitivity through campaigns and key forums at the community level. Moreover, a portion of crops cultivated through the resilience-building programme were sold in local markets. In 2023, WFP also started working with cooperating partners and communities to build warehouses to ensure that communities in areas prone to accessibility issues due to weather conditions, such as rain, had sufficient food supplies for local consumption and income generation. Moving into 2024, WFP plans to complete the construction of these warehouses, continuing to work closely with cooperating partners and the communities involved.

WFP also included capacity strengthening activities to support the sustainability of assets and strengthen local food systems. Lead farmers were trained in water management, such as dryland water harvesting, post-harvest handling,

tree seedling, and compost production. Overall, 14,300 lead farmers were trained in various technologies and practices during 2023 - more than double the number in 2022 - which highlighted farmers' growing interest in such training.

WFP continued to implement its Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) programme, which linked smallholder farmers with schools supported by WFP. Schools received cash transfers to purchase food for school meals directly from smallholder farmers. WFP trained 55 organizations of 1,375 participants in four regions during 2023 (15 more farmers' organizations than in 2022). This included the 40 organizations that were also trained in 2022. These trainings were namely in the Lac, Guera, Batha and Logone Oriental provinces. Organizations were trained on sorting, storing, transporting, and marketing. They were also taught how to negotiate deals with buyers. Farmers' organizations collectively sold cereals worth over USD 1.7 million in 2023. Furthermore, 100 percent of the targeted smallholder farmers were able to sell their produce through the farmer aggregation systems supported by WFP.

In 2023, WFP's post-distribution monitoring showed that only 4.9 percent of assisted households used consumption-based coping strategies, down from 8.5 percent as per the baseline and reaching the 2023 and end-of-CSP target of 'less than 5'. Likewise, those with Acceptable food consumption scores improved from 42 percent to 62 percent, and the Diet Diversity score of 7 exceeded WFP's target. Low Climate Resilience scores dropped to 7 percent, surpassing WFP's end-of-CSP target, while High Climate Resilience scores rose by 15 percent, amidst high food insecurity in Chad. Furthermore, 82 percent of people assisted reported improved livelihood assets.

WFP maintained robust partnerships with United Nations agencies to bolster the resilience of vulnerable populations. As part of the Joint Sahel Programme (SD3C), WFP collaborated with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to strengthen resilience among communities in the Lac region. Phase One of the SD3C project (2020-2023) concluded with encouraging outcomes. Approximately 16,000 individuals across 16 villages benefited from the rehabilitation of 1,600 ha of land. This revitalised land facilitated the intensified production of a variety of crops, including vegetables, wheat, and corn in these villages. Given the success of Phase One, the Government indicated plans to extend this collaborative project until 2027.

In 2023, there was renewed interest in durable solutions via WFP's Changing Lives Transformation Fund. This fund was a catalyst for pioneering and impactful resilience activities that benefited both refugee and host communities. WFP has outlined plans to significantly expand its integrated resilience programme, known as the Haguina initiative, which is designed to benefit both Chadians and refugees. The WFP-led initiative, in partnership with the Government of Chad and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), will support 500,000 farmers and herders from refugee and host communities in Eastern and Southern Chad. These resilience-focused partnerships with the Government and UNHCR are a key priority in WFP's new Country Strategic Plan (March 2024 - December 2028).

Furthermore, a decentralised evaluation was commissioned to gather reliable evidence and learn from WFP's resilience-building efforts in Chad from 2018-2022. Qualitative data revealed that 90 percent of households were affected by drought, and 57 percent of those that were affected by heavy rains or floods improved their resilience to such events. Moreover, 75 percent of households reported improvements in their food security and diversity, and the same percentage indicated an increased capacity to manage their household expenses. Most participants also observed a decline in rural migration, attributing this to improved production, enhanced social capital and increased income.

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. | 3 - Fully integrates gender |

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 supported the **creation** of a **Nutrition and Dietetics bachelor's degree** at the University of Abeche, by collaborating with **Government ministries**



104 students in their 2nd and 3rd year benefited from **internships** and **nutrition training** for civil servants, with WFP's support



WFP provided **support** to the **Government's Food Security and Early Warning Information System**, which led **2 food security assessments**



WFP supported an **assessment** of the **Unified Social Registry**, with **recommendations** used in a regional **South-South exchange workshop**

Strategic outcome 5 focused on strengthening the capacities of institutions in policy, data collection and analysis in food security, nutrition, and social protection.

In 2023, the resources available for this strategic outcome exceeded the funding requirements, primarily due to the multi-year FORMANUT (Nutrition Training) project. As of December 2023, FORMANUT had a remaining budget of USD 5.3 million, which is projected to fund activities through 2026.

During 2023, WFP put into action a strategy aimed at accelerating the implementation of FORMANUT activities. The key elements of this strategy - which include training, studies, rehabilitations, and equipment procurement - are set to be launched in 2024. This new approach was specifically designed to overcome the implementation delays experienced in 2021-2022 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and political instability. Through FORMANUT, WFP supported the establishment of a bachelor's degree in 'Nutrition and Dietetics' from the University of Abeche, in collaboration with the Ministries of Higher Education and Health. A total of 104 university students in second and third year benefited from internships. Additionally, under the supervision of the Minister of Health, WFP launched a nutrition training component for civil servants, including 78 trainers and more than 420 staff from relevant sectors. Lastly, a communication agency was contracted to support the implementation of these activities.

With regards to support for the development of common frameworks and action plans, WFP partnered with leading humanitarian initiative REACH to support the development and validation of the Common Results Framework of the Intersectoral Plan of Action on Nutrition and Food (2022-2025) to improve access to and equitable use of specific nutrition services for women and children, among other objectives. WFP also provided technical and financial support to conduct the Fill the Nutrient Gap study and update the mapping of nutrition interventions and stakeholders.

In support of capacity strengthening at the government level, WFP trained 26 managers from the Government's Directorate of Food and Applied Nutrition (DANA, in French) and 15 focal points from the Provincial Nutrition and Food Committees (CPNA, in French) on developing skills such as how to use survey tools. Furthermore, WFP continued to support the nutrition coordination mechanism.

WFP also provided technical and financial support to the Government's Food Security and Early Warning Information System (SISAAP, in French) which led to two food security assessments (ENSA, in French) in February and October. The results fed into the two rounds of *Cadre Harmonisé* analyses in 2023, which aligned with the regional framework for food security monitoring led by the Inter-state Committee Against Drought in the Sahel. Results were used to support the Government in developing the national response plan for the 2024 lean season.

In response to the emergency resurgence in Chad's Eastern provinces, WFP engaged in discussion with the Government and other humanitarian actors to conduct a joint analysis of the impact of the Sudan crisis on food security in Chad.

Discussion on this is ongoing, with the National Institute of Statistics (INSEED, in French), SISAAP, and the Ministry of Social Affairs.

To improve the accuracy and availability of data on internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Lac province, WFP continued to collaborate with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and INSEED to conduct a biometric registration using its SCOPE platform. The biometric registration of IDPs was carried out in January 2023 and 77,000 IDPs have been cumulatively registered since 2021. Further data collection is planned for 143,000 IDPs in early 2024. In December 2023, WFP conducted a mission in preparation for the next round and to finalize a data-sharing agreement with the International Organisation for Migration, while delivering a privacy notice and messages on data sharing to the concerned population.

WFP also continued its collaboration with the Department of Agricultural Statistics (DPSA, in French) to strengthen its capacity in market and price monitoring, using it to inform evidence-based decisions. WFP trained a total of 78 staff from DPSA in 2023. Through this collaboration, WFP conducted market functionality assessments in February-March to assess overall market trends, and from June-July for the response in Eastern Chad, and in December 2023 for nutrition.

Moreover, in December, WFP piloted the Market Functionality Index for Nutrition (MFI-N) tool in Chad. This pilot tool goes beyond the food security lens of the current MFI and aims at evaluating the capacity of markets to provide safe and nutritious foods for healthy diets. These findings will inform the Cash for Nutrition Prevention project planned to start in the first quarter of 2024. WFP also trained the DPSA on how to use this tool.

WFP continued to support the Government in policy and strategy development for strengthening Chad's Unified Social Registry (USR) and adaptive approaches in response to shocks. Building on the engagements of previous years and regional expertise, WFP supported an assessment of the USR, as part of a broader regional assessment. This report's recommendations were used in a regional South-South exchange workshop for sharing experiences across countries in West and Central Africa and identifying possible lessons learned. Based on this, the Chadian Government identified the Mauritanian approach as a model to be replicated and exchanges between the two countries are ongoing.

Technical capacity strengthening to INSEED is ongoing on refining technical tools and strategies for the USR. WFP also contributed to the revision process for the National Social Protection Strategy, which was led by the Government's Ministry of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation. While the formal endorsement of the strategy was expected to happen at the end of 2023, the Government reshuffle delayed this process. WFP also increased coordination with the Government's safety nets programme called 'PARCA', and the relevant international financial and technical partners concerned - namely UNICEF and the World Bank.

The context in Chad during 2023 saw increased displacement, largely comprising the influx of refugees from Sudan in April. This put additional strain on resources for pre-existing refugees, IDPs and Chadian communities. As such, WFP strengthened social cohesion efforts through enhanced communication with communities.

With regards to policy and strategy work on malnutrition treatment for people living with HIV, the World Health Organization issued a new guideline in June 2023 and there is a plan to align the policy in Chad in early 2024 through a regional workshop with West African states (including Chad), United Nations agencies and civil society. The social protection strategy for HIV programming is under review and further development is planned for early 2024.

WFP continued its partnership with Johns Hopkins University to analyse the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on topics including household food security and trends in malnutrition. Through this partnership, two papers were published on "Temporal trends of food insecurity in Chad, 2016-2021" and "Trends and determinants of anaemia in children 6-59 months and women of reproductive age in Chad from 2016-2021". These papers provided a robust understanding of the evolution of food insecurity, nutrition and associated factors.

WFP also collaborated with the National Meteorological Agency to support filling Global Basic Observing Network gaps in Chad through the Systematic Observation Financing Facility (SOFF) initiative. The SOFF is a new way of financing basic observations of weather and climate information for the global public good. The challenge identified at the global level by the World Meteorological Organization was that there is a need to fill fundamental data gaps which could be used to inform climate adaptation and resilience activities.

The SOFF initiative aims to address a significant gap in investments in observing systems and in global observational data sharing. WFP is responsible for preparing and managing the implementation of the investment phase grant.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|---|
| Provide training and technical support to national institutions on the design and implementation of a permanent response-planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early-warning and coordination mechanisms, as well as a shock-respon | 1 - Partially integrates gender and age |

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.



10.7 million mosquito nets transported and delivered to target populations, in partnership with UN Development Programme and Chadian Government



WFP supported **humanitarian partners'** (and WFP operations) with **56 mobile storage units** during the Sudan crisis (from April 2023)



UNHAS continued to **provide critical life-saving air services to 21 regular destinations** (and 23 destinations temporarily via helicopter)



UNHAS flights included **59 lifesaving medical and security evacuations** and the **transportation of light cargo** to all destinations across Chad



WFP **upgraded its common guest houses**, including internet connectivity, radio communication, and inaugurated a **new facility in Adre**

Under strategic outcome 6, WFP provided common services to enable efficient life-saving interventions for vulnerable populations across Chad. The services were provided to the Government of Chad at the local and national levels, as well as to humanitarian agencies, and include logistical support, aviation services through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), as well as technological and accommodation support.

Under activity 9, WFP continued to provide logistics services to humanitarian partners in Chad, of which in 2023 there were 16 Service Level Agreements signed with various partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and United Nations agencies. The most requested service was the storage of commodities, which reached a total volume of 17,860 m³ for 12 humanitarian agencies. The high demand for storage and transport support in 2023 was mainly due to the Sudan crisis and the escalation of violence in Darfur, which has had a clear impact on Eastern Chad's humanitarian activities.

As part of the Government's campaign against malaria, WFP contributed significantly to planning and executing a large-scale operation to distribute treated mosquito nets. WFP worked closely with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Chad's Government, ensuring cost-effective and efficient operations, involving the transportation and delivery of over 10.8 million mosquito nets to target populations across the 23 provinces of Chad.

WFP worked closely with its partners to deliver over 6,800 mt of humanitarian goods to affected populations. Most of these goods, intended for UNDP, included insecticide-treated mosquito nets for malaria prevention. WFP also provided a regular maintenance service for light vehicles, and generators for United Nations agencies, such as the International Organization for Migration (OIM) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). In addition, WFP carried out 54 repairs on generators and 16 repairs on light vehicles. The repairs and monitoring of the vehicles enabled the partners to have an operational and reliable fleet, ensuring the continuity and flexibility of humanitarian operations on the ground.

The Logistics Working Group, which is coordinated by WFP, held more than 12 meetings in 2023 to enhance coordination and collaboration among humanitarian actors, especially for the Emergency Response in the Eastern region of Chad. WFP was instrumental in the provision of effective support to improve emergency response

coordination and information management. The Logistics Working Group's terms of reference in Chad have been developed and submitted to the Humanitarian Country Team for approval.

As part of the strategy to support the new Sudanese refugees and the cross-border operation, WFP established a warehouse hub close to Farchana Airport in September 2023. The emergency setup included the installation of nine mobile storage units (MSUs) for an additional 3,900 mt storage capacity. The plan for 2024 is to reorganize the Farchana Airport hub with the construction of platforms that will serve as improved storage structures for WFP Sudan and Chad stocks, as well as humanitarian partners that may later request storage support from WFP.

Since the inception of the Sudan crisis, WFP supported its operations and humanitarian partners by bringing in 56 MSUs to cope with the emergency in Eastern Chad. Through on-demand supply chain services, WFP also provided installation services for MSUs that served as medical facilities and a registration centre for refugees in Adré - a border town between Chad and Sudan where many arrivals have fled to escape the conflict.

Under activity 10, the need for UNHAS remained high in Chad in 2023, wherein vast distances, insecurity, and poor transportation networks combined with inaccessibility to remote regions during the rainy season, limit humanitarian workers' access to people in need. In this context, UNHAS maintained a safe, reliable, and effective air service throughout the country.

Despite a reduction of funding and cost recovery, partially impacted by huge fluctuations in the exchange rate at the end of 2022, the UNHAS's budget of USD 14.7 million was fully funded in 2023. However, timely funding remained a challenge to avoid operational disruption. For example, without the USD 3.8 million carried over from 2022, UNHAS would have been unable to continue its activities during the first quarter of 2023.

With operational bases in Abeche, Goz-Beida and N'Djamena, UNHAS continued to provide critical life-saving air services to 21 regular destinations within Chad (23 destinations temporarily with helicopter operations). This was supported by a fleet of four fixed-wing aircraft and one helicopter - the latter being funded by the European Union Humanitarian Aid Flight (EU HAF) and the United Nations Central Emergencies Relief Fund (UN CERF) from August to October.

To note, the drastic increase in the demand for transportation to the east of the country, due to the Sudan crisis, led to request for a change in type regarding the fixed wing based in Goz Beida, with a switch from a Cessna Grand Caravan to a Dash 8-200, bringing much more capability and payload in the east. Flights included 59 lifesaving medical and security evacuations and the transport of light cargo to all destinations across the country.

In 2023, UNHAS saw a significant increase in usage, with an average of 2,115 passengers traveling monthly. This represented a 76 percent increase compared to 2022, with some months nearing a peak of 3,000 passengers. The distribution of service usage among agencies was as follows: 43 percent by United Nations agencies, 40 percent by NGOs, 5 percent by the Red Cross, and 12 percent by government counterparts, the diplomatic corps, and the donor community.

UNHAS Chad faced a massive aviation fuel shortage in April and May, which was coincident with the beginning of hostilities in Sudan and the increase of the demand for transportation to the east of the territory. Nevertheless, by relying on a minimal, but fundamental provision of aviation fuel from some partners, and by rationalising the flight planning (prioritising east destinations as a strategic and agreed goal), UNHAS was able to transport an average of 1,200 passengers per month during this period, despite the reduction of the number of flights.

UNHAS aircrafts accessed temporarily 23 airfields and Helicopter Landing Zones, two more than in 2022. However, airfield rehabilitation is much needed in Chad since the Civil Aviation Authority only maintains five airfields operating in the country. WFP supported the Farchana and Goz Beida airstrips rehabilitation and the runway of Bagasola is under regular rehabilitation due to the poor quality of its soil. WFP also focused on advocating for aviation authorities to prioritise airstrip maintenance to maximize 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 Authority, who were, with airport authorities and aviation partners 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 (Cameroon, Central African Republic and Niger).

Moreover, WFP conducted two client-satisfaction surveys for UNHAS to assess how their services were received in 2023. These included the PASS (Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey), wherein 100 percent of respondents reported satisfaction with the service; and the PSS (Passenger Satisfaction Survey), for which 97 percent of respondents in June and 94 percent of respondents in December reported satisfaction.

WFP continued to run nine common premises for offices across its operations in Chad. In each of the WFP-led common offices and guesthouses, internet connectivity, VHF radio communication, and electrical and solar energy were provided

to hosted United Nations agencies. In addition, WFP further engaged in two additional projects to develop common premises with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). To support the Sudan crisis response in Eastern Chad, WFP built a prefabricated common office for staff of both organizations in Zabout. WFP continued to run and develop the One UN Compound project in Abeche, with eight agencies engaged in the project.

WFP upgraded its common guesthouses, expanding their capacity and inaugurating a new facility in Adre. In 2023, 2,759 guests (67 percent non-WFP staff) occupied houses, 70 percent more than 2022. Moreover, WFP was the leading provider of maintenance services for air conditioning systems and other support equipment for eight United Nations agencies in the country, resulting in a more streamlined and efficient process.

Under the WFP-chaired ICT Working Group’s Business Operations Strategy, common telephone and Internet services for United Nations agencies were established by WFP. For example, in the Eastern Chad emergency response, WFP provided internet connectivity services in Adre, Arkoum and Zabout for the humanitarian community and improved these services for United Nations agencies in Farchana and Goz Beida. WFP also provided security telecommunications operations in Bol and Mongo.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In Chad, gender inequalities considerably affect the lives of women and girls ranking the country 165th out of 191 countries on the Gender Inequality Index [1]. Staggeringly, one third of women have survived gender-based violence (GBV). According to the 2022 Household Economy Analysis by the Food Economy Group, 61 percent of girls are married before they reach the age of 15. The analysis also revealed that 51 percent of women face food insecurity.

In line with WFP's 2022 Gender Policy, WFP mainstreamed gender into its activities and aims to increasingly integrate transformative approaches to tackle gender inequality. For example, WFP provided equitable access to food assistance by screening its activities to support both men and women's access to all assistance modalities, based on their preferences and specific needs. An Integrated Cross-cutting Context and Risk Analysis (ICARA) analysis is under finalization to better analyse this, and WFP will form an action plan based on the findings.

WFP and its partners encouraged the equitable participation of men and women that received assistance in the design, implementation and monitoring of its programmes at the local level, ensuring that women and girls were assigned to decision-making roles. In 2023, WFP ensured gender parity in the distribution, targeting and feedback committees' composition. For example, women made up 50 percent of community feedback committees within crisis response activities. WFP also promoted the sharing of roles in the governance of these committees, including the role of vice-president, treasurer, and counsellor, but also with some chairing roles to ensure women's participation in community decision-making. In addition, through WFP's integrated resilience programme, women participated in asset creation and income-generating activities, while WFP strengthened the capacities of production units in women's farmers' associations and carried out awareness raising which contributed to increased local demand for their products.

Moreover, distribution sites were chosen with people receiving support, close to or in camps to reduce protection risks and promote participation among both genders. Furthermore, 60 percent of households that received assistance made joint decisions by both men and women in 2023, compared to 18 percent at baseline. WFP also raised awareness among people regarding the mechanisms for reporting feedback through various communication channels, such as sharing the toll-free feedback phone number. Altogether, 41 percent of feedback was from women, compared to 29 percent in 2022.

To better understand the Chadian context and the impact of WFP's work, WFP recorded programme data, including output and outcome results disaggregated by gender among other demographics, in its COMET database. WFP also conducted gender analyses, such as the Integrated Cross-Cutting Context and Risk Analysis in the East and Lac (launched in 2023), to understand what the gender-driven factors are for vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition and propose specific approaches to address them.

WFP also conducted a gender analysis on the school meals programme's contribution to gender equality. WFP distributed cash-based transfers (CBTs) through key activities, e.g. the Breaking Barriers to Girls' Education programme, to promote equal access to education among girls and boys. The study found that decisions regarding CBT spending were taken by mothers in 25 percent of cases and by fathers in 12 percent of cases. In 41 percent of cases, the decision was made by the girl receiving the CBT. In 2023, 123,700 girls had access to WFP-assisted school canteens, compared to 120,700 boys, while 46,200 girls and 50,500 boys had access to WFP's CBTs. Moreover, monitoring results showed that retention rates among girls who were assisted by WFP was 96 percent, compared to 86 percent at baseline. These results reflected the positive impact of WFP's actions to promote gender equality.

WFP also promoted women's leadership in capacity strengthening and gender equality in malnutrition screening, through the activity of '*mamans lumieres*' (women leaders). These women offered their communities advice and shared good practices on nutrition. This included the implementation of awareness-raising activities for behavioural change in family health and nutrition practices in the Learning, Nutrition Rehabilitation & Awakening Centres (FARNE, in French), and capacity strengthening for women and men. For example, men were trained in the screening of mothers and

children for acute malnutrition using the Brachial Perimeter.

Women's businesses were strengthened through capacity strengthening activities for fortified flour production units. These included entrepreneurial activities such as business management and creating business plans. WFP also strengthened capacities in organisational management within the various women's groups supported through WFP's integrated resilience activities; 81 percent of women in WFP's resilience-building programme reported benefiting from an improved livelihood asset base.

WFP also set up a Gender Results Network in Chad, composed of 15 staff and 15 alternates to support gender mainstreaming in programmes. This network meets regularly according to an action plan which defines the activities carried out in support of gender integration.

The challenge of accessing resources and owning arable land is persistent for women in Chad. WFP and its partners continue to advocate for funding for the integrated resilience programme, as it created avenues to further bridge the gender gap in land ownership and access to resources.

WFP's vision for 2024 will be to strengthen gender equality activities, including transformative approaches, specific gender analyses, capacity building for staff, partners and people in need, and to fight against all forms of gender-based violence.

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

The year 2023 was marked by sharp increases in displacement arising from the Sudan crisis and persistent internal displacement as a result of activities by non-state armed groups. In addition, Chad hosts refugees from Cameroon, Central African Republic and Nigeria. By December 2023, the total number of forcibly displaced people in Chad was 1.5 million. This increased protection risks and food security status of affected populations including tensions over access to resources and social services. Children faced high risks of exposure to child exploitation. Additionally, women and girls faced vulnerability and high risks to gender-based violence (GBV) including denial of access to resources, sexual assault, and forced marriage and child marriage.

In October 2023, a protection analysis conducted by the protection cluster highlighted three main protection risks regarding the Sudan crisis. These included the forced separation of children and families, which exacerbated abuses, child labour and violence; sexual and GBV; discrimination and stigmatization; and the denial of resources, opportunities, services and access to humanitarian assistance, particularly affecting certain host communities.

In this context, WFP provided people in need with emergency assistance, supporting their protection from harm and human rights violations, and reducing the vulnerability of women and children to violence and exploitation through resilience and school-feeding activities. WFP continued to mainstream protection through the principles of security, dignity and do no harm; meaningful access; accountability and participation throughout its interventions. WFP also contributed to coordination efforts within the protection cluster, the protection sub-cluster for the Lac province, the GBV sub-cluster, the protection coordination meetings for the Sudanese refugee crisis, the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) inter-agency working group, and the Inter-Agency Network on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

In 2023, WFP launched the Integrated Cross-Cutting Context and Risk Analyses (ICARA), which aimed to identify and mitigate protection, gender, and conflict sensitivity risks associated with WFP interventions. Two analyses are being undertaken in Chad (in the Lac province and Eastern Chad) to test the methodology. The findings, which will be finalised in 2024, will be used to produce concrete and agreed-upon mitigation measures to be integrated into activities and processes.

In its commitment to accountability towards affected populations, WFP bolstered its community information efforts through the development of two targeted communication plans. The first was initiated at the onset of the Sudanese refugee response, and the second was implemented when WFP had to temporarily halt assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Lac province in mid-2023. In addition, WFP disseminated a variety of awareness-raising messages, each tailored to specific circumstances. These messages included general information about the assistance provided, the nutritional value of the distributed rations, and rights - with a particular focus on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and information about the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM).

WFP also carried out regular consultations to ensure the inclusion of community perceptions throughout the project so WFP could better uphold its commitment to inclusion. In 2023 an analysis of all post-distribution monitoring (PDMs) conducted in 2022 was produced and shared with programme teams to inform programme design.

Community consultation sessions were conducted with Sudanese and Cameroonian refugees. Sudanese refugees highlighted the existence of tensions between host communities, preexisting and new refugees due to a lack of understanding of the differences in entitlement to humanitarian assistance according to status, and increased competition for resources. As for Cameroonian refugees, their feedback was on the quality of the in-kind assistance. The cost of milling sorghum was deemed disproportionate, and those receiving assistance reported that there was a lack of shade on the sites. In response to feedback, WFP ensured the provision of information on the criteria for accessing assistance, successfully advocating for partners to set up subsidized mills, and developing shaded areas. WFP procurement strived to take immediate action on any allegation received regarding the low quality of in-kind assistance and reinforced the training of cooperating partners on protection principles including dignity.

In 2023, WFP further broadened its CFM. This expansion involved diversifying communication channels to include hotlines, WhatsApp, help desks, suggestion boxes, face-to-face interactions, and email. Despite serving fewer people in 2023, the number of feedback reports saw a significant increase of 32 percent compared to 2022. The WhatsApp channel was introduced in December after consultations with affected populations. WFP also strengthened the capacities of cooperating partners to share feedback which amounted to 10 percent of the overall feedback.

Moreover, WFP expanded the CFM to the provinces of Ouaddai, Sila and Wadi Fira, and through local community feedback management committees. The hotline number was shortened for ease of use and WFP worked with cooperating partners to raise communities' awareness of the CFM. This led to an 11 percent increase in the number of calls compared to 2022. Moreover, WFP developed a protocol for the management of feedback requiring immediate action during distributions, to accelerate the closure of feedback loops. To strengthen the capacity of field teams to handle complaints requiring immediate attention during distributions, WFP developed a Frequently Asked Questions section.

Throughout 2023, WFP's CFM recorded and processed 4,500 incidents and feedback reports from WFP-supported people in 21 provinces of Chad. Feedback categories included requests for information (39 percent), technical problems with the SCOPE cards (29 percent), negative feedback (13 percent), positive feedback (10 percent), requests for assistance (9 percent) and requests to modify/update data (1 percent). Technical issues with SCOPE cards consisted of unreadable cards, non-credited cards and missing cards, which were mostly shared through help desks, and usually found an immediate response.

WFP continued its efforts to promote PSEA through staff information sessions and the distribution of leaflets containing key messages on the topic. WFP also trained 20 partners in the PSEA capacity self-assessment exercise in the framework of the United Nations Implementing Partner (UNIP) Capacity Assessment - which will be a mandatory for WFP partners from 2024 onwards. Additionally, WFP continued its participation in the inter-agency network on PSEA, including the special emergency network activated in Eastern Chad.

To improve skills and enable WFP staff and cooperating partners to better integrate protection and AAP, WFP organised various training sessions for 520 staff members and partners that focused on protection and AAP, protection reporting, roles, and responsibilities of cooperating partners' protection officers. Looking ahead, WFP will continue its efforts to build the skills and capacities needed to strengthen the integration of protection in activities.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Chad is one of the world's most vulnerable countries to climate change. According to the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index, the country ranked last (185th) in its overall readiness to adapt to climate risks and improve resilience [1]. Desertification, erratic rainfall, droughts, floods, as well as water and land degradation all significantly impacted the livelihoods of people in Chad and this 'perfect storm' had a substantial influence on Chadian food and nutrition security. Continued environmental stressors put pressure on local populations, internally displaced persons, and refugees as access to natural resources becomes scarce and irregular. In 2023, with the outbreak of conflict in Sudan and the subsequent refugee crisis in Eastern Chad, natural resource shortages became more apparent (firewood is the main source of cooking energy for the population).

Given the environmental pressures on communities affected by crises, WFP is supporting the Government's plan to rehabilitate five million ha of degraded land by 2030, as outlined in their Nationally Determined Contributions. In 2023 alone, WFP rehabilitated 3,900 ha of degraded land. Since 2018, WFP has restored and established more than 30,000 ha of degraded land for cropland and land for vegetable gardens - a total area equivalent to over 42,000 football fields. Restored lands are allocated to refugee and vulnerable host communities, significantly contributing to restoration of the productive environment for these food-insecure communities.

Environmental sustainability is at the heart of WFP's resilience programme, addressing issues related to the degradation of productive land through protection of the environment and management of climate risks and natural resources. WFP uses a community-based approach to restore and reinforce people's productive assets while improving livelihoods through the increase of food production, water management, and income-generating activities. Activities in 2023 involved the restoration of degraded land, water and soil conservation, development of lowlands for off-season crops and the diversification of crops, among others. WFP therefore not only addresses vulnerable populations' immediate food needs but also restores the food security ecosystem over the long term by rehabilitating the productive environment in a sustainable manner and such actions help to mitigate the ongoing and future effects of climate shocks.

Additionally, WFP enhanced the skills of farmers in crucial areas such as dryland water harvesting, conservation techniques for crop growth, forestry, pasture development, and post-harvest handling. These initiatives empowered farmers to safeguard their investments more effectively and sustainably, while also providing more reliable support to communities impacted by climate change.

WFP continued to safeguard its activities to avoid unintended harm to the environment and carried out environmental and social risk screening, for six field level agreements in 2023. An environmental impact analysis was carried out before rehabilitation or construction activities commenced.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP scaled up its Environmental Management System (EMS) in 2022 to identify, manage, and reduce WFP's impact on the environment. In 2023, WFP set out to implement its action plan on the EMS. Activities focused on three areas: waste management, greenhouse gas reduction, and investments in renewable energy for offices and warehouses.

For waste reduction, WFP responsibly disposed of over 1,600 kg of archives as the paper was re-purposed by a local women's association. In addition, efforts were made to equip WFP offices with waste separation bins, promoting effective and responsible waste management and heightening recycling awareness.

As part of its efforts for greenhouse gas reduction, WFP converted existing equipment and installed new equipment with non-polluting refrigerants (four freezers and 12 refrigerators), as well as 150 energy-efficient air conditioning units. WFP also evaluated technological solutions internally and among third parties to improve transparency and traceability,

by tracking greenhouse gas emissions throughout the supply chain, thus enabling WFP to make evidence-based environmental decisions for 2024. Throughout 2023, WFP participated in a study which analysed the environmental performance and cost of nutritional (CSB++) shipments during an emergency period. The study identified opportunities for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and cost savings opportunities for WFP in Chad.

In addition to waste management and greenhouse gas reduction, WFP's focus in 2023 extended to investing in solar photovoltaic (PV) energy for offices and warehouses. Given Chad's geographic location and solar PV potential, WFP believes opportunities exist to 'green' their warehouses and offices. Most notably, WFP built mini solar plants in Bagasola, Goz Beida airport, and in Moundou with the most sizeable solar power plant having a kilowatt peak (kWp) of 44.7.

The installation of the solar power plant in the warehouse in Moundou, for example, symbolized a significant step towards WFP sustainable footprint within Chad, in partnership with Government authorities. The investment amounted to USD 210,000, yielding annual cost savings of USD 70,000, with a substantial reduction in greenhouse gases - primarily carbon dioxide (132,000 kg per year). In 2024, WFP will continue to invest in the implementation of solar installation in warehouses and compounds.

Sites rehabilitated with resilience-building activities were mapped with satellite imagery and the results showed that, out of the 5,600 ha samples, 69 percent of the rehabilitated land demonstrated improved vegetation and soil conditions.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

In anticipation of, and responding to increasingly frequent climate-related shocks, including drought and floods, WFP's interventions focused on improving food and nutrition security using a holistic approach that integrated nutrition in the lean season response, school feeding and food assistance for assets (FFA) initiatives, under strategic outcomes 2, 3 and 4. This integration was further reinforced by WFP's collaboration with other United Nations agencies and in support to the Chadian Government's national systems.

In 2023, WFP worked closely with UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to deliver a nutrition-integrated package to women and children in selected locations most at risk to and with persistently high rates of malnutrition. Nutrition was integrated into school meals programme, social protection, and smallholder agriculture and market support. WFP delivered treatment for malnourished children as well as pregnant and breastfeeding mothers using specialized nutritious foods through Learning, Nutrition Rehabilitation & Awakening Centres (FARNE, in French) in targeted locations. Under this intervention, WFP reached 90,300 people - 79 percent of the target. The shortfall was attributed to the delayed arrival of nutrition commodities in the latter half of 2023, a consequence of extended lead times. In addition, increased emphasis was put on malnutrition prevention and early detection through community-based approaches (through FARNES) and by awareness raising through resilience-building initiatives.

WFP's nutrition, school meals, and asset creation activities were harmonized with UNICEF and FAO to ensure geographical and intervention convergence. WFP's programme for the management of acute malnutrition used its resilience programme - which included a focus on the rehabilitation and cultivation of degraded land - as an entry point to address the direct and underlying causes of food and nutrition insecurity. In addition, WFP supported local food systems to produce and supply specialized nutritious foods and locally fortified alternatives to communities, while working with communities to enhance access, demand and promotion of good child feeding practices.

In partnership with UNICEF - who treated severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases through their Outpatient Therapeutic Programme - WFP treated moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) cases and expanded the coverage of community-based nutrition learning and exchange groups. A joint mapping of the acute malnutrition management and continuum of care was completed in 2023 and revealed that 89 percent of health centres ensure the continuum of care in SAM/MAM across Chad.

Furthermore, 169 schools benefitted from an integrated package with joint interventions by WFP and UNICEF in the Guera, Lac and Logone Oriental provinces. WFP specifically supported the diversification of school meals through home-grown school feeding. Emphasis was placed on the inclusion of vegetables and other locally grown foods in addition to the WFP food basket.

Social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) was mainstreamed within the integrated package to promote appropriate child-feeding practices. The activities included food demonstrations and formulations for maternal and infant feeding using locally produced foods, promotion of access and utilisation of essential health services, vaccinations, micronutrient supplementation (iron, folic acid and vitamin A) and deworming. To ensure access to these complimentary services, WFP provided cash transfers of USD 150,800 to 26,900 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls living in remote locations from health centres so they could afford transport for visits with qualified health workers. In addition, about 72,595 children aged 6 to 23 months and another 32,537 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) also received specialized nutritious foods to prevent malnutrition through the FARNE sites as part of the package of interventions.

WFP reinforced Government capacities for food system-oriented nutrition analysis, including price monitoring for nutritious foods and identification of barriers to healthy diets through the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis. This analysis found that one in two Chadian households could not afford a nutritious diet. In addition, WFP supported the Government to conduct the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) acute malnutrition analysis to establish locations most at risk and guide prioritisation of integrated nutrition activities. The analysis found that 1.36 million children aged 0 to 59 months had MAM. Moreover, WFP conducted a Nutrition-Sensitive Market Functionality Index (MFI-N) assessment in December to guide the introduction of integrated cash for the prevention of acute malnutrition. Results will be available in early 2024.

The above analyses provided a basis for the Government and the humanitarian community, including WFP, to plan and prioritise interventions. This included but was not limited to rolling out and scaling up cash for prevention approaches and geographical prioritisation of six hotspot provinces within the Sahel region for integrated programming and mainstreaming of SBCC.

Partnerships

Striving to advance its humanitarian and development goals outlined in the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP persistently concentrated on fostering new collaborations to attain Sustainable Development Goal: Zero Hunger (SDG 2) while strengthening and enhancing existing ones, in line with SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.

Overall, WFP maintained strong partnerships with donors in 2023 by actively engaging in bilateral discussions, ensuring regular updates, and advocating for critical needs. Field visits (including those of a high-level) continued to serve as a platform to demonstrate WFP's operational prowess. This underscored the organization's commitment to delivering tangible impacts. The invaluable support of donors played a pivotal role in empowering WFP to pursue operational and strategic objectives in line with the CSP. In 2023, WFP further enhanced its engagement with donors, placing special emphasis on addressing critical challenges, such as the most severe lean season in a decade which also marked the fourth consecutive year of very high severe food insecurity in Chad. Overall, 2.1 million people were in Crisis (IPC 3) and above, with a confirmed deterioration in the East following the start of the Sudan crisis.

Additionally, WFP underscored the growing humanitarian requirements for refugees, the considerable funding gaps for crisis response, and the imperative of life-saving assistance, all while exploring and strengthening partnerships for sustainable, long-term solutions with the Government and partners. WFP continued to advocate for flexible, multi-year, and unearmarked funding, aligning with the principles of the Grand Bargain and Good Humanitarian Donorship. This approach aims to facilitate a more effective and adaptable response to escalating needs and evolving circumstances.

In 2023, most resources received continued to be earmarked towards specific strategic outcomes, activities, geographic areas, or modalities. This caused challenges and implementation constraints, particularly in the context of the Sudan crisis. Unearmarked funding is critical to programmatic flexibility and enabled WFP to maintain support where the needs were most acute.

An encouraging development for the 2023 lean season was the early and timely funding received by WFP. Some donors confirmed their funding commitments as early as 2022, with additional contributions in January 2023. This proactive support facilitated timely planning and efficient prepositioning of food resources and enabled WFP to enhance its preparedness for the lean season and respond promptly to the needs of vulnerable populations. Due to funding constraints, WFP faced the challenging decision of reducing the number of people supported. The earmarking of funds primarily towards the Sudan refugee crisis - following the conflict which broke out on 15 April - consequently limited resources available for other vulnerable populations, including preexisting refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and those affected by the lean season.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) continued to provide vital air services in support of the humanitarian community to 23 locations in 2023, while facing a drastic increase in transportation demand - which sometimes reached 3,000 passengers per month compared to an average of 1,400-1,500 before the Sudan Crisis - and reinforcing its partnership with the Civil Aviation authorities.

WFP continued to expand its engagement with international financial institutions, including the World Bank and the Islamic Development Bank. It also coordinated with the Government's safety nets programme 'PARCA', as well as with partners such as the Global Partnerships for Education, UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), among others.

Chad is one of the pilot countries under the Secretary General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, which focuses on solutions for IDPs. WFP continued to partner with the Government and collaborate with other United Nations agencies to enhance the effectiveness of joint interventions aimed at achieving long-term food security and reducing reliance on humanitarian assistance while fighting the effects of climate shocks.

WFP has continued to forge long-term partnerships, which are aimed at supporting Chad in achieving the SDGs. A sustained increase in multi-year funding is crucial to delivering enhanced opportunities for future positive impacts on the food security and nutritional status of the most vulnerable, promoting durable changes in their lives.

The private sector also played a role in enabling WFP to address food security challenges. In 2023, Chad received a total of USD 2.8 million in contributions from the private sector as well as from individual givers. In conclusion, WFP mobilized all its efforts and resources to support new arrivals and existing groups of refugees, IDPs, and food insecure people in 2023. In line with the saving lives mandate, and with WFP's activation of the Corporate Scale-Up for the Sudan regional crisis in December 2023, WFP played an important role in supporting the Government in its efforts to respond to the multiple humanitarian crises in Chad, as well as investing in resilience-building for long-term food security and nutrition solutions.

Focus on localization

Drawing on its cooperation with international financial institutions, non-governmental organisations, United Nations agencies and the private sector, WFP further enhanced its collaboration with government entities, at national, provincial, and local levels. WFP also strengthened the government's institutional capacities to address food security needs. For example, it conducted food security assessments, market and price monitoring and used nutrition survey tools. WFP also supported the Government in strengthening social protection through policy and strategy development for its Unified Social Register.

Moreover, WFP actively engaged with local authorities to foster the participation of people in communities supported by WFP in programme design, implementation, and monitoring at the grassroots level. Among its humanitarian partners, WFP collaborated with a total of 19 non-governmental organisations (11 national; 8 international). Overall, these partnerships helped WFP respond to increased needs across Chad.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Within the "One UN" framework, WFP collaborated with other United Nations agencies and aimed to maximise coordination, synergy and complementarity, as well as effectively optimising resource utilisation. WFP actively participated in humanitarian coordination fora and was a regular attendee at the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings to discuss the current socio-political situation in the country and agree on prioritisation and complementary actions. This concerted effort resulted in WFP being acknowledged as a partner of choice by numerous donors. WFP also continued to align its nutrition, school meals programme, and asset creation initiatives in coordination with UNICEF and Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to ensure geographical and intervention alignment.

Financial Overview

In 2023, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was resourced at 60 percent of its USD 547.6 million requirements. WFP's top five donors remained the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of France, the United Kingdom and Japan, with contributions representing 83 percent of WFP's total amount of funding in 2023. Other contributions included additional government partners, United Nations entities, and the private sector.

In comparison to 2022, WFP received more flexible funding that allowed it to better adapt to the constantly changing operational environment and increased costs. This included advanced financing from WFP's internal funding mechanisms provided to avoid the interruption of food assistance and supply chain services, especially after the onset of the Sudan crisis in April 2023.

WFP encountered significant shortfalls across all programme modalities, particularly in crisis response (strategic outcome 1) and lean season response (strategic outcome 2). The constrained resources placed a strain on WFP's response, and this was exacerbated by a fast-increasing number of refugees in 2023 - a more than twofold increase in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) over the past years. Moreover, several contributions across several activities were confirmed in the last quarter of 2023 and some were earmarked for post-2023, which accounted for expenditure being 64 percent of available resources.

Under strategic outcome 2, the lean season response elements (activities 2 and 4) received only 17 percent of the required funding. Consequently, WFP had to prioritise provinces facing the most severe food insecurity, unfortunately leaving many vulnerable individuals without adequate support. Funding limitations in April 2023 also led to assistance being cut to 600,000 refugees in the country at the time. In August, WFP was only able to assist 1 million of the 2.3 million people it had targeted, leaving 1.3 million people without assistance at the peak of the lean season. This included refugees, IDPs and the majority of the acutely food insecure Chadians in the country. While from June-November, IDPs did not receive any food assistance due to earmarking of funds towards the eastern response.

On-demand service provision activities, under strategic outcome 6 were fully funded thanks to direct contributions, cost recovery mechanisms, and carry-over balance from 2022. This included an on-demand supply chain and logistical services, free-to-use services, logistics coordination and air transportation for humanitarian actors with the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). Demand for these services exceeded initial projections, primarily driven by the crisis that unfolded in Sudan in April. WFP extended support to partners by offering supply chain and logistics assistance, covering warehousing, road, sea, and air transportation, and fuel supply from its strategic reserve.

Aligning with Chad's national development plan and the triple nexus approach, WFP aimed to integrate humanitarian responses with resilience-building activities. To realise this vision, multi-year funding was crucial for long-term investments in human capacity, assets, and infrastructure.

Many contributions arrived earmarked, complicating WFP's adaptation to the evolving context and climate shocks. The need for balancing assistance within the triple nexus framework became more intricate due to increased earmarking. WFP continued to advocate for flexible funding, in alignment with Grand Bargain commitments.

Leveraging the advance financing mechanism proved instrumental, as it allowed for the pre-positioning of food commodities before the challenge of access constraints during the rainy season. WFP activated its advance financing mechanism, advancing USD 23.4 million (13 percent of received contributions in 2023). This proactive step pre-empted food shortages by procuring and pre-positioning commodities for the rainy season, which was especially vital for the lean season response and to mitigate the risk of a complete break in refugee assistance.



In total, WFP strategically bought 67,200 mt of food from the Global Commodity Management Facility, which allowed WFP to respond faster to emergencies and enabled a steady supply of commodities at a reduced lead time and food procurement. Moreover, 34,000 mt of food was strategically pre-positioned, a critical measure that boosted logistics efficiency and facilitated improved service delivery. Despite challenges, particularly during the Sudan emergency response in the east, the swift influx of refugees exceeded the prepositioned stock. This posed significant logistical challenges in meeting escalating needs, accessing commodities in the market, and addressing funding gaps.

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

| | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditure |
|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| SDG Target 1. Access to Food | 346,369,713 | 98,683,423 | 165,552,545 | 120,863,773 |
| SO01: 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. | 271,828,576 | 80,092,963 | 136,165,229 | 98,184,612 |
| 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 | 271,828,576 | 80,092,963 | 136,150,245 | 98,184,612 |
| Non-activity specific | 0 | 0 | 14,984 | 0 |
| SO02: 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. | 74,541,137 | 18,590,460 | 29,387,316 | 22,679,161 |
| Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people | 42,415,358 | 0 | 14,186,214 | 11,997,853 |
| Activity 03: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production | 32,125,778 | 18,590,460 | 15,190,157 | 10,681,307 |
| Non-activity specific | 0 | 0 | 10,944 | 0 |

| | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition | 86,965,479 | 39,883,982 | 47,768,598 | 31,900,021 |
| SO03: Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year-round | 86,965,479 | 39,883,982 | 47,768,598 | 31,900,021 |
| 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. | 16,410,891 | 10,231,303 | 15,544,855 | 10,564,834 |
| 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 | 39,575,642 | 21,589,400 | 21,164,419 | 17,081,453 |
| Activity 06: Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production. | 1,064,908 | 8,063,278 | 5,582,372 | 1,303,055 |
| Activity 11: Provide nutrition assistance to targeted populations including children, PLW/Gs, PLHIV, and other vulnerable groups for treatment and prevention of malnutrition | 29,914,036 | 0 | 5,466,006 | 2,950,677 |
| Non-activity specific | 0 | 0 | 10,944 | 0 |
| SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System | 46,484,886 | 29,421,822 | 51,287,222 | 22,591,129 |
| SO04: Food insecure populations and communities in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year round | 46,484,886 | 29,421,822 | 51,287,222 | 22,591,129 |

| | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Activity 07: 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. | 46,484,886 | 29,421,822 | 51,254,388 | 22,591,129 |
| Non-activity specific | 0 | 0 | 32,834 | 0 |
| SDG Target 5. Capacity Building | 4,720,440 | 6,999,274 | 9,635,102 | 1,175,209 |
| 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 | 4,720,440 | 6,999,274 | 9,635,102 | 1,175,209 |
| 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. | 4,720,440 | 6,999,274 | 9,635,102 | 1,175,209 |
| SDG Target 8. Global Partnership | 16,053,524 | 6,369,283 | 23,766,100 | 16,744,756 |
| SO06: Humanitarian and development partners in Chad have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year. | 16,053,524 | 6,369,283 | 23,766,100 | 16,744,756 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Activity 09: Provide supply chain, ICT, information management, and other logistical services to the humanitarian and development community |  2,501,303 |  1,243,240 |  5,671,465 |  2,745,401 |
| Activity 10: Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention. |  13,552,220 |  5,126,043 |  18,094,635 |  13,999,355 |
| Non-SDG Target |  0 |  0 |  8,264,074 |  0 |
| Total Direct Operational Costs |  500,594,044 |  181,357,786 |  306,273,645 |  193,274,891 |
| Direct Support Costs (DSC) |  13,741,367 |  8,999,095 |  13,110,961 |  9,087,131 |
| Total Direct Costs |  514,335,411 |  190,356,881 |  319,384,606 |  202,362,022 |
| Indirect Support Costs (ISC) |  33,264,754 |  12,288,376 |  9,575,763 |  9,575,763 |
| Grand Total |  547,600,165 |  202,645,258 |  328,960,369 |  211,937,785 |

Data Notes

Overview

[1] WFP adjusted its use of some nutrition products, based on various factors including availability

Operational context

[1] National Institute for Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies of Chad (INSEED) 2023

[2] Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index, 2021/2022

[3] Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe, 2022

[4] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2021/2022

[5] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2021/2022

[6] International Organization for Migration (IOM), data portal for Chad, December 2023

[7] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), data portal for Chad, December 2023

[8] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Emergency Weekly Update, Chad – Sudanese emergency, 22nd December

[9] International Organization for Migration (IOM), Chad – Sudan crisis response, Flash Update 26, 29th December 2023

[10] Based on projections from the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis for 2022 and 2023

[11] Based on latest statistics from the website of the National Institute for Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies of Chad (INSEED)

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Due to the budget revision to WFP's 2019-2023 Country Strategic Plan, part of the caseload for WFP lean season response in Chad was moved under Activity 1, which will be fully implemented in 2024 under Output 6

[2] The MDD-W was not carried out for local populations as there was no regular prevention assistance provided to this group

[3] For the cells in the data tables which contain no actual values, activities were not carried out

[4] In 2023, MAM treatment was only provided for refugee groups

[5] The 2023 target and the end-of-CSP target refer to approximately the same time, i.e. the CSP ends in February 2024 which is close in time to the end of 2023. This is why they sometimes appear to be the same target

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Due to the budget revision to WFP's 2019-2023 Country Strategic Plan, part of the caseload for WFP lean season response in Chad was moved under Activity 1, which will be fully implemented in 2024 under Output 6. For this reason, the planning number under the Activity 2 output indicator showed a lower number than the plan mentioned in the Activity 2 narrative

[2] Since the current CSP ends in February 2024, end-CSP targets and 2023 targets are the same

[3] The activity under CSP Output 8 has not planning value as it was not included in the original planning. However, due to additional grants, the activity was implemented

[4] The number of activity supporters increased compared to planning as WFP carried out activities to support homegrown school feeding including school infrastructure construction activities

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Activity 11 is a new activity under WFP's budget revision to its 2019-2023 Country Strategic Plan, which will take effect in 2024, hence why the output indicators for the activity only show the planning numbers

[2] For activity 6, there were only capacity strengthening beneficiaries in 2023 who are not counted as Tier 1 beneficiaries in 2023. However in 2024, these beneficiaries will be counted as Tier 1, as per new WFP guidelines

[3] Since the current CSP ends in February 2024, end-CSP targets and 2023 targets are the same

[4] CSP targets under Activity 4 and Activity 5 are set on the basis of SPHERE standard

[5] WFP provided more technical assistance activities than planned under Activity 6, which is in line with the increase in the number of women's groups who benefited from this activity

[6] Most of the indicators under Output 23 (A.1.2 (children), A.3.1, A.8 and B.2.1) have significantly lower values than planned due to late funding confirmations and underfunding for these prevention activities

Strategic outcome 04

[1] For values containing zero, interventions were not supported in 2023

[2] Some indicators show the end-of-CSP target as being the same as the 2023 target because the end of the CSP is February 2024, very close to the final date of the 2023 target (December 2023)

[3] Some indicators in other outputs have a large variance between planning and actual figures. This is due to some late contributions which arrived after the optimal season for resilience activities

Strategic outcome 06

[1] More passengers were transported using the UNHAS service than planned, due to increased demand for travel to Eastern Chad, following the onset of the Sudan crisis in April 2023

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] United Nations Development Programme, 2021/2022

[2] The 2023 target and the end-of-CSP target refer to approximately the same time - i.e. the CSP ends in February 2024 which is close in time to the end of 2023

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Indicators which do not have a baseline are new, therefore the follow-up is the baseline value

Environmental sustainability

[1] Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Index, 2021

[2] For some activity sites, FLAs were screened for environmental and social risks in the year prior, therefore WFP did not require a new screening as activities could rely on the pre-existing screening. Only new construction activities were screened for environments and social risks in 2023 and WFP focused on the larger construction infrastructures.

Baseline is 0 as this indicator was not available in 2019

Nutrition integration

[1] There are no baseline values as all indicators are new

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

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 | 700,005 | 673,068 | 1,373,073 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security | Number | 1,462,294 | 1,312,360 | 2,774,654 | |
| 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 | 273,651 | 177,950 | 451,601 | |
| 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 | 373,784 | 203,478 | 577,262 | |
| Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture | % | | | 6 | | Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) | Ha | | | 2,802 | |
| | | | | | | 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 | 117,711 | 113,095 | 230,806 | |



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\$ | 202,362,023 | |
| Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries | US\$ | | | Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation) | US\$ | 1,175,209 | |

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries | male | 1,845,691 | 1,312,361 | 71% |
| | female | 2,044,118 | 1,452,021 | 71% |
| | total | 3,889,809 | 2,764,382 | 71% |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 0-23 months | male | 337,841 | 176,491 | 52% |
| | female | 373,573 | 176,491 | 47% |
| | total | 711,414 | 352,982 | 50% |
| 24-59 months | male | 349,414 | 220,216 | 63% |
| | female | 349,413 | 220,218 | 63% |
| | total | 698,827 | 440,434 | 63% |
| 5-11 years | male | 436,606 | 381,439 | 87% |
| | female | 371,315 | 325,522 | 88% |
| | total | 807,921 | 706,961 | 88% |
| 12-17 years | male | 260,793 | 231,493 | 89% |
| | female | 263,593 | 233,901 | 89% |
| | total | 524,386 | 465,394 | 89% |

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|---------|----------------------|
| 18-59 years | male | 440,976 | 284,915 | 65% |
| | female | 668,963 | 480,490 | 72% |
| | total | 1,109,939 | 765,405 | 69% |
| 60+ years | male | 20,061 | 17,807 | 89% |
| | female | 17,261 | 15,399 | 89% |
| | total | 37,322 | 33,206 | 89% |

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Returnee | 37,171 | 89,148 | 240% |
| IDP | 378,405 | 243,444 | 64% |
| Refugee | 534,314 | 804,346 | 151% |
| Resident | 2,939,919 | 1,627,444 | 55% |

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

| Programme Area | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Asset Creation and Livelihood | 380,000 | 240,839 | 63% |
| Malnutrition prevention programme | 286,434 | 283,483 | 98% |
| Malnutrition treatment programme | 964,123 | 484,897 | 50% |
| School based programmes | 429,629 | 431,758 | 100% |
| Smallholder agricultural market support programmes | 0 | 1,846 | - |
| Unconditional Resource Transfers | 1,875,000 | 1,539,878 | 82% |

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Access to Food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Beans | 0 | 2,902 | - |
| Corn Soya Blend | 2,901 | 1,979 | 68% |
| High Energy Biscuits | 0 | 7 | - |
| Iodised Salt | 963 | 92 | 10% |
| LNS | 0 | 115 | - |
| Micronutrient Powder | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 1,426 | 237 | 17% |
| Rice | 2,849 | 368 | 13% |
| Sorghum/Millet | 76,974 | 35,120 | 46% |
| Split Peas | 18,586 | 4,772 | 26% |

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Vegetable Oil | 6,885 | 2,756 | 40% |
| Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Iodised Salt | 361 | 50 | 14% |
| Micronutrient Powder | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Rice | 8,598 | 1,871 | 22% |
| Sorghum/Millet | 16,065 | 4,178 | 26% |
| Split Peas | 5,213 | 1,533 | 29% |
| Vegetable Oil | 2,183 | 730 | 33% |
| End Malnutrition | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 03 | | | |
| Corn Soya Blend | 6,356 | 3,526 | 55% |
| LNS | 0 | 2,683 | - |
| Micronutrient Powder | 7 | 0 | 0% |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 9,194 | 323 | 4% |
| Vegetable Oil | 181 | 0 | 0% |
| Sustainable Food System | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 04 | | | |
| Iodised Salt | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Sorghum/Millet | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Split Peas | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Vegetable Oil | 0 | 0 | 0% |

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

| Modality | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Access to Food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Cash | 72,124,110 | 20,427,159 | 28% |
| Value Voucher | 15,687,000 | 2,370,005 | 15% |
| Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Cash | 18,658,755 | 7,136,485 | 38% |
| End Malnutrition | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 03 | | | |
| Cash | 6,328,800 | 182,446 | 3% |
| Sustainable Food System | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 04 | | | |
| Cash | 25,200,000 | 9,368,794 | 37% |

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

| Strategic Outcome 01: 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. | | | | | 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 | | | | | | |
| Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs | | | | | | |
| CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate unconditional food assistance to meet their food and nutrition requirements and support stability. | | | | | | |
| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | All | General Distribution | Female | 448,750 | 680,210 | |
| | | | Male | 426,250 | 653,533 | |
| | | | Total | 875,000 | 1,333,743 | |
| A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | | MT | 93,178 | 45,596.48 | |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people | | | USD | 38,839,500 | 20,255,979 | |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher) | | | USD | 15,687,000 | 2,370,004 | |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | General Distribution | Number | 310,320,000 | 139,105,617 | |
| CSP Output 02: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate conditional/unconditional food assistance for assets or trainings to meet their food requirements while improving their livelihoods | | | | | | |
| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP) | All | Food assistance for asset | Female | 51,000 | | |
| | | | Male | 49,000 | | |
| | | | Total | 100,000 | | |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people | | | USD | 27,333,000 | | |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | Food assistance for asset | Number | 54,666,000 | | |
| CSP Output 04: Crisis-affected children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals to meet their food requirements | | | | | | |
| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP) | Activity supporters | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female | | 135 | |
| | | | Male | | | |
| | | | Total | | 135 | |
| A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP) | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female | 4,221 | 21,016 | |
| | | | Male | 6,332 | 31,525 | |
| | | | Total | 10,553 | 52,541 | |

| | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP) | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female Male Total | | 1,252 1,877 3,129 |
| A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP) | Students (secondary schools) | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female Male Total | | 98 146 244 |
| A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes | | | MT | 3,666 | 428.39 |
| A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes | | | USD | 1,165,446 | 131,375 |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | School feeding (on-site) | Number | 18,994,680 | 1,399,269 |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | School feeding (take-home rations) | Number | 10,140,736 | 136,218 |

CSP Output 06: Targeted food-insecure beneficiaries received seasonal food assistance to meet their short term food and nutrition needs.

| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | All | General Distribution | Female Male Total | 153,000 147,000 300,000 | 4,404 4,232 8,636 |
| A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | | MT | 9,153 | 162.15 |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people | | | USD | 4,050,000 | |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | General Distribution | Number | 27,000,000 | 388,620 |

Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 03: Crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months, PLW/Gs, and people living with HIV or TB receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition and meet their food requirements.

| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | ART clients | HIV/TB Care & treatment | Female Male Total | 561 539 1,100 | 298 298 |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Children | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | 15,876 10,584 26,460 | 58,880 58,880 117,760 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Children | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 5,296 | 15,158 |
| | | | Male | 5,296 | 15,157 |
| | | | Total | 10,592 | 30,315 |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 11,544 | 40,062 |
| | | | Male | | |
| | | | Total | 11,544 | 40,062 |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 3,101 | 2,683 |
| | | | Male | | |
| | | | Total | 3,101 | 2,683 |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes | | | MT | 4,589 | 2,160.97 |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people | | | USD | 736,164 | 39,804 |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | HIV/TB Care & treatment | Number | 396,000 | 28,380 |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Number | 44,403,120 | 15,693,099 |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Number | 4,318,740 | 3,778,708 |
| B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition | | | MT | 4,328 | 2,136.73 |

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate conditional/unconditional food assistance to meet their food and nutrition requirements and support stability.

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks | G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels | Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions | Individual | 50,000 | 0 |

| G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks | G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall) | Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions | Individual | 78,000 | 0 |
|--|--|--|-----------------|---------|---------|
| CSP Output 04: Crisis-affected children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals to meet their food requirements | | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| N.1.2: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts | N.1.2.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts | School feeding (on-site) | % | 100 | 100 |
| Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets | | | | | |
| CSP Output 05: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive nutrition messaging to improve nutrition-related practices. | | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) | E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Individual | 300,000 | 342,959 |

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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | |
| Attendance rate | Female | 80 | >90 | >90 | 90 | WFP |
| | Male | 80 | >90 | >90 | 90 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 80 | >90 | >90 | 90 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate | Female | 80 | >80 | >80 | 93 | WFP |
| | Male | 80 | >80 | >80 | 96 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 80 | >80 | >80 | 94 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations) | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| Annual change in enrolment | Female | 20 | >50 | >50 | 52 | WFP |
| | Male | 20 | >50 | >50 | 29 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 20 | >50 | >50 | 41 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 5.5 | <5 | <5 | 10.8 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 5 | <5 | <5 | 10.92 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 5.3 | <5 | <5 | 10.89 | WFP survey |
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 5 | >5 | >5 | 5 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 5.3 | >5 | >5 | 5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 5.1 | >5 | >5 | 5 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 63.2 | >75 | >75 | 31.9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 78.2 | >75 | >75 | 36.6 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 68.4 | >75 | >75 | 35.3 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 28.7 | <25 | <25 | 21.9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 17.2 | <25 | <25 | 26.3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 24.8 | <25 | <25 | 25.1 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 8.1 | <5 | <5 | 46.2 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 4.6 | <5 | <5 | 37.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 6.9 | <5 | <5 | 39.5 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 16 | <10 | <10 | 15.4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 13 | <10 | <10 | 17.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 15 | <10 | <10 | 16.9 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 16 | <10 | <10 | 13.6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 18 | <10 | <10 | 17.9 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 17 | <10 | <10 | 16.7 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 29 | <30 | <30 | 32.3 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 33 | <30 | <30 | 32.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 31 | <30 | <30 | 32.4 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 39 | >50 | ≥50 | 38.7 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 36 | >50 | ≥50 | 32.3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 37 | >50 | ≥50 | 34 | WFP survey |
| Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age | Overall | 20 | >20 | >20 | 19.4 | 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: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD) | Female | 50 | >50 | >50 | 28.1 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 50 | >50 | >50 | 23.6 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 50 | >50 | >50 | 25.9 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF) | Female | 50 | >50 | >50 | 30.1 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 50 | >50 | >50 | 23.6 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 50 | >50 | >50 | 26.9 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF) | Female | 50 | >50 | >50 | 5.5 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 50 | >50 | >50 | 4.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 50 | >50 | >50 | 4.8 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet | Female | 16.6 | >16.6 | >16.6 | 19.2 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 16.6 | >16.6 | >16.6 | 12.8 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 16.6 | >16.6 | >16.6 | 16 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|--------|--------|------|------------|
| Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 5 | <5 | <5 | 8.24 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 5 | <5 | <5 | 4.5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 5 | <5 | <5 | 6.76 | WFP survey |
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 4.8 | >6 | >6 | 5 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 5.22 | >6 | >6 | 6 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 5.03 | >6 | >6 | 5 | WFP survey |
| Economic capacity to meet essential needs | Female | 32.3 | >32.3 | >32.3 | 45 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 42.85 | >42.85 | >42.85 | 51 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 38.5 | >38.5 | >38.5 | 48 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 62.1 | >62.1 | >62.1 | 43 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 77 | >77 | >77 | 71 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 69.5 | >69.5 | >69.5 | 54 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 26.2 | <26.2 | <26.2 | 33 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 17.2 | <17.2 | <17.2 | 21 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 21.7 | <21.7 | <21.7 | 28 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 11.7 | <11.7 | <11.7 | 24 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 5.8 | <5.8 | <5.8 | 8 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 8.8 | <8.8 | <8.8 | 18 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 8 | <10 | <10 | 2 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 10 | <10 | <10 | 5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 9 | <10 | <10 | 7 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 7 | <10 | <10 | 8 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 8 | <10 | <10 | 11 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 7 | <10 | <10 | 5 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 28 | <30 | <30 | 45 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 27 | <30 | <30 | 42 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 27 | <30 | <30 | 44 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 57 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 45 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 55 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 42 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 57 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 44 | 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 | <8.5 | 8.64 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 7.5 | <8.5 | <8.5 | 5.67 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 8.5 | <8.5 | <8.5 | 7.95 | WFP survey |
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 5.67 | >5 | >5 | 4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 5.54 | >5 | >5 | 5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 5.63 | >5 | >5 | 5 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 62.5 | >65 | >65 | 29 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 70 | >65 | >65 | 48 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 65 | >65 | >65 | 33 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 15.6 | <15 | <15 | 36 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 11.3 | <15 | <15 | 27 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 14.2 | <15 | <15 | 34 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 21.9 | <20 | <20 | 35 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 18.7 | <20 | <20 | 25 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 20.8 | <20 | <20 | 33 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 11 | <10 | <10 | 14 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 12 | <10 | <10 | 3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 12 | <10 | <10 | 11 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 8 | <10 | <10 | 10 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 7 | <10 | <10 | 3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 8 | <10 | <10 | 9 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 28 | <30 | <30 | 43 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 29 | <30 | <30 | 40 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 27 | <30 | <30 | 42 | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----|-----|-----|------|--------------------------|
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 53 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 33 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 52 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 54 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 53 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 38 | WFP survey |
| Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age | Overall | 20 | >20 | >20 | 49.9 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | |
| Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage) | Female | 79 | >70 | >70 | 100 | WFP |
| | Male | 79 | >70 | >70 | 100 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 79 | >70 | >70 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD) | Female | 0 | >50 | >50 | 23 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >50 | >50 | 27 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | >50 | >50 | 25 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF) | Female | 0 | >50 | >50 | 44 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >50 | >50 | 40 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | >50 | >50 | 42 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF) | Female | 0 | >50 | >50 | 36 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >50 | >50 | 26 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | >50 | >50 | 31 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet | Female | 0 | >20 | >20 | 14 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >20 | >20 | 11 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | >20 | >20 | 12 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate | Female | 15 | <15 | <15 | 1 | WFP |
| | Male | 15 | <15 | <15 | 1 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 15 | <15 | <15 | 1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate | Female | 3 | <3 | <3 | 0 | WFP |
| | Male | 3 | <3 | <3 | 0 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 3 | <3 | <3 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate | Female | 15 | <15 | <15 | 1 | WFP |
| | Male | 15 | <15 | <15 | 1 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 15 | <15 | <15 | 1 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate | Female | 75 | >75 | >75 | 98 | WFP |
| | Male | 75 | >75 | >75 | 98 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 75 | >75 | >75 | 98 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) | Female | 85 | >70 | >70 | 87 | WFP |
| | Male | 85 | >70 | >70 | 87 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 85 | >70 | >70 | 87 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 5.2 | <5.8 | <5.8 | 10.37 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 6.8 | <5.8 | <5.8 | 10.17 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 5.8 | <5.8 | <5.8 | 10.24 | WFP survey |
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 5.75 | >5 | >5 | 5 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 5.88 | >5 | >5 | 5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 5.8 | >5 | >5 | 5 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 78.2 | >82.5 | >82.5 | 19.5 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 90.8 | >82.5 | >82.5 | 29.2 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 82.5 | >82.5 | >82.5 | 25.7 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 17.7 | <15 | <15 | 24.4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 9.2 | <15 | <15 | 33.3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 14.8 | <15 | <15 | 30.1 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 4.1 | <2.5 | <2.5 | 56.1 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <2.5 | <2.5 | 37.5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 2.7 | <2.5 | <2.5 | 44.2 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 20 | <10 | <10 | 22 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 16 | <10 | <10 | 11.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 18 | <10 | <10 | 15 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 6 | <10 | <10 | 14.6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 11 | <10 | <10 | 12.5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 9 | <10 | <10 | 13.3 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 30 | <30 | <30 | 36.6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 29 | <30 | <30 | 34.7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 29 | <30 | <30 | 35.4 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 44 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 26.8 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 44 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 41.7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 44 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 36.3 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age | Overall | 20 | >20 | >20 | 26.7 | 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: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD) | Female | 0 | >50 | >50 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >50 | >50 | 22.7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | >50 | >50 | 16.7 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF) | Female | 0 | >50 | >50 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >50 | >50 | 22.7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | >50 | >50 | 16.7 | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---|-------|-------|------|------------|
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF) | Female | 0 | >50 | >50 | 25 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >50 | >50 | 4.5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | >50 | >50 | 10 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet | Female | 0 | >16.6 | >16.6 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >16.6 | >16.6 | 13.6 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | >16.6 | >16.6 | 10 | WFP survey |

| Strategic Outcome 02: 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. | | | | Resilience Building | |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Output Results | | | | | |
| Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people | | | | | |
| Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs | | | | | |
| CSP Output 22: Targeted beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food assistance to meet their food needs | | | | | |
| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | All | General Distribution | Female | 357,000 | 100,724 |
| | | | Male | 343,000 | 96,775 |
| | | | Total | 700,000 | 197,499 |
| A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | | MT | 21,357 | 5,677.04 |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people | | | USD | 9,450,000 | 3,154,378 |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | General Distribution | Number | 63,000,000 | 16,330,155 |
| Activity 03: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production | | | | | |
| Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages | | | | | |
| CSP Output 07: Targeted school children girls/boys (Tier 1) received timely and adequate nutritious meals (cat A1) every school day, including food produced by smallholder farmers, that meet their food requirements (SR1) and support school attendance. | | | | | |
| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes | Activity supporters | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female | 2,867 | 7,329 |
| | | | Male | | |
| | | | Total | 2,867 | 7,329 |
| A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female | 159,284 | 137,022 |
| | | | Male | 238,925 | 205,533 |
| | | | Total | 398,209 | 342,555 |
| A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female | 7,200 | 10,330 |
| | | | Male | 10,800 | 15,495 |
| | | | Total | 18,000 | 25,825 |
| A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes | | | MT | 11,063 | 2,686.49 |
| A.2.9 Quantity of food provided to schools through home-grown school-based programmes | | | MT | 11,063 | 240.4 |
| A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes | | | USD | 9,208,755 | 3,982,106 |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | School feeding (on-site) | Number | 77,409,720 | 24,604,359 |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | School feeding (take-home rations) | Number | 31,284,000 | 35,051,440 |

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 07: Targeted school children girls/boys (Tier 1) received timely and adequate nutritious meals (cat A1) every school day, including food produced by smallholder farmers, that meet their food requirements (SR1) and support school attendance.

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|--|-----------------|---------|--------|
| N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days | N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days | School feeding (on-site) | % | 100 | 100 |
| 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) | School feeding (on-site) | % | 20 | 20 |
| N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes | N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes | School feeding (on-site) | Individual | 100,000 | 95,097 |
| N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model | N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model | School feeding (on-site) | Number | 200 | 177 |
| N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools | N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Individual | 1,500 | 2,287 |

Outcome Results

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

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 7.6 | <5 | <5 | 3 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 7.6 | <5 | <5 | 3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 7.6 | <5 | <5 | 3 | WFP survey |
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 4.3 | >5 | >5 | 5.8 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 4.5 | >5 | >5 | 6.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 4.4 | >5 | >5 | 6 | WFP survey |
| Economic capacity to meet essential needs | Female | 50 | >50 | >50 | 31 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 50 | >50 | >50 | 31 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 50 | >50 | >50 | 31 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 73.8 | >71.7 | >71.7 | 58 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 66.9 | >71.7 | >71.7 | 60 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 71.7 | >71.7 | >71.7 | 60 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 18.7 | <21.4 | <21.4 | 31 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 27.4 | <21.4 | <21.4 | 30 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 21.4 | <21.4 | <21.4 | 30 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 7.4 | <6.9 | <6.9 | 11 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 5.6 | <6.9 | <6.9 | 10 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 6.9 | <6.9 | <6.9 | 10 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 8 | <10 | <10 | 5 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 8 | <10 | <10 | 5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 8 | <10 | <10 | 5 | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|-------|-----|------|------------|
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 18 | <10 | <10 | 4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 20 | <10 | <10 | 3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 19 | <10 | <10 | 4 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 14 | <30 | <30 | 36 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 13 | <30 | <30 | 31 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 13 | <30 | <30 | 32 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 60 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 55 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 59 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 61 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 60 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 59 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - 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 | 5.2 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 6.9 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 6.3 | 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 | 87.6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >20 | >20 | 83.9 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 50 | >20 | >20 | 85.1 | 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 | 7.2 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <30 | <30 | 9.2 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 50 | <30 | <30 | 8.6 | 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 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 44.3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 41.8 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 78 | >20 | >20 | 56.3 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >20 | >20 | 49.3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 78 | >20 | >20 | 51.7 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 22 | <22 | <20 | 6.6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <0 | <0 | 6.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 22 | <22 | <20 | 6.5 | 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 | 24.8 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 25.7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 1.7 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 25.4 | 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 | 56.1 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >20 | >20 | 58.2 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 74.9 | >20 | >20 | 57.5 | 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 | 19.1 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <0 | <0 | 16.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 23.4 | <23.4 | <20 | 17.1 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | |
| Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age | Overall | 32.6 | >35 | >35 | 42 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD) | Female | 0 | >50 | >50 | 29.3 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >50 | >50 | 27.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | >50 | >50 | 28.3 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF) | Female | 0 | >50 | >50 | 42.4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >50 | >50 | 40.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | >50 | >50 | 41.2 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF) | Female | 0 | >50 | >50 | 27 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >50 | >50 | 26 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | >50 | >50 | 26.5 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet | Female | 0 | >20 | >20 | 14.1 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >20 | >20 | 13.7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | >20 | >20 | 14 | 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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | |
| Annual change in enrolment | Female | 20 | >50 | >50 | 35 | WFP |
| | Male | 20 | >50 | >50 | 22 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 20 | >50 | >50 | 29 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Attendance rate | Female | 90 | >90 | >90 | 92 | WFP |
| | Male | 90 | >90 | >90 | 92 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 90 | >90 | >90 | 92 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate | Female | 80 | >91 | >91 | 96 | WFP |
| | Male | 72 | >92 | >92 | 98 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 76 | >92 | >92 | 97 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Primary - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | |
| SABER school feeding index | Overall | 2 | ≥3 | ≥3 | 2 | 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. | | | | | |
| Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets | | | | | |
| CSP Output 09: Targeted PLW/Gs attending pre/post-natal care receive timely and adequate cash to access maternal services and prevent infant malnutrition | | | | | |
| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Children | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 8,564 | 14,274 |
| | | | Male | 5,710 | 14,274 |
| | | | Total | 14,274 | 28,548 |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 45,377 | 37,302 |
| | | | Male | | |
| | | | Total | 45,377 | 37,302 |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes | | | MT | 1,139 | 1,194.01 |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people | | | USD | 187,200 | 133,183 |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Number | 5,686,302 | 5,861,645 |
| CSP Output 23: Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW/Gs and PLHIV receive adequate and specialized nutritious foods and/or cash/vouchers to prevent malnutrition | | | | | |
| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| | | | MT | 1,000 | 592.18 |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Children | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 40,236 | 11,255 |
| | | | Male | 26,824 | 11,254 |
| | | | Total | 67,060 | 22,509 |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 33,077 | 37,302 |
| | | | Male | | |
| | | | Total | 33,077 | 37,302 |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people | | | USD | 4,212,000 | 49,264 |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Number | 28,991,664 | 3,961,425 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|----|-------|--------|
| B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition | | | MT | 1,000 | 592.18 |
|--|--|--|----|-------|--------|

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

Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 11: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLWG/s receive adequate and specialized nutritious foods to treat malnutrition

| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|--|--|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Children | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 286,919 | 177,950 |
| | | | Male | 286,919 | 177,950 |
| | | | Total | 573,838 | 355,900 |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 90,693 | 95,701 |
| | | | Male | | |
| | | | Total | 90,693 | 95,701 |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes | | | MT | 8,873 | 4,745.53 |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Number | 71,547,525 | 38,469,886 |
| B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition | | | MT | 8,873 | 4,745.53 |

Activity 06: Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production.

Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 13: Communities (tier 3) benefit from the availability of locally-produced fortified nutritious food products that support adequate nutrition (Strategic Result 2).

| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Children (pre-primary) | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 36,000 | |
| | | | Male | 24,000 | |
| | | | Total | 60,000 | |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes | | | MT | 5 | |

Activity 11: Provide nutrition assistance to targeted populations including children, PLW/Gs, PLHIV, and other vulnerable groups for treatment and prevention of malnutrition

Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 24: Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW/Gs and PLHIV receive adequate and specialized nutritious foods and/or cash/vouchers to prevent malnutrition

| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Children | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 18,684 | |
| | | | Male | 10,056 | |
| | | | Total | 28,740 | |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 14,176 | |
| | | | Male | | |
| | | | Total | 14,176 | |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes | | | MT | 919 | |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people | | | USD | 1,929,600 | |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Number | 17,169,414 | |
| B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition | | | MT | 864 | |

CSP Output 26: Targeted children aged 6-59 months and PLWG/s receive adequate and specialized nutritious foods to treat malnutrition

| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|--|--|-----------------|----------------|--------|
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Children | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 122,965 | |
| | | | Male | 122,966 | |
| | | | Total | 245,931 | |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 38,868 | |
| | | | Male | | |
| | | | Total | 38,868 | |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes | | | MT | 3,803 | |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Number | 30,663,225 | |
| B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition | | | MT | 3,803 | |

Other Output

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.

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 10: Targeted beneficiaries (tier 1) receive nutrition-related messaging to improve nutrition-related practices and prevent malnutrition (Strategic Result 2).

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) | E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Individual | 100,000 | 105,132 |

Activity 06: Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production.

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 13: Communities (tier 3) benefit from the availability of locally-produced fortified nutritious food products that support adequate nutrition (Strategic Result 2).

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|--|-----------------|---------|--------|
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided | Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS) | Number | 4 | 8 |

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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | |
| Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age | Overall | 20 | >50 | >50 | 42 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD) | Female | 0 | >50 | >50 | 29.3 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >50 | >50 | 27.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | >50 | >50 | 28.3 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF) | Female | 0 | >50 | >50 | 42.4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >50 | >50 | 40.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | >50 | >50 | 41.2 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF) | Female | 0 | >50 | >50 | 27 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >50 | >50 | 26 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | >50 | >50 | 26.5 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet | Female | 0 | >20 | >20 | 14.1 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >20 | >20 | 13.7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | >20 | >20 | 14 | 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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------|
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------|

| Target Group: CH & PBW/G local population - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----|-----|-----|----|--------------------------|
| Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage) | Female | 0 | | ≥74 | 84 | WFP |
| | Male | 0 | | ≥74 | 84 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0 | | ≥74 | 84 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate | Female | 15 | <15 | <15 | 1 | WFP |
| | Male | 15 | <15 | <15 | 1 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 15 | <15 | <15 | 1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate | Female | 3 | <3 | <3 | 0 | WFP |
| | Male | 3 | <3 | <3 | 0 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 3 | <3 | <3 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate | Female | 15 | <15 | <15 | 1 | WFP |
| | Male | 15 | <15 | <15 | 1 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 15 | <15 | <15 | 1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate | Female | 75 | >75 | >75 | 98 | WFP |
| | Male | 75 | >75 | >75 | 98 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 75 | >75 | >75 | 98 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage) | Female | 50 | >70 | >70 | 94 | WFP |
| | Male | 50 | >70 | >70 | 94 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 50 | >70 | >70 | 94 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----|-----|-----|----|--------------------------|
| Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) | Female | 66 | >70 | >70 | 74 | WFP |
| | Male | 66 | >70 | >70 | 74 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 66 | >70 | >70 | 74 | 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 asset support to food-insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases.

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 15: Targeted beneficiaries receive timely and adequate conditional food assistance to meet their short-term food needs

| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF) | All | Food assistance for asset | Female | 142,800 | 122,827 |
| | | | Male | 137,200 | 118,012 |
| | | | Total | 280,000 | 240,839 |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people | | | USD | 25,200,000 | 9,368,795 |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | Food assistance for asset | Number | 50,400,000 | 19,570,195 |

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 16: 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

| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|-------------------|--|-----------------|---------|--------------|
| F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure | All | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Female | | 934 |
| | | | Male | | 912 |
| | | | Total | | 1,846 |

Other Output

Activity 07: 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.

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 14: Targeted populations benefit from assets built or restored to improve their resilience to natural shocks and adaptation to climate change

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|---------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated | Food assistance for asset | Number | 725,299 | 591,173 |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated | Food assistance for asset | Ha | 1,388 | 1,230 |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures | Food assistance for asset | Ha | 2,802 | 8,501 |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared | Food assistance for asset | Km | 30 | 94 |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals | Food assistance for asset | Km | 14 | 6.5 |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure | Food assistance for asset | Number | 25 | 17 |
| 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) | Food assistance for asset | Individual | 12,500 | 2,600 |

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 16: 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

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|--|--|-----------------|---------|--------|
| F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems | F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male) | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 745 | 745 |
| F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems | F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female) | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 1,542 | 1,542 |
| F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported | F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | | 55 |

CSP Output 16: Targeted smallholders and other actors along the value chain benefit from strengthened technical capacities to improve their livelihoods enabling to boost productivity including access to structured markets

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
|------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------|--------|

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------|---|---|
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized | Community and household asset creation (CCS) | Number | 1 | 1 |
|---|--|--|--------|---|---|

Outcome Results

Activity 07: 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.

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | |
| Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS | Overall | 12 | <12 | <12 | 7 | WFP survey |
| Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS | Overall | 19 | <19 | <19 | 39 | WFP survey |
| Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS | Overall | 69 | ≥69 | ≥69 | 54 | WFP survey |
| Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 9 | <5 | <5 | 5.52 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 8.1 | <5 | <5 | 4.49 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 8.5 | <5 | <5 | 4.91 | WFP survey |
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 4.6 | >5 | >5 | 6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 4.7 | >5 | >5 | 7 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 4.7 | >5 | >5 | 7 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 38.7 | >70 | >70 | 57 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 44.7 | >70 | >70 | 65 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 42.1 | >70 | >70 | 62 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 32.7 | <20 | <20 | 29 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 33.9 | <20 | <20 | 27 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 33.4 | <20 | <20 | 28 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 28.6 | <10 | <10 | 14 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 21.4 | <10 | <10 | 8 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 24.5 | <10 | <10 | 10 | 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 | 10.1 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥0 | ≥28.8 | 17.6 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥0 | ≥27.9 | 14.7 | 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 | 74.5 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >0 | >56.1 | 70.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | >50 | >55.1 | 71.8 | 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 | 15.4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <0 | <15 | 12.3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 50 | <50 | <17 | 13.5 | 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 | 39.5 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥0 | ≥66.3 | 44.8 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥1.7 | ≥66.3 | 42.7 | 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 | 50.9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >0 | >31 | 48 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 78 | >0 | >30.3 | 49.1 | 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 | 9.6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <0 | <2.8 | 7.2 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 22 | <22 | <3.5 | 8.2 | 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 | 26.3 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | ≥0 | ≥70.9 | 27.5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 1.7 | ≥78 | ≥68.8 | 27 | 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 | 50.7 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >0 | >26.1 | 52.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 74.9 | >74.9 | >27.2 | 51.5 | 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 | 23 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | <0 | <3.1 | 20.4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 23.4 | <0 | <4.1 | 21.5 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 3 | <3 | <3 | 6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 2 | <2 | <2 | 4 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 2 | <2 | <2 | 5 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 4 | <4 | <4 | 6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 3 | <3 | <3 | 5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 4 | <4 | <4 | 5 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 22 | <22 | <22 | 21 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 29 | <29 | <29 | 28 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 26 | <26 | <26 | 26 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 71 | ≥71 | ≥71 | 67 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 66 | ≥66 | ≥66 | 63 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 68 | ≥68 | ≥68 | 64 | WFP survey |
| Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age | Overall | 0 | >70 | >70 | 39 | WFP survey |
| Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base | Female | 60 | >60 | >60 | 81 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 60 | >60 | >60 | 83 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 60 | >60 | >60 | 82 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits | Overall | 0 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 83 | WFP survey |

Target Group: Local Population - **Location:** Chad - **Modality:** Cash, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-----|--------|--------|-------|--------------------------|
| Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems | Overall | 100 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall | Overall | 0 | ≥1,000 | ≥1,000 | 1,491 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP | Overall | 0 | ≥0 | ≥0 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers | Overall | | ≥0 | ≥0 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers | Overall | | ≥0 | ≥0 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools | Overall | | ≥1,000 | ≥1,000 | 1,491 | WFP programme monitoring |

Target Group: Local population - **Location:** Chad - **Modality:** Cash, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---|------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall | Overall | 0 | ≥1,130,818 | ≥1,130,818 | 1,785,283.63 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP | Overall | 0 | ≥0 | ≥0 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|--|------------|------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers | Overall | | ≥0 | ≥0 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers | Overall | | ≥0 | ≥0 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools | Overall | | ≥1,130,818 | ≥1,130,818 | 1,785,284 | WFP programme monitoring |

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**

Other Output

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.

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 19: Wider communities (tier 3) benefit from improved coordination of food and nutrition policy (Strategic Result 5).

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels | C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities | Food Security Sector (CCS) | Number | 1 | 1 |
| C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels | C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities | Food Security Sector (CCS) | Number | 3 | 3 |
| C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels | C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported | Food Security Sector (CCS) | Number | 4 | 4 |

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 17: Food-insecure people benefit from strengthened Government-led response, early warning, coordination and social protection capacities, to receive timely, adequate, equitable, consistent and predictable assistance from the Government, WFP and partners

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized | Food Security Sector (CCS) | Number | 4 | 4 |

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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------|
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------|

Target Group: Local Population - **Location:** Chad - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Food Security Sector (CCS)

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------|--------|-------------|----------|---------|--------------------------|
| Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 0 | ≥50,000,000 | ≥728,111 | 655,190 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets | | | | | | |
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 0 | ≥2 | ≥2 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS) | | | | | | |
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 0 | ≥1 | ≥1 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 0 | ≥372,000 | ≥372,000 | 258,792 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | |
| Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 20,000 | ≥50,000 | ≥452,913 | 234,757 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies | | | | | | |
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 0 | >1 | >1 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | |
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 1 | >1 | >1 | 1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | |
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 0 | >1 | >1 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 10,000 | ≥500,000 | ≥500,000 | 250,000 | 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 |
|--|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|------------------------|
| Other Output | | | | | |
| Activity 10: Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention. | | | | | |
| Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services | | | | | |
| CSP Output 21: Affected populations (tier 3) targeted by humanitarian partners are addressed using WFP's timely and cost-saving services are served to address their needs (Strategic Result 8). | | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| H.7: Total number of passengers transported | H.7.1: Number of passengers transported | Common Air Transport Services | Individual | 21,600 | 25,392 |

| Outcome Results | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| Activity 10: Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention. | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Humanitarians - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services | | | | | | |
| Percentage of users satisfied with services provided | Overall | 90 | >90 | >90 | 98 | WFP survey |

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

| Nutrition integration indicators | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level | | | | | | |
| 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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: ALL - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification | Female | | =100 | =100 | 65.86 | WFP |
| | Male | | =100 | =100 | 65.86 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | | =100 | =100 | 65.86 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: All - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component | Female | | ≥50 | ≥50 | 36.3 | WFP |
| | Male | | ≥50 | ≥50 | 36.3 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | | ≥50 | ≥50 | 36.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Activity 03: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: PRIMARY & SECONDARY (BOYS & GIRLS) & SUPPORTERS - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | |
| Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component | Female | | ≥20 | ≥20 | 27.76 | WFP |
| | Male | | ≥20 | ≥20 | 27.76 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | | ≥20 | ≥20 | 27.76 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 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. | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: PBW/G & CH - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | |

| Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component | Female | | ≥50 | ≥50 | 100 | WFP |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | Male | | ≥50 | ≥50 | 100 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | | ≥50 | ≥50 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 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 | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: PBW/G & CH - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | |
| Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component | Female | | ≥50 | ≥50 | 100 | WFP |
| | Male | | ≥50 | ≥50 | 100 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | | ≥50 | ≥50 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Activity 07: 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. | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: ALL - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | |
| Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component | Female | | ≥30 | ≥30 | 10 | WFP |
| | Male | | ≥30 | ≥30 | 10 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | | ≥30 | ≥30 | 10 | WFP programme monitoring |

Environmental sustainability indicators

| Environmental sustainability indicators | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level | | | | | | |
| Activity 07: 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. | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | |
| Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks | Overall | 0 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 23.08 | WFP programme monitoring |

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

| Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women | Overall | 50 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 50 | WFP survey |

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i> | Overall | 37 | >37 | >37 | 55 | WFP survey |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i> | Overall | 23 | <10 | <10 | 24 | WFP survey |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i> | Overall | 40 | >53 | >53 | 21 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Local population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i> | Overall | 18.8 | >30 | >30 | 60 | WFP survey |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i> | Overall | 39.4 | <10 | <10 | 6 | WFP survey |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i> | Overall | 41.8 | >60 | >60 | 34 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i> | Overall | 3.2 | >30 | >30 | 43 | WFP survey |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i> | Overall | 22.5 | ≤10 | <10 | 3 | WFP survey |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i> | Overall | 74.3 | >60 | >60 | 54 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i> | Overall | 24 | >30 | >30 | 51 | WFP survey |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i> | Overall | 15 | <10 | <10 | 28 | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----|-----|-----|----|------------|
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i> | Overall | 61 | >60 | >60 | 21 | WFP survey |
|---|---------|----|-----|-----|----|------------|

Protection indicators

| Protection indicators | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR) | Overall | Meeting | Meeting | Meeting | Missing | WFP programme monitoring |
| Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services | Female | 254,794 | ≥254794 | ≥254,794 | 326,022 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 235,195 | ≥235195 | ≥235,195 | 367,642 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 489,989 | ≥489989 | ≥489,989 | 693,664 | WFP programme monitoring |

| Protection indicators | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level | | | | | | |
| 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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Female | 100 | >90 | >90 | 92.14 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 99.4 | >90 | >90 | 90.72 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 99.8 | >90 | >90 | 91.13 | WFP survey |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 90 | >90 | >90 | 97.51 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 90 | >90 | >90 | 98.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 90 | >90 | >90 | 97.93 | WFP survey |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 80 | =100 | =100 | 93.33 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 80 | =100 | =100 | 90.87 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 80 | =100 | =100 | 92.65 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Female | 99.6 | >90 | >90 | 97.3 | WFP |
| | Male | 99.4 | >90 | >90 | 98.62 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.5 | >90 | >90 | 97.67 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 90 | >90 | >90 | 98.2 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 90 | >90 | >90 | 97.71 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 90 | >90 | >90 | 98.06 | WFP survey |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 80 | =100 | =100 | 91.67 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 80 | =100 | =100 | 92.13 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 80 | =100 | =100 | 91.8 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | | >90 | >90 | 87.18 | WFP survey |
| | Male | | >90 | >90 | 98.33 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | | >90 | >90 | 93.94 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Female | | >90 | >90 | 97.44 | WFP survey |
| | Male | | >90 | >90 | 93.33 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | | >90 | >90 | 94.95 | WFP survey |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | | =100 | =100 | 87.18 | WFP survey |
| | Male | | =100 | =100 | 93.33 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | | =100 | =100 | 90.91 | WFP survey |
| Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | 90 | >90 | >90 | 99.79 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 90 | >90 | >90 | 99.84 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 90 | >90 | >90 | 99.83 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Local population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|------|------|-------|------------|
| Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Female | 95.7 | >90 | >90 | 99.28 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 95.8 | >90 | >90 | 99.79 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 95.75 | >90 | >90 | 99.62 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Local population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | 80 | =100 | =100 | 98.36 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 80 | =100 | =100 | 95.36 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 80 | =100 | =100 | 96.38 | WFP survey |

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

| Accountability indicators | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism | Overall | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | WFP programme monitoring |
| Country office has an action plan on community engagement | Overall | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | WFP programme monitoring |
| Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR) | Overall | Meeting | Meeting | Meeting | Missing | WFP programme monitoring |
| Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP) | Female | 1,540,204 | ≥1540204 | ≥1,540,204 | 1,462,293 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 1,421,726 | ≥1421726 | ≥1,421,726 | 1,312,361 | |
| | Overall | 2,961,930 | ≥2961930 | ≥2,961,930 | 2,774,654 | |

| Accountability indicators | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level | | | | | | |
| 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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Female | 80 | >80 | >80 | 93.55 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 80 | >80 | >80 | 84.57 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 80 | >80 | >80 | 86.95 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Female | 74.9 | >80 | >80 | 97.56 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 68.6 | >80 | >80 | 91.67 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 71.75 | >80 | >80 | 93.81 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Female | 80 | >80 | >80 | 94.61 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 80 | >80 | >80 | 97.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 80 | >80 | >80 | 95.34 | WFP survey |
| Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Female | 70.6 | >80 | >80 | 92.39 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 70.6 | >80 | >80 | 89.04 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 70.6 | >80 | >80 | 90.17 | WFP survey |

Cover page photo © WFP / Asma Achahboun

In Eastern Chad, host communities learn innovative agricultural practices and plant forest and fruit trees, as part of the resilience programme.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

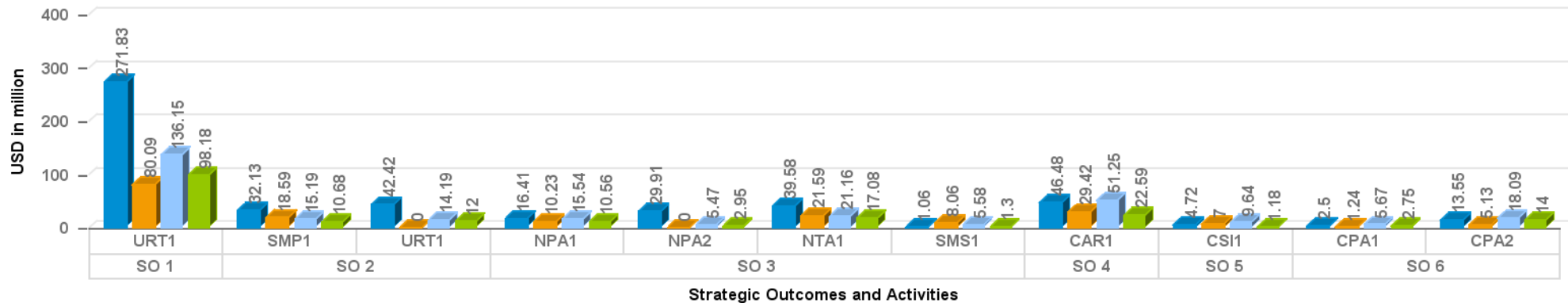
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan
 ■ Implementation Plan
 ■ Available Resources
 ■ Expenditures

| 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 | Activity Code | Country Activity Long Description |
|------|---------------|--|
| SO 1 | 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 |
| SO 2 | SMP1 | Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production |
| SO 2 | URT1 | Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people |
| SO 3 | 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. |
| SO 3 | NPA2 | Provide nutrition assistance to targeted populations including children, PLW/Gs, PLHIV, and other vulnerable groups for treatment and prevention of malnutrition |
| SO 3 | 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 |
| SO 3 | SMS1 | Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production. |
| SO 4 | 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. |
| SO 5 | SPS1 | 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. |
| SO 6 | HAS1 | Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention. |
| SO 6 | ODS1 | Provide supply chain, ICT, information management, and other logistical services to the humanitarian and development community |

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| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|------------|---|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 2.1 | 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 | 271,828,576 | 80,092,963 | 136,150,245 | 98,184,612 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 14,984 | 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 school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production | 32,125,778 | 18,590,461 | 15,190,157 | 10,681,308 |
| | | Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people | 42,415,359 | 0 | 14,186,214 | 11,997,854 |
| | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 10,945 | 0 | |

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| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|---|--|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 346,369,713 | 98,683,424 | 165,552,546 | 120,863,774 |
| 2.2 | Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year-round | Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production. | 1,064,909 | 8,063,278 | 5,582,372 | 1,303,055 |
| | | 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. | 16,410,892 | 10,231,304 | 15,544,855 | 10,564,835 |
| | | 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 | 39,575,643 | 21,589,400 | 21,164,420 | 17,081,454 |
| | | Provide nutrition assistance to targeted populations including children, PLW/Gs, PLHIV, and other vulnerable groups for treatment and prevention of malnutrition | 29,914,036 | 0 | 5,466,006 | 2,950,678 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 10,945 | 0 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 86,965,479 | 39,883,982 | 47,768,598 | 31,900,022 |

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| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|---|---|---|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 2.4 | 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. | 46,484,886 | 29,421,822 | 51,254,388 | 22,591,130 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 32,835 | 0 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4) | | | 46,484,886 | 29,421,822 | 51,287,223 | 22,591,130 |

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| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|---|---|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 17.9 | 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. | 4,720,441 | 6,999,275 | 9,635,103 | 1,175,209 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 4,720,441 | 6,999,275 | 9,635,103 | 1,175,209 |

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|--|--|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 17.16 | 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 | 2,501,304 | 1,243,240 | 5,671,466 | 2,745,402 |
| | | Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention. | 13,552,221 | 5,126,043 | 18,094,635 | 13,999,355 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16) | | | 16,053,524 | 6,369,283 | 23,766,101 | 16,744,757 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 8,264,075 | 0 |
| Subtotal SDG Target | | | 0 | 0 | 8,264,075 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 500,594,044 | 181,357,786 | 306,273,645 | 193,274,891 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 13,741,367 | 8,999,096 | 13,110,961 | 9,087,132 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 514,335,411 | 190,356,882 | 319,384,606 | 202,362,023 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 33,264,754 | 12,288,377 | 9,575,763 | 9,575,763 |
| Grand Total | | | 547,600,165 | 202,645,259 | 328,960,369 | 211,937,786 |



Wanee Piyabongkam

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

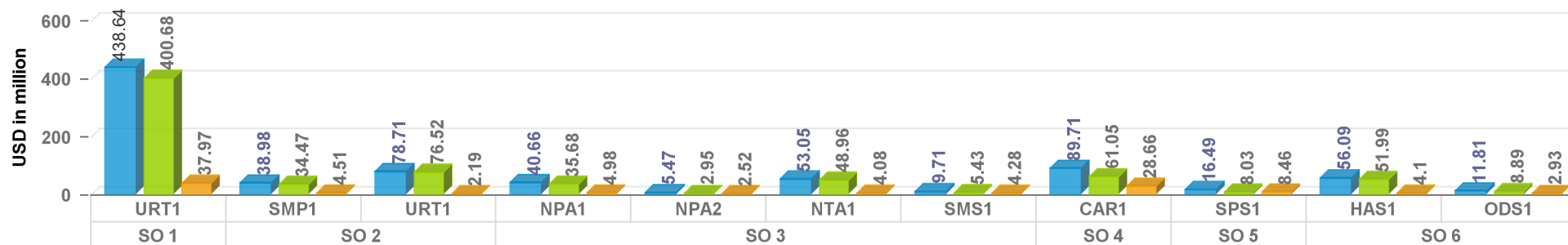
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources
 ■ Expenditures
 ■ Balance of Resources

| Code | Strategic Outcome | |
|------|---|--|
| SO 1 | Crisis-affected people in targeted areas 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 | Activity Code | Country Activity - Long Description |
|------|---------------|--|
| SO 1 | 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 |
| SO 2 | SMP1 | Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production |
| SO 2 | URT1 | Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people |
| SO 3 | 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. |
| SO 3 | NPA2 | Provide nutrition assistance to targeted populations including children, PLW/Gs, PLHIV, and other vulnerable groups for treatment and prevention of malnutrition |
| SO 3 | 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 |
| SO 3 | SMS1 | Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production. |
| SO 4 | 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. |
| SO 5 | SPS1 | 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. |

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| Code | Activity Code | Country Activity - Long Description |
|------|---------------|--|
| SO 6 | HAS1 | Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention. |
| SO 6 | ODS1 | Provide supply chain, ICT, information management, and other logistical services to the humanitarian and development community |

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|------------|---|---|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 2.1 | 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 | 841,867,395 | 416,987,002 | 21,657,244 | 438,644,246 | 400,678,613 | 37,965,633 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 14,984 | 0 | 14,984 | 0 | 14,984 |
| | 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 school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production | 57,906,138 | 38,979,238 | 0 | 38,979,238 | 34,470,389 | 4,508,850 |

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--|--|---|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 2.1 | 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 | 188,620,831 | 75,693,451 | 3,019,131 | 78,712,581 | 76,524,221 | 2,188,361 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 10,945 | 0 | 10,945 | 0 | 10,945 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 1,088,394,364 | 531,685,620 | 24,676,375 | 556,361,995 | 511,673,223 | 44,688,772 |

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| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--|---|--|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 2.2 | Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year-round | Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production. | 5,293,697 | 9,712,714 | 0 | 9,712,714 | 5,433,397 | 4,279,317 |
| | | 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. | 66,615,367 | 38,329,199 | 2,333,978 | 40,663,177 | 35,683,156 | 4,980,020 |
| | | 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 | 74,561,977 | 53,046,895 | 0 | 53,046,895 | 48,963,929 | 4,082,966 |
| | | Provide nutrition assistance to targeted populations including children, PLW/Gs, PLHIV, and other vulnerable groups for treatment and prevention of malnutrition | 29,914,036 | 5,466,006 | 0 | 5,466,006 | 2,950,678 | 2,515,329 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 10,945 | 0 | 10,945 | 0 | 10,945 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 176,385,078 | 106,565,759 | 2,333,978 | 108,899,736 | 93,031,160 | 15,868,576 |

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|---|---|---|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 2.4 | 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. | 125,628,649 | 89,712,063 | 0 | 89,712,063 | 61,048,805 | 28,663,258 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 32,835 | 0 | 32,835 | 0 | 32,835 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4) | | | 125,628,649 | 89,744,898 | 0 | 89,744,898 | 61,048,805 | 28,696,093 |

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|---|---|--|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 17.9 | 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. | 23,279,944 | 16,493,319 | 0 | 16,493,319 | 8,033,426 | 8,459,894 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 23,279,944 | 16,493,319 | 0 | 16,493,319 | 8,033,426 | 8,459,894 |

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| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--|--|--|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 17.16 | 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 | 13,026,817 | 11,813,400 | 0 | 11,813,400 | 8,887,336 | 2,926,064 |
| | | Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention. | 73,199,475 | 56,089,493 | 0 | 56,089,493 | 51,994,213 | 4,095,280 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16) | | | 86,226,292 | 67,902,893 | 0 | 67,902,893 | 60,881,549 | 7,021,344 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 8,264,075 | 0 | 8,264,075 | 0 | 8,264,075 |
| Subtotal SDG Target | | | 0 | 8,264,075 | 0 | 8,264,075 | 0 | 8,264,075 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 1,499,914,326 | 820,656,564 | 27,010,353 | 847,666,916 | 734,668,162 | 112,998,754 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 40,149,321 | 39,856,645 | 579,438 | 40,436,083 | 36,412,254 | 4,023,829 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 1,540,063,647 | 860,513,209 | 27,589,791 | 888,102,999 | 771,080,416 | 117,022,583 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 99,937,089 | 49,099,564 | | 49,099,564 | 49,099,564 | 0 |

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Grand Total | | | 1,640,000,736 | 909,612,773 | 27,589,791 | 937,202,564 | 820,179,980 | 117,022,583 |

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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