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Chad

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2028

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Overview

In 2024, Chad grappled with a complex humanitarian crisis driven by regional conflict, climate shocks, and economic instability. The country experienced its worst-ever recorded lean season, leaving millions of Chadians severely food insecure. Prolonged droughts disrupted agricultural production, leading to reduced yields of staple crops such as millet and sorghum, while unprecedented flooding affected over 1.9 million people and destroyed 432,800 hectares of crops across the country [1]. These compounded shocks severely undermined the livelihoods of communities largely dependent on subsistence farming.

The ongoing Sudan conflict further exacerbated the crisis, with 722,000 new refugees arriving in Chad since April 2023 [2], bringing the total refugee population to 1.3 million [3]. Most of the new arrivals settled in eastern Chad, an area already struggling with high levels of food insecurity. By the end of 2024, 1.8 million children under five faced malnutrition, underscoring the scale of Chad's nutrition crisis and the urgent need for continued humanitarian intervention.

WFP's 2024-2028 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for Chad is aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Through integrated and coordinated interventions, the CSP addresses both immediate humanitarian needs and long-term resilience building, supporting the Government of Chad in achieving sustainable food security and nutrition outcomes.

In 2024, WFP reached 3.7 million people (55 percent women), with 62 percent assisted through unconditional general food assistance (GFA). WFP delivered assistance through USD 73 million in cash-based transfers (CBT), 60,657 metric tons (mt) of in-kind food assistance, and capacity-strengthening initiatives. The use of CBT in emergencies played a critical role in enhancing resilience to droughts and other shocks while ensuring timely assistance and boosting the local economies. Chad was WFP's seventh-largest CBT operation globally, assisting 1.9 million people with USD 73 million in transfers between March to December 2024, an 86 percent increase compared to 2023. Despite this success, WFP faced challenges in scaling up cash assistance due to limited network coverage, know your customer (KYC) requirements restricting mobile money use, and low engagement from financial service providers (FSPs) despite outreach efforts. Consequently, WFP relied solely on Express Union and Airtel for cash distribution. FSPs' limited capacity for innovation and digital solutions further constrained CBT expansion and operational flexibility.

Chad's high vulnerability to climate change underscores the urgent need for proactive disaster risk management. In 2024, WFP implemented its first anticipatory action activation in Chad, aimed at protecting lives and livelihoods ahead of riverine floods in N'Djamena. Despite challenges in implementation, this milestone marked a critical step in mitigating the impact of climate-related risks through anticipatory action. Working in close collaboration with the Government of Chad, WFP initiated a long-term project to support the establishment of anticipatory action systems designed to enhance national capacities to proactively manage climate shocks.

Chad's malnutrition crisis remained severe in 2024, with 1.8 million children under five facing acute malnutrition, particularly in the east and south. WFP's nutrition interventions targeted children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) in high-burden areas, reaching 543,700 beneficiaries through specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) and social and behavioral change communication (SBC) initiatives for malnutrition supplementation and prevention. To improve access to locally available nutritious foods, WFP introduced the Cash for Prevention (C4P) programme in four Sahel provinces, benefiting 33,500 PBWGs and children under two while also supporting local markets and reducing reliance on imported SNFs. In collaboration with UNICEF and national health authorities, WFP integrated severe and moderate acute malnutrition management, strengthening the continuum of care through capacity-building for health workers and community volunteers and improving nutrition service quality and coverage in high Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate areas.

WFP's school feeding programme supported over 484,000 students across 625 schools, including those in crisis-affected areas, safeguarding education and nutrition outcomes. The Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFSF) initiative sourced food from smallholder farmers, injecting USD 14.6 million into the local economy and strengthening local food systems and livelihoods. The programme also integrated nutrition-sensitive social messaging, promoting healthy eating habits while improving school attendance and retention.

WFP strengthened community resilience, self-sustainability, and climate adaptation in Chad by expanding its Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, rehabilitating over 3,941 hectares of agricultural and grazing land, improving irrigation systems, and enhancing flood control infrastructure to mitigate climate risks. Over 202,000 beneficiaries received USD 3.8 million in cash-based transfers (CBT), stimulating local markets and reducing reliance on imports. WFP also integrated nutrition-sensitive approaches within resilience programming, reaching 105,000 children with preventive nutrition interventions and providing 160,000 schoolchildren with diversified meals through the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFSF) programme. Through the Haguina Initiative, WFP, in partnership with UNHCR,

IOM, and FAO, identified 25,000 hectares of land to support refugees, returnees, and host communities in achieving self-reliance and economic integration.

Under the ResiTchad initiative, WFP, in collaboration with UNICEF and the Government of Chad, enhanced infrastructure development in refugee-hosting areas, supporting the construction of schools, classrooms, and health centers. Capacity-strengthening efforts focused on policy development, system strengthening, and human capital development, ensuring sustainable resilience-building interventions and fostering national ownership. Additionally, WFP is introducing climate-smart agriculture in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture to improve food security and climate adaptation efforts - the activities are planned for 2025.

WFP prioritized strengthening the national social protection system, working with the Government to support a transition away from predominantly seasonal assistance and towards more regular and adaptive social protection programmes. WFP-UNICEF-World Bank efforts are fostering improved coordination between government bodies, enhancing the social registry (RSU), supporting grievance and redress mechanisms, and supporting payment systems to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of the national social protection system against a backdrop of chronic vulnerability and multiple shocks.

WFP harnessed its comparative advantages and strengthened its partnerships with the Government, UN agencies, INGOs, and communities to contribute towards SDG 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals). WFP worked with stakeholders to meet critical needs while leveraging opportunities to support national systems, including the implementation of resilience programmes, contributing to SDG 17.

WFP also collaborated with the Government of Chad to strengthen early warning systems, emergency preparedness, and food security monitoring mechanisms. WFP's partnerships extended to local communities and civil society organizations, ensuring that interventions were informed by local needs and realities. Data-sharing agreements with UNHCR and IOM facilitated accurate beneficiary targeting, minimizing duplication and maximizing impact. Joint programming with UNICEF and FAO further amplified results, particularly under nutrition, school feeding, and resilience building.

WFP continued to provide technical support and effectively provide critical logistics services and air services through the WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community, enabling quick transport of relief commodities and teams. Collaboration with government entities, humanitarian organizations, and development partners was central to WFP's strategy in 2024.

Chad is experiencing increasing food security and nutrition conditions. With over 3.7 million projected to face severe food insecurity in 2025, WFP must receive the funding to scale anticipatory action, make longer-term investments to build resilience, and provide emergency food assistance. Without this support, any improvements made in 2024 will be wiped out, with millions at risk of taking desperate measures to feed themselves and their families.

3,725,822

Total beneficiaries in 2024



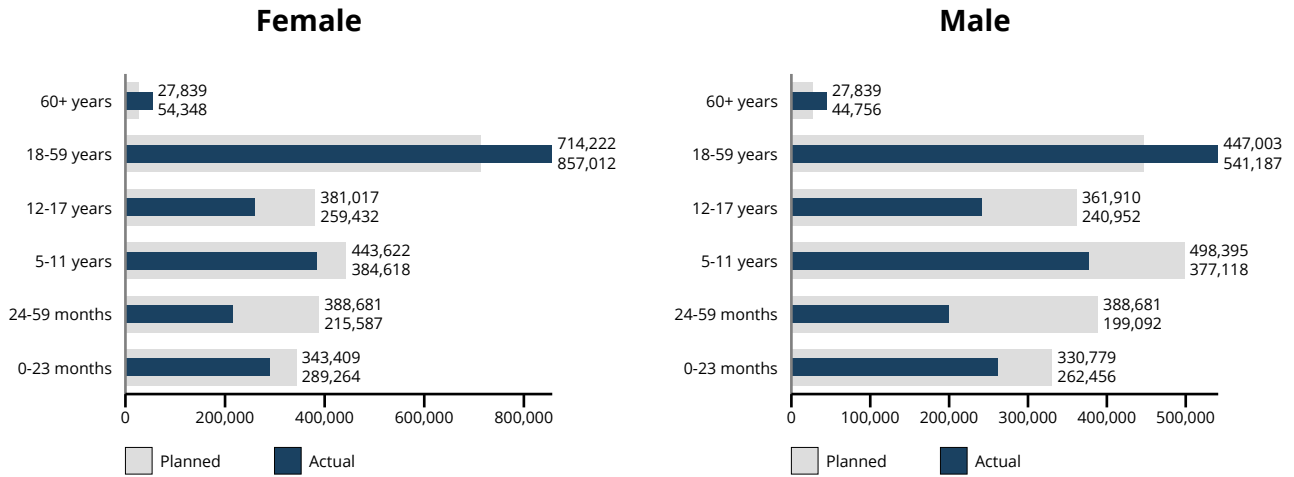
55% female



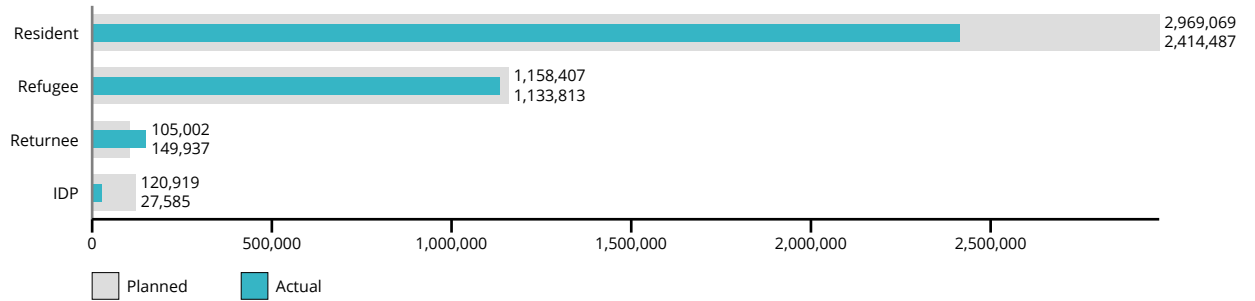
45% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 249,504 (51% Female, 49% Male)

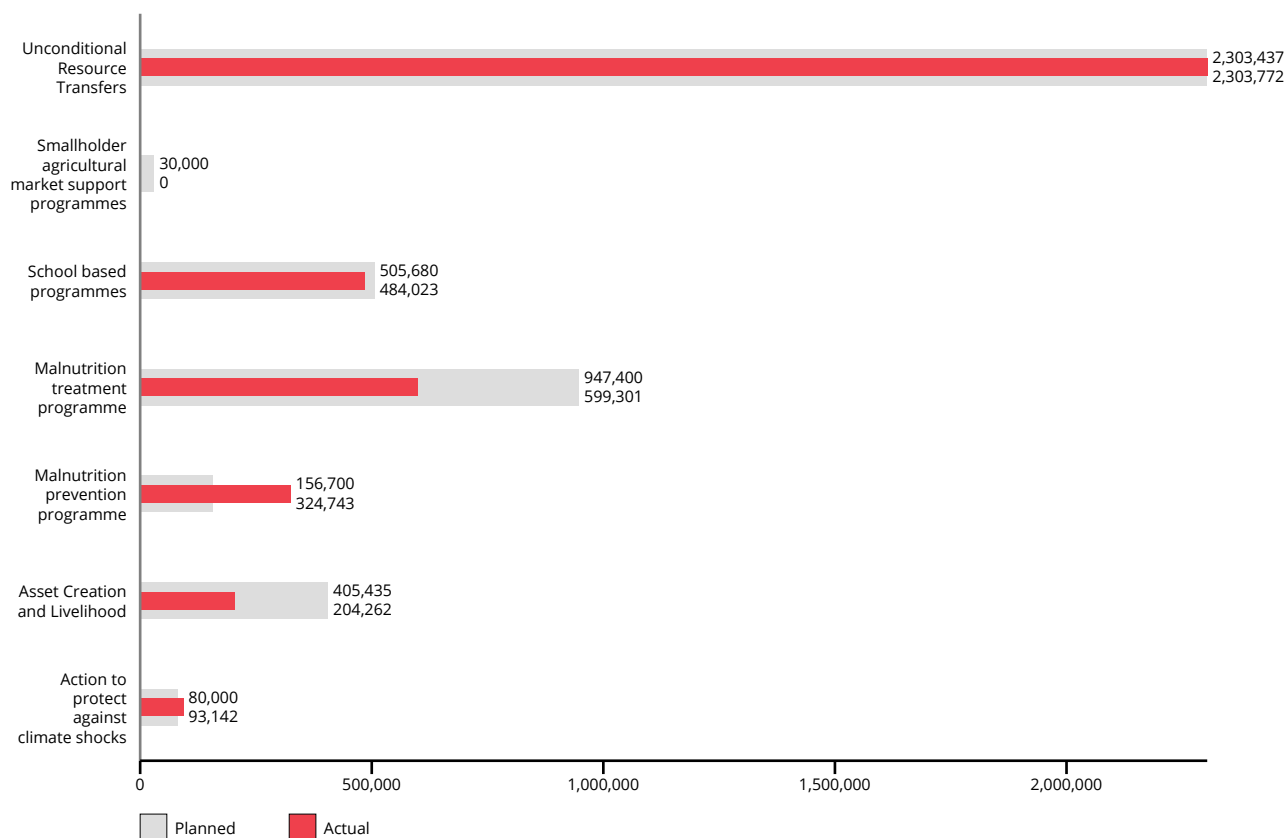
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



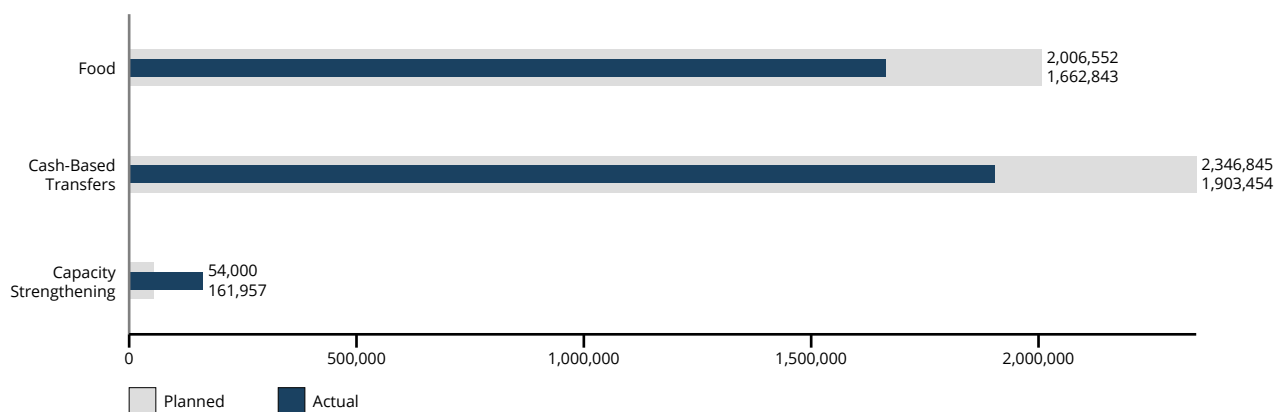
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



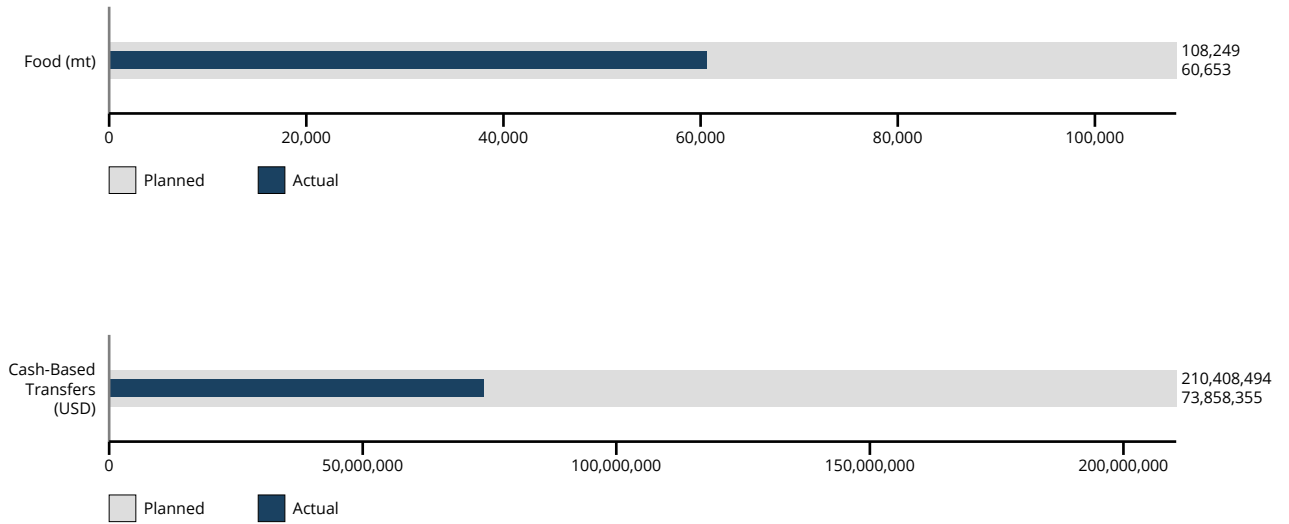
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



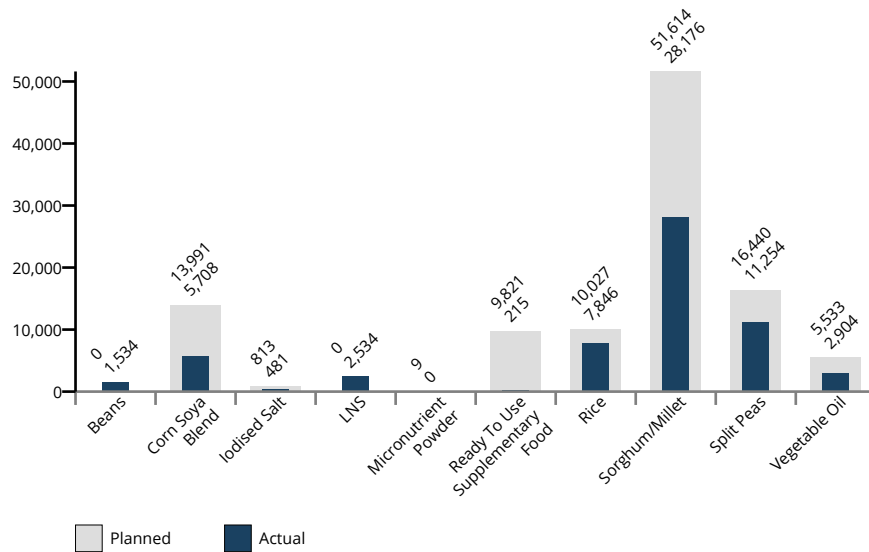
Beneficiaries by Modality



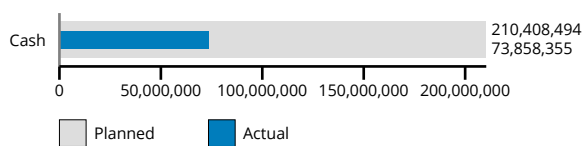
Total Transfers by Modality



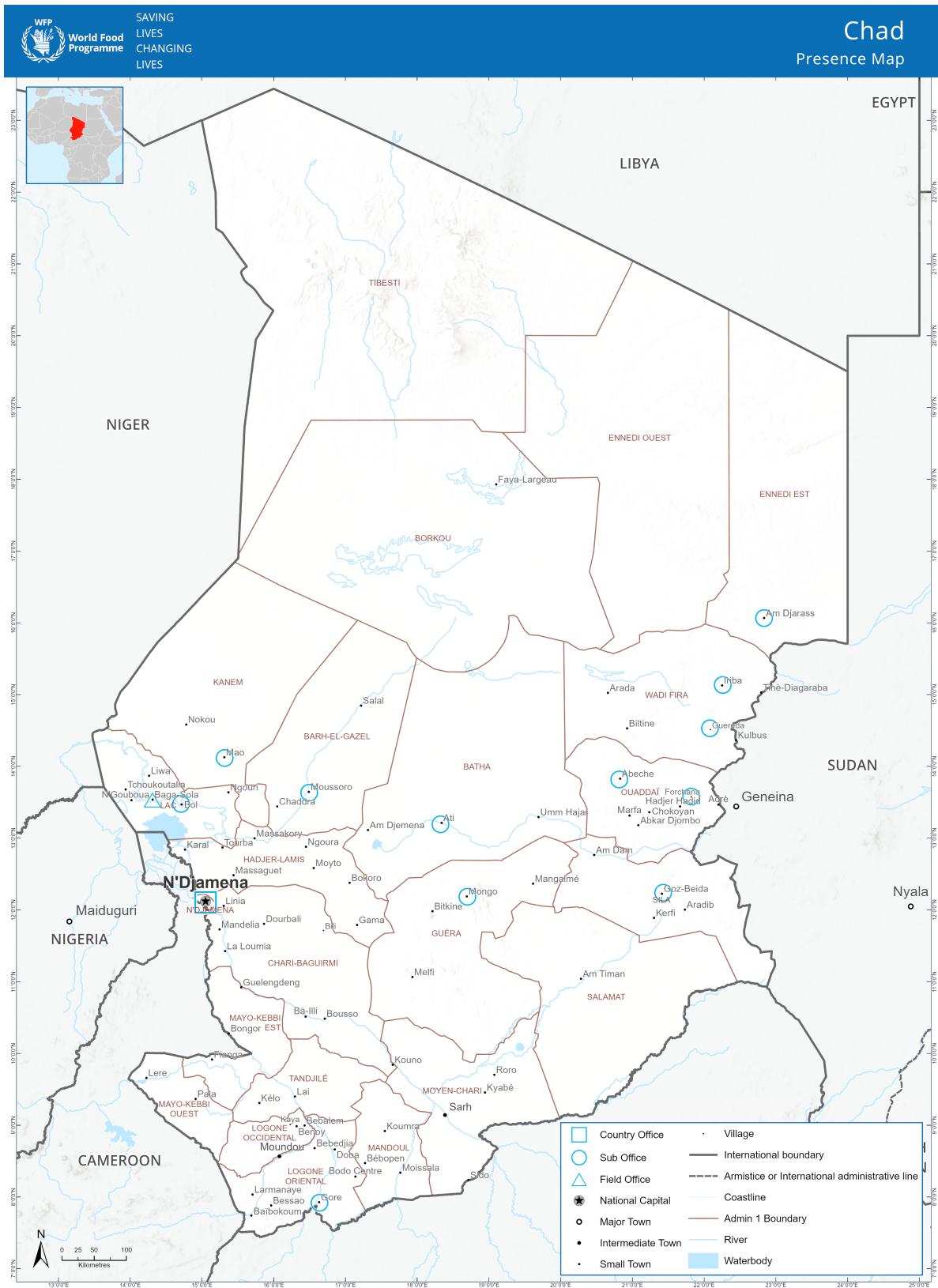
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Date Created: 19 Dec 2023 - Contact: hq.gis@wfp.org
 Website: www.wfp.org - Prepared by: HQ, EME GIS
 Map Reference: TCD_WFP_PRES_A3P_2023

Data sources: WFP offices; WFP - Boundaries: OCHA
 Roads: ©OpenStreetMap Contributors
 Populated places: GeoNames

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

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Chad faces a complex mix of political, economic, and social challenges that significantly impact its food security and nutrition landscape. Despite the formal transfer of power and a transitional government since 2021, political instability persists. Chad's geopolitical position at the crossroads of Central Africa and the Sahel exacerbates insecurity,

particularly in border regions affected by non-state armed group activity. The Sudan crisis has further destabilized Chad, driving displacement and undermining progress in already food-insecure areas.

Economic challenges further compound the situation. Chad's heavy reliance on oil revenues makes it vulnerable to global oil price fluctuations, which impact government revenue and investment in social services. Inflation and rising food and fuel prices have eroded household purchasing power, increasing poverty and food insecurity. Supply chain disruptions, particularly affecting food imports, have intensified this pressure, making essential goods unaffordable for many.

Gender remains a significant driver of food insecurity in Chad, particularly in rural areas. Only 15 percent of women own land, and just 12 percent have access to credit and education, limiting their economic opportunities [1]. Gender-based violence, child marriage, and early pregnancy further undermine women's safety, social conditions, and directly impact their health, making them more vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition.

Chad's erratic weather patterns and climate shocks remain central to food security challenges. Poor rainfall in 2023, followed by severe floods, reduced agricultural yields of staple crops like millet and sorghum, deepening food insecurity in rural areas. Rising food prices in 2024 worsened food access, with families struggling to afford nutritious diets [2].

Malnutrition challenges remain critical, with 1.8 million children under five suffering from acute malnutrition in 2024 [3]. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates exceeded the emergency threshold in Kanem, Barh El Gazel, Lac, Batha, Guéra, Sila, and Ouaddai. Chronic malnutrition affected almost one in three children in 16 out of 23 provinces [4].

Chad's education system faces severe challenges, with 3.2 million children out of school. Completion rates remain low - 27 percent for primary school, 13 percent for lower secondary, and only 5 percent for upper secondary. Four out of every five children from the poorest households lack access to education.

The Sudan conflict has compounded these issues, triggering a massive refugee influx. By 2024, Chad hosted 1.3 million refugees, including 722,000 new arrivals since April 2023, alongside 220,000 returnees [5]. This unprecedented influx has strained food systems, particularly in eastern Chad, where refugees and host communities compete for limited resources in areas with high malnutrition rates.

Low social protection coverage further deepens chronic vulnerability. Without adequate safety nets, households struggle to manage and recover from shocks, reinforcing cycles of poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition. The absence of robust social protection mechanisms leaves vulnerable populations without the necessary support to build resilience.

In response, the government of Chad, with support from WFP and other partners, has implemented critical interventions to address food insecurity and malnutrition. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Social Action spearheaded the development of the National Food Security Strategy, prioritizing food assistance and targeted nutrition interventions. However, limited financial resources and weak infrastructure hinder effective implementation, especially in remote areas. The 2024-2028 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) reflects WFP's commitment to addressing both the immediate effects and structural causes of food insecurity. Central to the CSP is the objective of reducing reliance on emergency assistance by investing in local solutions to build resilient communities and food systems.

WFP plays a crucial role in coordinating and delivering life-saving assistance at scale, in partnership with government entities, UN agencies, and NGOs. In 2024, WFP's food assistance supported over 3.7 million people, including refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs), and vulnerable host communities. WFP responds to emergencies through a combination of food assistance (both in-kind and cash-based transfers) and integrated nutrition programmes, ensuring that immediate needs are met while contributing to longer-term food security solutions.

To support the humanitarian response WFP plays a critical role as a logistics and supply chain service provider. In 2024, the organization facilitated the delivery of 31,000 metric tons of life-saving food commodities, representing 80 percent of the total food assistance distributed in the country. To enhance operational capacity and ensure timely assistance to Sudanese refugees, WFP expanded warehouse storage capacity in key border towns. These strategic investments strengthen Chad's role as a critical regional hub, improving supply chain efficiency and supporting cross-border humanitarian efforts.

To address the challenges of malnutrition, WFP prioritizes integrated nutrition approaches, combining food distributions, promotion of fortified foods, and malnutrition supplementation through specialized nutritious foods (SNF). In 2024, WFP introduced Cash for Prevention (C4P) in four Sahel provinces, assisting 33,500 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and children aged 6-23 months. This approach improved access to local nutritious foods, supported markets, and reduced reliance on imported SNFs. To support child nutrition and education, WFP implements a school feeding programme and promotes approaches for community-based malnutrition prevention. In 2024, the programme reached over 484,000 children, helping address existing barriers by improving access to nutritious food to improve attendance and learning.

As climate change continues to threaten agricultural productivity, WFP's focus on resilience-building remains critical to achieving the goals laid out in the CSP. WFP will use its integrated resilience programme to deliver activities that are grounded in a food systems approach and focused on agricultural productivity enhancement, the creation of market links (including to the national social protection programme), policy dialogue and social inclusion. WFP supports climate-smart agricultural initiatives, including training farmers on sustainable practices, improving market access, and promoting water conservation. Through partnerships with UNHCR, FAO, and the government, WFP advanced the *Haguina* initiative, helping refugees and host communities access arable land and build sustainable livelihoods.

Chad's food security challenges require long-term investments in resilience and national systems. WFP's integrated approach, combining emergency response with development solutions, remains vital to achieving sustainable food security. By leveraging partnerships, digital innovations, and climate-smart initiatives, WFP continues to strengthen resilience and reduce humanitarian dependency, ensuring vulnerable populations receive the support they need.

Risk management

In 2024, WFP faced numerous risks impacting its ability to deliver humanitarian assistance effectively in Chad. The Sudan crisis triggered a significant influx of refugees, straining host communities and local resources. Global supply chain disruptions, driven by rising fuel and food prices, further exacerbated challenges. Insecurity in border regions, particularly in the east, compounded operational risks. These areas, often characterized by porous borders and frequent cross-border movements, faced instability from neighboring countries, especially from Sudan, where ongoing armed conflicts heightened vulnerabilities.

To address these challenges, WFP implemented a robust risk management framework. This included combining in-kind food distributions and cash-based transfers (CBT) tailored to local contexts, ensuring the continuity of assistance. WFP strengthened collaboration with NGOs, local partners, and UN agencies to leverage collective capacities and establish shared security mechanisms. Periodic risk assessments and updates to internal and external risk registers allowed WFP to proactively identify and address vulnerabilities.

A dedicated Risk Management Committee oversaw compliance and mitigation strategies, while enhanced monitoring through third-party agents and internal oversight ensured adherence to risk management plans. A major achievement in 2024 was the automation of incident reporting, particularly for in-kind and CBT losses, which improved issue identification and rapid response, reducing risks of errors and fraud. Fraud prevention protocols, including regular spot-checks for cooperating partners, further strengthened internal controls and ensured proper fund utilization.

To enhance resilience, WFP realigned its workforce, deploying the most experienced staff to critical roles and investing in targeted training for local and national teams. These efforts improved operational efficiency and response capacity.

WFP implemented most of the 2023 audit recommendations and addressed fraud risk assessment findings, reinforcing accountability and safeguarding operations. Early warning systems and incident escalation protocols further bolstered WFP's ability to adapt to evolving risks while efficiently delivering life-saving assistance to Chad's most vulnerable people.

Lessons learned

In 2024, WFP operated in a complex environment marked by the Sudan crisis, funding shortfalls, supply chain disruptions, and workforce challenges. Key lessons emphasized the need for flexible planning mechanisms to adapt to evolving contexts. WFP integrated scenario-based planning and strengthened early warning systems, ensuring faster response times and greater resilience to shocks.

Disruptions in distributions revealed supply chain vulnerabilities, prompting improved procurement processes, storage solutions, and expanded local sourcing. Challenges in cash-based transfers (CBT), such as documentation issues and financial service provider capacity, underscored the importance of contingency planning and diversifying financial service providers.

Partners' evaluations and after-action reviews highlighted the importance of structured assessments, key performance indicators (KPIs), risk-based reviews, and field monitoring to ensure compliance and efficiency. Stronger partnerships, enhanced data sharing, and digital monitoring tools improved coordination and accountability.

WFP also prioritized environmental sustainability, integrating climate-smart practices into programmes. These lessons inform WFP Chad's CSP 2024-2028, ensuring greater adaptability, efficiency, the effective delivery of life-saving

assistance, and impact in humanitarian response.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis- and shock-affected populations in Chad, including school-aged children, are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises



Over **2.4 million** crisis-affected people received **life-saving food** and **cash-based transfers**



1.1 million refugees, returnees, and host communities, distributing over **44,000 metric tons** of food commodities and delivering **USD 30 million** in CBT



986,000 people were supported during the **lean season** with **USD 23.8 million** in CBT and **11,200** MT of food assistance



Over **76,000** schoolchildren across **80** schools received **school meals**



Over **46,000** flood-affected people received **emergency life-saving assistance**

Under Strategic Outcome 1, **WFP ensures crisis-affected populations in Chad, including refugees, returnees, internally displaced people (IDPs), host communities, and school-aged children, can meet their essential food and nutrition needs.** WFP provides life-saving support through in-kind food distributions, cash-based transfers (CBT), emergency nutrition assistance, and school feeding. In 2024, Chad faced multiple crises, including the Sudan conflict, the worst lean season on record, and severe flooding, exacerbating food insecurity. WFP prioritized emergency assistance in eastern Chad, where the influx of refugees and returnees placed additional pressure on already vulnerable host communities.

WFP reached 2.4 million people with general food and nutritional assistance, school feeding, and anticipatory action. Despite generous donor support, the humanitarian **needs exceeded available resources.** Although **funding covered 77 percent** of requirements, **delayed disbursement hindered preparedness,** especially affecting prepositioning of commodities. CBT distribution during the lean season was also impacted by flooding, limiting financial service providers' access. Rising food prices further reduced purchasing power. Assistance for IDPs was provided in January and February before being suspended due to resource constraints.

Sudan crisis - support to refugees, returnees, IDPs, and host communities. The escalation of the Sudan conflict in April 2023 led to 722,000 Sudanese refugees and 222,000 Chadian returnees arriving in Chad by the end of 2024. As part of the humanitarian response, WFP assisted 1.1 million refugees, returnees, and host communities, distributing over 44,000 metric tons of food and delivering USD 30 million in CBT in collaboration with the Government of Chad [1].

To ease pressure on food supply chains, **WFP prioritized distributing CBT** in areas with functioning markets. To **foster social cohesion,** WFP's targeting included host communities and refugees. Overall, **WFP's assistance aligned with UNHCR- and government-led relocation efforts.** Refugees and returnees received 15 days of immediate assistance upon arrival, followed by monthly food aid after registration. **Limited funding,** however, **constrained support for refugees from the Central African Republic, Nigeria, and Cameroon, as well as IDPs** [2]. By the end of 2024, **WFP refined its emergency response strategy** to focus on pre-crisis and newly arrived Sudanese refugees and returnees.

Assistance for IDPs and non-Sudanese refugees was streamlined to cover the lean season or sudden-onset emergencies, ensuring more focused and sustainable targeting.

The **daily ration**, harmonized across locations, **covered 80 percent of kilocalorie needs**. To guarantee nutritional adequacy in the absence of fortified food locally, WFP adjusted the rations to include more pulses and fortified vegetable oil. To prevent malnutrition in families with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) and children under five, WFP complemented the assistance with specialized nutritious foods (SNFs). Looking forward, WFP aims to further promote nutritionally adequate assistance by supporting large-scale local production of fortified maize meal.

The results of the **Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM)** showed encouraging signs of **improvement in food consumption** among targeted groups. The proportion of families reporting **poor food consumption decreased by 31 percent among returnees, 6 percent among refugees, and 4 percent among host communities**. Gender and disability inclusion efforts also showed promising results - **women reported a 9 percent increase in engagement** with the Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) and enjoyed stronger representation in community committees; **people with disabilities** on the other hand **benefited from improved arrangements** to access food distribution, such as **proxy collection** and **transport support**. Moreover, families with members with disabilities reported slightly better food consumption (20 vs. 22 percent poor consumption), possibly indicating the effectiveness of WFP's targeting strategy.

Emergency School Feeding. In 2024, WFP expanded its emergency school feeding programme, **supporting 80 schools** and **assisting over 76,000 children** in displacement-affected regions. The initiative prioritized refugees in eastern Chad and IDPs in the Lac region, ensuring access to nutritious meals and uninterrupted education. However, funding constraints prevented the inclusion of take-home rations, as initially planned. To address infrastructure challenges, **WFP renovated 21 kitchens and storage facilities** and introduced **alternative cooking methods**, including gas systems in 30 schools and heat-retention cooking bags. WFP secured funding for a **clean cooking project** to reduce energy consumption, benefiting 625 schools across 12 provinces and improving working conditions for over 1,200 cooks. These measures **improved meal preparation efficiency, reduced reliance on scarce resources, and enhanced school access**.

Support to people affected by the lean season and climate shocks. The 2024 lean season, the most severe on record, left 3.4 million people acutely food insecure. From June to August, WFP supported the Government of Chad's National Response Plan, targeting high-risk regions such as Kanem, Barh-El-Gazel, Lac, Ennedi Est, Wadi Fira, Ouaddai, Sila, and Mandoul. **WFP assisted over 986,000 people through in-kind 11,200 MT of food and USD 23.8 million in CBT**. To enhance early recovery and resilience, **seed kits** were included in the immediate response to support agricultural production.

Despite the flooding and other logistical challenges, **WFP reached 98.6 percent of its lean season target population, the highest ever recorded**. All lean season **beneficiaries**, whether receiving CBT or in-kind aid, **were registered in SCOPE** to enhance transparency and accountability [3]. Coordinating with the government, the Food Security Cluster, and humanitarian partners ensured efficient resource allocation and prevented duplication.

Record flooding in 2024 affected 1.9 million people and damaged 432,800 hectares of crops, heightening risks for the 2025 lean season. WFP assisted over 46,000 people and plans to reach 463,000 more in 2025. As mitigation measures, WFP supported the government's contingency plan by providing one Mobile Storage Unit and 25,000 empty bags and improved drainage in N'Djamena by clearing 4,250 meters of gutters. For the first time in Chad, WFP implemented the **United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Anticipatory Action framework**, assisting over 86,000 people in N'Djamena's 9th arrondissement ahead of riverine floods. Although the lack of comprehensive social registry delayed implementation, this is an important milestone for the country, and the lessons derived from this experience will help improve future actions to maximize efficiency and impact.

Nutrition in emergencies. WFP integrated malnutrition supplementation and prevention into general food assistance, reaching over 380,000 people, including children aged 6-59 months and PBWGs in high-burden districts. Recovery rates in the supplementation programme exceeded 90 percent, surpassing the 75 percent target, with 85 percent of targeted beneficiaries reporting adequate participation. Nutrition prevention programmes reached 90 percent of the eligible population. **Nutrition prevention efforts showed positive results** - the **minimum acceptable diet (MAD) increased from 14 to 26 percent in host communities** and from **12 to 19 percent among refugees**. Among PBWGs, those benefiting from **adequate dietary diversity** rose from **20 to 49 percent**. Some indicators, especially related to dietary diversity, meal frequency and milk feeding frequency for children under 2 have fallen short of their targets. This was partly due to food shortages during the peak lean season, accessibility challenges, and supply chain disruptions caused by delayed arrivals and food quality concerns.

Beyond mitigating food and nutrition insecurity, **WFP assistance helped prevent negative coping mechanisms and ensured adherence to medical treatment**. Food safety and quality were safeguarded through compliance verification of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF), ensuring effective nutrition support for vulnerable populations.

WFP also supported food-insecure tuberculosis (TB) patients and people living with HIV/AIDS through the UN Joint Programme on AIDS (JUNTA), coordinated by UNAIDS.

Partnerships and outlook. WFP strengthened coordination with the government, UN agencies, and humanitarian organizations, engaging in platforms like the humanitarian country team, food security, and nutrition clusters. Data-sharing agreements with UNHCR and IOM minimized duplication, while training for cooperating partners improved programme implementation and accountability, supporting WFP’s localization agenda. In 2025, WFP will shift from emergency assistance to resilience-building, fostering self-reliance among refugees, returnees, and host communities. By integrating humanitarian and development efforts, WFP aims to enhance long-term food security and reduce aid dependency, ensuring a sustainable impact.

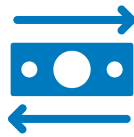
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide a food and nutrition package of assistance to targeted people affected by crises and shocks, including anticipatory actions and support to self-reliance activities.	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable people at risk of malnutrition, including school-aged children, are better able to contribute to the development of Chad's human capital by 2028



Over **264,000** people trained on education and awareness activities on **infant and maternal nutrition, hygiene practices, and dietary diversity**



Around **USD 500,000** cash transfer distributed to PBWGs and children under two under **Cash for Prevention (C4P)** programme



1,663 metric tons of locally produced food purchased for the **school feeding** programme, injecting **USD 1.9 million** into the local economy.



Over **365,000** schoolchildren received a meal every school day.



Over **544,000** children under five and PBWGs received nutritious food for **supplementation and malnutrition prevention** activities.

WFP Chad's strategy to address malnutrition is built on **three interconnected pillars**, ensuring an **integrated and sustainable approach to improving human capital**. The first pillar focuses on **malnutrition prevention and supplementation** [1] programmes targeting the most vulnerable groups to reduce acute and chronic malnutrition. The second, the **Food Systems Resilience Strengthening Programme (P2RSA)**, promotes inclusive, sustainable food systems to improve access to nutritious foods. The third pillar, **the school feeding programme**, promotes nutrition and education outcomes while strengthening links between schools, nutrition, and local sustainable development. Together, these pillars address the root causes of malnutrition and support long-term resilience and development in Chad.

In 2024, **WFP implemented a dual approach to combat malnutrition through preventive and supplementation programmes** targeting children under five as well as pregnant, breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) through WFP-supported health centres, providing specialized nutritious foods to vulnerable groups in high-risk regions. WFP's nutrition activities **aligned with Chad's national nutrition policy** (2014-2025) and were conducted in collaboration with 17 health delegations and eight national and international NGOs.

WFP's **MAM supplementation** programme was integrated with the **UNICEF Outpatient Therapeutic Programme**, which treats children with **severe acute malnutrition (SAM)** and was carried out through health facilities and mobile outreach sites. The programme **prevented 432,000 malnourished women and children** from deteriorating into severe wasting. However, additional funding is needed to scale up coverage against growing needs and deliver an integrated package of supplementation and prevention nutrition support.

To **prevent malnutrition among children aged 6 to 23 months and PBWGs**, WFP adopted a **participatory, integrated, and community-based planning approach**. This intervention prioritized regions with high morbidity rates, including Lac, Kanem, Barh-El-Gazel (BEG), Batha, and Guera. WFP **expanded coverage throughout 2024**, improving access to nutrition services and reaching **112,000 women and children** with essential nutrition support in **314 health facilities**, distributing **5,309MT of food**. Records show that the programme contributed to improving adherence, with about **85 percent of the targeted beneficiaries attending an adequate number of distributions**, compared to 74 percent at baseline.

To diversify prevention strategies and reduce reliance on imported nutritional supplements, WFP introduced the **Cash for Prevention (C4P) programme**, specifically targeting PBWGs and children under two years. The C4P programme **provided USD 500,000 in cash transfers**, enabling participants to access to locally available nutritious foods to improve their diets. Through this modality, WFP expects to **reduce supply chain pressures** associated with long lead time delays and associated logistics of last mile delivery to beneficiary sites. The **cash-based approach proved effective in areas with functioning markets**, offering flexibility for beneficiaries to meet their nutritional needs while supporting local economies. This is also in line with WFP policy to prioritize women as recipient of cash transfers. **WFP plans to scale up the C4P programme in 2025**, expanding coverage to additional provinces and further reducing dependency on imported products.

WFP complemented nutrition interventions with sustained efforts in **social communication** and awareness-raising to promote good nutritional practices. Through the **FARNE model**, a community-based approach involving local *Mamans Lumières* [2] who act as community facilitators, **WFP reached over 264,000 people with educational and awareness activities focused on infant and maternal nutrition, hygiene practices, and dietary diversity**. Under the 2024-2028 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP is collaborating with partners to strengthen its Social and Behavioural Change Communication (SBC) strategy. The strategy aims to increase community engagement, promote positive nutrition behaviors, and encourage male participation in nutrition and childcare practices, challenging prevailing gender norms that hinder nutritional outcomes.

WFP worked closely with national authorities, health delegations, and local NGOs to implement nutrition interventions. Active participation in the Nutrition Sector Group and joint initiatives, including the WFP-UNICEF plan, ensured a continuum of care for malnourished individuals. The collaboration integrated WFP's supplementation programmes with UNICEF's Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP), strengthening referral systems and ensuring continuity of care for children and pregnant women.

As mentioned above, **the P2RSA constitutes the resilience-based pillar of WFP's nutrition strategy**. This initiative aims to **empower women and youth** by establishing **local production units for fortified flour** and other local foods and promoting agricultural value chains that contribute to improved awareness, availability of and access to nutritious foods. In 2024, **WFP supported the establishment of 9 fortified flour production units**, primarily run by **women's groups** and **youth associations**. These units are intended to provide a steady supply of locally fortified flour, reducing dependency on imported products and strengthening local food systems.

On one hand, WFP conducted **capacity-strengthening initiatives for women farmers' groups** focused on improving their technical skills and business management capacity. These efforts led to increased local production, improved income generation, and strengthened community-led nutrition solutions. As part of this initiative, **WFP supported over 32,000 women** in Mayo Kebbi East, Mayo Kebbi West, Kanem, and Bahr El Gazal, raising awareness on nutrition and facilitating access to locally fortified foods through commercial outlets. At the same time, **WFP procured 170 MT of fortified maize meal** as part of the fortification promotion initiative, ensuring that PBWGs and children under five had access to nutrient-rich foods to improve dietary diversity and overall nutrition outcomes.

School Feeding and Home-grown School Feeding. The third pillar of WFP's strategy addresses hunger and enhances education outcomes for school-aged children in food-insecure and displacement-affected regions. In 2024, WFP provided meals to over **365,000 children across 545 schools**, and **complementary activities** such as **nutrition education** and **hygiene promotion**, encouraging healthier practices among children. **WFP prioritized the most vulnerable areas**, focusing on regions with high food insecurity, accessibility for monitoring, and significant population displacement, ensuring continuity of assistance [3]. These activities contributed to **improved school attendance and retention,, particularly among girls, while fostering better dietary habits and overall well-being**. School attendance rates increased slightly from 90 percent in 2023 to 91 percent in 2024, demonstrating the positive impact of school meals on student attendance. Retention rates also showed significant improvement, reaching 97 percent for boys and 96 percent for girls in 2024, compared to 76 percent at baseline.

Despite these achievements, the **programme faced challenges**. **Funding constraints** limited its reach in 2024, with continued shortfalls posing a risk of further reductions. Additionally, **logistical challenges**, including **transport strikes in Douala**, disrupted supply chains in early 2024, **delaying school feeding operations**. To mitigate these risks, WFP is actively mobilizing resources and advocating for **early funding commitments** to ensure uninterrupted implementation and is focused on **enhancing supply chain resilience** to ensure timely deliveries.

By early 2024, the **Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme had expanded to include 179 schools** (+158 percent), and benefiting **101,000 children**. The programme distributed **1,663 metric tons of locally produced food from 58 smallholder farmers organizations**, including cereals (rice, maize, sorghum), pulses, oils (groundnut, sesame), goat meat, vegetables, and leafy greens. This initiative not only improved the nutrition of schoolchildren but also supported the livelihoods of local farmers, with **USD 1.9 million distributed in payments**. By focusing on agro-pastoral regions such as Guéra, Salamat, Logone Oriental, and Batha, the programme established a sustainable model linking education, nutrition, and agricultural production while building resilience within local communities.

In 2024, with the start of the new CSP, WFP conducted a **comprehensive programme review** of school feeding to enhance programme quality. This review resulted in an action plan, with several recommendations already implemented. Key changes included the **development of a revised school feeding manual**, the identification with the government of a **new set of selection criteria for schools** and **updated standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the HGSF programme**. Subsequently, WFP conducted capacity-strengthening sessions for government and WFP focal points to align with these new programme standards. Furthermore, WFP developed a context-specific risk assessment framework and mitigation measures to ensure the effectiveness and safety of its school-based programmes. These measures aim to identify and address potential risks to programme delivery, ensuring that school feeding interventions remain impactful and resilient in the face of challenges.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide inclusive and gender-sensitive nutritious school meals to vulnerable children in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations including pregnant and breastfeeding women/girls, children aged 6-59 months, and PLHIV/TB to improve access to, availability, utilisation, and sustainability of healthy, nutritious diets in targeted locations.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: Food insecure communities in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient food systems by 2028.



WFP collaborated with UNHCR, FAO, and IOM to deliver integrated, community-driven interventions



Over 202,000 FFA beneficiaries received USD 3.8 million in cash entitlements



3,941 hectares of agricultural and grazing land restored



ResiTchad project with UNICEF and the Government of Chad launched in 2024



Over 15,000 hectares of government land identified to create livelihood opportunities for displaced populations and strengthen local food systems.

Chad is a country with vast agricultural potential and rich in natural resources, including fertile land, water reserves, and livestock. However, climate shocks, environmental degradation, and increasing population displacement continue to challenge the country's development, leading to recurrent food and nutritional insecurity. Seasonal flooding, droughts, and the ongoing influx of refugees and returnees further exacerbate these challenges. The influx of arrivals in the east has intensified competition for already scarce natural resources, further degrading livelihoods and placing immense pressure on host communities. This complex humanitarian landscape necessitates robust interventions to strengthen food systems and improve community resilience.

Under **Strategic Outcome 3**, WFP supported food-insecure, shock-affected, and displaced people in targeted areas by improving their livelihoods and enhancing resilience to future shocks. The goal is to reduce vulnerability to seasonal climate shocks such as flooding, drought, pests, and diseases while preventing the adoption of negative coping strategies. WFP's integrated resilience programme, grounded in a food systems approach, spans different areas of activity, including food assistance for assets (FFA), smallholder agricultural market support and value chain development (SAMS), school feeding and nutrition. Through these activities, WFP supports communities transition from dependence on humanitarian assistance to self-reliance and sustainable development.

In 2024, SO3 received funding equivalent to 160 percent of its needs-based plan [1], demonstrating the strong trust by the Government and donors in WFP's leadership. These resources have been critical for WFP to expand its operations in support of the Government and address the growing needs of vulnerable populations.

Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities are the backbone of WFP's approach to strengthening resilience by creating and rehabilitating community assets to reduce disaster risks, improve agricultural productivity, and enhance access to essential services. In 2024, WFP rehabilitated 3,941 hectares of agricultural and grazing land and 901 hectares of community gardens, totalling 4,842 hectares. Additionally, over 225,000 seedlings were provided to support reforestation and land restoration efforts. These interventions improved water availability for irrigation, livestock, and domestic use, enhanced market access through better connectivity, and mitigated flood impacts on agricultural activities. In 2024, over 33,000 people participated in resilience-building activities across 48 sites, 91 villages and 26 municipalities. WFP distributed USD 3.8 million in cash entitlements, directly benefiting 202,000 people. The Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) confirmed that 71 percent of the 51 assets analysed are still visible and maintained. An in-depth analysis found that 17 out of 20 assets showed significant improvements in vegetation condition, 2 were maintained, and 1 deteriorated in this monitoring period.

As part of the integrated resilience approach, WFP implements **Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS)** activities, focusing on sites where FFA assets have reached a certain stage of maturity. By late 2024, WFP initiated a nationwide mapping of all Producer Organizations (OP) and starting in 2025 it will prioritize streamlining SAMS and value chains strengthening actions.

To mainstream a **nutrition-sensitive approach** to resilience strengthening, WFP implemented specific activities, including the provision of **specialized nutritious foods (SNFs), social and behaviour change (SBC) communication** to promote healthy diets for women and children, and the **referral of malnourished children to health centres** for treatment. Furthermore, under the **Sahel Resilience Partnership**, WFP collaborated with **UNICEF to integrate micronutrient supplementation for women and girls, vaccinations, infant and young child feeding (IYCF)** promotion in selected resilience project sites. These efforts empower community-based solutions contributing to improved health and nutrition outcomes. By the end of 2024, **over 105,000 children benefited** from **nutrition-sensitive** preventive interventions across WFP-assisted sites.

The **integration of school feeding** is a pillar of the resilience approach, playing a key role in improving children's overall health and nutrition and education outcomes. **The Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)** model [2], benefitting from specific SAMS activities, represents an important economic opportunity for local smallholders, and contributes to diversify school meals, enhancing dietary diversity. **Overall, 160,000 schoolchildren received diversified school meals through this integrated resilience approach** [3].

Throughout its interventions, **WFP prioritized the use of cash-based transfers (CBT)** to improve livelihoods and strengthen local markets. By integrating conditional cash transfers with asset creation, WFP enabled households to purchase locally available goods, **boosting the economy and reducing reliance on imported commodities**. This helped WFP bypass critical logistical challenges, particularly during the rainy season, when roads become impassable.

The Haguina initiative. In response to the Sudan refugee crisis, **WFP expanded the integrated resilience programme through Haguina** [4], a **joint United Nations initiative**, in partnership with UNHCR, IOM, and FAO, that supports the Government through a **humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach** in **areas hosting refugees** [5]. This initiative **aims to secure 100,000 hectares of land** to promote self-sufficiency and economic integration for **500,000 farmers and herders** among refugees and host communities **in Chad by 2029**, transitioning them away from reliance on humanitarian assistance. The initiative focuses on providing access to land and other basic services, sustainable natural resource management, and diversification of livelihoods, within a framework that prioritizes social cohesion and peaceful coexistence between displaced people and host communities.

By the end of 2024, **more than 15,000 hectares had been identified** among government land to be allocated for agricultural use, creating livelihood opportunities for refugees, returnees, and host communities. Participants engaged in activities such as market gardening, tree planting, and constructing flood control dikes to safeguard agricultural lands from climate shocks. These efforts supported land rehabilitation, agricultural production, and asset creation to improve food security and reduce dependency on humanitarian aid. The intervention is designed to **foster a greater inclusion and empowerment of women**, who constituted at least 50 percent of target beneficiaries, with over 65 percent participation in FFA activities.

Resilience and Territorial Development of Chad (ResiTchad). In 2024, WFP launched a landmark **collaboration with UNICEF and the Government of Chad** under the **ResiTchad** infrastructure development project, the first of its kind for WFP in Chad. This initiative enhanced service delivery by **integrating infrastructure development**, including the construction of schools, classrooms, and health centres **in refugee-hosting areas**, reinforcing sustainable solutions for displaced and host communities.

Lessons learned and outlook. **Collaboration with national authorities**, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, the Ministry of Environment, and the Great Green Wall Agency, to implement resilience activities **was instrumental in aligning WFP's interventions with national priorities and ensuring sustainable outcomes**. WFP also engaged with 16 national and international NGOs, facilitating effective programme delivery and community engagement.

WFP's experience implementing resilience programmes **highlights the importance of securing land access for displaced populations to promote economic integration and livelihood development**. Nature-based solutions, such as flood control dikes and water management systems, have proven effective in addressing climate risks and promoting food security. Strengthening partnerships with government agencies and NGOs is critical to delivering comprehensive and sustainable interventions.

The *Haguina* initiative constitutes a **solid framework for achieving lasting resilience outcomes under a triple nexus approach**. This fosters collaboration between WFP, UNHCR, FAO, and IOM to deliver integrated, community-driven interventions that address immediate needs while promoting long-term sustainability.

The progress under the *Haguina* and **ResiTchad** programmes in 2024 **was supported and catalysed by WFP's Changing Life Transformation Fund (CLTF)**. The CLTF was instrumental in giving new momentum to the collective

efforts, mobilizing additional resources, driving coordination among partners, and ensuring alignment with government-led strategies.

WFP plans to expand the *Haguina* initiative to secure additional agricultural land for displaced people and scale up resilience-building efforts. Strengthening natural resource management, diversifying livelihood activities, and improving infrastructure will remain key priorities to reduce disaster risks and enhance the long-term resilience of vulnerable communities in Chad. WFP will also increase the SAMS programme to improve economic opportunities and promote self-reliance among beneficiaries.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide integrated livelihoods and safety nets support to food and nutrition insecure and crisis-affected populations that promote women's empowerment.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 04: Local and national institutions in Chad have strengthened systems and capacity for implementing policies, programmes including shock-responsive social protection, by 2028



Registered over **87,000 households** in the RSU, ensuring **better identification of vulnerable populations** for efficient aid delivery



Trained over **60 government officials** and health personnel on key **nutrition themes**, improving nutrition service delivery



Delivered the **TRANSFORM curriculum training** to strengthen institutional capacity in national social protection systems.



WFP developed an anticipatory action framework for **flooding**, supporting early warning and **preparedness**



Expanded **social protection coverage** through the **UNICEF-WFP joint project**, transitioning from seasonal aid to adaptive social protection models.

Strategic Outcome 4 (SO4) contributes to WFP's **long-term vision for sustainable development** and its "**Changing Lives**" agenda by addressing some of the underlying drivers of food insecurity. SO4 focuses on **strengthening institutional capacities in policy development, data collection, and analysis** across the **food security, nutrition, and social protection** sectors. In line with this, WFP has prioritized strengthening **inter-institutional coordination**, promoting a **multisectoral approach to nutrition and food security**, while also enhancing the capacity for **anticipatory action and adaptive social protection**.

One of the key activities is the **Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH)** initiative, which supports a **multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral approach** to achieving nutritional outcomes at a national level. This approach aligns with the **Common Results Framework of the Intersectoral Action Plan for Nutrition and Food (2022-2025)**, prioritized during the current Country Strategic Plan (CSP). The initiative's main beneficiaries include **nutrition coordination mechanisms**, such as the **National Nutrition and Food Council (CNNA)**, the **Permanent Technical Committee for Nutrition and Food (CTPNA)**, and the **Provincial Nutrition and Food Committees (CPNA)**. Additional beneficiaries include the **Ministry of Public Health through the Directorate of Food and Applied Nutrition**, the **National Dietetics and Food Safety Program**, the **National Transitional Council**, the **Network of Scientists for Nutrition**, and the **municipalities of N'Djamena**.

WFP, alongside four other REACH initiative member agencies, **developed and implemented an annual work plan** to better harmonize and coordinate United Nations efforts to strengthen human and institutional capacities in nutrition. This collaborative approach **contributed to the effective implementation of Chad's National Nutrition and Food Policy**, translating strategic documents into large-scale nutrition interventions. The initiative **provided catalytic and neutral support to the government**, enhancing commitment to nutrition and improving capacity-strengthening effectiveness.

The REACH initiative successfully supported the nutrition coordination system in Chad. **Regular monthly meetings** of the CTPNA and CPNA **achieved high participation rates**. WFP also worked with the **Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN)** networks, supporting national nutrition coordination efforts. The **Parliamentarians for Nutrition network** organized the **Nutrition Information Day**, while the **Scientists for Nutrition** organized an international **seminar on nutrition**.

In addition, WFP strengthened the capacities of government staff and hospital personnel, training 30 executives from the Directorate of Food and Applied Nutrition, 15 staff from the National Dietetics and Food Safety Programme, and 18 hospital staff on key nutrition-related themes.

A critical achievement of the REACH initiative was supporting the implementation of the national **SMART nutrition survey**. This survey provided detailed **data on global acute malnutrition (GAM), moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and severe acute malnutrition (SAM)** at the administrative division 2 level, enabling informed decision-making for nutrition stakeholders. This data has been instrumental in shaping nutrition policies and programmes across Chad.

The FORMAT-NUT "Training for Nutrition" project is another key initiative, implemented in synergy with the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Higher Education. This project aligns with Chad's Vision 2030 and the sustainable development objectives outlined in the CSP. The primary goal of FORMAT-NUT is to **contribute to the sustainable reduction of food and nutritional insecurity in Chad**. The project targets **four key beneficiary groups: students enrolled in nutrition-related training courses, state civil servants** across various departments (health, agriculture, environment, and social action), **teachers and students** in primary and secondary education, and **the general population** of Chad.

WFP is adopting a **systems-building approach to anticipatory action in Chad**, emphasizing **technical support and capacity strengthening** for government institutions to enhance early warning systems and disaster preparedness. In 2024, **WFP delivered tailored capacity-strengthening initiatives** to the **National Meteorological Agency (ANAM)** and the **Water Resources Department (DRE)**, enhancing their ability to develop **national forecasting systems and establish anticipatory action triggers for flooding and drought**. As part of these efforts, WFP collaborated with UN agencies and government institutions to develop an **anticipatory action framework for flooding**, supporting early warning and preparedness efforts. This included the joint production of a **flood risk bulletin** (ANAM-WFP), integrating regional forecasts, observed rainfall, and river levels to strengthen climate risk monitoring.

In 2025, WFP will further advance its work through the **Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF)** project, which focuses on providing technical assistance to ensure the sustained collection and international exchange of surface-based weather and climate observations in line with global compliance standards. By integrating these efforts into the existing WFP's broader disaster risk management strategy, WFP aims to establish a robust, scalable, and sustainable government-led anticipatory action system, effectively mitigating climate-related risks and enhancing national resilience.

In 2024, WFP strengthened its support to the Government through the **UNICEF-WFP Social Protection Joint Project in the Sahel**, with the goal of expanding social protection coverage for vulnerable people affected by multiple shocks. The project works closely with the Government of Chad to strengthen national leadership and institutional capacities, fostering a more **efficient, inclusive, and shock-responsive social protection system**.

Among its objectives, the project is supporting the rollout of the **Project D'appui Aux Regies Et Aux Communautés D'accueil (PARCA)** and has aligned its own cash transfer component with that of PARCA. The project supports the **transition from seasonal aid to adaptive social protection**, as outlined in the National Social Protection Policy, ensuring sustainable assistance that builds resilience and reduces long-term dependency on emergency aid.

One of WFP's main achievements under the joint project, in collaboration with the World Bank and Chad's National Institute of Statistics, Economic, and Demographic Studies (INSEED), **was the expansion the Unified Social Registry (RSU)**. The RSU is a government-led tool designed to identify and prioritize the most vulnerable populations, ensuring a more targeted, efficient, and coordinated delivery of social protection interventions. Through the RSU, **WFP strengthens data-driven decision-making and optimizes resource allocation** to support those most in need. Through the joint project, WFP provided **technical assistance** to introduce a set of security and nutrition indicators into its harmonized questionnaire. By combining these with proxy means test indicators, the **RSU provides a more accurate reflection of household vulnerabilities, reducing exclusion errors and improving targeting efficiency**. In 2024, over **87,000 households were registered in the RSU - in Bahr El Ghazal and Kleta, 25,000 households** were added, and **2,200 were selected for assistance** using the improved proxy means test. In **Central Kanem, universal registration was completed, with 62,000 households registered and 1,500 households** set to receive quarterly transfers until 2027, including lean season top-ups.

As part of the **Social Protection Task Force**, alongside the World Bank and UNICEF, WFP **contributed to the development of an RSU capacity-strengthening plan**, leveraging institutional expertise to position the RSU as the preferred targeting tool for social protection and humanitarian programming in Chad, including anticipatory action.

Looking ahead, WFP envisions **expanding the RSU's application beyond social safety nets to emergency responses**, particularly lean season support, ensuring faster, data-driven interventions that better meet the needs of vulnerable populations. A new coordination committee was established, and the project contributed to the design of the World Bank's upcoming social protection programme. While monitoring mechanisms are under development,

progress has been hindered by governance restructuring and overlapping ministerial mandates, causing delays [1].

In partnership with **UNICEF, WFP** conducted a **capacity-strengthening workshop** using the **TRANSFORM curriculum**, a structured training program designed to strengthen institutional capacity and leadership in national social protection systems. The curriculum enhances participants' understanding of social protection programming, legal frameworks, programme design, delivery systems, coordination, and financing. By engaging government counterparts and key social protection stakeholders, the training aimed to build expertise, improve policy implementation, and promote a more cohesive and effective social protection system in Chad.

Through SO4 activities, WFP has made significant progress in strengthening institutional capacity, fostering multisectoral coordination, and promoting sustainable nutrition solutions in Chad. By continuing to invest in policy development, capacity strengthening, and data-driven approaches, WFP is driving long-term resilience and sustainable development across the country.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to national institutions to develop effective and gender sensitive early warning, preparedness, and adaptive social protection systems for food and nutrition security.	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 05: Government actors ,humanitarian and development partners have access to common services and to areas targeted for assistance all year round.



UNHAS continued to provide critical life-saving air services to **19 regular destinations**, including **8 ad hoc locations**



UNHAS flights included **89 lifesaving medical and security evacuations** and the transportation of light cargo to all destinations across Chad



Around **90 metric tons of cargo** delivered and over **27,500 passengers transported** by UNHAS

Strategic Outcome 5 (SO5) is integral to WFP's mission of ensuring uninterrupted humanitarian operations in Chad. The objective is to provide common services and access to critical areas to support government actors, humanitarian agencies, and development partners in their efforts to deliver lifesaving and resilience-building assistance. This outcome underpins the efficiency of the broader humanitarian response through enhanced supply chain systems, local procurement, and reliable air transport services, ensuring that resources reach even the most isolated and vulnerable people.

On-Demand Services (ODS). The WFP Supply Chain in Chad, through its On-Demand Services (ODS) modality, has been pivotal in facilitating humanitarian response activities nationwide. These services provide essential shared resources and operational support to UN agencies and other partners, ensuring the efficient delivery of assistance.

Strategic Outcome 5 has enabled WFP to support the humanitarian community in Chad through robust supply chain services, efficient local procurement, reliable air and road transport. By fostering partnerships, enhancing logistics systems, and investing in infrastructure, WFP has ensured the delivery of critical assistance to the most vulnerable people. Looking ahead, continued investment in climate resilience strategies, local capacity building, and sustainable infrastructure will be vital to achieving long-term development and resilience in Chad.

By December 2024, WFP's Supply Chain established a network of **13 fueling stations**, including **4 in the conflict-affected eastern regions**, and **3 common warehouse facilities in N'Djamena, Abeche, and Farchana**. These facilities address critical storage needs by providing access to Mobile Storage Units (MSU) country wide for humanitarian partners. Additionally, WFP operated **5 auto repair centres staffed with 24 mechanics**, ensuring timely vehicle maintenance and repairs to support logistics operations.

In 2024, WFP transported 3,789 metric tons of commodities, ensuring the timely delivery of life-saving assistance. WFP provided partners with **8,969 litres of fuel** and handled **8,800 cubic meters of essential commodities in storage**. Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) played a critical role in logistics support, with **22 units loaned** and **5 repaired**, ensuring the continuity of humanitarian assistance.

Local procurement efforts reached **63 percent of the target** for **non-food items (NFIs)** and **56 percent** for **food purchases**, bolstered by a new strategy prioritizing local sourcing to stimulate the economy and foster community self-reliance [1]. Approximately **USD 105 million was invested in local procurement** of food commodities, NFIs, and related logistics from March to December 2024, benefiting local businesses and transport providers.

Despite border closures, flooding, and infrastructure challenges, **WFP collaborated with five UN agencies, 27 cooperating partners**, and **82 local transport firms** to deliver vital commodities. Lessons from corridor trials in Libya and Cameroon informed strategies for climate-resilient logistics planning, such as off-season transport and diversifying routes to reduce reliance on any single corridor.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). In Chad, where vast distances, poor infrastructure, and seasonal weather conditions limit access to remote areas, the **UNHAS** remains a critical lifeline for humanitarian operations. With a **budget of USD 17.5 million** in 2024, **UNHAS ensured safe and reliable air transport** for humanitarian actors, **servicing 27 destinations across the country**. This included **19 regular destinations** and **8 ad hoc locations**, primarily refugee sites supported by the European Union Humanitarian Aid Flights (EU HAF) helicopter deployed between July and October 2024. With **operational bases in N'Djamena, Abeche, and Goz-Beida**, UNHAS **effectively expanded its coverage**, responding to the **sharp increase in demand** following the Sudan crisis and ensuring uninterrupted humanitarian access to crisis-affect areas.

In 2024, UNHAS facilitated the transport of 27,500 passengers (an average 2,615 passengers per month), conducted 89 medical evacuations and security relocations. Additionally, UNHAS transported around 90 metric tons of light cargo for the UN agencies, international and national NGOs, and government counterparts. Demand for air services increased by 25 percent compared to 2023, reflecting a continued upward trend in reliance on UNHAS since 2022. To meet the growing demand, WFP made fleet adjustments, including the introduction of a 37-seater aircraft, replacing the previous 19-seater aircraft, ensuring more efficient and responsive service delivery.

Infrastructure improvements, such as the rehabilitation of the Adré airstrip and planned perimeter fencing, further demonstrate WFP’s commitment to operational safety and service delivery. Partnerships with the Civil Aviation Authority and regular emergency exercises have enhanced operational safety, while user feedback collected through steering committees has ensured service quality and responsiveness to community needs.

Despite the liquidation of Tchadia Airlines in 2022, leaving UNHAS as the primary provider for humanitarian air transport in Chad, WFP continues to explore exit strategies based on market assessments and user needs. However, until commercial alternatives are viable, UNHAS remains essential for maintaining humanitarian operations.

In 2024, WFP supported the humanitarian community in Chad through robust supply chain services, efficient local procurement, and reliable air transport. By fostering partnerships, enhancing logistics systems, and investing in infrastructure, WFP has ensured the delivery of critical assistance to the most vulnerable. Looking ahead, continued investment in climate resilience strategies, local capacity building, and sustainable infrastructure will be vital to achieving long-term development and resilience in Chad.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide UNHAS services to partners to reach areas of humanitarian interventions	N/A
Provide supply chain, ICT, (information) management, and other services to humanitarian and development partners to support effective and efficient humanitarian response	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In 2024, Chad ranked 144th out of 146 countries on the Global Gender Gap Index [1] with a parity score of 0.6, reflecting persistent gender inequalities across multiple sectors, including education, health, economic opportunities, and women's participation in decision-making. Gender disparities deeply impact the lives of women and girls, particularly in rural areas, where they constitute 40 percent of the population [2]. Women face barriers to accessing education, markets, credit, and land. Additionally, one in three women experiences gender-based violence, and 61 percent of girls marry before the age of 15 in 2019. These inequities contribute to a significant proportion of women-headed households (39 percent) facing food insecurity, a figure that rises to 51 percent in some rural areas in the 2022 Household Economy Analysis (HEA).

To address these challenges, WFP placed gender equality and women's empowerment at the heart of its operations, aligning interventions with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 5. Through an integrated gender work plan and the Gender Results Network (GRN), WFP enhanced the visibility of gender issues in emergency and resilience interventions. A strategic partnership with the Ministry of Women and Early Childhood Protection resulted in a work plan aligned with Chad's national gender policy and WFP's gender commitments. This collaboration facilitated capacity-building initiatives for staff, partners, and beneficiaries, with training sessions conducted across sub-offices and targeted webinars addressing gender equality and women's empowerment and strengthening the social and economic capacity of women and girls.

Field-level integration of gender-sensitive programming was strengthened through the appointment and training of 24 gender focal points across sub-offices. These focal points monitored field activities, guided implementing partners, and ensured gender considerations were embedded in programme implementation. This approach enhanced community engagement and the delivery of gender-responsive interventions.

Community-based initiatives aimed at behavioural change were critical to addressing harmful gender norms. WFP collaborated with "husband schools" in Moussoro and engaged community leaders, including mamans-lumieres, to promote positive nutritional practices and challenge discriminatory behaviors. Educational talks and awareness sessions in FARNE and households targeted five sub-offices, fostering better nutrition and empowerment among women and girls.

WFP's Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme contributed significantly to women's economic empowerment. By supporting 58 agricultural producer organizations, comprising 2,707 members, predominantly women, the programme facilitated the local provision of fresh food to schools. This initiative strengthened women's economic participation, increased their incomes, and reinforced their role in community development. Additionally, the interagency project "Breaking Barriers to Girls' Education" in Lac Province, implemented jointly with UNICEF and UNFPA, provided financial incentives, addressed gender-based violence in schools, and promoted sexual and reproductive health. These activities improved girls' access to education, enhanced retention rates, and created a conducive learning environment.

Through the Haguina initiative, WFP supported refugee women, who account for 54 percent of the refugee population, in accessing arable land. This approach aimed to increase the percentage of women holding land titles, which currently stands at just 4 percent. Activities such as asset creation, market gardening, and Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) enabled women to strengthen their economic resilience. Additionally, WFP facilitated climate change adaptation initiatives, including reforestation and the production of energy-efficient stoves, empowering women to lead sustainable environmental practices.

Efforts to close the gender gap were guided by data collection and analysis against WFP's Corporate Results Framework (CRF) gender indicators. Disaggregated data highlighted progress in women's economic participation and improved access to services. For example, the inclusion of women in asset creation activities and agricultural programmes led to enhanced food security and reduced vulnerability. Community consultations and feedback mechanisms also informed

gender-responsive programming, ensuring that interventions addressed the specific needs of women and girls, including the needs of pregnant and lactating women, single mothers, and victims of gender-based violence issues.

While significant progress has been made, challenges remain in achieving gender equality. Structural barriers deeply rooted in cultural norms and resource constraints limited the scale and impact of some interventions. Addressing these gaps will require a more localized approach, emphasizing community mobilization, dialogue, and gender-specific analyses to better understand and address dynamics at the household and community levels.

WFP's commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment remains central to its strategy. By prioritizing inclusive programming, fostering strategic partnerships, and strengthening the capacity of communities and stakeholders, WFP continues to drive transformative change, ensuring that women and girls are empowered to play a leading role in Chad's development.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

In 2024, Chad faced significant protection challenges, with 7,225 incidents recorded, primarily in areas impacted by the Sudanese refugee crisis [1]. Data collected through Project 21 (P21), a UNHCR-led interagency protection monitoring tool aimed at harmonizing data collection and analysis among protection and humanitarian actors in the Sahel, highlighted the most prevalent violations, including gender-based violence (GBV), infringements on the right to life and physical integrity, and land and property rights violations. These challenges were particularly acute in provinces where WFP operates its largest emergency response, with reports of sexual abuse, exploitation, and inter-community violence largely driven by competition over scarce resources.

To address these challenges, WFP integrated protection measures into its operations, ensuring that affected people have safe, dignified, and meaningful access to food and nutrition assistance. WFP's protection strategy is built on five pillars: information management, capacity strengthening, strategic partnerships, community engagement, and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). To enhance protection capacity, WFP recruited two Protection Associates and two Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) officers in Goz Beida and Farchana. These recruits joined an existing team of two Protection Officers, one CFM Associate, and three CFM operators based in N'Djamena, strengthening WFP's ability to monitor, address, and respond to protection concerns across its operations

WFP strengthened its CFM to enhance accessibility and effectiveness. The introduction of a roving CFM focal person and expanding face-to-face feedback channels, such as help desks, and participation of women in feedback mechanisms led to a 20 percent increase compared to 2023. Additionally, the deployment of the digital platform SugarCRM improved data management, feedback tracking, and analysis, contributing to a 22 percent increase in feedback received compared to 2023. By the end of 2024, 97 percent of beneficiaries reported no safety concerns when accessing assistance, 95 percent felt treated with respect by WFP and its partners, and 72 percent reported being adequately informed about distributions and their rights.

WFP prioritized data collection and analysis to enhance its understanding of protection, gender, and conflict sensitivity risks, ensuring a more context-specific and risk-informed response. In 2023, WFP finalized two Integrated Cross-Cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (I-CARAs)—one in Lac province and another focusing on the Sudanese emergency in the East. These qualitative assessments provided a snapshot of the operational landscape, identifying key risks related to gender dynamics, protection concerns, and conflict sensitivity.

The I-CARA in the East highlighted inter-community tensions, particularly around status-based assistance, which was perceived as inequitable. In response, WFP is developing a new response strategy, transitioning from a status-based to a vulnerability-based approach. This shift aims to ensure fairness in assistance delivery, strengthen social cohesion, and better address the diverse needs of affected populations.

To strengthen accountability to affected people (AAP), WFP developed over 15 tailored communication plans addressing targeting exercises, pipeline breaks, and nutrition education. Consultations with communities identified barriers to women's participation in feedback mechanisms, particularly in Kanem Province, where cultural norms limited their ability to voice concerns. These insights are guiding updates to WFP's community engagement strategy and the development of an action plan for 2025. WFP also ensured that beneficiaries were informed about the CFM and its importance, fostering transparency and trust.

PSEA was a core component of WFP's protection strategy. Two senior PSEA focal points and 26 field-office focal points were appointed to encourage reporting and manage SEA risks. WFP prioritized training on PSEA for staff and partners, achieving a 98 percent completion rate for the mandatory Prevention of Abuse Conduct course. Newly recruited staff are being trained to achieve full compliance. Additionally, WFP conducted a rapid assessment in Adré, identifying community-perceived SEA risks linked to food insecurity. This led to the creation of an action plan that included regularizing distribution cycles, implementing PSEA awareness campaigns, and recruiting more female front line staff.

Capacity-strengthening initiatives played a significant role in WFP's protection efforts. In 2024, 973 individuals were trained on PSEA, 547 on the CFM, 529 on protection principles, and 107 on data protection and awareness-raising methodologies. These sessions enhanced the ability of WFP staff and cooperating partners to identify, mitigate, and

respond to protection risks.

Collaboration with inter-agency protection mechanisms and local networks was integral to WFP's approach. WFP actively participated in protection cluster meetings, gender-based violence sub-clusters, and the Accountability to Affected People (AAP) working group. As the 2024 PSEA lead within the inter-agency network, WFP advocated for improved coordination and protection mainstreaming. Through the UN Cooperating Partner PSEA Capacity Self-Assessment initiative, WFP assessed 35 partners and fully implemented capacity-strengthening plans for five.

Building on the 2024 achievements, WFP aims to refine its community engagement strategy and finalize an action plan in early 2025. Efforts to transition to vulnerability-based assistance will continue, informed by the I-CARAs findings. WFP will also designate a Conflict Sensitivity focal point who will develop a conflict sensitivity action plan. By enhancing partnerships, improving data management systems, and expanding capacity-building initiatives, WFP remains committed to ensuring protection and accountability for affected people in Chad, delivering assistance with dignity and respect.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Chad faces significant environmental challenges, exacerbated by its high vulnerability to climate change and heavy reliance on natural resources. Rising temperatures, erratic rainfall patterns, and decreased precipitation have disrupted agricultural systems, leaving communities increasingly exposed to food insecurity.

In response, **WFP has been supporting the Government of Chad in addressing the impacts of climate change**, aligned with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13. Through targeted interventions, WFP continues to support communities as they adapt to climate shocks, restore degraded lands, and promote sustainable livelihoods.

In 2024, **WFP expanded innovative techniques to restore land fertility and combat erosion**. These efforts included creating half-moons for forestry and agricultural use, producing compost for soil fertilization, and supporting reforestation in areas facing severe deforestation. These activities improved soil productivity and reduced erosion, directly benefiting vulnerable communities reliant on agriculture.

WFP also worked with communities to reduce dependence on firewood through the promotion of environmentally friendly technologies. Heat-retaining cooking bags and energy-efficient stoves were introduced, significantly lowering firewood consumption and mitigating deforestation. These solutions not only eased pressure on forests but also provided families with sustainable energy alternatives, improving their quality of life.

Capacity strengthening initiatives played a crucial role in **fostering sustainable practices**. WFP trained communities in **water conservation, post-harvest management, and agroecological techniques**. These programmes equipped individuals with the skills to manage resources efficiently and adopt environmentally conscious practices. Additionally, WFP supported the establishment of plant nurseries and conducted reforestation programmes to rehabilitate degraded areas, restore biodiversity, and improve vegetation cover.

Water and soil conservation remained central to WFP's environmental sustainability efforts. Working closely with local communities, WFP constructed small-scale reservoirs and irrigation systems to optimize water use and improve agricultural resilience. These interventions helped mitigate the impacts of drought and climate variability, ensuring more stable food production systems.

WFP's integrated approach to sustainable livelihoods combines agriculture, forestry, and pastoral activities. Through agroforestry practices and sustainable grazing management, WFP supported communities in diversifying their income sources while protecting ecosystems. This harmonized development of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems promotes long-term environmental resilience and food security. For example, in the design of agroforestry and sustainable grazing activities, WFP integrated risk assessments to prevent overgrazing, or depletion of water sources. Adjustments included selecting climate-resilient tree species and engaging local communities in sustainable land management.

In 2024, **WFP conducted 89 environmental and social screenings and four environmental and social impact assessments**. These assessments provided critical insights into potential risks and guided the development of mitigation measures. For projects funded by the World Bank through the government for instance, WFP ensures compliance with donor environmental and social safeguards, conducting detailed risk assessments and adapting interventions to align with their requirements. WFP's integrated approach to environmental and social risk management has yielded tangible benefits. By embedding sustainability into programme design, strengthening safety protocols, and engaging stakeholders, WFP has reduced the environmental footprint of its operations and built resilience within communities.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Chad launched the **Environmental Management System (EMS)** during the third quarter of 2022 and since then it has been working on making its operations more sustainable following its **environmental action plan**.

In 2024, WFP's commitment towards **energy efficiency** reflected through different projects. Three solar PV systems were installed in Bagasola (30 kWp), Bol (30kWp) and in Moundou II (22 kWp). These contribute to reduce reliance on diesel and complement the previously installed solar PV systems in Abeche (48kWp) and Moundou I (27kWp). Likewise, WFP Chad hosted a mission by the Regional Solar Energy expert, with visits to 4 sites in order to prepare Energy Efficiency Programme (EEP) applications to further expand WFP Chad's solar portfolio. Additionally, solar energy back-up systems were installed in 5 offices to power servers, with 2.5 kWp each.

WFP also worked on **enhanced waste management practices**, such as sorting and recycling, which were implemented at WFP offices and field sites. Sustainable procurement practices prioritize local sourcing of food commodities and equipment, supporting local markets, and reducing emissions associated with transportation.

Looking ahead, WFP plans to **expand the EMS across all operations**, scaling up **renewable energy use, optimizing water and waste management** systems, and **deepening local partnerships**. These efforts align with WFP's broader objectives under the CSP, reinforcing its commitment to sustainable development and the well-being of communities across Chad.

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 2024, **WFP prioritized addressing malnutrition** across communities, households, and individuals **by enhancing their capacity to protect and improve diets** and nutritional status **amid shocks and long-term stressors**.

Recognizing the barriers to accessing a healthy diet, particularly for vulnerable groups such as **women, children, and individuals with disabilities**, WFP has embedded **targeted, inclusive approaches** within its programmes. These efforts aim to **address inequality** and **ensure equitable access** to resources that support sustainable dietary improvements.

In the 2024-2028 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), **WFP adopted a nutrition-sensitive programming approach** to tackle the determinants of malnutrition comprehensively. The **baseline Nutrition-Sensitive Score** highlighted the need for enhanced integration of nutrition into programming. WFP has made significant strides by **embedding nutrition outcomes into all activities**, ensuring these are clearly defined, planned, and budgeted in proposals and funding agreements. Specific efforts included **revising general food rations** to meet **nutritional adequacy** recommendations and **shifting to cash transfers** for preventive actions to improve dietary diversity and quality.

WFP provided **specialized nutritious foods (SNF)** to supplement **moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)** and prevent malnutrition in children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) [1]. **Cash for Prevention (C4P)** programmes **targeting 45,000 children and PBWGs** in **Barh El Gazel, Lac, Kanem, Guera, Batha, and Salmat** provinces enabled families to purchase diverse and nutritious foods locally, promoting sustainable dietary improvements.

WFP worked to address the **structural determinants of malnutrition** through **integrated resilience-building** activities. These initiatives aimed to **improve food availability, dietary diversity, and food system resilience**. Activities included **agricultural productivity enhancement, asset creation, and market access improvements**. For example, the **Food Systems Resilience Strengthening Programme (P2RSA)** engaged **18 women's groups** and **seven semi-industrial production units** to **strengthen the nutrition value chain**, improving access to enriched foods and increasing household income. The project also included a strong capacity strengthening component aimed at improving nutrition for children under two years as well as PBWG in Kanem, Barh El Gazel, Mayo Kebbi Est and Mayo Kebbi Ouest. The activities included **social marketing** and **promotion of fortified and locally enriched foods** reaching over 32,000 people, trainings for 308 members of organizations producing fortified flour and 195 members of the targeted economic interest groups.

Recognizing that knowledge gaps and harmful practices contribute to malnutrition, WFP **integrated social and behaviour change (SBC) communication** into all programming. This included **48 capacity strengthening sessions** on SBC for **stakeholders** and **cooperating partners, advocacy** with **government institutions** to integrate nutrition into educational programmes, and **community-level promotion** of positive dietary behaviours. SBC efforts focused on educating beneficiaries about **balanced diets, proper infant and young child feeding (IYCF)** practices, and the **nutritional value of locally available foods**.

To institutionalize nutrition-sensitive programming, WFP collaborated with government institutions to **integrate nutrition into strategic plans** and **inter-institutional programming**. Key **partnerships** with **UNICEF, UNHCR, and local NGOs** facilitated **joint programming** and responses tailored to the needs of vulnerable groups. WFP also provided **technical assistance and training to government staff**, enhancing their ability to implement nutrition-specific and sensitive programmes.

Building on these achievements, WFP Chad plans to further strengthen nutrition-sensitive programming by **expanding SBC initiatives, scaling up cash-based interventions, and deepening partnerships with government and community stakeholders**. Enhanced data collection and analysis will inform adaptive programming, ensuring continued progress toward sustainable improvements in nutrition outcomes.

Partnerships

By the end of 2024, **Chad ranked as the sixth highest-funded WFP operation globally** and the highest in the region. Throughout the year, WFP **intensified its donor engagement** to address critical challenges, including the most severe lean season in a decade and the escalating food insecurity crisis, marking the fifth consecutive year of high-severe food insecurity in Chad. Leveraging its position as a trusted partner, **WFP expanded collaboration with the government** as both a **technical advisor** and **operational partner**, strengthened engagement with **international financial institutions** such as the World Bank, and deepened partnerships with **international and local organizations**, including **UNICEF, FAO, UNHCR, and the Global Partnership for Education**.

As part of its support to the Government, **WFP provided technical expertise for food security assessments, market monitoring, and nutrition surveys**, strengthening national capacities to effectively address food insecurity. In line with the **National Social Protection Policy**, WFP **supported the rollout of PARCA, a government safety net program** including **social cash transfers**, as part of broader efforts to transition from humanitarian assistance to **adaptive social protection**. Additionally, WFP collaborated with the **Ministry of Education** to develop **legal, financial, and policy frameworks for school feeding**, emphasizing the importance of operational and financial sustainability, and the shift towards local procurement.

A significant **milestone** in WFP's partnership with the government was the **Ministry of Finance's commitment** to the **World Bank-funded ResiTchad project**, securing **USD 28 million for asset creation and rehabilitation and infrastructure development** in the eastern regions, and **USD 52 million from the Ministry of Health for lean season activities**. This reinforced WFP's role as both a trusted advisor and a key implementer. WFP also strengthened its position within the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) through strategic Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with UN agencies, particularly UNICEF, to enhance coordination and impact.

The **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)** continued to play a critical role in humanitarian response, providing air services to 27 locations, including six accessible only by helicopter. Driven by the Sudan crisis, monthly passenger numbers surged to an average of 2,700, peaking at 3,500 in October 2024. UNHAS has also **strengthened collaboration with Chad's civil aviation** authorities to enhance capacity and to rehabilitate the Adre airstrip in the southeastern part of the country near the Sudan border. **WFP plays a pivotal role in the Logistics Cluster Working Group in Chad**, ensuring **efficient coordination of humanitarian logistics** to enhance response efforts. As the **lead agency**, WFP facilitates information sharing, optimizes supply chain operations, and **provides critical logistical support**. The **WFP On-Demand Services (ODS)** had **strengthened the capacity of UN agencies** responding to the ongoing Sudan humanitarian conflict with the provision of **essential services**, including **storage, transport, fueling, auto repairs, and Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) installations**. Through collaboration with humanitarian partners, WFP strengthens emergency preparedness and response, improving the timely delivery of life-saving assistance to vulnerable communities across Chad.

WFP maintained **strong donor relationships** through regular **briefings** and **high-level field visits**, particularly to crisis-affected areas in the East, to demonstrate programmatic impact and gather valuable feedback. Efforts to **diversify the donor base** were key in 2024, with **partnerships with the private sector contributing USD 4.5 million**, nearly double the amount received in 2023. Strategic **partnerships with financial service providers** also enabled the implementation of **multipurpose cash-based transfers**, delivering critical assistance to refugees in the East and schoolchildren in refugee camps and settings in the Lac and Eastern provinces of Chad.

WFP's partnerships span a wide spectrum, including government ministries, international donors, local organizations, United Nations agencies, and private sector actors. A central focus was **securing predictable and flexible funding** to enhance both humanitarian and development initiatives. **Multi-year commitments** from key donors supported WFP's ability to plan strategically and respond effectively to dynamic needs on the ground.

With these resources, **WFP advanced its contributions to the National Development Plan 2024-2028** and the **National Response Plan to the Eastern Crisis**, integrating resilience-building and sustainable, long-term solutions into its crisis response efforts. These partnerships reflect WFP's commitment to delivering impactful programmes that address immediate needs while laying the groundwork for durable solutions.

Focus on localization

In 2024, **WFP strengthened partnerships with local organizations**, working alongside **37 cooperating partners**, including **20 national organizations**. WFP enhanced **Cooperating Partners Management (CPM) oversight and risk**

mitigation, ensuring transparency through the **UN Partner Portal (UNPP)** for proposal solicitation and due diligence in partner selection.

Key achievements included **internal training on CPM actions**, **redesigning partner performance evaluations**, and **developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)** with a RACI matrix to clarify country office and field office roles. WFP strengthened partner selection by **introducing Technical Review Committees**, refining **Cooperating Partnerships Committee procedures**, and **improving field-level agreements (FLAs)** for greater clarity and accountability. **Protection measures** were integrated into partner selection and evaluations, while **spot checks** reinforced oversight.

Looking ahead to 2025, WFP will **refine partner onboarding**, implement the **Partner Connect platform**, and **digitalize tools to enhance data collection and analysis**. Tailored **partner improvement plans** will be developed, informed by capacity assessments, spot checks, and performance evaluations, ensuring stronger, more effective collaborations in delivering humanitarian assistance.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Through its 2024-2028 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP reinforced its **dual focus** on **lifesaving** and **life-changing** assistance, aligning with Chad's **National Development Plan (NDP)** and the **United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2024-2026**. This approach tackled structural vulnerabilities, strengthened human capital, and contributed to peacebuilding through enhanced social cohesion.

In January 2024, Chad joined the **Sahel WFP/UNICEF Joint Project**, a key initiative in adaptive social protection. WFP and UNICEF collaborated with **CFS**, **INSEED**, and the **Ministries of Planning and Social Affairs**, alongside the **World Bank**, to improve social registry coordination. A coordination committee was formed in March 2024 to oversee implementation and political advocacy, while project activities integrated with the SRP resilience programme in Kanem Centre and Bahr el Ghazel Ouest.

WFP worked closely with UN agencies and the Government of Chad to implement national policies that address humanitarian needs while promoting peace and development through a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach. Key contributions included **supporting the 2020 asylum law**, which strengthened protections and socio-economic rights for refugees, and advancing the **Haguina initiative**, a joint vision with **UNHCR**, **FAO**, **IOM**, and the **Government of Chad** to promote self-reliance among refugees and host communities in the East.

WFP also **co-chaired the Food Security Cluster** and the **multi-sectoral food security and nutrition group** for the East refugee response, with plans to expand coordination in Ouaddai Province. Additionally, WFP engaged in the **Integrated Territorial Approach (ITA) Nexus platform** in Kanem and Barh-El-Gazel, supporting the creation of a similar platform in the East. Collaborating with FAO, UNICEF, and GIZ, WFP aligned its nutrition, school feeding, and resilience-building programmes to maximize impact and strengthen food security across Chad.

Financial Overview

In 2024, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) **was resourced at 105 percent** of its USD 568 million requirements, **including carry-overs and multi-annual contributions**. Of these, USD 491 million, or 77 percent of the annual budget, come from confirmed direct funding in 2024 [1]. Notably, the **Government of Chad** emerged as **one of WFP's largest donors**, contributing nearly **USD 80 million**. This funding supported the lean season emergency response and the ResiTchad resilience initiative, which focused on rapid-impact asset creation and rehabilitation in the East. The **United States of America**, the **Government of Chad**, the **United Kingdom**, **Germany**, and the **European Commission** ranked as the **top five donors**, reflecting strong global support for WFP's operations.

Crisis response activities received strong support, but although humanitarian funding increased in absolute terms, it remained **insufficient to address the scale of the crises**. The escalating needs resulted in increasing funding requirements, which WFP was unable to meet. The impact of the Sudan crisis, combined with climate shocks and insecurity in the Lac province, placed immense pressure on resources. **Earmarking and prioritization of funding** was geared towards newly arrived Sudanese refugees, returnees, and host communities in the East, **leading to underfunded support for other vulnerable groups**, including refugees from the Central African Republic, Nigeria, and Cameroon, as well as internally displaced people (IDPs). **Earmarking constrained WFP's flexibility** to adapt assistance to evolving needs, while **delays in the confirmation of funds impacted the lean season response**, with food deliveries coinciding with the rainy season. In response, **WFP adopted a more targeted and integrated approach**, transitioning from status-based to vulnerability-based assistance. This **strategy prioritized those most in need**, including new and pre-crisis Sudanese refugees and returnees in the East, **while introducing longer-term resilience pathways** for host communities and displaced populations. Emergency food assistance for IDPs and non-Sudanese refugees will focus on the lean season or sudden-onset emergencies, such as floods, based on vulnerability assessments.

Advance financing through WFP's internal mechanisms proved critical, enabling the **pre-positioning of USD 129 million worth of food commodities**, or 31 percent of total contributions. This proactive measure mitigated the risks of assistance interruptions for refugees and ensured steady supply chains to preempt food shortages during peak demand periods. **WFP strategically procured 57,530 MT of food** from the **Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF)**, allowing for swift emergency response and reduced lead times. Additionally, **1,475 MT of food was pre-positioned ahead of the rainy season**, enhancing logistical efficiency and timely service delivery. These measures exemplify WFP's capacity to adapt and respond effectively to dynamic operational needs.

Nutrition programming under **Strategic Outcome 2**, while receiving substantial contributions, **was funded at only 35 percent of needs**, while **school feeding faced critical underfunding**, with just **31 percent of requirements met**. These gaps underscore the need for predictable, multi-year funding to ensure sustained, equitable assistance. **Resilience activities** under **Strategic Outcome 3** exceeded requirements with **160 percent funding**, supported by significant **multi-year contributions**. Strategic investments made possible by the **Changing Lives Transformation Fund (CLTF)** allowed to unlock important funding opportunities, such as the **ResiTchad** joint project and the landmark **Haguina** initiative.





































Strategic Outcome 5, which includes **on-demand service provision**, was **fully funded** through direct contributions, cost recovery mechanisms, and carry-overs. This facilitated critical supply chain and logistics services, including air transport through the **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)**, which saw a surge in demand due to the Sudan crisis. UNHAS transported humanitarian personnel and cargo to 27 locations, including six accessible only by helicopter, while warehousing and fuel reserves ensured operational continuity.

In 2025, WFP will continue regular assistance to refugees and returnees in the East while aligning interventions with Chad's National Development Plan and the humanitarian development peace (HDP) nexus. This includes integrating humanitarian responses with resilience-building activities to promote greater self-reliance and reduce long-term humanitarian needs. To achieve this vision, sustained multi-year funding will be critical, enabling WFP to make strategic investments that foster durable solutions and strengthen food security systems.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	316,555,868	119,301,750	332,382,908	190,920,967
SO01: Crisis- and shock-affected populations in Chad are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises	316,555,868	119,301,750	332,382,908	190,920,967
Activity 01: Provide a food and nutrition package of assistance to people affected by crisis and shocks including anticipatory actions and support to self-reliance activities	316,555,868	119,301,750	332,306,407	190,920,967
Non-activity specific	0	0	76,501	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	116,706,622	28,565,280	66,653,803	37,131,739
SO02: Vulnerable people at risk of malnutrition, including school-aged children, are better able to contribute to the development of Chad's human capital by 2028	116,706,622	28,565,280	66,653,803	37,131,739
Activity 02: Provide inclusive nutritious school meals for vulnerable children in a way that when possible relies on and stimulates local production	25,884,493	6,887,695	14,294,409	8,989,814
Activity 03: Provide nutrition assistance for vulnerable people in targeted locations, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children aged 6-59 months and people living with HIV or tuberculosis, to improve their access to and the availability, of healthy nutritious food	90,822,129	21,677,585	52,178,503	28,141,924

Non-activity specific	0	0	180,891	0
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	43,469,622	39,541,841	69,924,644	17,706,112
SO03: Food insecure communities in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient food systems by 2028.	43,469,622	39,541,841	69,924,644	17,706,112
Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition-insecure people with an integrated package of livelihoods support including activities aimed at empowering women	43,469,622	39,541,841	69,620,330	17,706,112
Non-activity specific	0	0	304,314	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	5,237,434	999,669	15,508,332	1,373,192
SO04: Local and national institutions in Chad have strengthened systems and capacity for implementing policies, programmes including shock-responsive social protection, by 2028	5,237,434	999,669	15,508,332	1,373,192
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening for national institutions, enabling them to develop effective gender-sensitive food and nutrition security, social protection and early warning systems	5,237,434	999,669	15,508,332	1,373,192
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	16,875,635	10,355,753	29,399,480	16,535,646

SO05: Government actors ,humanitarian and development partners have access to common services and to areas targeted for assistance all year round.	 16,875,635	 10,355,753	 29,399,480	 16,535,646
Activity 06: Provide partners with United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to enable them to reach locations of humanitarian operations	 14,855,886	 8,343,869	 24,884,689	 14,534,091
Activity 07: Provide partners with supply chain, information and communications technology, management and other services to support an effective and efficient humanitarian response	 2,019,749	 2,011,884	 4,514,791	 2,001,555
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 7,370,795	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 498,845,180	 198,764,292	 521,239,963	 263,667,656
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 11,472,177	 9,852,711	 20,979,627	 12,338,502
Total Direct Costs	 510,317,357	 208,617,003	 542,219,590	 276,006,158
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 33,036,325	 13,422,850	 26,727,476	 26,727,476
Grand Total	 543,353,682	 222,039,853	 568,947,066	 302,733,633

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] UNHCR, Protection Analysis: Update on Flood Protection Risk Trends (December 2024)
- [2] UNHCR, Influx of Refugees from Sudan (December 2024)
- [3] UNHCR, Population of forcibly displaced persons in Chad (January 2025)

Other notes

Beneficiaries by Residence Status (table): The overachievement in assistance to returnees was due to the large and unexpected influx of refugees and returnees, which necessitated a shift in prioritization to address the most urgent humanitarian needs. As a result, less assistance was provided to IDPs and residents. Additionally, planning figures were based on estimations, and the actual number of returnees surpassed initial projections, leading to higher-than-planned support for this group.

Operational context

- [1] World Bank, 2024. Chad Overview: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/chad/overview>
- [2] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), 2024. Humanitarian Need Analysis and Response Plan: <https://reliefweb.int/report/chad/chad-humanitarian-needs-analysis-and-response-plan-2024-enar>
- [3] Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey 2024. SMART is a methodology commonly used in humanitarian contexts to assess the nutritional status of populations. It provides data on key indicators such as malnutrition prevalence, child mortality, food security, and other health-related factors
- [4] World Health Organization (WHO), Indicators for malnutrition in children: (<https://www.who.int/data/nutrition/nlis/info/malnutrition-in-children>)
- [5] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 2024. Influx of refugees from Sudan as of 16 December 2024: (<https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/113285>)

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] The total value of cash transferred to people –output indicator A.3.1– covers all activities under SO1: emergency response in the eastern region, lean season response, response to flooding, anticipatory actions, and emergency school feeding.
- [2] For internally displaced people (IDPs), assistance was provided only in January and February, after which support was discontinued due to resource constraints and pipeline breaks. Despite this, WFP's interventions ensured that the most food-insecure populations received critical support during the peak crisis period.
- [3] WFP began its digitalization process in 2023 and further strengthened it in 2024 to enhance efficiency, transparency, and accountability in both in-kind and cash-based transfer (CBT) operations. In CBT operations, WFP utilizes SCOPE, a beneficiary and transfer management platform, to register, verify, and track cash assistance, ensuring accurate targeting and reducing duplication. For identity management (IDM), WFP applies biometric verification and Know Your Customer (KYC) protocols, in collaboration with financial service providers (FSPs), to ensure reliable cash disbursements. In in-kind operations, WFP integrates SCOPE with the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) and the Commodity Management System (COMET) to track commodity movement from procurement to distribution, ensuring end-to-end accountability. Additionally, the new in-kind module within SCOPE, introduced in 2024, improves reconciliation, reducing risks of fraud and mismanagement. These digital tools enhance data accuracy, streamline assistance delivery, and strengthen operational oversight, reinforcing WFP's commitment to efficiency and accountability in humanitarian response.

Other notes

Indicator tables (Outcome Results) - Since 2024 marks the beginning of Chad's 2024–2028 Country Strategic Plan cycle, follow-up values from 2023 are not displayed.
School-Based Program (SBP) take-home rations – the activity was not implemented due to funding delays mentioned in the narrative section.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] The World Health Organization launched the Guideline on the Prevention and Management of Wasting and Nutritional Oedema in Infants and Children Under 5 Years in 2023. This introduced the term "management of wasting," encompassing both the treatment of severe wasting and supplementation for moderate wasting. While the narrative has been updated to reflect these guidelines, corporate M&E systems are still undergoing gradual adjustments.
- [2] Mamans Lumières: This term can be roughly translated as "mother-beacons," for their prominent role as facilitators of knowledge and providers of support for people in need.
- [3] In 2024, WFP's school feeding programme reached over 365,000 children across 545 schools through a combination of in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers. This figure includes the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme, which supported 101,000 children in 179 schools by sourcing food locally from smallholder farmers.

Other notes

The underachievement for nutrition prevention activities is due to the delayed arrival of commodities, caused by lengthy importation lead times, and access challenges during the rainy season further contributing to the lower-than-expected performance.
Indicator tables (Outcome Results) - Since 2024 marks the beginning of Chad's 2024–2028 Country Strategic Plan cycle, follow-up values from 2023 are not displayed.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] In comparing requirements, available resources and actual expenditures, it is important to note that a) the available resources include multiannual contributions which are not meant to be executed in the current year, and b) several important contributions were only received late in the year (Q4), leaving limited time for implementation.

[2] For a more detailed recount of achievements under the HGSF model, please refer to the section dedicate to Strategic Outcome 2.

[3] This figure includes 101,000 children in schools covered by the HGSF model, and around 60,000 children reached by the normal school feeding programme.

[4] Haguina is an expression in Chadian Arabic that translates to "It is ours".

[5] The initiative supports a number of policies, key objectives, and national priorities including: the implementation the Asylum Law on economic integration of refugees; the National Determined Contribution 2021-2030, for which Chad has committed to rehabilitate 5 million hectares of land by 2030; the National Development Plan 2024 – 2028, which includes commitments to preserve natural resources and focus on infrastructure for sustainable development; the National Response Plan to the Eastern Crisis, which includes integrating resilience and long-term solutions into the crisis response.

Other notes

Indicator tables (Outcome Results) - Since 2024 marks the beginning of Chad's 2024–2028 Country Strategic Plan cycle, follow-up values from 2023 are not displayed.

Food Assistance for Assets (FFA): The underachievement in FFA beneficiaries reached and cash distributed was primarily due to delays in implementation caused by severe flooding, which postponed the start of activities.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] The social protection project in 2024 faced delays due to political transitions, ministerial restructuring, and operational setbacks, impacting implementation timelines. Data collection for the Unified Social Registry (RSU) was delayed, postponing beneficiary targeting, while only one cash transfer was made instead of four, with remaining payments pushed to 2025. The national social protection strategy remains unadopted due to government reshuffles affecting coordination. Despite these challenges, progress was made in governance structures and data collection, setting the stage for accelerated implementation in 2025

Other notes

Indicator tables (Outcome Results) - Since 2024 marks the beginning of Chad's 2024–2028 Country Strategic Plan cycle, follow-up values from 2023 are not displayed.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] The target for both food commodities and non-food items (NFI) locally procured consists of the WFP contractual obligations to local firms to provide these services

Other notes

Indicator tables (Outcome Results) - Since 2024 marks the beginning of Chad's 2024–2028 Country Strategic Plan cycle, follow-up values from 2023 are not displayed.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] World Economic Forum, 2024. Global Gender Gap Index Report: <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2024/>

[2] UNDP, 2013. Etat des lieux sur les inégalités de genre en milieu rural au Tchad | Programme De Développement Des Nations Unies.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] UNHCRProject 21 Tchad – Protection Monitoring

<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjojOGUwMzZhYTUyN2UyZS00ZWMI1LTgxNDMtNGI0YmlyMTImNDIxiwidCI6ImU1YzM3OTgxLTY2NjQ0NDEzNC04YTBlTY11NDNkMmFmODBiZSIsImMiOiJh9>

Environmental sustainability

[1] Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Nutrition integration

[1] The World Health Organization launched the Guideline on the Prevention and Management of Wasting and Nutritional Oedema in Infants and Children Under 5 Years in 2023. This introduced the term "management of wasting," encompassing both the treatment of severe wasting and supplementation for moderate wasting. While the narrative has been updated to reflect these guidelines, corporate M&E; systems are still undergoing gradual adjustments.

Financial Overview

[1] WFP's overall level of expenditure in 2024 was lower than expected because not all contributions were received at the beginning of the year, leading to delays in the disbursement of funds. Additionally, many contributions have end dates extending beyond 2024, so WFP could not fully utilize the allocated funds within the current year. This timing discrepancy between when resources are received and when they can be utilized resulted in a lower-than-expected level of expenditure for the year.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	2,054,607	1,665,561	81%
	female	2,298,790	2,060,261	90%
	total	4,353,397	3,725,822	86%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	330,779	262,456	79%
	female	343,409	289,264	84%
	total	674,188	551,720	82%
24-59 months	male	388,681	199,092	51%
	female	388,681	215,587	55%
	total	777,362	414,679	53%
5-11 years	male	498,395	377,118	76%
	female	443,622	384,618	87%
	total	942,017	761,736	81%
12-17 years	male	361,910	240,952	67%
	female	381,017	259,432	68%
	total	742,927	500,384	67%
18-59 years	male	447,003	541,187	121%
	female	714,222	857,012	120%
	total	1,161,225	1,398,199	120%
60+ years	male	27,839	44,756	161%
	female	27,839	54,348	195%
	total	55,678	99,104	178%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
IDP	120,919	27,585	23%
Returnee	105,002	149,937	143%
Refugee	1,158,407	1,133,813	98%
Resident	2,969,069	2,414,487	81%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	80,000	93,142	116%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	405,435	204,262	50%
Malnutrition prevention programme	156,700	324,743	207%
Malnutrition treatment programme	947,400	599,301	63%
School based programmes	505,680	484,023	95%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	30,000	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	2,303,437	2,303,772	100%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	1,534	-
Corn Soya Blend	7,259	2,473	34%
Iodised Salt	680	465	68%
LNS	0	678	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,361	0	0%
Rice	3,339	6,915	207%
Sorghum/Millet	51,614	28,176	55%
Split Peas	15,326	10,954	71%
Vegetable Oil	4,640	2,792	60%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	6,732	3,235	48%
Iodised Salt	134	16	12%
LNS	0	1,856	-
Micronutrient Powder	9	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	8,460	215	3%
Rice	6,688	931	14%
Split Peas	1,115	301	27%
Vegetable Oil	894	112	12%

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	154,352,901	67,031,956	43%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	27,745,193	2,855,552	10%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	25,905,600	3,864,290	15%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	2,404,800	106,557	4%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis- and shock-affected populations in Chad, including school-aged children, are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide a food and nutrition package of assistance to people affected by crisis and shocks including anticipatory actions and support to self-reliance activities						
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: (1.1) People affected by crises and shocks receive timely assistance that meets their essential needs and restores their assets during crises						
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; Students (primary schools); Students (secondary schools); Activity supporters	Forecast-based	Female	1,213,904	1,241,764	
		Anticipatory	Male	1,169,533	1,142,672	
		Actions; Food assistance for asset; General Distribution; School feeding (on-site); School feeding (take-home rations)	Total	2,383,437	2,384,436	
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)	Activity supporters	Food assistance for asset	Female	1,750	784	
			Total	1,750	784	
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	7,650		
			Male	7,350		
			Total	15,000		
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	General Distribution	Female	1,174,754	1,200,672	
			Male	1,128,683	1,103,100	
			Total	2,303,437	2,303,772	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	74,973	51,116.48	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	154,150,251	66,903,103	
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	2,382,780		
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,003,250	63,888	
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	2,317,500	1,097,378	

A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,595,000	37,020
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Number	4,500,000	2,558,160
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	411,585,990	248,798,565
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	21,000,000	4,567,453
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	3,524,160	

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: (1.3) Vulnerable people, including children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people living with HIV or tuberculosis, receive emergency nutrition support designed to prevent and treat malnutrition

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)	ART clients; Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	55,734	294,903
			Male	22,866	85,397
			Total	78,600	380,300
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	9,245	2,870.85
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	202,650	128,852
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	624	5.16
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	8,620	2,846.63

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide a food and nutrition package of assistance to people affected by crisis and shocks including anticipatory actions and support to self-reliance activities

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: (1.1) People affected by crisis and seasonal shocks receive timely assistance to meet essential needs and restore assets during crises

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.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	2,200,000	2,000,000

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	135,638	86,582
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Outcome Results							
Activity 01: Provide a food and nutrition package of assistance to people affected by crisis and shocks including anticipatory actions and support to self-reliance activities							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10.8	<5	<9.6	12.46		WFP survey
	Male	10.92	<5	<10.9	11.96		WFP survey
	Overall	10.89	<5	<10.3	12.1		WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5	>5	>5	5		WFP survey
	Male	5	>5	>5	6		WFP survey
	Overall	5	>5	>5	6		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	31.9	>60	>38	38.6		WFP survey
	Male	36.6	>60	>41	38.6		WFP survey
	Overall	35.3	>60	>39	38.6		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21.9	<25	<23	39.1		WFP survey
	Male	26.3	<25	<26	34.8		WFP survey
	Overall	25.1	<25	<25	36		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	46.2	<15	<39	22.3		WFP survey
	Male	37.1	<15	<33	26.6		WFP survey
	Overall	39.5	<15	<36	25.4		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15.4	<15	<15	29		WFP survey
	Male	17.4	<15	<17	31.5		WFP survey
	Overall	16.9	<15	<16	30.8		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	13.6	<10	<13	34.2		WFP survey
	Male	17.9	<10	<16	29.8		WFP survey
	Overall	16.7	<10	<15	31		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32.3	<25	<31	18.4		WFP survey
	Male	32.4	<25	<31	19.9		WFP survey
	Overall	32.4	<25	<31	19.5		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38.7	≥50	>41	18.4		WFP survey
	Male	32.3	≥50	>36	18.9		WFP survey
	Overall	34	≥50	>38	18.7		WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	19.4	>40	>24			WFP survey
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.24	<4	<7	6.37		WFP survey
	Male	4.5	<4	<4	7.47		WFP survey
	Overall	6.76	<4	<6	6.84		WFP survey

Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5	>7	>5	8	WFP survey
	Male	6	>7	>6	8	WFP survey
	Overall	5	>7	>6	8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	43	>56	>46	69	WFP survey
	Male	71	>74	>72	68	WFP survey
	Overall	54	>65	>59	68	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	33	<34	<33	18	WFP survey
	Male	21	<17	<20	17	WFP survey
	Overall	28	<25.5	<27	18	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	24	<10	<21	13	WFP survey
	Male	8	<9	<8	15	WFP survey
	Overall	18	<9.5	<14	14	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	2	<10	<4	20	WFP survey
	Male	5	<10	<6	23	WFP survey
	Overall	4	<10	<5	21	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8	<8	<8	5	WFP survey
	Male	11	<8	<10	5	WFP survey
	Overall	8	<8	<9	5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	45	<30	<42	24	WFP survey
	Male	42	<30	<40	23	WFP survey
	Overall	44	<30	<41	24	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	45	≥52	>46	51	WFP survey
	Male	42	≥52	>44	49	WFP survey
	Overall	44	≥52	>45	50	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	20	>60	>28	49	WFP survey
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, 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	27.4	>30	>24	41	WFP survey
	Male	29.3	>29	>23	39	WFP survey
	Overall	28.3	>28	>23	40	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	42.4	>44	>35	43	WFP survey
	Male	40.1	>42	>33	45	WFP survey
	Overall	41.2	>43	>34	44	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	27	>30	>23	7	WFP survey
	Male	26	>28	>22	11	WFP survey
	Overall	26.5	>29	>22	9	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	14.1	>30	>12	27	WFP survey
	Male	13.7	>30	>12	26	WFP survey
	Overall	13.9	>30	>12	26	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.64	<5	<8.6	7.49	WFP survey
	Male	5.67	<5	<6.2	7.43	WFP survey
	Overall	7.95	<5	<7.4	7.47	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4	>5	>5	7	WFP survey
	Male	5	>5	>5	7	WFP survey
	Overall	5	>5	>5	7	WFP survey

Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	53	≥58	≥54	53	WFP survey
	Male	58	≥63	≥59	58	WFP survey
	Overall	55	≥60	≥56	55	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29	>60	>50	32	WFP survey
	Male	48	>60	>35	39	WFP survey
	Overall	33	>60	>43	34	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	36	<25	<27	39	WFP survey
	Male	27	<25	<34	39	WFP survey
	Overall	34	<25	<30	39	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	35	<15	<23	29	WFP survey
	Male	25	<15	<31	22	WFP survey
	Overall	33	<15	<27	27	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14	<15	<14	10	WFP survey
	Male	3	<15	<5	15	WFP survey
	Overall	11	<15	<10	12	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10	<10	<10	12	WFP survey
	Male	3	<10	<4	13	WFP survey
	Overall	9	<10	<7	12	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	43	<25	<39	22	WFP survey
	Male	40	<25	<37	19	WFP survey
	Overall	42	<25	<38	21	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	33	≥50	>37	56	WFP survey
	Male	54	≥50	>54	53	WFP survey
	Overall	38	≥50	>45	55	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	50	>60	>52	36	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	90	=70	=70	90	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	=70	=70	90	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	=70	=70	90	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	80	>100	>90	85	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	>100	>90	85	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80	>100	>90	85	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	23	>50	>50	33	WFP survey
	Male	27	>50	>50	46	WFP survey
	Overall	25	>50	>50	39.5	WFP survey

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	44	>50	>50	32	WFP survey
	Male	40	>50	>50	45	WFP survey
	Overall	42	>50	>50	38.5	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	36	>50	>50	6	WFP survey
	Male	26	>50	>50	5	WFP survey
	Overall	31	>50	>50	5.5	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	14	>30	>20	13	WFP survey
	Male	11	>30	>20	25	WFP survey
	Overall	12	>30	>20	19	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	20	>50	>50	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	>50	>50	17	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19	>50	>50	19	WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	90	>95	>90	90	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	>95	>90	90	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	>95	>90	90	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	93	>95	>90	93	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	>95	>90	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93	>95	>90	93	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	4.33	<15	<15	4.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.33	<15	<15	4.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.33	<15	<15	4.33	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.04	<5	<5	0.04	WFP survey
	Male	0.04	<5	<5	0.04	WFP survey
	Overall	0.04	<5	<5	0.04	WFP survey

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.43	<15	<15	0.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.43	<15	<15	0.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.43	<15	<15	0.43	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	95.2	>75	>75	95.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.2	>75	>75	95.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.2	>75	>75	95.2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10.37	<7	<9.7	6.69	WFP survey
	Male	10.17	<7	<9.5	7.47	WFP survey
	Overall	10.24	<7	<9.6	7.1	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5	>7	>5	7	WFP survey
	Male	5	>7	>5	8	WFP survey
	Overall	5	>7	>5	8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29	>19.5	>28	59	WFP survey
	Male	50	>29.2	>29	64	WFP survey
	Overall	39	>25.7	>28	62	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	25	<24.4	<26	29	WFP survey
	Male	35	<33.3	<33	27	WFP survey
	Overall	30	<30.1	<30	28	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	46	<56.1	<46	12	WFP survey
	Male	15	<37.5	<38	9	WFP survey
	Overall	31	<44.2	<42	10	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	22	<15	<21	19	WFP survey
	Male	11.1	<15	<11	20	WFP survey
	Overall	15	<15	<16	19	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14.6	<10	<14	8	WFP survey
	Male	12.5	<10	<12	9	WFP survey
	Overall	13.3	<10	<13	8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	36.6	<25	<34	27	WFP survey
	Male	34.7	<25	<35	29	WFP survey
	Overall	35.4	<25	<34	28	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	26.8	≥50	>31	46	WFP survey
	Male	41.7	≥50	>42	42	WFP survey
	Overall	36.3	≥50	>37	45	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	26.7	>40	>29	36	WFP survey
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, 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	33	>50	>50	33	WFP survey
	Male	46	>50	>50	46	WFP survey
	Overall	39.5	>50	>50	39.5	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	32	>50	>50	32	WFP survey
	Male	45	>50	>50	45	WFP survey
	Overall	38.5	>50	>50	38.5	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	6	>50	>50	6	WFP survey
	Male	5	>50	>50	5	WFP survey
	Overall	5.5	>50	>50	5.5	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	13	>30	>20	13	WFP survey
	Male	25	>30	>20	25	WFP survey
	Overall	19	>30	>20	19	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable people at risk of malnutrition, including school-aged children, are better able to contribute to the development of Chad's human capital by 2028				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide inclusive nutritious school meals for vulnerable children 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 04: (2.1) School-aged children in targeted locations, especially girls, receive adequate nutritious food linked to local production and complemented by social and behaviour change communication, which improves their access to education.					
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	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	159,228	172,608
			Male	238,840	183,921
			Total	398,068	356,529
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	31,845	24,467
			Male		355
			Total	31,845	24,822
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	19,107	9,014
			Male		30
			Total	19,107	9,044
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)	Activity supporters	Food assistance for asset	Female	1,612	1,253
			Male	1,573	92
			Total	3,185	1,345
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	8,605	1,359.89
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	8,052,388	2,251,662
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	646,555	104,310
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	445,900	76,360
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	60,187,820	11,751,877
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	4,502,883	1,621,830
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	7,490	127.66
Activity 03: Provide nutrition assistance for vulnerable people in targeted locations, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children aged 6–59 months and people living with HIV or tuberculosis, to improve their access to and the availability, of healthy nutritious food					
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 06: (3.2) Communities benefit from improved availability of and access to locally produced enriched and/or fortified nutritious food products that result from capacity strengthening activities, social marketing and social and behaviour change communication aimed at preventing malnutrition					
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	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male Total	18,000 12,000 30,000	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	9	
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 05: (3.1) People at risk of or suffering from malnutrition, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children under 5 and other vulnerable population groups (such as people living with HIV/AIDS or tuberculosis), benefit from the timely delivery of malnutrition prevention and related nutrition services					
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	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	350 350	
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	10,800 7,200 18,000	35,860 30,906 66,766
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 Male Total	399,000 399,000 798,000	179,222 155,382 334,604
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 Male Total	79,000 79,000	45,081 79 45,160
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 Total	130,150 130,150	97,214 97,214
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	15,417	5,305.59
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	19,046,250	499,579
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	39,000,000	12,616,050
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	100,365,000	35,566,010

B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	15,192	5,305.59
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Other Output

Activity 02: Provide inclusive nutritious school meals for vulnerable children 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 04: (2.1) School-aged children in targeted locations, especially girls, receive adequate nutritious food linked to local production and complemented by social and behaviour change communication, which improves their access to education.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	1,230	545
A.6.3: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	A.6.3.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,230	38
A.6.4: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received adequate hand washing stations	A.6.4.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received adequate hand washing stations	School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,230	545
A.6.5: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	A.6.5.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,230	545
A.6.6: Total Number of Community Based Education (CBE) locations assisted by WFP	A.6.6.1: Total Number of Community Based Education (CBE) locations assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	Number	120	85
A.6.7: Number of WFP-assisted schools using an improved water source	A.6.7.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools using an improved water source	School feeding (on-site)	Number	625	134
A.9: Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations	A.9.1: Number of HHs receiving school-based take-home rations	School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	76,614	54,137

CSP Output 04: (2.1) School-aged children in targeted locations, especially girls, receive adequate food, nutritious meals and social and behaviour change communication linked to local production, which improves their access to education

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	88
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	80
N.11: Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported by WFP	N.11.1: Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	200	128

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.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	N.5.g.1: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	School feeding (on-site)	school	50	0
N.6: Number of children covered by HGFSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGFSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	111,459	101,153
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	210	179
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	70	58

Activity 03: Provide nutrition assistance for vulnerable people in targeted locations, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children aged 6–59 months and people living with HIV or tuberculosis, to improve their access to and the availability, of healthy nutritious food

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 05: (3.1) People at risk of or suffering from malnutrition, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children under 5 and other vulnerable population groups (such as people living with HIV/AIDS or tuberculosis), benefit from the timely delivery of malnutrition prevention and related nutrition services

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	US\$	2,425,552	1,940,442
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	1,024	1,024
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	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	3	3
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) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	350,000	264,250

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide inclusive nutritious school meals for vulnerable children in a way that relies on and stimulates local production

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	3	>50	>10	20		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	>50	>10	2		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	>50	>10	11		WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	91	>95	>90	91		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	>95	>90	91		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91	>95	>90	91		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	96	>91	>90	96		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	>92	>90	97		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	>92	>90	96		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide nutrition assistance for vulnerable people in targeted locations, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children aged 6–59 months and people living with HIV or tuberculosis, to improve their access to and the availability, of healthy nutritious food							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.56	<15	<15	0.56		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.56	<15	<15	0.56		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.56	<15	<15	0.56		WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0		WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.11	<15	<15	0.11	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.11	<15	<15	0.11	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.11	<15	<15	0.11	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	99.3	>75	>75	99.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.3	>75	>75	99.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.3	>75	>75	99.3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	74	>90	>85	85	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74	>90	>85	85	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	74	>90	>85	85	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Food insecure communities in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient food systems by 2028.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition-insecure people with an integrated package of livelihoods support including activities aimed at empowering women					
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 07: (4.1) Food-and nutrition insecure people, including refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees, other crisis-affected population groups and host communities, benefit from social and behaviour change communication and improved integrated assets that strengthen their resilience to climate-related shocks and other stressors					
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	196,605	108,492
			Male	188,895	93,641
			Total	385,500	202,133
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	25,905,600	3,864,290
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	53,970,000	8,960,340

Other Output					
Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition-insecure people with an integrated package of livelihoods support including activities aimed at empowering women					
Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 07: (4.1) Food-and nutrition insecure people, including refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees, other crisis-affected population groups and host communities, benefit from social and behaviour change communication and improved integrated assets that strengthen their resilience to climate-related shocks and other stressors					
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	87	6
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	1,046	901.25
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	3,841	3,941.5
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.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	0.4	4
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	52	0
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	13	0

D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	435,341	225,755
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	3,350	3,170
D.4: Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained	D.4.g.1: Percentage of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under monitoring visible through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite	Food assistance for asset	%	100	70.59
D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(overall)	Food assistance for asset	Number	7,609	4,165

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition-insecure people with an integrated package of livelihoods support including activities aimed at empowering women

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	5.52	<5	<5.42	7.14		WFP survey
	Male	4.49	<5	<4.49	6.5		WFP survey
	Overall	4.91	<5	<5	6.71		WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	6	>7	>6	7.2		WFP survey
	Male	7	>7	>7	7.1		WFP survey
	Overall	7	>7	>7	7.15		WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	68.8	≥80	≥60	68.8		WFP survey
	Male	67.3	≥80	≥60	67.3		WFP survey
	Overall	67.8	≥80	≥60	67.8		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	57	>70	>60	56.2		WFP survey
	Male	65	>70	>66	56.9		WFP survey
	Overall	62	>70	>63	56.7		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	29	<20	<25	27.4		WFP survey
	Male	27	<20	<20	27.6		WFP survey
	Overall	28	<20	<22	27.6		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	14	<10	<15	16.4		WFP survey
	Male	8	<10	<14	15.5		WFP survey
	Overall	10	<10	<15	15.7		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22	≥70	≥50	22		WFP survey
	Male	24	≥70	≥50	24		WFP survey
	Overall	24	≥70	≥50	24		WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	70	>20	>30	70	WFP survey
	Male	67	>20	>30	67	WFP survey
	Overall	68	>20	>30	68	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8	<10	<20	8	WFP survey
	Male	9	<10	<20	9	WFP survey
	Overall	8	<10	<20	8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	59	≥70	≥50	59	WFP survey
	Male	56	≥70	≥50	56	WFP survey
	Overall	57	≥70	≥50	57	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38	>20	>30	38	WFP survey
	Male	41	>20	>30	41	WFP survey
	Overall	40	>20	>30	40	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	<10	<20	3	WFP survey
	Male	3	<10	<20	3	WFP survey
	Overall	3	<10	<20	3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	65	≥70	≥50	65	WFP survey
	Male	60	≥70	≥50	60	WFP survey
	Overall	62	≥70	≥50	62	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28	>20	>30	28	WFP survey
	Male	33	>20	>30	33	WFP survey
	Overall	31	>20	>30	31	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7	<10	<20	7	WFP survey
	Male	7	<10	<20	7	WFP survey
	Overall	7	<10	<20	7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	18	<10	<16	24	WFP survey
	Male	18	<10	<16	20	WFP survey
	Overall	18	<10	<16	21	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6	<5	<6	10	WFP survey
	Male	6	<5	<6	10	WFP survey
	Overall	6	<5	<6	10	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	17	<15	<17	21	WFP survey
	Male	17	<15	<17	26	WFP survey
	Overall	17	<15	<17	24	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	59	>70	>61	45	WFP survey
	Male	59	>70	>61	44	WFP survey
	Overall	59	>70	>61	45	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	60	>85	>80	75.5	WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	81	>90	>85	78	WFP survey
	Male	83	>90	>85	81	WFP survey
	Overall	82	>90	>85	80	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	80	>90	>85	78	WFP survey
	Male	80	>90	>85	80	WFP survey
	Overall	80	>90	>85	79	WFP survey

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	93.1	>50	>50	93.1	WFP survey
	Male	92.2	>50	>50	92.2	WFP survey
	Overall	92.6	>50	>50	92.6	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	44.8	>50	>50	44.8	WFP survey
	Male	48	>50	>50	48	WFP survey
	Overall	46.4	>50	>50	46.4	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	66.8	>50	>50	66.8	WFP survey
	Male	61.1	>50	>50	61.1	WFP survey
	Overall	63.9	>50	>50	63.9	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	36	>40	>30	36	WFP survey
	Male	39.4	>40	>30	39.4	WFP survey
	Overall	37.7	>40	>30	37.7	WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	7	<7	<7	22	WFP survey
	Male	7	<7	<7	17	WFP survey
	Overall	7	<7	<7	19	WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	39	<24	<36	32	WFP survey
	Male	39	<24	<36	37	WFP survey
	Overall	39	<24	<36	35	WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	54	>69	>57	46	WFP survey
	Male	54	>69	>57	46	WFP survey
	Overall	54	>69	>57	46	WFP survey
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	4.9	<4	<5	4.9	WFP survey
	Male	5.2	<4	<5	5.2	WFP survey
	Overall	5.1	<4	<5	5.1	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: Local and national institutions in Chad have strengthened systems and capacity for implementing policies, programmes including shock-responsive social protection, by 2028					Resilience Building
Output Results					
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening for national institutions, enabling them to develop effective gender-sensitive food and nutrition security, social protection and early warning systems					
Corporate output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 11: (5.3) Government actors have strengthened capacity to design, implement and monitor shock-responsive social protection programmes that effectively address food insecurity and the vulnerability of those most at risk.					
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	Forecast-based	Female	15,300	4,013
		Anticipatory	Male	14,700	3,857
		Actions	Total	30,000	7,870
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	2,404,800	106,557

Other Output					
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening for national institutions, enabling them to develop effective gender-sensitive food and nutrition security, social protection and early warning systems					
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 09: (5.1) National and local institutions have improved capacity to design and implement policies and strategies in relation to early warning, emergency preparedness and shock-responsive social protection systems to the benefit of food and nutrition-insecure people					
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.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	5	5

Outcome Results							
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening for national institutions, enabling them to develop effective gender-sensitive food and nutrition security, social protection and early warning systems							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	1	>1		1		WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	4	>4	>4	4		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	>1	>1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: National data & analytics (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	2	>2	>2	2		WFP programme monitoring
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Strategic Outcome 05: Government actors ,humanitarian and development partners have access to common services and to areas targeted for assistance all year round.				Crisis Response	
Other Output					
Activity 06: Provide partners with United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to enable them to reach locations of humanitarian operations					
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 12: (6.1) Humanitarian partners benefit from UNHAS to ensure that adequate and timely humanitarian assistance is delivered to affected populations in need of lifesaving assistance					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.10: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	H.10.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	Common Air Transport Services	%	100	95
H.23: Number of active UNHAS user organizations	H.23.1: Total number of active UNHAS users' organizations	Common Air Transport Services	Number	119	129
H.24: Number of timely medical and security evacuations performed	H.24.1: Number of timely evacuated passengers for medical and for security reasons	Common Air Transport Services	Number	100	73
H.25: Percentage of Response to Medvac	H.25.1: Percentage of Response to Medvac	Common Air Transport Services	%	100	95
H.26: Percentage of Response to Secvac	H.26.1: Percentage of Response to Secvac	Common Air Transport Services	%	100	95
H.27: Percentage of booking fulfilled	H.27.1: Percentage of booking fulfilled	Common Air Transport Services	%	95	95
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	50	89.96
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	20,000	27,549
Activity 07: Provide partners with supply chain, information and communications technology, management and other services to support an effective and efficient humanitarian response					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 13: (7.1) Government actors, development and humanitarian partners benefit from adequate and timely supply chain, management and other logistics services, which improve assistance for targeted populations affected by crises					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	2	1
H.11: Value of services procured from local service providers	H.11.1: Value of services procured from local services providers	Service Delivery	US\$	194,371,491	104,667,087
H.15: Total tonnage of food procured	H.15.1: total tonnage of food procured	Service Delivery	metric ton	14,388	8,799.47
H.19: Number of trucks deployed under Global Fleet service provision scheme in response to humanitarian needs	H.19.1: Number of global fleet trucks deployed to WFP operations	Service Delivery	Number	34	21

H.3: Number of engineering works prioritized by national actors completed	H.3.2: Number of completed engineering works related to warehouses and large storage facilities constructions/rehabilitation for government and partners	Service Delivery	Number	10	5
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Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide partners with United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to enable them to reach locations of humanitarian operations

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥98	≥94	96.84		WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition-insecure people with an integrated package of livelihoods support including activities aimed at empowering women							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected	≥50	≥50			-
	Male	Not collected	≥50	≥50			-
	Overall	Not collected	≥50	≥50	Not collected		-
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	≥50				-
	Male	Not collected	≥40				-
	Overall	Not collected	≥40		Not collected		-

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Does not meet standard	Meets standard	Meets standard	Partially meets standard		WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting		WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	127,247		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	122,257		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	249,504		WFP survey

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide a food and nutrition package of assistance to people affected by crisis and shocks including anticipatory actions and support to self-reliance activities							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: IDPs - 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	92.14	>90	>90			WFP survey
	Male	90.72	>90	>90			WFP survey
	Overall	91.13	>90	>90	Not collected		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97.51	>90	>90			WFP survey
	Male	98.1	>90	>90			WFP survey
	Overall	97.93	>90	>90	Not collected		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	93.33	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	90.87	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	92.65	=100	=100	Not collected		WFP survey
Target Group: Local Populations - 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	=100	>97	97.32		WFP survey
	Male	95.8	=100	>97	97.08		WFP survey
	Overall	95.75	=100	>97	97.22		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.79	=100	=100	89.29		WFP survey
	Male	99.84	=100	=100	95.91		WFP survey
	Overall	99.83	=100	=100	92.15		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	98.36	=100	=100	95.89		WFP survey
	Male	95.36	=100	=100	93.87		WFP survey
	Overall	96.38	=100	=100	95.03		WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - 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	97.3	=100	=100	99.05	WFP survey
	Male	98.62	=100	=100	99.21	WFP survey
	Overall	97.67	=100	=100	99.11	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.2	=100	=100	90.79	WFP survey
	Male	97.71	=100	=100	93.72	WFP survey
	Overall	98.06	=100	=100	91.9	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	91.67	=100	=100	96.95	WFP survey
	Male	92.13	=100	=100	97.76	WFP survey
	Overall	91.8	=100	=100	97.26	WFP survey
Target Group: Returnees - 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	97.44	=100	>95	98.15	WFP survey
	Male	93.33	=100	>95	99.15	WFP survey
	Overall	94.95	=100	>95	98.67	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	87.18	=100	=100	95.83	WFP survey
	Male	98.33	=100	=100	97.46	WFP survey
	Overall	93.94	=100	=100	96.68	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	87.18	=100	=100	98.13	WFP survey
	Male	93.33	=100	=100	96.96	WFP survey
	Overall	90.91	=100	=100	97.52	WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	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	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide a food and nutrition package of assistance to people affected by crisis and shocks including anticipatory actions and support to self-reliance activities							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	40.86	>85	>80	40.86		WFP survey
	Male	72.19	>85	>80	72.19		WFP survey
	Overall	60.78	>85	>80	60.78		WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	57.71	>85	>80	57.71		WFP survey
	Male	58.69	>85	>80	58.69		WFP survey
	Overall	58.08	>85	>80	58.08		WFP survey
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	70.37	>85	>80	70.37		WFP survey
	Male	71.61	>85	>80	71.61		WFP survey
	Overall	71.02	>85	>80	71.02		WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition-insecure people with an integrated package of livelihoods support including activities aimed at empowering women							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash - 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	≥100	≥50	77.78		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	5	=12	≥8	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
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	Not collected	≥50	≥40	46.33		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	≥30	≥20	19.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	≥40	≥30	32.98		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide a food and nutrition package of assistance to people affected by crisis and shocks including anticipatory actions and support to self-reliance activities							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	36.3	≥70	≥50	60.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.3	≥70	≥50	68.15		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36.3	≥70	≥50	64		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide inclusive nutritious school meals for vulnerable children in a way that relies on and stimulates local production							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	27.76	≥30	≥20	9.45		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.76	≥30	≥20	17.32		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27.76	≥30	≥20	12.99		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide nutrition assistance for vulnerable people in targeted locations, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children aged 6–59 months and people living with HIV or tuberculosis, to improve their access to and the availability, of healthy nutritious food							

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PBW/G & CH - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	7.92	≥50	≥50	7.92		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.68	≥50	≥50	9.68		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.72	≥50	≥50	8.72		WFP programme monitoring
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	14.62	≥50	≥40	14.62		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.87	≥50	≥40	17.87		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.09	≥50	≥40	16.09		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition-insecure people with an integrated package of livelihoods support including activities aimed at empowering women							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	5.29	≥30	≥20	5.29		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.59	≥30	≥20	5.59		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.43	≥30	≥20	5.43		WFP programme monitoring

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Sudanese refugees gather at the Koufroun site in eastern Chad, awaiting food distribution provided by the World Food Programme (WFP).

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

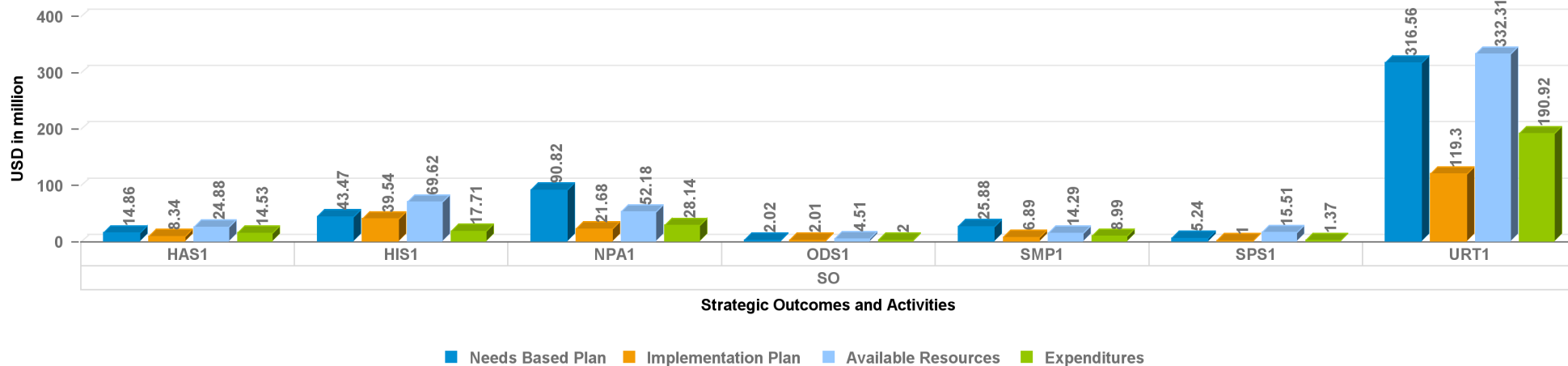
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO	HAS1	Provide partners with United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to enable them to reach locations of humanitarian operations
SO	HIS1	Provide food and nutrition-insecure people with an integrated package of livelihoods support including activities aimed at empowering women
SO	NPA1	Provide nutrition assistance for vulnerable people in targeted locations, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children aged 6–59 months and people living with HIV or tuberculosis, to improve their access to and the availability, of healthy nutritious food
SO	ODS1	Provide partners with supply chain, information and communications technology, management and other services to support an effective and efficient humanitarian response
SO	SMP1	Provide inclusive nutritious school meals for vulnerable children in a way that relies on and stimulates local production
SO	SPS1	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening for national institutions, enabling them to develop effective gender-sensitive food and nutrition security, social protection and early warning systems
SO	URT1	Provide a food and nutrition package of assistance to people affected by crisis and shocks including anticipatory actions and support to self-reliance activities

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Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Crisis- and shock-affected populations in Chad, including school-aged children, are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises	Non Activity Specific	0	0	76,501	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			316,555,868	119,301,750	76,501	190,920,967
2.2	Vulnerable people at risk of malnutrition, including school-aged children, are better able to contribute to the development of Chad's human capital by 2028	Non Activity Specific	0	0	180,891	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			116,706,622	28,565,280	180,891	37,131,739
2.3	Food insecure communities in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient food systems by 2028.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	304,314	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			43,469,622	39,541,841	304,314	17,706,112
2.1	Crisis- and shock-affected populations in Chad, including school-aged children, are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises	Provide a food and nutrition package of assistance to people affected by crisis and shocks including anticipatory actions and support to self-reliance activities	316,555,868	119,301,750	332,306,407	190,920,967
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			316,555,868	119,301,750	332,306,407	190,920,967

Annual Country Report

Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	Vulnerable people at risk of malnutrition, including school-aged children, are better able to contribute to the development of Chad's human capital by 2028	Provide nutrition assistance for vulnerable people in targeted locations, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children aged 6–59 months and people living with HIV or tuberculosis, to improve their access to and the availability, of healthy nutritious food	90,822,129	21,677,585	52,178,503	28,141,924
		Provide inclusive nutritious school meals for vulnerable children in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	25,884,493	6,887,695	14,294,409	8,989,814
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			116,706,622	28,565,280	66,472,912	37,131,739
2.3	Food insecure communities in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient food systems by 2028.	Provide food and nutrition-insecure people with an integrated package of livelihoods support including activities aimed at empowering women	43,469,622	39,541,841	69,620,330	17,706,112
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			43,469,622	39,541,841	69,620,330	17,706,112
17.9	Local and national institutions in Chad have strengthened systems and capacity for implementing policies, programmes including shock-responsive social protection, by 2028	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening for national institutions, enabling them to develop effective gender-sensitive food and nutrition security, social protection and early warning systems	5,237,434	999,669	15,508,332	1,373,192
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			5,237,434	999,669	15,508,332	1,373,192

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Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Government actors ,humanitarian and development partners have access to common services and to areas targeted for assistance all year round.	Provide partners with United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to enable them to reach locations of humanitarian operations	14,855,886	8,343,869	24,884,689	14,534,091
		Provide partners with supply chain, information and communications technology, management and other services to support an effective and efficient humanitarian response	2,019,749	2,011,884	4,514,791	2,001,555
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			16,875,635	10,355,753	29,399,480	16,535,646
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	7,370,795	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	7,370,795	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			498,845,180	198,764,292	521,239,963	263,667,656
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			11,472,177	9,852,711	20,979,627	12,338,502
Total Direct Costs			510,317,357	208,617,003	542,219,590	276,006,158
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			33,036,325	13,422,850	26,727,476	26,727,476
Grand Total			543,353,682	222,039,853	568,947,066	302,733,633


CHIEF, CFORC
 Michael Hemling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

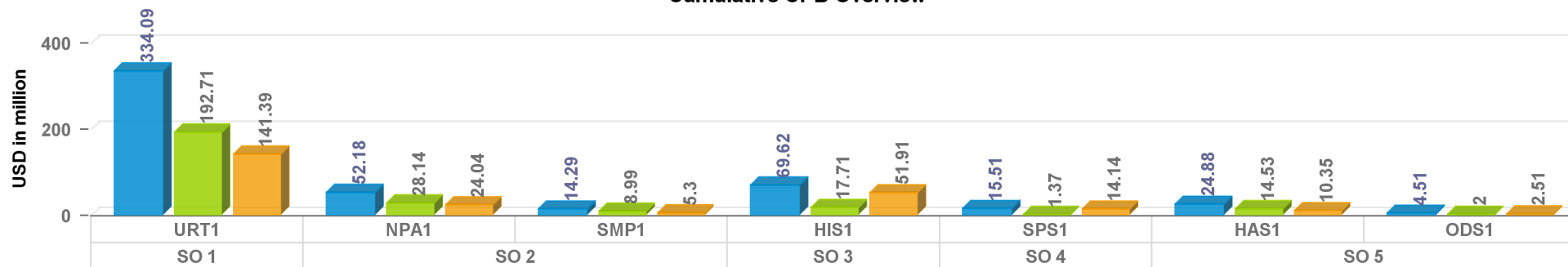
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis- and shock-affected populations in Chad, including school-aged children, are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises
SO 2	Vulnerable people at risk of malnutrition, including school-aged children, are better able to contribute to the development of Chad's human capital by 2028
SO 3	Food insecure communities in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient food systems by 2028.
SO 4	Local and national institutions in Chad have strengthened systems and capacity for implementing policies, programmes including shock-responsive social protection, by 2028
SO 5	Government actors ,humanitarian and development partners have access to common services and to areas targeted for assistance all year round.

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide a food and nutrition package of assistance to people affected by crisis and shocks including anticipatory actions and support to self-reliance activities
SO 2	NPA1	Provide nutrition assistance for vulnerable people in targeted locations, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children aged 6–59 months and people living with HIV or tuberculosis, to improve their access to and the availability, of healthy nutritious food
SO 2	SMP1	Provide inclusive nutritious school meals for vulnerable children in a way that relies on and stimulates local production
SO 3	HIS1	Provide food and nutrition-insecure people with an integrated package of livelihoods support including activities aimed at empowering women
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening for national institutions, enabling them to develop effective gender-sensitive food and nutrition security, social protection and early warning systems
SO 5	HAS1	Provide partners with United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to enable them to reach locations of humanitarian operations
SO 5	ODS1	Provide partners with supply chain, information and communications technology, management and other services to support an effective and efficient humanitarian response

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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
2.1	Crisis- and shock-affected populations in Chad, including school-aged children, are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises	Provide a food and nutrition package of assistance to people affected by crisis and shocks including anticipatory actions and support to self-reliance activities	316,555,868	316,727,742	17,363,678	334,091,420	192,705,980	141,385,440
		Non Activity Specific	0	76,501	0	76,501	0	76,501
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			316,555,868	316,804,243	17,363,678	334,167,921	192,705,980	141,461,941

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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 at risk of malnutrition, including school-aged children, are better able to contribute to the development of Chad's human capital by 2028	Provide inclusive nutritious school meals for vulnerable children in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	25,884,493	14,294,409	0	14,294,409	8,989,814	5,304,595
		Provide nutrition assistance for vulnerable people in targeted locations, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children aged 6–59 months and people living with HIV or tuberculosis, to improve their access to and the availability, of healthy nutritious food	90,822,129	52,178,503	0	52,178,503	28,141,924	24,036,579
		Non Activity Specific	0	180,891	0	180,891	0	180,891
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			116,706,622	66,653,803	0	66,653,803	37,131,739	29,522,065

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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
2.3	Food insecure communities in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient food systems by 2028.	Provide food and nutrition-insecure people with an integrated package of livelihoods support including activities aimed at empowering women	43,469,622	69,620,330	0	69,620,330	17,706,112	51,914,218
		Non Activity Specific	0	304,314	0	304,314	0	304,314
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			43,469,622	69,924,644	0	69,924,644	17,706,112	52,218,532
17.9	Local and national institutions in Chad have strengthened systems and capacity for implementing policies, programmes including shock-responsive social protection, by 2028	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening for national institutions, enabling them to develop effective gender-sensitive food and nutrition security, social protection and early warning systems	5,237,434	15,508,332	0	15,508,332	1,373,192	14,135,140
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			5,237,434	15,508,332	0	15,508,332	1,373,192	14,135,140

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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	Government actors ,humanitarian and development partners have access to common services and to areas targeted for assistance all year round.	Provide partners with supply chain, information and communications technology, management and other services to support an effective and efficient humanitarian response	2,019,749	4,514,791	0	4,514,791	2,001,555	2,513,236
		Provide partners with United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to enable them to reach locations of humanitarian operations	14,855,886	24,884,689	0	24,884,689	14,534,091	10,350,598
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			16,875,635	29,399,480	0	29,399,480	16,535,646	12,863,834
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	7,370,795	0	7,370,795	0	7,370,795
Subtotal SDG Target			0	7,370,795	0	7,370,795	0	7,370,795
Total Direct Operational Cost			498,845,180	505,661,298	17,363,678	523,024,976	265,452,669	257,572,307
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			11,472,177	20,213,284	766,343	20,979,627	12,338,502	8,641,126
Total Direct Costs			510,317,357	525,874,582	18,130,021	544,004,603	277,791,171	266,213,432
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			33,036,325	28,445,081		28,445,081	28,445,081	0
Grand Total			543,353,682	554,319,663	18,130,021	572,449,684	306,236,252	266,213,432

This donor financial report is interim


CHIEF, CFORC
 Michael Hemling
 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