



World Food
Programme

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Chad

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024

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Overview

Key messages

- **Severe Humanitarian Crisis:** In January and February 2024, Chad's food insecurity crisis persisted, with 2 million people experiencing severe food shortages due to climate shocks, economic instability, and other contributing factors. Projections for the 2024 lean season indicate a worsening situation.
- **Sudan Refugee Crisis Response:** WFP scaled up emergency operations to support 554,000 Sudanese refugees and vulnerable host communities in Chad, addressing urgent needs and ensuring dignity through cash-based transfers.
- **Building Resilience Amidst Challenges:** WFP's interventions helped 72,000 people strengthen resilience through school meals, food assistance for assets, and livelihood support, contributing to the long-term food security of vulnerable communities.

In 2024, Chad faced one of its most severe humanitarian crises, driven by escalating conflicts, recurrent climate shocks, and ongoing economic instability. The ongoing conflict in Sudan forced hundreds of thousands of refugees to seek safety in Chad, placing immense pressure on already strained local resources, food supplies, and humanitarian services. At the start of the year, 2 million people were acutely food insecure, but this number peaked at 3.4 million later in the year, illustrating the worsening severity of the crisis [1]. Additionally, over 1.8 million children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls required urgent nutritional support, underscoring the devastating impact of widespread malnutrition on vulnerable families and communities [2].

WFP's 2019-2024 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) aligns with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). The CSP encompasses a coordinated strategy to address immediate and protracted crises, aiming to save lives, enhance nutrition, build resilience, foster human capital development, and support the Chadian Government in achieving sustainable outcomes. In January and February 2024, WFP implemented a range of activities, reaching 1.2 million people (54 percent women) through USD 7.4 million in cash-based transfers (CBT), 14,000 metric tons of in-kind food assistance, and capacity-strengthening initiatives. WFP prioritized the use of CBT to empower beneficiaries with greater choice while stimulating local economies. Additionally, the expansion of SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform, greatly improved transparency and accountability. By February 2024, 839,000 beneficiaries had been enrolled in SCOPE, representing an 80 percent increase from its rollout in 2022.

By February 2024, more than 554,000 Sudanese refugees, many of whom were women and children, sought safety in Chad, placing immense pressure on host communities, particularly in the eastern regions. In response to rising humanitarian needs, WFP employed a dual approach, addressing immediate needs while building long-term resilience [3]. Emergency assistance reached 728,000 people, including unconditional food assistance and nutrition support. WFP also implemented targeted preventive and curative nutrition programmes for 288,000 children aged 6-59 months, as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. These efforts achieved a 98 percent recovery rate for malnourished children, highlighting the efficacy of WFP's interventions.

In addition to life-saving efforts, WFP invested in programme to foster long-term climate resilience and sustainable local food systems. Through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS), WFP supported 72,000 people in rehabilitating degraded land, restoring water infrastructure, and enhancing food production. These initiatives strengthened communities' resilience to climate shocks, such as floods and droughts, while promoting sustainable agricultural practices to improve productivity and mitigate future crises.

Recognizing the importance of school feeding programmes in emergencies and human capital development, WFP provided nutritious meals to 133,000 schoolchildren in 488 schools across Chad in January and February 2024. These programmes not only addressed food insecurity and malnutrition but also improved education outcomes, especially for girls, by enhancing school attendance and retention. WFP also promoted home-grown school feeding, linking local farmers with schools to foster community-based solutions and strengthen local food systems.

Collaboration with the Chadian government and UN agencies, including UNICEF and FAO, was central to WFP's efforts. Together, these partnerships strengthened national systems for managing food security, nutrition, and social

protection. WFP supported the Government in monitoring food security, responding to emergencies, and integrating sustainable local solutions into national strategies.

However, WFP faced significant challenges at the beginning of the year. Funding shortfalls required the prioritization of beneficiaries, often leading to reduced rations and shortened assistance durations. Climate-induced shocks, such as severe floods and droughts, disrupted food production and further strained vulnerable households, particularly in the Lake Chad Basin and eastern Chad. Rising food prices compounded these difficulties, limiting access to essential nutrition for food-insecure populations.

In response to these challenges, WFP adapted its strategies by increasing reliance on cash-based transfers to enhance market access and beneficiary flexibility. Pre-positioning food stocks in strategic locations helped mitigate supply chain disruptions, ensuring timely delivery of assistance. Collaborative efforts with partners such as UNHCR, IOM, and UNICEF maximized resource impact and addressed the needs of both refugees and host communities.

As Chad continues to grapple with escalating humanitarian demands, WFP remains steadfast in its commitment to providing life-saving assistance while advancing resilience-building efforts. The 2024-2028 CSP emphasizes the integration of emergency response, school feeding, and nutrition-sensitive interventions. To tackle chronic vulnerabilities to food insecurity, whether it is for populations enduring protracted displacements or recurrent seasonal acute food insecurity levels (lean season), WFP will prioritize social protection, expand cash-based programming, and strengthen local food systems to meet immediate needs and support long-term development.

WFP's priorities for 2024 focused on addressing urgent humanitarian needs while fostering long-term resilience and sustainability. Key objectives included scaling up humanitarian assistance to support new refugee arrivals from the Sudan crisis, implementing adaptive agricultural programmes to enhance community resilience against climate shocks, and promoting sustainable food systems to improve livelihoods and environmental sustainability. Additionally, WFP continued strengthening the Chadian government's capacity to address food security and malnutrition, ensuring a more effective and coordinated response to hunger. With sustained donor support and timely funding, WFP aims to support Chad in achieving SDG 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals), laying a foundation for long-term food security and resilience.

1,234,466

Total beneficiaries in 2024



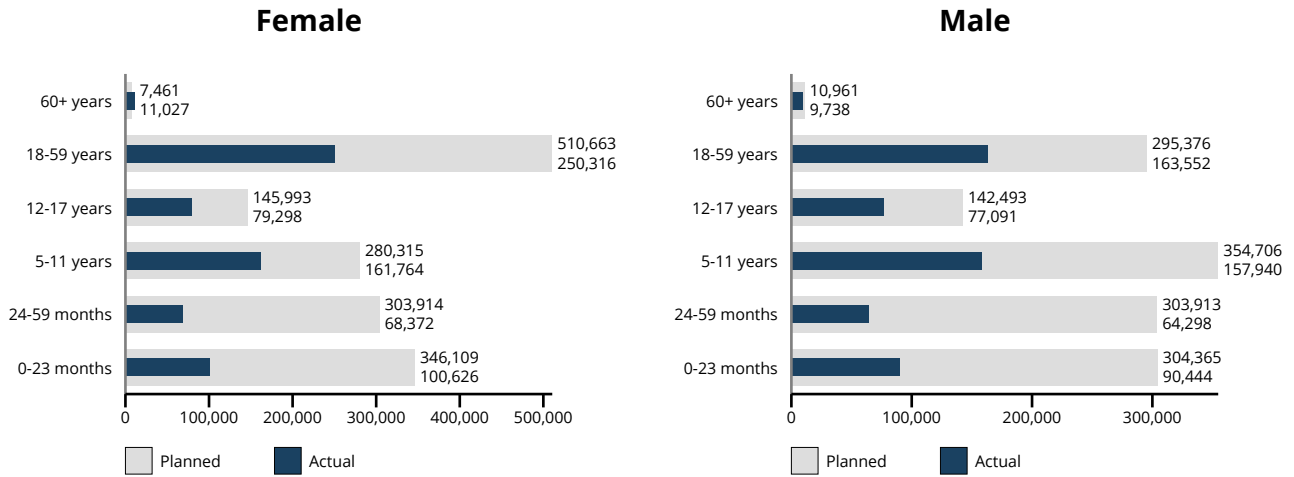
54% female



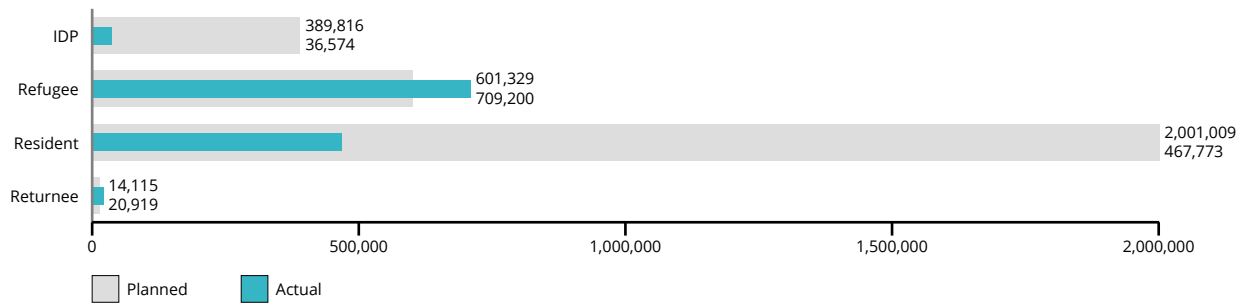
46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 148,136 (51% Female, 49% Male)

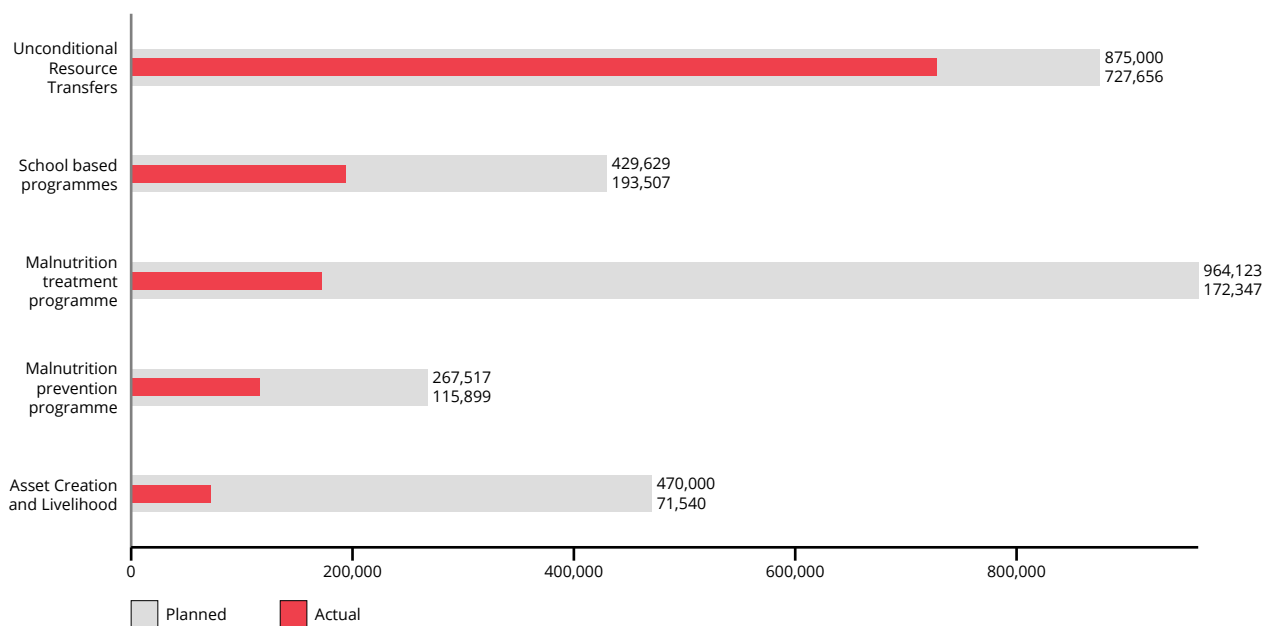
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



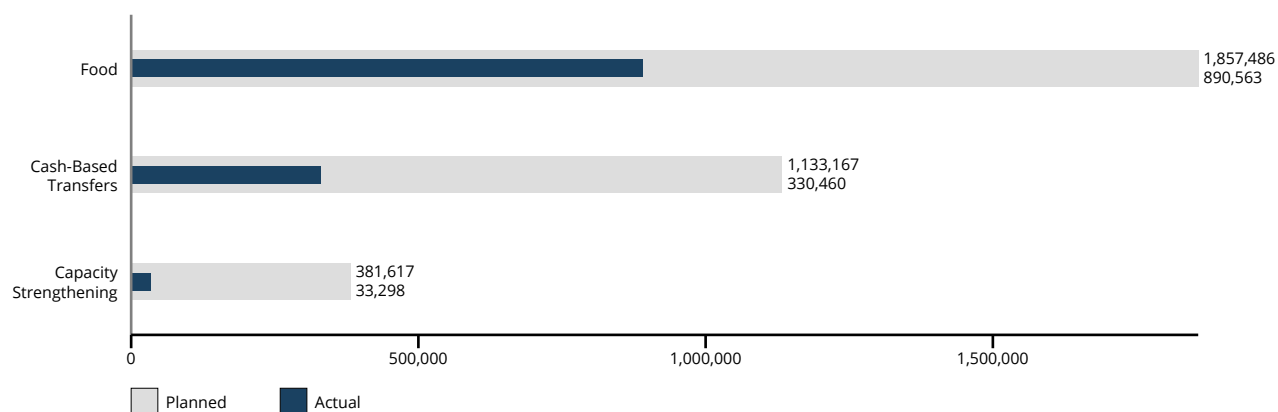
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



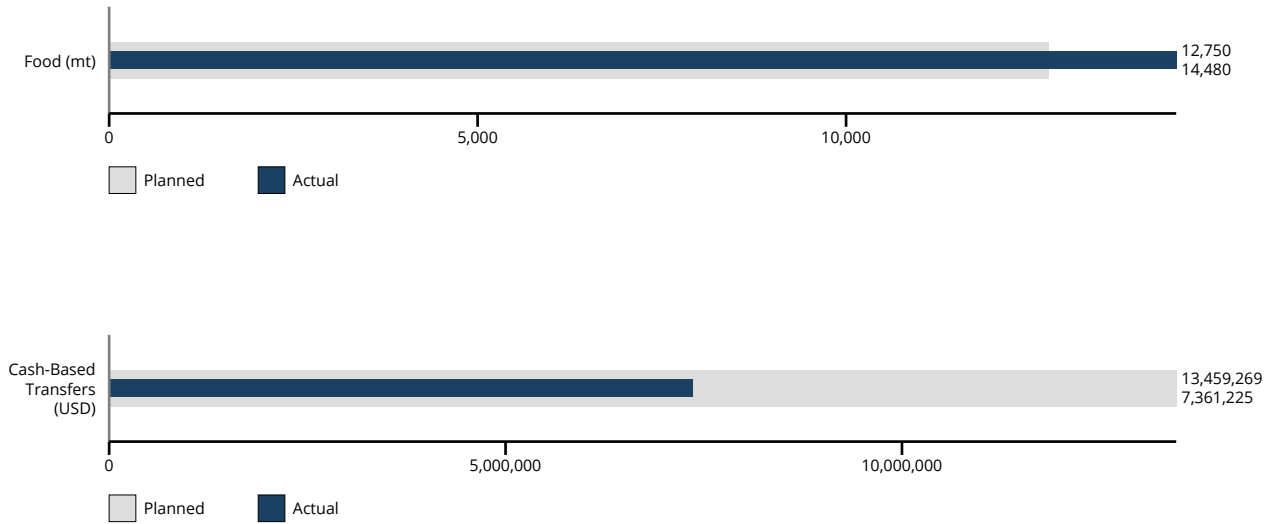
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



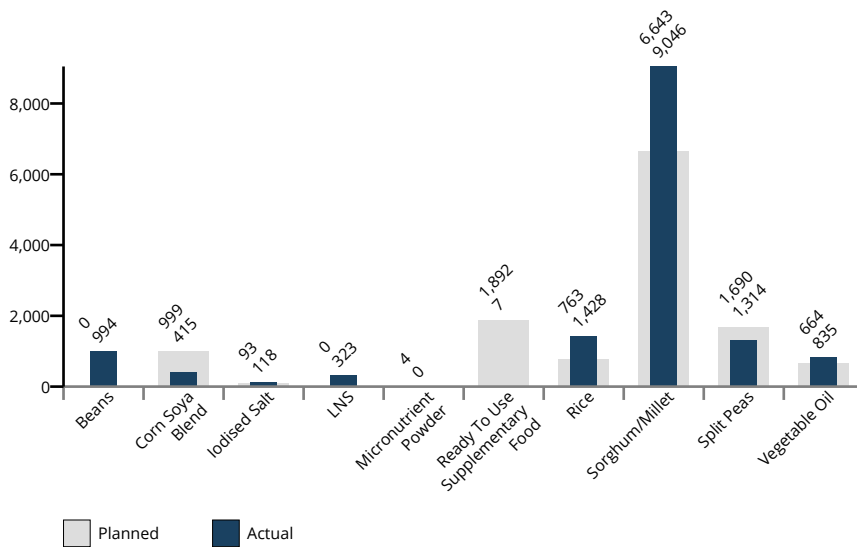
Beneficiaries by Modality



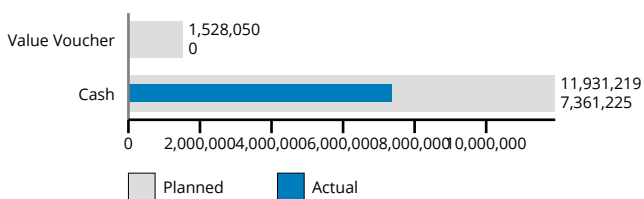
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



nations worldwide [1]. Global estimates place acute malnutrition at 8.6 percent, with a higher prevalence in the Sahel and Sahara regions [2].

The escalation of the Sudan crisis in 2024 further exacerbated Chad's food security challenges, particularly in its eastern regions. By early 2024, Chad hosted over 554,000 Sudanese refugees and 144,000 returning Chadians [3]. This influx shifted the epicenter of need from the western and southwestern regions to the east. Additionally, ongoing inter-communal conflicts in the south and persistent activity by non-state armed groups in the Lake Chad Basin have disrupted local economies, heightened insecurity, and hindered stabilization and long-term development efforts.

At the start of 2024, an estimated 2 million people were in severe food insecurity, while 1.8 million children under five years were acutely malnourished and in need of nutritional support [4]. Access constraints in conflict-affected and remote areas constrained the delivery of assistance. In response, WFP scaled up emergency operations to address growing needs, prioritizing food and nutrition support for refugees, returnees, and the host population in eastern Chad.

Chad's vulnerability to climate change remains a significant challenge. Desertification, recurrent droughts, and unpredictable flooding severely impact food security. Rural communities, reliant on rain-fed agriculture, are particularly vulnerable due to limited access to modern farming technologies and climate-resilient practices. The 2023/2024 agricultural season saw a forecasted cereal production of 2.6 million tons, marking a 6 percent decrease from the previous year and a 7.5 percent decline compared to the five-year average [5]. This drop was driven by erratic rainfall patterns, with poor spatial and temporal distribution leading to prolonged dry spells, crop infestations, and insufficient availability of agricultural inputs. These factors, coupled with the lasting effects of past climate shocks, have deepened the crisis. To address both immediate food insecurity and long-term resilience, WFP prioritized integrated intervention combining asset creation, rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, and climate-resilient farming practices to strengthen livelihoods and food production in vulnerable communities. Additionally, WFP strengthened national social protection systems by improving shock-responsive mechanisms, enhancing targeting and delivery systems, and integrating social protection with early warning systems. The goal is to better anticipate and mitigate future crises, ensuring that vulnerable people receive timely and effective support while fostering greater self-reliance and resilience.

While the immediate health impacts of COVID-19 have subsided, its socio-economic repercussions continue to deepen vulnerabilities, particularly in marginalized and conflict-affected communities. The pandemic disrupted local economies, supply chains, and livelihoods, compounding existing challenges such as displacement and limited access to essential services. Education has been particularly affected by a multitude of factors, with about 20 percent of children unable to attend school in 2024 due to climate shocks and displacement. Chad's education system, already strained by teacher shortages and inadequate infrastructure, struggles to provide a safe and supportive learning environment, especially for displaced children. These challenges underscore the critical role of WFP's school meals and nutrition programmes in ensuring children receive the nourishment they need to stay in school, improve learning outcomes, and build long-term resilience against food insecurity.

Humanitarian access remains a challenge in Chad. Seasonal flooding, armed group activity, and ongoing insecurity affect WFP's ability to deliver timely assistance to the most vulnerable populations. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) plays a vital role in reaching isolated areas, especially during disruptions caused by floods, conflict, or pandemic restrictions. Despite these efforts, access constraints continue to delay timely responses to growing needs.

Chad's Vision 2030, "The Chad We Want," focuses on poverty reduction, food security, and resilience-building. WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024 aligned with these priorities, supporting government efforts to enhance food security, address malnutrition, and strengthen resilience to climate shocks [6]. However, financial constraints, instability, and institutional capacity gaps hinder progress.

WFP complements national policies in areas such as agricultural development, climate resilience, social protection, and education. Strengthening partnerships with national institutions, regional actors, and international organizations is critical to overcoming structural challenges and achieving objectives. WFP's programmes directly contribute to SDG 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) while also supporting SDGs 1 (no poverty), 3 (good health and well-being), 4 (quality education), and 5 (gender equality).

The ongoing Sudan crisis dramatically increased humanitarian needs in Chad's eastern regions, with about 554,000 Sudanese refugees, including Chadian returnees, seeking refuge by February 2024 [7]. Internal displacement due to conflicts in the Lake Chad Basin further strained limited resources, highlighting the urgent need for a scaled-up emergency response.

Risk management

Throughout the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024, WFP faced multiple risks stemming from political instability, regional security dynamics, operational complexity, and chronic underfunding. Despite these challenges, WFP implemented robust risk management strategies that ensured the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable people.

Persistent underfunding, driven by multiple crises and increasing needs, necessitated high-level pledging conferences to strengthen advocacy and resource mobilization. WFP pushed for multi-year funding to support integrated resilience models and advocated for increased government contributions. In response to record-level floods in 2022, WFP activated an internal advance financing mechanism to preposition food and mitigate access constraints, while also advocating for timely and unearmarked funding.

Political instability, including the President's death and government transition in 2021-2022, led to operational challenges, restricted access, and disruptions in ongoing partnerships with ministries. WFP implemented an emergency preparedness and business continuity plan for the elections, which included the provisions of double distributions to crisis-affected populations.

The influx of Sudanese refugees in the east since April 2023 has significantly increased funding requirements and supply chain risks. To mitigate fraud risks, WFP conducted a fraud risk assessment, strengthened partner selection processes, and diversified financial service providers.

Overall, WFP made significant progress under the Global Assurance Plan to improve the efficiency, accountability, and transparency of its operations. This was achieved by strengthening needs assessments and targeting, programme monitoring, community feedback mechanisms (CFM), identity management, cooperating partner management (CPM), and supply chains. Key measures included establishing a Targeting Working Group (TWG), refining the escalation system for monitoring findings, digitalizing the CFM, and developing an improved Programme Identity Toolkit (PIT). Despite progress, there are still issues that will be crucial to address moving forward, such as the lack of a civil registration system, which makes identity management more challenging for humanitarian operators.

Lessons learned

In a context of multiple and overlapping crises, WFP prioritized emergency response interventions to address the growing humanitarian needs. WFP's humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) approach in Chad has yielded tangible successes in fostering social cohesion and stability in refugee-hosting areas. Through collaborative efforts with the Government and key partners, WFP has integrated emergency assistance with resilience-building initiatives, ensuring that displaced populations and host communities benefit from inclusive, community-driven activities. These interventions, ranging from shared livelihoods programmes, natural resource management, and conflict-sensitive food assistance, have strengthened peaceful cohabitation, reduced tensions over resources, and built trust among communities.

By bridging humanitarian response with long-term development efforts, WFP has contributed to enhancing local capacities, reinforcing social protection systems, and promoting self-reliance among vulnerable populations. The success of these approaches underscores the importance of multi-sectoral coordination and long-term investment in achieving sustainable solutions to Chad's protracted displacement crisis.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in targeted areas including refugees, IDPs, returnees, school children and host populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.



728,000 crisis-affected men, women, girls, and boys received unconditional life-saving food and cash-based transfers (CBT).



55,000 crisis-affected children received emergency school feeding in 80 schools.

Strategic outcome 1 focused on delivering life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations in Chad. This included unconditional general food distributions (GFD), preventive and curative nutrition support, and emergency school feeding programmes aimed at addressing basic food and nutrition needs. Emergency school feeding also played a crucial role in safeguarding children's access to education in crisis-affected areas, ensuring learning continuity amid ongoing humanitarian challenges.

The compounded effects of climate change (drought, floods, erratic rainfall) on agricultural production and economic challenges, such as surging food and oil prices and disrupted trade, have driven a steady decline in food security in Chad since 2021. The conflict in Sudan further exacerbated the situation, triggering a massive refugee influx and increasing humanitarian needs. By February 2024, Chad was hosting 1.1 million refugees, including over 554,000 from Sudan and 144,000 returnees since April 2023.

In January and February 2024, resources available enabled WFP to deliver critical assistance across various activities. However, earmarking within the activity limited the flexibility of resource allocation, preventing some beneficiaries from receiving assistance. The restrictions tied to earmarked funding required WFP to adopt a prioritization plan to ensure efficient use of available resources. Geographical and population criteria aligned with the global food insecurity vulnerability framework guided this plan. Under this approach, WFP focused assistance on populations at the highest risk of food insecurity, particularly newly arrived refugees in the East. This strategy allowed WFP to maximize the impact of its resources despite funding constraints, ensuring that the most vulnerable communities received timely support.

Life-Saving Response

WFP scaled up its emergency response to deliver immediate food and nutrition assistance to mitigate the impacts of these crises. This aligns with WFP's corporate strategic result 1, ensuring everyone has access to food, and its core mandate to achieve zero hunger. Interventions helped meet minimum food requirements during and after shocks, treated wasting among malnourished children and mothers, and prevented wasting and stunting in nutrition-insecure populations. In January and February 2024, WFP provided unconditional food assistance to 728,000 crisis-affected refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and host communities. WFP distributed 11,800 metric tons of food and USD 5.6 million in CBT.

Nutrition Support

WFP's nutrition programmes targeted pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and children aged 6-59 months. The combination of specialized nutritious foods (SNF), CBT, and social behaviour change (SBCC) communication helped address nutritional needs while promoting healthy practices.

In 2024, 1.4 million children aged 6 to 59 months suffered from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), while global acute malnutrition (GAM) is estimated to affect 1.8 million. In addition, over 270,000 PBWG also suffered from acute malnutrition. WFP, in collaboration with partners and the Ministry of Health, provided emergency nutrition support to 88,000 PBWG and children aged 6-59 months, all of them being refugees. Monitoring reports showed a 98 percent recovery rate for children and PBWG in supplementation programmes, reflecting the program's effectiveness in high-GAM regions. Gender-responsive SBCC initiatives engaged both men and women, promoting positive nutrition and health practices, including infant feeding, vaccinations, and antenatal care. Activities encouraged male involvement

in nutrition and childcare, challenging traditional gender norms.

Additionally, WFP took strategic steps to reposition itself as a key partner to the Government of Chad and the Global Fund in programming for people living with HIV (PLHIV). By reinforcing its engagement in the HIV response, WFP seeks to scale up support for PLHIV through complementing other agencies in facilitating improved access to and coverage of essential services for PLHIV. This initiative aims to strengthen WFP’s role in the UN joint programme on AIDS while paving the way for direct funding opportunities from the Government and other sources.

Emergency School Feeding

In response to the massive influx of displaced populations from Sudan in Eastern Chad and recognizing the critical need to safeguard access to education in protracted emergencies, WFP significantly expanded its school feeding programme to support Sudanese refugees while maintaining its activities towards internally displaced children affected by insecurity in the Lac province. In early 2024, WFP provided school meals to 68,000 children across Ennedi-Est, Wadi Fira, Ouaddai, Sila, and Lac regions, representing a more than five-fold increase from the initially planned 10,553 beneficiaries. This was due to higher-than-expected school enrolment among refugees and displaced children. This intervention served as a crucial social protection measure for vulnerable children, contributed to their food security, encouraged school attendance, and contributed to better educational outcomes. The programme also mitigated the risk of school dropouts among displaced children by ensuring access to daily nutritious meals.

Partnerships and Coordination

Activities were implemented in collaboration with the Chadian government, including the ministries of gender and solidarity, education, agriculture, and health. Key partners included the National Committee for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees (CNARR), UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, local authorities, and community organizations, enhancing coordination and efficiency. As co-lead of the Food Security Cluster, WFP took a leading role in coordinating the wider humanitarian community for crisis response.

Despite significant challenges, WFP’s interventions played a critical role in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition among crisis-affected populations in Chad. WFP ensured life-saving assistance reached the most vulnerable communities, particularly refugees, returnees, and displaced populations. The flexibility of response strategies, despite funding constraints, allowed WFP to prioritize those at highest risk of food insecurity while strengthening partnerships with the Government of Chad and humanitarian actors. Moving forward, sustained resources and enhanced coordination will be essential to maintaining and expanding these vital interventions in the face of ongoing crises.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide an integrated assistance package to crisis-affected people, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals and specialized nutritious food, to children and PLWG and people living with HIV or tuberculosis for malnutritio	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 02: Food-insecure people in targeted areas including school aged children (girls and boys) have access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all school year.



133,000 school-aged children (48 percent girls) received nutritious meals under the school feeding programme.



4,132 smallholder farmers' (66 percent women) capacities strengthened and resilience enhanced across **58 agricultural producer organizations**.

In January and February 2024, strategic outcome 2 prioritized ensuring that food-insecure people in targeted areas, including school-aged children (girls and boys), have access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services throughout the school year. To achieve this, WFP focused on resilience-building efforts, including safety nets, school feeding programs, and capacity-strengthening support for government institutions.

In Chad, an estimated 20 percent of children aged 6-15 lack access to quality education [1]. WFP implemented a comprehensive school feeding programme linked to local production and aligned with the National Policy on Food, Nutrition, and School Health and the government's School Feeding Policy (Activity 3).

Through this strategic outcome, WFP provided entitlements through cash-based transfers (CBT) and in-kind food assistance. In January and February, WFP implemented school feeding activities using carryover resources from 2023, ensuring continuity of the programme. Priority was given to crisis-affected areas, minimizing disruptions and maintaining essential support for the most vulnerable school-going children. WFP provided school meals to more than 133,000 schoolchildren, a 98 percent increase from the start of CSP in 2019. The number of supported schools rose by 56 percent, from 349 in 2019 to 545 in 2024, extending coverage to new provinces such as Borkou, Ennedi-Ouest, and Ennedi-Est in the Sahel region. This expansion ensured more vulnerable children accessed nutritious meals and education.

Throughout the 2019-2024 CSP, WFP-supported schools maintained an attendance rate above 90, meeting programme objectives. Additionally, the retention rate improved by 27 percent compared to baseline, exceeding the end-CSP target of 92 percent. Girls represented 40 percent of beneficiaries during the 2023-2024 school year, reflecting concerted efforts to promote gender equity in education.

To further enhance access to education for girls, WFP implemented targeted initiatives such as Breaking Barriers for Girls' Education (BBGE) and the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) Fund. Under ECW, which is part of the multi-year programme to support education resilience in emergencies, WFP implemented integrated school feeding and nutrition activities in Logone Oriental and Lac provinces affected by security crises and the refugee influx from Central African and Nigeria.

The BBGE program, launched in 2020-2021, targeted fragile and conflict-affected regions, reducing barriers to girls' enrollment and attendance through school meals and CBT. WFP progressively expanded cash distributions to resilience areas in Lac, Barh El Gazel, Kanem, Guera, Logone Oriental, Batha, and Ouaddai, funded by BMZ. A 2023 independent evaluation confirmed that school meals and cash grants were the most effective interventions for increasing girls' enrollment and retention. Based on this success, WFP plans to expand scholarships to boys for greater inclusivity.

In 2021, WFP introduced the Homegrown School Feeding (HGSF) programme as a pilot initiative in Guera province, aimed at strengthening the link between education, nutrition, and local agricultural production. The HGSF model directly connects school feeding programmes with local agricultural value chains by purchasing food commodities from local farmer organizations, known as *Organisations des Producteurs Agricoles* (OPAs). These OPAs supply food directly to schools, ensuring fresher, locally sourced meals while stimulating rural economies. This integrated approach not only improved child nutrition and school attendance but also enhanced livelihoods for local farmers, contributing to community resilience in agro-pastoral regions.

The HGSF programme is particularly significant in regions where food insecurity and limited market access represent structural challenges. Building on the success of the pilot, WFP scaled up the HGSF model in 2023 to cover additional provinces, including Lac, Salamat, Logone Oriental, and Batha. Between January and February 2024, WFP distributed 258 metric tons of food, including cereals, legumes, green vegetables, animal proteins, and leafy greens, to 80 schools, supporting 52,703 school-going children. Through the HGSF programme, WFP sourced food directly from 58

agricultural producer organizations, comprising 4,132 small producers, 66 percent of whom were women, ensuring fresh and diverse local products for school meals. Since its launch, the initiative has expanded to 179 schools, benefiting 97,000 schoolchildren with nutritious, locally sourced meals.

To enhance security and transparency in financial transactions, WFP ensures that all OPAs receive direct cash payments via bank transfer through its Financial Service Provider (FSP). Each OPA holds a bank account with the FSP, and payments strictly adhere to WFP's Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) standards and policies. This mechanism reduces risks associated with cash handling, ensures timely disbursements, and promotes financial inclusion among smallholder farmers. By adopting this structured payment system, WFP safeguards the integrity of the HGSP programme, while reinforcing local agricultural value chains and economic resilience.

By sourcing local agricultural products for school meals, WFP helps strengthen food systems and promote local economic growth. The programme's focus on resilience-building aligns with WFP's broader strategy to reduce vulnerability and promote sustainable development in Chad.

In 2024, WFP's school feeding programme faced critical funding shortfalls. The funding gap necessitated adjustments to school feeding activities, including reducing meal rations, limiting CBT coverage, and suspending assistance in some provinces. Despite these constraints, WFP prioritized emergency school feeding, reaching 86 percent of the targeted schoolchildren across the country. The shortfall in resources impacted the scale and quality of school feeding activities, particularly in provinces with high humanitarian needs. WFP continued to advocate for additional funding to ensure consistent and equitable access to school meals in priority regions.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education's National Directorate of School Feeding, Nutrition, and Health (DANSS, in French), as well as provincial education delegations and NGOs, to ensure the continued operation of school canteens despite funding challenges. These partnerships enhanced national capacities in school nutrition, ensuring sustainability and local ownership of the programme.

WFP provided technical support to provincial education delegations in developing annual work plans to improve programme implementation. Additionally, WFP actively participated in inter-agency coordination mechanisms, including the Education Cluster, which focuses on internal displacement, and the Local Education Group, which addresses general education priorities. These collaborative efforts helped strengthen coordination among stakeholders, avoid duplication of efforts, and ensure a harmonized response to education-related challenges in Chad.

To address governance challenges in the school feeding programme, WFP introduced risk management tools specific to school feeding operations. These tools included the development of a risk management matrix, the establishment of clear procedures for reporting and resolving issues of mismanagement, and the introduction of monthly coordination meetings in N'Djamena to strengthen oversight and improve alignment with programme goals. These processes ensured that incidents of mismanagement were promptly addressed and corrective measures taken to maintain the integrity of the school feeding programme. The monthly meetings provided a platform for stakeholders to review programme performance, identify challenges, and discuss solutions to improve operational efficiency.

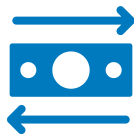
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



167,000 children under five and **54,000 PBWGs** received **specialized nutritious food (SNFs)** for the prevention and supplementation of malnutrition.



38,300 PBWGs and **66,500 children under two** supported through Cash for Prevention (C4P) in **6** provinces in eastern Chad.



11,000 women provided with SBCC through the FARNE model, **enhancing awareness** and **promoting improved dietary habits**.

Chad continues to face a critical nutritional crisis, with recurring shocks such as floods, conflicts, and displacement having exacerbated food and nutrition insecurity, particularly for the most vulnerable populations. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates exceed the emergency threshold of 15 percent in provinces such as Borkou (central), Wadi Fira (eastern), and Ennedi East (northern). Children aged 6-23 months remain the most vulnerable. At the start of 2024, an estimated 1.8 million children under five were estimated to suffer from acute malnutrition, including 1.4 million with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

In response to the deteriorating food security and nutrition situation, WFP provided preventative and curative support to over 168,000 children aged 6-59 months and more than 31,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) across 710 health centres. Beneficiaries received specialized nutritious food (SNF) to prevent and manage moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

More than 90 percent of children and PBWGs enrolled in the MAM supplementation programme recovered within 90 days, with default and non-response rates remaining within the acceptable Sphere standard range of 1-2 percent. This success was largely due to high adherence rates, with 74 percent of targeted beneficiaries attending an adequate number of distributions.

WFP's integrated approach, combining timely SNF distributions with targeted support and monitoring, contributed to improved recovery outcomes, reduced malnutrition rates, and strengthened community resilience.

In 2024, WFP adopted an integrated, community-based participatory planning approach to prevention of malnutrition among children aged 6-23 months and PBWG in five high-burden regions. This initiative expanded coverage to 314 FARNE sites by February 2024, benefiting about 66,500 PBWGs and children under two years, representing a 37 percent increase in beneficiaries under the prevention component compared to 2019. To diversify prevention strategies and reduce reliance on SNF, WFP introduced the Cash for Prevention (C4P) programme, targeting PBWG attending pre- and postnatal care. WFP plans to evaluate the programme's outcomes to determine its scalability and effectiveness for future Country Strategic Plans (CSP).

WFP complemented nutrition interventions with robust social behavioural change (SBCC) communication to promote good nutrition practices. Through the FARNE model, a community-based approach featuring local *mamans-lumières*, WFP reached over 11,000 individuals with nutritional education and sensitization activities. By February 2024, cooperating partners for the 2024-2028 SBCC strategy were recruited to strengthen these efforts further.

WFP integrated resilience-building into malnutrition prevention through the Programme to Strengthen the Resilience of Food Systems (P2RSA). Since 2018, 20 fortified flour production units have been established, with a focus on empowering women and youth. Training, equipment, and capacity-building initiatives for women farmers' groups enhanced local production while producers saw a significant increase in their profit margins, from USD 56-618 in 2021 to USD 583-835 in 2023. This strengthened local economies and created income opportunities, particularly in agro-pastoral areas.

Despite increased funding for nutritional assistance under the 2019-2024 CSP, WFP faced recurring shortages of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) due to delayed confirmation of contributions and international shipment delays. These challenges often necessitate prioritizing assistance for children over PBWG. To mitigate such issues, WFP initiated efforts to expand cash-based assistance, particularly through the Cash for Prevention (C4P) programme. C4P targets PBWGs and children aged 6-23 months in areas with functional markets, providing monthly cash transfers of USD 16 (10,000 XAF) for PBWGs and USD 13 (8,000 XAF) for children to facilitate access to locally available nutritious foods.

This approach reduces dependency on imported SNFs, alleviates supply chain bottlenecks, and expands nutrition assistance coverage to additional provinces, fostering more sustainable and efficient support for vulnerable populations. Given the two-month reporting period (January to February 2024), WFP focused on programme preparations, including the identification of cooperating partners, review of field-level agreements (FLAs), staff and partner training, development of operational guidelines, and resource allocation to support the planned rollout under the new CSP.

WFP’s nutrition programs align with Chad’s 2014-2025 National Nutrition Policy and are implemented in collaboration with 17 health delegations, government entities, and eight national and international NGOs. WFP coordinated its responses through the Nutrition Cluster and partnerships such as the joint WFP-UNICEF plan.

In 2024, WFP began aligning nutrition programmes with the new WHO guidelines on the prevention and management of wasting under the 2024-2028 CSP. This includes a renewed partnership approach with UNICEF for more effective programming, coverage, and ensuring a continuum of care, an enhanced focus on prevention, as well as adapting new protocols on the management of MAM. By addressing operational challenges, strengthening partnerships, and aligning with evidence-based approaches, WFP is prepared to scale its impact in Chad. These efforts aim to sustain effective nutritional assistance and improve the resilience of vulnerable populations while driving progress toward Zero Hunger.

WFP’s nutrition interventions in Chad have played a vital role in addressing acute malnutrition and strengthening community resilience amid persistent crises. By integrating preventative and curative approaches, expanding coverage, and introducing cash-based solutions, WFP has enhanced access to nutrition support while reducing reliance on imported specialized nutritious foods. Innovative strategies like the Cash for Prevention (C4P) programme and local fortified flour production have improved sustainability and efficiency. Moving forward, WFP’s alignment with national policies and WHO guidelines, strengthened partnerships, and evidence-based programming will ensure continued progress in combating malnutrition and advancing food security for Chad’s most vulnerable people.

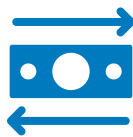
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide a malnutrition prevention package of specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months and PLWG; cash transfers to PLWG attending pre-/post-natal care; and SBCC measures for the latter and their communities.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Malnutrition treatment package for children aged 6–59 months and PLWG and their communities	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



72,000 people participated in and benefited from conditional assistance under **food assistance for assets** projects.



60 percent of resilience activities were implemented through conditional cash-based transfers (CBT), distributing **USD 1.3 million**.



1,213 hectares of agricultural land were restored and produced **151,000 tree seedlings** for plantation and reforestation.

Strategic outcome 4 focuses on helping rural farming households build resilience to climate change and extreme weather through the promotion of climate-smart food systems. These efforts are critical in Chad, where 80 percent of households rely on agriculture for their basic food needs. However, frequent weather-related shocks, such as droughts and erratic rainfall, severely impact crops and livestock production. Limited access to fertile land, coupled with unsustainable agricultural practices, has exacerbated the overexploitation of natural resources, accelerating desertification, threatening livelihoods, and contributing to displacement and food insecurity.

WFP's interventions focused on livelihood support activities, capacity strengthening, and the creation of productive assets and infrastructure to strengthen household and community resilience. The Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme played a critical role in rehabilitating productive ecosystems, improving agro-sylvo-pastoral production, supporting income-generating activities, and enhancing market access for smallholder farmers

A cornerstone of this strategy is the Haguina initiative, which facilitates large-scale land access for agricultural development among refugees and host communities. Embedded within Chad's governmental framework, Haguina aligns with the 2020 asylum law and its 2023 implementing decree, granting refugees land tenure security. By securing agricultural sites through locally negotiated agreements, the initiative mitigates land-related conflicts while providing long-term food security and economic stability. Haguina has fostered systematic partnerships with UNHCR, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and government entities, reinforcing the Nexus approach by promoting self-reliance among displaced and host populations. As a core pillar of WFP's resilience strategy, it enables a sustainable transition toward livelihoods and economic inclusion.

Throughout the 2019-2024 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP's resilience approach received increasing donor support, securing consistent funding. In January and February 2024, this strategic outcome was resourced at 100 percent of the needs-based plan. Securing additional multi-year funding will be crucial for sustaining results and implementing an effective exit strategy under the next CSP.

In January and February 2024, WFP supported 72,000 beneficiaries (57 percent women) through FFA activities focused on the construction of water-spreading weirs, boreholes, micro-dams, and ponds. Approximately USD 1.3 million was transferred in conditional cash-based assistance (CBT), providing households with daily rations of XAF 1,500 for up to 20 days per month. Through FFA, WFP restored 1,213 hectares of agricultural land and produced 151,000 tree seedlings for reforestation and plantation. These interventions aimed to strengthen community resilience, improve food security, and enhance livelihoods.

To enhance long-term sustainability and ensure the effectiveness of community assets built through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programmes, WFP has integrated remote asset monitoring through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service. In 2024, satellite-based monitoring confirmed that 71 percent of the 51 FFA-supported assets analyzed remained visible and maintained, indicating their continued utility to local communities. An in-depth analysis found that 69 percent of assets demonstrated significant improvements in vegetation and soil conditions, highlighting the positive environmental impact of these resilience-building activities.

Despite challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, which temporarily reduced assistance to 40 percent of the target, WFP resilience-building efforts contributed to improved food consumption and diversified incomes. A decentralized evaluation of resilience activities confirmed that these interventions enhanced households' ability to absorb, adapt, and transform [1]. Results showed a 151 percent increase between 2018 and 2022 in households reporting benefits from the assets created and a significant reduction in negative coping strategies, with the mean Consumption-Based Strategies Index (CSI) dropping from 8.5 to 3.5 during the harvest season. These efforts also contributed to improved access to credit, increased income-generating opportunities, and reduced rural exodus,

reinforcing WFP’s commitment to sustainable resilience-building.

WFP focused on empowering smallholder farmers through the Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) initiative. Efforts included training on best agricultural practices, conducting awareness campaigns, and distributing livelihood enhancement kits to 1,378 community members. Farmer groups supported by WFP sold 1,500 metric tons of commodities worth USD 1.7 million.

WFP emphasized establishing partnerships with technical ministries, academic institutions, and international organizations to enhance national capacities to identify and implement long-term solutions to food insecurity. WFP signed memoranda of understanding (MoUs) with the Ministry of Environment, Fisheries, and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Agriculture. WFP’s partnerships extended to the Sahel University Network (REUNIR) and the FORMAT-NUT projects, in collaboration with N’Djamena and Abeche universities. These initiatives developed food security and nutrition degree courses and deployed students to WFP project sites for research. Additionally, WFP strengthened collaborations with FAO, UNHCR, UNICEF, and NGOs to deliver integrated resilience activity packages targeting food-insecure households. These partnerships are crucial for building long-term resilience and ensuring coordinated, sustainable, and impactful support for vulnerable communities.

Based on the wealth of experience, achievements, and lessons learned, in the 2024-2028 CSP, WFP plans to expand resilience interventions by allocating 60 percent of resilience resources to empower and strengthen the capacity of communities, reduce dependence on cash transfers, and reinforce long-term sustainability and economic independence. WFP will also focus on the SAMS component to strengthen value chains at scale and foster stronger links to the home-grown school feeding activities. Looking forward, WFP aims to emphasize climate insurance in partnership with the Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management Programme (AICRM) and the World Bank to improve linkages between farmers and agricultural insurance providers in the Lac region, ensuring sustainable, climate-smart solutions that enhance resilience to drive progress toward Zero Hunger.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide livelihood and asset support, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases, to food-insecure and at-risk people.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



Capacity strengthening for national institutions to **enhance shock-responsive mechanisms** and strengthen **national safety nets**



Technical support provided to partners towards **national ownership** of the **malnutrition treatment** programme.

Strategic outcome 5 contributes to WFP's longer-term vision for sustainable development and its "Changing Lives" agenda by addressing the underlying causes of food insecurity rooted in limited institutional capacity. This strategic outcome focuses on strengthening institutional capacities in policy development, data collection, and analysis in food security, nutrition, and social protection. In early 2024, WFP implemented three flagship initiatives: the Training for Nutrition (FORMAT-NUT) project, the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) initiative, and social protection programmes. These initiatives aim to provide sustainable and scalable solutions, fostering national ownership and building long-term resilience.

FORMAT-NUT Project: Building Nutrition Capacity

Launched in 2019, the FORMAT-NUT project aims to strengthen technical capacities in nutrition-related sectors and promote good practices at the community level. In response to delays caused by COVID-19 and staffing challenges, WFP extended the project to March 2026 to ensure full implementation. WFP enhanced training delivery by partnering with seven NGOs and the Ministries of Higher Education and Health. The project introduced bachelor's degree programmes in "Nutrition and Dietetics" at the universities of Abeche, Ati, and N'Djamena, with 768 students graduating by 2023. Additionally, WFP rehabilitated laboratories at N'Djamena and Abeche universities and conducted 33 vocational training cycles to strengthen nutrition-related skills. WFP organized TV and radio broadcasts and planned mass campaigns targeting high-density provinces under the 2024-2028 Country Strategic Plan (CSP). The FORMAT-NUT project has increased national ownership of nutrition-related efforts, with positive effects on dietary diversity.

REACH Initiative: A Multi-Sectoral Approach to Malnutrition

Under the REACH partnership, WFP supported Chad in implementing a coordinated, multi-sectoral approach to combat malnutrition. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Health and other UN agencies under the REACH framework to develop annual work plans and the United Nations Nutrition Agenda. WFP also contributed to the revision of national strategies, including the Intersectoral Nutrition and Food Plan, fostering scaled-up nutrition interventions and stronger stakeholder commitment. Through the REACH initiative, WFP supported the Government in implementing nutrition coordination systems, as evidenced by regular meetings of the Permanent Technical Committee for Nutrition and Food (CTPNA) and Provincial Committees for Nutrition and Food (CPNA). These efforts have improved coordination, commitment, and capacity development across sectors.

WFP continued collaborating with the Food Security and Early Warning Information System (SISSAP) to provide technical support in survey design and reporting. In February 2024, WFP and SISSAP conducted a National Food Security Assessment across 70 departments, integrating data on displaced populations such as refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). The findings informed the March 2024 Cadre Harmonisé and the subsequent National Response Plan, ensuring data-driven strategies for addressing food insecurity.

The enhancement of Chad's social protection systems in Chad remains a core pillar of WFP's strategy. Through its engagement in the Social Protection Joint Project in the Sahel, WFP worked alongside UNICEF and the World Bank to enhance shock-responsive mechanisms and strengthen national safety nets. By expanding social protection coverage and ensuring timely assistance to vulnerable populations, these efforts can contribute to social cohesion and stability, reducing the risks of tensions linked to food insecurity and economic instability.

While the quality of WFP's capacity-strengthening initiatives has been acknowledged by national institutions, limited government capacities have hindered effective implementation. To bridge the gap, WFP integrated NGOs into the FORMAT-NUT project and reinforced collaboration on joint REACH activities, ensuring stronger engagement in nutrition and social protection interventions. Under the 2024-2028 CSP, WFP will further support government ownership,

particularly within the newly created Ministry of Social Action, Solidarity, and Humanitarian Affairs. WFP will advocate for an expanded social registry, broader safety net coverage, and continued investment in capacity strengthening for nutrition and social protection at both national and provincial levels. By reinforcing inclusive social protection systems, WFP aims to support long-term stability and resilience, particularly in conflict-affected areas.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



4,800 passengers transported by UNHAS.



1,173 mt of humanitarian cargo transported on behalf of partners.

Strategic outcome 6 positions WFP as a critical enabler of humanitarian response in Chad by providing essential common services to humanitarian and development partners. Through an expansive operational footprint, WFP ensures reliable access to targeted areas year-round, contributing directly to Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). By leveraging its extensive expertise in logistics and common service provision, WFP facilitates coordinated responses to emergencies and supports humanitarian partners in reaching vulnerable populations efficiently and effectively.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS)

In Chad, access constraints due to limited infrastructure and seasonal disruptions often hamper humanitarian operations. UNHAS addresses these challenges by providing safe, reliable air transport to humanitarian personnel and cargo. In January-February 2024, UNHAS transported nearly 5,000 passengers and delivered 12 metric tons of cargo, including medical supplies, across Chad. It also conducted 11 medical and security evacuations. To meet growing demand, UNHAS expanded its fleet in 2023 by introducing a 37-seat aircraft in Goz-Beida and temporarily deploying a helicopter. This maintained access to 21 destinations across Chad, ensuring uninterrupted service. Despite seasonal disruptions, UNHAS maintains access to up to 23 destinations, ensuring uninterrupted service during the rainy season and high-demand periods.

UNHAS collaborated with the Civil Aviation Authority and other stakeholders to streamline the approval of flight permits for regional operations and engaged them in WFP-sponsored activities to improve security. This partnership supported operational efficiency and safety while enabling access to critical areas in Chad and neighboring countries such as Niger, Cameroon, and the Central African Republic. WFP invested in strengthening Chad's local logistics and aviation capacities to enhance sustainability and reduce dependence on international support. Training programmes and knowledge transfer initiatives targeted key authorities, fostering reliable local air services. These efforts align with WFP's Aviation Exit Strategy, which emphasizes empowering local systems to assume greater responsibility for service provision.

On-demand bilateral services

The WFP Supply Chain strategy in Chad underpins this strategic outcome, focusing on providing shared services that enable rapid and effective responses to emergencies, including the ongoing Sudan crisis. In January and February 2024, WFP's On-Demand Services (ODS) facilitated the establishment of critical infrastructure, including vehicle repair centres, fueling stations, warehouses, and transport services for life-saving commodities. By the end of February 2024, ODS provided storage for 7,033 cubic meters of commodities, transported 289 metric tons of goods, and supplied 6,796 liters of fuel to partners. These efforts ensured the timely delivery of assistance to vulnerable populations in remote and conflict-affected areas. WFP's local procurement initiatives further strengthened Chad's economy in January to February 2024, with USD 2.9 million invested in purchasing 5,488 metric tons of food commodities and USD 8.7 million spent on non-food items. Additionally, USD 1.7 million was allocated to local truck rentals, supporting operational needs while creating economic opportunities for local businesses.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

By the end of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024, Chad ranked 165th out of 191 countries on the Gender Inequality Index (GII), reflecting persistent gender disparities [1]. The 2024 Sustainable Development Report highlighted significant challenges in achieving SDG 5 (Gender Equality) in Chad, noting a stagnation in progress over recent years.

Women still face numerous obstacles in their daily lives that limit their access to opportunities for resilience-building. For instance, 38 percent of girls completed primary school compared to 14 percent of lower secondary school, which contributes to reducing the literacy rates among adult women by 32 percent [2]. Since 2019, female labor force participation has stagnated, with the gap between men and women widening by 4 percent. Because of the multiple barriers linked to girls' education, the school dropout rate gradually increases at the secondary level. In 2024, 49 percent of women aged 15 and above are economically active, compared to 72 percent of men [3]. In 2022, 136 out of every 1,000 girls gave birth, a rate significantly higher than the average in low-income countries. Women remain disproportionately vulnerable to gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and are at risk of early marriage and pregnancy. The multiple crises and the influx of new arrivals in Chad since 2023, with 88 percent being women and children, further exacerbated this already fragile situation and impacting gender indicators.

In response, WFP intensified efforts to integrate gender considerations into activities under the 2019-2024 CSP. Guided by the 2022 WFP Gender Policy, based on Integrated Conflict Analysis and Risk Assessment (I-CARA) findings, partner assessments, and contextual gender dynamics in programme and project planning. The application of the IASC gender marker and GAM in its proposals helps to verify the degree of gender integration in project planning and implementation and to ensure equitable distribution of its interventions according to the needs of beneficiaries. The targeting exercise is done considering households headed by women, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children aged 6 to 59 months, and people with special needs (people with disabilities, living with HIV, elderly people), women, and boys. WFP encourages the active and equitable participation of 50 percent of women in the various committees, including the complaints management committees for reporting information through complaint channels in all its activities, the disaggregation of data in collections and reporting, and the presence list [4]. Monitoring data shows that at the baseline, 48 percent of committees' participants are women, and the final result is 55 percent, representing 14.5 percent of the increase [5]. The Gender and Age Marker (GaM) tool, introduced in Chad in 2019, supported the assessment of gender integration across activities. In 2023, all CSP activities achieved a GAM score of 3, reflecting full incorporation of gender considerations. Furthermore, school-based programmes and nutrition assistance achieved the highest score of 4 for their comprehensive integration of gender and age considerations.

In February 2024, WFP developed an Integrated Gender Action Plan to strengthen gender mainstreaming across its programs. This plan guided the capacity-strengthening initiatives for staff and implementing partners, enhancing their knowledge of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. WFP conducted targeted training sessions on school feeding, nutrition, resilience, and emergency activities, ensuring a gender-responsive approach in program implementation. WFP also conducted awareness-raising initiatives to deepen staff understanding of the gender policy and strengthen the capacity of implementing partners, particularly those supporting the emergency response through cash-based transfers (CBT). These efforts contributed to increasing awareness among both women and men, promoting equitable decision-making regarding the use of WFP assistance. Monitoring data showed a 219 percent increase from baseline in the proportion of households where women and men jointly made decisions regarding WFP assistance, reflecting a positive shift towards greater gender equality.

The CSP evaluation identified a lack of disaggregated data, limiting effective progress tracking and highlighting the need to better integrate women's empowerment across all activities. While progress has been made, more in-depth gender-sensitive analysis is necessary to fully capture and communicate empowerment outcomes. To address these gaps, WFP prioritized gender-sensitive data collection and analysis within the Integrated Gender Action Plan. Guidelines were developed to strengthen gender considerations in programme design and monitoring, with a particular focus on school feeding and resilience-building initiatives. Efforts also aimed to increase women's participation in community

decision-making. WFP also enhanced the empowerment of women and girls through nutrition support, the processing of enriched flour through women's groups, and the P2RSA project "*maman lumière*" initiative. Additional efforts include cash grants to encourage girls' education, income-generating activities for mothers, and the establishment of school gardens, fostering both economic empowerment and food security.

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

The implementation of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024 occurred in a challenging protection environment. In January and February 2024, Chad faced ongoing insecurity and displacement fuelled by activities by non-state armed groups in the Lake Province, inter-community conflicts, and a significant influx of refugees from Sudan since April 2023. The 2023 Annual Protection Monitoring Report highlighted the risks faced by displaced populations, including community tensions, criminal activity, physical violence, and gender-based violence (GBV) [1]. Over two-thirds (68 percent) of displaced households reported experiencing human rights violations while fleeing to Chad. Women and girls were particularly vulnerable to GBV, early marriage, and limited access to resources and opportunities, while children faced heightened risks of exploitation and abuse.

Throughout the CSP period, WFP remained committed to ensuring food security while prioritizing the safety, dignity, and well-being of affected populations. WFP strengthened its focus on protection and accountability to affected peoples (AAP), aligning its operations with current corporate policy. To this end, WFP bolstered its organizational capacity by incorporating two protection officers in 2020. A comprehensive Communication with Communities Strategy (2021-2023) guided the development of protection-focused tools and processes, including field-level agreement guidelines, communication plans, protection checklists, and focus group discussion guides.

In February 2024, WFP completed two integrated context and risk analyses (I-CARA), creating a better understanding of protection, gender, and conflict sensitivity issues for the Lake Province and eastern Chad. These analyses highlighted risks of social tensions among new and long-term refugees, returnees, host communities, and herders. The findings underscored the importance of community engagement and informed the development of a more holistic and inclusive approach for the CSP 2024-2028.

Since 2018, WFP has been running a comprehensive community feedback mechanism (CFM), which includes hotlines, suggestion boxes, and face-to-face channels such as helpdesks and community committees. During the reporting period, WFP expanded the CFM with a call center, extending coverage to all provinces where it operated. WFP also prioritized capacity strengthening for staff and cooperating partners to enhance protection and accountability. By February 2024, WFP trained 164 cooperating partner staff members on protection principles, PSEA, and the use of the CFM. Additionally, 21 WFP staff received specialized training on protection principles, and 210 staff participated in PSEA briefing sessions.

In January and February 2024, the CFM received 535 feedback submissions, with 95 percent of cases resolved. Approximately 30 percent of feedback involved inquiries about WFP assistance, indicating a need for improved dissemination of programme information. To put this in perspective, monitoring surveys indicated that 94 percent of people confirmed they had received accessible information about WFP programmes, including details on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

By the end of the CSP, 93 percent of beneficiaries reported receiving assistance without experiencing safety concerns, while 99 percent of those assisted indicated they were treated respectfully by WFP and its partners, a 10 percent improvement compared to the CSP baseline.

To enhance monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of its programmes, WFP incorporated the Washington Group Short Set of Questions to identify protection risks and introduced protection indicators aligned with the Corporate Results Framework.

WFP's commitment to protection extended beyond its operations through active participation in inter-agency coordination mechanisms. WFP contributed to the Protection Cluster and the AAP Working Group, joining the Protection Cluster's Strategic Orientation Committee in early 2024. As the UN System's PSEA Champion for the year, WFP advocated for stronger cooperation and the mainstreaming of protection and accountability principles across humanitarian responses in Chad.

Looking ahead to the CSP 2024-2028, WFP is committed to adopting a robust, people-centered approach that goes beyond the "do no harm" principle. The forthcoming Protection and AAP Strategic Framework will focus on four pillars: data collection and capitalization, capacity strengthening, strategic partnerships, and community engagement. Special

emphasis will be placed on PSEA and conflict sensitivity to ensure that WFP interventions uphold the dignity and rights of affected people. Additionally, the implementation of the Global Assurance Plan in Chad will enhance controls and ensure assistance reaches the most vulnerable populations. A dedicated CFM work plan has been developed to strengthen feedback mechanisms, improve data collection and processing, and enhance analysis to inform programming under the new CSP.

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)

As the world's most vulnerable country to climate change, Chad faced escalating environmental challenges during the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024. The country faced frequent extreme weather events, including recurring droughts and unprecedented flooding, which had devastating impacts on livelihoods [1]. Record floods in 2022 and widespread land degradation significantly reduced agricultural productivity. This posed a severe threat to food security, as 80 percent of Chad's population relies on agriculture for sustenance.

Compounding these challenges was the prolonged presence of refugees from neighbouring countries such as Sudan, Cameroon, and Nigeria, which strained natural resources for over 17 years. The demand for firewood and charcoal exacerbated environmental degradation, particularly in areas hosting displaced populations. Simultaneously, Chad has struggled with increasing waste generation, a lack of agricultural waste management policies, and rising water pollution from untreated solid waste and effluents. These factors contributed to Chad recording the world's highest mortality rate from unsafe water, sanitation, and hygiene, especially among children under five.

In January and February 2024, WFP continued to implement climate adaptation and mitigation strategies as part of its CSP 2019-2024. Through food assistance for asset creation (FFA) activities, WFP restored degraded lands, improved soil and water conservation, and promoted climate-smart agricultural practices to enhance resilience among vulnerable communities. Over the CSP period, WFP restored more than 30,000 hectares of land, equivalent to 42,000 football fields, transforming degraded areas into productive croplands and vegetable gardens. Restored lands not only improved food security but also fostered social cohesion by benefiting both host communities and refugees. WFP actively engaged communities in sustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral practices, addressing immediate and long-term climate risks. Training sessions covered topics such as food conservation, post-harvest management, composting for soil fertility enhancement, and the use of fuel-efficient stoves. These efforts aimed to reduce dependency on firewood, contributing to environmental conservation while supporting livelihoods.

By early 2024, WFP's resilience programming had bolstered community adaptation to climate shocks, and its initiatives significantly contributed to environmental restoration. However, the CSP evaluation emphasized the need for stronger alignment with national frameworks like Chad's National Strategy to Fight Climate Change [2]. WFP committed to pursuing stronger integration in its upcoming CSP 2024-2028 to achieve sustainable, far-reaching environmental impact.

A key innovation during the reporting period was the pilot of the Clean Cooking Project, introducing heat retention bags in school feeding programmes. The project aimed to reduce emissions, protect women's health, and cut fuel costs while reducing deforestation and recycling plastic waste. This initiative also supported local economies by promoting the domestic production of clean cooking tools.

Under the 2024-2028 CSP, WFP intends to deepen its collaboration with initiatives such as the Great Green Wall Initiative and expand its environmental and social safeguards. These efforts aim to address climate risks while empowering communities to build resilience and secure sustainable livelihoods.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In January and February of 2024, WFP-reinforced Environmental Management System (EMS) launched in 2023 in Chad, aiming to mitigate the environmental footprint of its operations while fostering sustainable practices. Building upon the advancements made since 2022, WFP devised a comprehensive action plan focused on waste management, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and integrating renewable energy solutions across its offices and warehouses.

WFP embedded eco-friendly practices from planning to distribution. Notably, waste management systems were implemented at distribution sites, including dedicated waste collection bins and water-efficient irrigation systems. These measures were complemented by environmental education sessions to encourage the adoption and compliance with sustainable practices.

WFP also engaged with local communities to raise awareness about the responsible use of pesticides and fertilizers, advocating for safer, more sustainable alternatives such as micro-dosing and organic fertilizers to mitigate environmental pollution. Additionally, WFP vehicles were outfitted with spill-prevention kits to manage fuel or lubricant leaks, along with tools to clean hydrocarbon-contaminated soil. Optimization of distribution routes and schedules was another key initiative, aimed at reducing unnecessary travel, minimizing fuel consumption, and lowering the overall carbon footprint of operations.

Renewable energy was central to WFP's environmental strategy. WFP also expanded its investment in solar photovoltaic systems for the offices and warehouses, reducing dependence on fossil fuels and aligning with global commitments to renewable energy.

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

At the start of 2024, Chad faced an alarming nutritional crisis, with 1.8 million children suffering from global acute malnutrition (GAM). Over half of the provinces exceeded the WHO high threshold of 10 percent, while refugee camps reported a GAM rate averaging 18 percent, peaking at 19 percent in Sudanese refugee camps in the east, well above the WHO very-high threshold of 15 percent. The provinces experiencing the most critical nutritional conditions also endured high food insecurity, resource-driven conflicts, a high incidence of disease, and limited access to basic social services. These factors underscored the need for a multi-sectoral, integrated approach to address nutrition insecurity within WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024.

In response, WFP's strategy emphasized a comprehensive approach to food and nutrition security by integrating nutrition considerations across all strategic outcomes. Nutritional assistance (strategic outcome 3) targeted prevention and treatment, while nutrition-sensitive measures were integrated into emergency responses (strategic outcome 1), seasonal food assistance and school feeding (strategic outcome 2), and resilience-building initiatives (strategic outcome 4). By the end of the CSP, approximately 48 percent of beneficiaries participated in nutrition-sensitive programmes, reflecting notable improvements since 2023.

Through partnerships with UNICEF and FAO, WFP advanced nutrition-specific interventions while strengthening links to resilience and social protection initiatives. Nutrition assistance was integrated into land rehabilitation and agricultural activities, directly addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition. In early 2024, WFP collaborated with four cooperating partners to focus on improving diets for targeted communities and schools.

To enhance sustainability, WFP piloted multi-purpose cash assistance for women's organizations, combining food transformation training with Social and Behaviour Change Communication activities in six provinces. Locally fortified blended flours, certified by the Ministry of Health in 2023, replaced imported specialized nutritious foods, strengthening local food systems while contributing to malnutrition prevention outcomes. In preparation for the lean season (June-August), WFP distributed nutrition-sensitive seasonal food assistance to households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. Refugee responses under the WFP-UNHCR joint framework included stronger nutrition integration.

Following a 2023 CSP review, WFP diversified specialized nutritious food options, expanded cash-based transfers, and streamlined nutrition interventions under strategic outcome 3 for better programme integration. Capacity-building efforts included government training on food fortification and integrating nutrition-sensitive topics into education curricula at all levels. To address gaps identified in the CSP evaluation, WFP strengthened monitoring systems by introducing new indicators such as the food consumption score-nutrition (FCS-N) and the percentage of beneficiaries accessing fortified foods or diversified diets.

In the 2024-2028 CSP, WFP reinforced the positioning of nutrition as a cross-cutting priority, ensuring systematic integration of nutrition-specific and sensitive objectives. In collaboration with UNICEF, WFP aligned the nutrition integration strategy with emerging needs to enhance the nutritional impact of its interventions, improving dietary quality and addressing malnutrition among vulnerable populations across Chad.

Partnerships

In January and February 2024, WFP continued implementing the final phase of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024, maintaining its dual commitment to humanitarian and development objectives. Guided by SDG 2—Zero Hunger—and SDG 17—Partnerships for the Goals, WFP strengthened collaborations to address food insecurity while building pathways for sustainable and long-term solutions. The CSP 2019-2024 evaluation confirmed WFP’s alignment with national policies and strong partnership with national institutions. WFP worked closely with the Government of Chad, donors, and partners to align the strategic priorities for the CSP 2024-2028, which commenced in March 2024. Building on lessons learned, WFP emphasized resilience building, expanded partnerships with international financial institutions (IFIs), and stronger integration with national safety net programmes.

WFP engaged extensively with donors, leveraging high-level and field visits to showcase operational achievements, particularly those related to the Sudan crisis. Discussions underscored the urgency of closing funding gaps for life-saving assistance while advocating for multi-year, flexible contributions aligned with the principles of the Grand Bargain. The CSP 2019-2024 evaluation highlighted the need for greater agility in Chad’s evolving humanitarian context, reinforcing WFP’s focus on adaptability. Key achievements in January and February 2024 included securing contributions from traditional donors while successfully engaging with non-traditional partners. WFP expanded partnerships with IFIs, UNICEF, FAO, and UNHCR, while strengthening private sector collaborations. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service played a critical role in ensuring operational continuity, responding to increased demand due to the Sudan crisis, and reinforcing collaboration with Chad’s Civil Aviation authorities.

WFP also continued to advocate for sustainable solutions, emphasizing integrated, multi-stakeholder approaches to reduce dependence on humanitarian aid, address climate shocks, and enhance food security. In the transition to the new CSP, these efforts were instrumental in addressing Chad’s pressing humanitarian challenges while laying the foundation for achieving durable and sustainable impacts in the coming years.

WFP continued strengthening collaboration with national, provincial, and local government entities, leveraging partnerships with IFIs, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN agencies, and the private sector. WFP’s support focused on enhancing institutional capacities through food security assessments, market monitoring, and nutrition surveys. Through active engagement with local authorities, WFP ensured community participation in programme design, implementation, and monitoring, making beneficiaries’ needs central to interventions. Collaborating with 19 NGOs, WFP expanded its helping the organization respond to the increased humanitarian response capacity, addressing growing needs across Chad.

A key milestone was the establishment of the WFP-UNICEF-World Bank partnership on adaptive social protection in the Sahel, aimed at enhancing coordination in Chad. A dedicated joint task force now aligns programmatic objectives, improves transfer mechanisms, and strengthens shock-responsive social protection systems. This collaboration is particularly critical as Chad prepares for the rollout of the World Bank-funded national adaptive and productive social safety net program, designed to enhance resilience and ensure sustained support for vulnerable people.

The CSP 2019-2024 evaluation recommended strengthening joint programming for greater impact, particularly with partners engaged in humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus activities. Under the CSP 2024-2028, WFP will reinforce inter-agency collaboration, ensuring synergies, resource efficiency, and long-term resilience-building for communities affected by food insecurity and climate shocks. WFP’s efforts to operationalize HDP nexus in Chad yielded notable successes with opportunities to scale up resilience-building interventions. However, greater efforts are needed to institutionalize the HDP nexus within national strategies. Strengthening local capacities remains a priority, requiring technical and financial support to enhance government coordination and implementation of HDP strategies. Additionally, social cohesion initiatives must be prioritized to mitigate tensions between displaced populations and host communities. Moving forward, WFP will leverage partnerships with IFIs, particularly the World Bank, to align humanitarian assistance with long-term development and peacebuilding objectives.

While considerable progress has been made, further alignment of humanitarian and development strategies is essential to reduce crisis-driven responses and foster sustainable solutions. Under the 2024-2028 CSP, WFP will prioritize resilience-building, government capacity strengthening, and increased donor engagement to transition from emergency response to sustainable, development-focused programming. These efforts will reduce humanitarian dependence, enhance community resilience, and contribute to a more food-secure and self-reliant Chad.

Focus on localization

The evaluation of the CSP 2019-2024 praised the good collaboration between WFP and national institutions, which emphasized the quality of the dialogue. WFP Chad implemented a CSP in complete alignment with national policies and strategies. WFP reinforced its collaboration with government entities at national, provincial, and local levels, leveraging partnerships with international financial institutions, NGOs, UN agencies, and the private sector. Through initiatives like food security assessments, market monitoring, and nutrition surveys, WFP supported the Government in strengthening institutional capacities to address food security challenges effectively.

By engaging with local authorities, WFP fostered community participation in programme design, implementation, and monitoring, ensuring that beneficiaries' needs were central to the response. In total, WFP partnered with 19 non-governmental organizations, helping the organization respond to the increased humanitarian needs across Chad. These collaborations were critical in achieving WFP's goals in the country and ensuring an effective response in the face of growing humanitarian challenges.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Overall, the CSP 2019-2024 was fully aligned with the UN development assistance framework and the humanitarian response plans, positioning WFP as a facilitator and main operational partner in the food security sector. Within the "One UN" framework, WFP collaborated closely with other United Nations (UN) agencies to maximize coordination, synergy, and resource optimization. WFP participated in regular humanitarian coordination meetings, including those with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), to discuss Chad's socio-political situation and agree on priorities and complementary actions.

WFP particularly revived its partnerships with UNICEF and UNHCR with shared objectives and closer collaboration in assessing needs and implementing joint interventions. WFP continued to align its nutrition, school meals, and asset creation programmes with UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), ensuring geographical and intervention alignment. It also coordinated with the government's safety nets programme, PARCA, and other UN agencies, including UNICEF, FAO, and UNHCR, to enhance the effectiveness of food security and resilience-building efforts. As per the recommendations of the CSP 2019-2024 evaluation, WFP will aim to improve the joint programming to achieve stronger results with other UN entities under the next CSP 2024-2028, especially with actors contributing to the implementation of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

Financial Overview

Over the course of the 2019-2024 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP mobilized USD 1.3 billion, meeting 89 percent of the budgeted requirements in the face of ever-growing needs from local communities. In this mutating environment, the resource entrusted to WFP underscores the dedicated commitment of donors and stakeholders to address Chad's pressing humanitarian and development challenges. This critical funding enabled WFP to provide life-saving interventions and invest in building resilience among the most vulnerable communities.

The funding received during this period predominantly came from traditional donors, complemented by contributions through multilateral and directed channels. From 2019 to 2024, funding trends for the CSP varied significantly. However, available funds allowed WFP to scale up operations. The carry-over from 2023 was crucial in sustaining activities at the start of 2024, ensuring a smooth transition into the new CSP 2024-2028 for some activities, while others faced limited resources.

WFP's strategic use of flexible funding facilitated critical operations, including procurement and logistics. In January and February, the advance financing facility played a pivotal role in mitigating immediate needs and sustaining essential operations. These mechanisms enabled the pre-positioning of 4,545 metric tons of food, as well as non-food items, in strategic locations. This practice allows WFP to circumvent the logistical challenges associated, for example, with extreme weather events during the rainy season, which often cause disruptions in the supply chain and limit access to vulnerable populations. Together with carry-over funding, this ensured the continuity of assistance despite ongoing funding uncertainties, allowing for a smoother operational transition into the new CSP period.

Four budget revisions during the CSP cycle led to a 28 percent increase in the original budget, demonstrating WFP's capacity to adapt to Chad's evolving operational landscape. These adjustments were critical in responding to crises, including the refugee influxes, ensuring consistent delivery of assistance, particularly food distributions, to maintain food security among affected populations.

Overall, late contribution confirmations significantly affected operational efficiency for the duration of the CSP, but long-term contributions ensured stable planning, while effective planning allowed for rapid mobilization of funds received at the end of the year to address needs. In addition, in the early months of the year, WFP purchased 4,470 metric tons of food commodities through the Global Commodity Management Mechanism, significantly reducing lead times and strengthening its response capacity.

Collaborative financing efforts, including partnerships with other UN agencies, the host government, and private sector stakeholders, further strengthened the CSP's implementation. These partnerships fostered synergies, optimized resource utilization, and expanded WFP's reach, particularly in areas experiencing acute needs.







Emerging challenges, such as the strong influx of refugees from Sudan, placed additional strain on pre-positioned stocks and funding resources. Despite these hurdles, WFP effectively utilized local markets for emergency procurement and mobilized supplementary resources to address funding gaps. These efforts ensured continuity in providing essential assistance while highlighting the critical need for sustained and predictable funding to meet rising demands.

















The financial achievements and strategic management of resources during this reporting period reaffirm WFP's ability to deliver impactful assistance despite a challenging operational context. However, sustained support from donors remains vital to address the increasing humanitarian needs in Chad and to ensure operational readiness for future crises. Moving forward, WFP will continue advocating for more flexible and multi-year funding commitments to bolster its capacity to respond effectively and sustainably.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 30,310,967	 30,310,961	 12,996,085	 13,250,386
SO01: Crisis-affected people in targeted areas including refugees, IDPs, returnees, school children and host populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.	 25,825,122	 25,825,119	 11,964,549	 12,218,850
Activity 01: Provide an integrated assistance package to crisis-affected people, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs and people living with HIV or TB for malnutrition prevention and treatment	 25,825,122	 25,825,119	 11,964,549	 12,218,850
SO02: Food-insecure people in targeted areas including school aged children (girls and boys) have access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all school year.	 4,485,844	 4,485,842	 1,031,535	 1,031,535
Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people	 0	 0	 723,325	 723,325
Activity 03: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	 4,485,844	 4,485,842	 308,210	 308,210
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	 12,971,691	 14,017,101	 -6,766,710	 -6,478,144
SO03: Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year-round	 12,971,691	 14,017,101	 -6,766,710	 -6,478,144

Activity 04: Provide a malnutrition prevention package of specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months and PLWG; cash transfers to PLWG attending pre-/post-natal care; and SBCC measures for the latter and their communities.	2,175,651	2,171,450	-4,058,604	-3,901,721
Activity 05: Provide a malnutrition treatment package of (i) specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs; and (ii) SBC-measures to them and their wider communities	3,661,755	4,780,275	-637,388	-505,704
Activity 06: Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production.	757,875	752,550	431,367	431,367
Activity 11: Provide nutrition assistance to targeted populations including children, PLW/Gs, PLHIV, and other vulnerable groups for treatment and prevention of malnutrition	6,376,411	6,312,826	-2,502,086	-2,502,086
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	3,884,008	3,876,641	8,481,299	8,481,299
SO04: Food insecure populations and communities in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year round	3,884,008	3,876,641	8,481,299	8,481,299
Activity 07: Provide asset support to food-insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases.	3,884,008	3,876,641	8,481,299	8,481,299
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	723,195	709,862	-264,333	-264,333

SO05: National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition, and social protection policies and programmes, including programmes which support social cohesion and stability all year round	 723,195	 709,862	 -264,333	 -264,333
Activity 08: Provide training and technical support to national institutions on the design and implementation of a permanent response-planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early-warning and coordination mechanisms, as well as a shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative safety net (supporting strategic outcomes 1 and 2); training and communication schemes for improved nutrition and resilient agricultural practices (strategic outcomes 3 and 4); and improved food and nutrition coordination mechanisms.	 723,195	 709,862	 -264,333	 -264,333
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 2,610,626	 2,610,626	 3,399,576	 3,399,576
SO06: Humanitarian and development partners in Chad have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year.	 2,610,626	 2,610,626	 3,399,576	 3,399,576
Activity 09: Provide supply chain, ICT, information management, and other logistical services to the humanitarian and development community	 414,783	 414,783	 375,630	 375,537
Activity 10: Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention.	 2,195,843	 2,195,843	 3,023,946	 3,024,039
Total Direct Operational Costs	 50,500,487	 51,525,190	 17,845,917	 18,388,784

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 2,979,735	 1,787,841	 2,238,949	 2,238,949
Total Direct Costs	 53,480,221	 53,313,031	 20,084,866	 20,627,733
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 3,447,663	 3,437,451	 -2,909,353	 -2,909,353
Grand Total	 56,927,884	 56,750,482	 17,175,514	 17,718,381

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Given the reporting period, the food security estimations used for the reporting period are taken from the November 2023 Cadre Harmonisé analysis, while the projections for the lean season are taken from the March 2024 analysis. The figures include only acute food insecurity for the resident population.

[2] Chad Acute Malnutrition Snapshot, October 2023:

(https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Chad_Acute_Malnutrition_2022Oct2023Sept_Snapshot_English.pdf)

[3] United nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) data portal for Chad – Refugees influx from Sudan, 16 February 2024:

(<https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/106775>)

Operational context

[1] Global Hunger Index, 2024: <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/>

[2] IPC/CH, 2023. Chad Acute Malnutrition Snapshot:

https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Chad_Acute_Malnutrition_2022Oct2023Sept_Snapshot_English.pdf

[3] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 2024. Chad – Refugees influx from Sudan, 16 February 2024: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/106775>

[4] [5] SISAAP, 2023. Cadre Harmonisé d'identification des zones à risque et des populations en insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Sahel et en Afrique de l'Ouest (CH), November 2023: https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/tchad_fiche_de_communication_ch_nov_2023_vf.pdf

[6] WFP, 2019. Chad Country Strategic Plan (2019 - 2024): <https://www.wfp.org/operations/td01-chad-country-strategic-plan-2019-2024>

[7] UN OCHA, 2024. Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP): <https://reliefweb.int/report/chad/tchad-besoins-humanitaires-et-plan-de-reponse-mars-2024>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] CSP Output 04: Indicator A.1.4 (Activity Supporters) - the indicator is not displaying a planning figure in the table due to a technical misalignment in planning documents in the platform COMET.

[2] Outcome and cross-cutting indicators - baseline and endline data collection for lean season assistance are planned for May and October. Therefore, no data collection exercise was conducted between January and February 2024. where relevant, follow up figures from the 2023 operations are being displayed as purely referential.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] In 2024 only, WFP increased by 6 percent the number of schools integrated in its school-feeding programme in Chad.

[2] Outcome and cross-cutting indicators - baseline and endline data collection for lean season assistance are planned for May and October. Therefore, no data collection exercise was conducted between January and February 2024. where relevant, follow up figures from the 2023 operations are being displayed as purely referential.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] An indicator for prevention programmes including SBC for a healthy diet is missing in the table: This indicator is not included in our logframe; therefore, no data has been collected on it. WFP will use the CSP revision as an opportunity to incorporate it.

[2] Outcome and cross-cutting indicators - baseline and endline data collection for nutrition assistance are planned for June and December. Therefore, no data collection exercise was conducted between January and February 2024. where relevant, follow up figures from the 2023 operations are being displayed as purely referential.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Data indicate that USD 1.3 million were distributed through CBT against USD 2.3 million planned. This results from a progressive shift towards more capacity strengthening over the CBT modality which has not been reflected in the previous plan but will fully appear in the 2025 planification. This transition phase of this gradual shift between the two modalities started in the by mid-2024.

[2] As of February 2024, the capacity-strengthening modality represented 40 percent of the total resources for resilience activities.

[3] Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) for resilience activities is conducted twice a year in July and December, with no data collection taking place between January and February.

Strategic outcome 05

Outcome indicators (capacity strengthening) - data for these indicators is collected annually, therefore partial results for the reporting period are not available.

Strategic outcome 06

Outcome indicators (service provision) - data for these indicators is collected annually, therefore partial results for the reporting period are not available.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

- [1] Gender Inequality Index (GII): (https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index?utm_source=chatgpt.com#/indices/GII)
- [2] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics (UIS), 24 April 2024 (<https://apiportal.uis.unesco.org/bdds>)
- [3] International Labour Organization, 06 February 2024. "ILO Modelled Estimates and Projections database (ILOEST)" ILOSTAT: (<https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/>)
- [4] WFP Gender Policy 2022: (<https://www.wfp.org/publications/wfp-gender-policy-2022>)
- [5] Gender equality and women's empowerment data is collected during Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDMs), which were not conducted during the TD01 period (January–February 2024). As a result, for most indicators, no new data was collected during this period, and the latest available follow-up values from 2023 are being used

Protection and accountability to affected people

- [1] The WFP Protection and Accountability to Affected Population Policy was launched in 2020.
- [2] This recommendation was raised during the CSP 2019-2024 evaluation published in 2023.
- [3] University of Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative—Country Index Technical Report, August 2024: (<https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>)
- [4] Protection and accountability to affected people data is collected during Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDMs), which were not conducted during the TD01 period (January–February 2024). As a result, for most indicators, no new data was collected during this period, and the latest available follow-up values from 2023 are being used

Environmental sustainability

- [1] Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative. Worldwide ranking of countries' vulnerability to negative impact of climate change, 2022.
- [2] Strategie Nationale de Lutte Contre les Changements Climatiques au Tchad
- [3] Data on environmental sustainability is calculated on an annual basis, and therefore partial results are not available for the reporting period (January–February 2024). Where relevant, the latest available follow-up values from 2023 are being used for purely referential purposes.

Nutrition integration

- [1] Nutrition integration indicators that were not reported were not included in our logframe; therefore, no data has been collected. The 2024 - 2028 CSP revision will provide an opportunity to incorporate these indicators to strengthen monitoring and reporting.
- [2] Nutrition integration data is collected during Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDMs), which were not conducted during the TD01 period (January–February 2024). As a result, for most indicators, no new data was collected during this period, and the latest available follow-up values from 2023 are being used

Financial Overview

- [1] The TD01 Needs-Based Plan (NBP) was adjusted through a technical budget revision (BR), reducing planned figures below available resources. Despite this adjustment, TD01 activities were fully funded at the CSP figure level, as actual resource transfers exceeded the revised NBP budget. Additionally, significant carryover funds from 2023 were sufficient to cover the reduced budget across most activities, ensuring continuity in programme implementation.

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	1,411,814	563,063	40%
	female	1,594,455	671,403	42%
	total	3,006,269	1,234,466	41%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	304,365	90,444	30%
	female	346,109	100,626	29%
	total	650,474	191,070	29%
24-59 months	male	303,913	64,298	21%
	female	303,914	68,372	22%
	total	607,827	132,670	22%
5-11 years	male	354,706	157,940	45%
	female	280,315	161,764	58%
	total	635,021	319,704	50%
12-17 years	male	142,493	77,091	54%
	female	145,993	79,298	54%
	total	288,486	156,389	54%
18-59 years	male	295,376	163,552	55%
	female	510,663	250,316	49%
	total	806,039	413,868	51%
60+ years	male	10,961	9,738	89%
	female	7,461	11,027	148%
	total	18,422	20,765	113%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Returnee	14,115	20,919	148%
Resident	2,001,009	467,773	23%
Refugee	601,329	709,200	118%
IDP	389,816	36,574	9%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	470,000	71,540	15%
Malnutrition prevention programme	267,517	115,899	43%
Malnutrition treatment programme	964,123	172,347	17%
School based programmes	429,629	193,507	45%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	875,000	727,656	83%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	994	-
Corn Soya Blend	328	163	50%
Iodised Salt	81	100	124%
LNS	0	59	-
Micronutrient Powder	0	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	177	7	4%
Rice	142	562	394%
Sorghum/Millet	6,643	9,046	136%
Split Peas	1,587	1,060	67%
Vegetable Oil	583	738	127%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Iodised Salt	12	18	147%
Micronutrient Powder	0	0	0%
Rice	621	866	139%
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	0%
Split Peas	103	254	245%
Vegetable Oil	62	97	156%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	671	252	38%
LNS	0	263	-
Micronutrient Powder	4	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,715	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	19	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	0%
Split Peas	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	7,116,562	5,585,590	78%
Value Voucher	1,528,050	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	2,254,657	491,603	22%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	285,000	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	2,275,000	1,284,032	56%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in targeted areas including refugees, IDPs, returnees, school children and host populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.					Crisis Response
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide an integrated assistance package to crisis-affected people, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs and people living with HIV or TB for malnutrition prevention and treatment					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate unconditional food assistance to meet their food and nutrition requirements and support stability.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD	1,528,050	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	448,750 426,250 875,000	372,487 355,169 727,656
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 Male Total	448,750 426,250 875,000	372,487 355,169 727,656
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	8,832	11,876.12
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	4,395,300	5,567,332
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	31,426,800	34,717,782
CSP Output 02: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive timely and adequate conditional/unconditional food assistance for assets or trainings to meet their food requirements while improving their livelihoods					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	61,200 58,800 120,000	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,210,455	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	4,420,910	
CSP Output 04: Crisis-affected children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals to meet their food requirements					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Total		248 248

A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	4,221 6,332 10,553	34,578 33,919 68,497
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes; A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	183	680.09
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	433,101	18,258
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	433,101	18,258
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	949,734	2,431,487
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	738,771	15,600

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male Total	561 539 1,100	
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	31,752 21,168 52,920	18,373 12,731 31,104
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	5,296 5,296 10,592	5,158 3,474 8,632
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 Total	11,544 11,544	15,379 15,379

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	3,101 3,101	32,869 32,869
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	527	173.25
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	77,706	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		HIV/TB Care & treatment	Number	41,800	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	4,788,784	1,704,737
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	1,017,250	268,680
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	505	173.25

Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	8,300	0
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	13,000	0

CSP Output 04: Crisis-affected children attending school receive timely and adequate school meals to meet their food requirements

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.1.2: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	N.1.2.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100

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

CSP Output 05: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive nutrition messaging to improve nutrition-related practices.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	50,000	0

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Attendance rate	Female	80	>90	>90	90	90	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	>90	>90	90	90	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80	>90	>90	90	90	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	80	>80	>80	93	93	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	>80	>80	96	96	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80	>80	>80	94	94	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	20	>50	>50	52	52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20	>50	>50	29	29	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20	>50	>50	41	41	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	5.5	<5	<5	10.8	10.8	WFP survey
	Male	5	<5	<5	10.92	10.92	WFP survey
	Overall	5.3	<5	<5	10.89	10.89	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5	>5	>5	5	5	WFP survey
	Male	5.3	>5	>5	5	5	WFP survey
	Overall	5.1	>5	>5	5	5	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	63.2	>75	>75	31.9	31.9	WFP survey
	Male	78.2	>75	>75	36.6	36.6	WFP survey
	Overall	68.4	>75	>75	35.3	35.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.7	<25	<25	21.9	21.9	WFP survey
	Male	17.2	<25	<25	26.3	26.3	WFP survey
	Overall	24.8	<25	<25	25.2	25.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	8.1	<5	<5	46.2	46.2	WFP survey
	Male	4.6	<5	<5	37.1	37.1	WFP survey
	Overall	6.9	<5	<5	39.5	39.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	16	<10	<10	15.4	15.4	WFP survey
	Male	13	<10	<10	17.4	17.4	WFP survey
	Overall	15	<10	<10	16.9	16.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	16	<10	<10	13.6	13.6	WFP survey
	Male	18	<10	<10	17.9	17.9	WFP survey
	Overall	17	<10	<10	16.7	16.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	29	<30	<30	32.3	32.3	WFP survey
	Male	33	<30	<30	32.4	32.4	WFP survey
	Overall	31	<30	<30	32.4	32.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	39	>50	>50	38.7	38.7	WFP survey
	Male	36	>50	>50	32.3	32.3	WFP survey
	Overall	37	>50	>50	34	34	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	20	>20	>20	19.4	19.4	WFP survey
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	99.59	=100	=100			Secondary data
	Male	99.59	=100	=100			Secondary data
	Overall	99.59	=100	=100			Secondary data
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	50	>50	>50	28.1	28.1	WFP survey
	Male	50	>50	>50	23.6	23.6	WFP survey
	Overall	50	>50	>50	25.9	25.9	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	50	>50	>50	30.1	30.1	WFP survey
	Male	50	>50	>50	23.6	23.6	WFP survey
	Overall	50	>50	>50	26.9	26.9	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	50	>50	>50	5.5	5.5	WFP survey
	Male	50	>50	>50	4.1	4.1	WFP survey
	Overall	50	>50	>50	4.8	4.8	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	16.6	>16.6	>16.6	19.2	19.2	WFP survey
	Male	16.6	>16.6	>16.6	12.8	12.8	WFP survey
	Overall	16.6	>16.6	>16.6	16	16	WFP survey
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	90	>70	>70			Secondary data
	Male	90	>70	>70			Secondary data
	Overall	90	>70	>70			Secondary data
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	5	<5	<5	8.24	8.24	WFP survey
	Male	5	<5	<5	4.5	4.5	WFP survey
	Overall	5	<5	<5	6.76	6.76	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.8	>6	>6	5	5	WFP survey
	Male	5.22	>6	>6	6	6	WFP survey
	Overall	5.03	>6	>6	5	5	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	32.3	>32.3	>32.3	45	45	WFP survey
	Male	42.85	>42.85	>42.85	51	51	WFP survey
	Overall	38.5	>38.5	>38.5	48	48	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62.1	>62.1	>62.1	43	43	WFP survey
	Male	77	>77	>77	71	71	WFP survey
	Overall	69.5	>69.5	>69.5	54	54	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	26.2	<26.2	<26.2	33	33	WFP survey
	Male	17.2	<17.2	<17.2	21	21	WFP survey
	Overall	21.7	<21.7	<21.7	28	28	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11.7	<11.7	<11.7	24	24	WFP survey
	Male	5.8	<5.8	<5.8	8	8	WFP survey
	Overall	8.8	<8.8	<8.8	18	18	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	8	<10	<10	2	2	WFP survey
	Male	10	<10	<10	5	5	WFP survey
	Overall	9	<10	<10	4	7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7	<10	<10	8	8	WFP survey
	Male	8	<10	<10	11	11	WFP survey
	Overall	7	<10	<10	8	5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28	<30	<30	45	45	WFP survey
	Male	27	<30	<30	42	42	WFP survey
	Overall	27	<30	<30	44	44	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	57	≥50	≥50	45	45	WFP survey
	Male	55	≥50	≥50	42	42	WFP survey
	Overall	57	≥50	≥50	44	44	WFP survey
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care & treatment							
Default rate of clients from TB-DOTS and PMTCT programmes	Overall	15	<15	<15			Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=50	=50			WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0			WFP survey
	Overall	0	=50	=50			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.1	=20	=20			WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0			WFP survey
	Overall	33.1	=20	=20			WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.9	=30	=30			WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0			WFP survey
	Overall	66.9	=30	=30			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=50	=50			WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0			WFP survey
	Overall	0	=50	=50			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.2	=20	=20			WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0			WFP survey
	Overall	66.2	=20	=20			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.8	=30	=30			WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0			WFP survey
	Overall	33.8	=30	=30			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.4	=50	=50			WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0			WFP survey
	Overall	1.4	=50	=50			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.2	=20	=20			WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0			WFP survey
	Overall	64.2	=20	=20			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.5	=30	=30			WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0			WFP survey
	Overall	34.5	=30	=30			WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.1	<8.5	<8.5	8.64	8.64	WFP survey
	Male	7.5	<7.5	<7.5	5.67	5.67	WFP survey
	Overall	8.5	<8	<8	7.95	7.95	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.67	>5	>5	4	4	WFP survey
	Male	5.54	>5	>5	5	5	WFP survey
	Overall	5.63	>5	>5	5	5	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	26.5	>26.5	>26.5			Joint survey
	Male	12.7	>12.7	>12.7			Joint survey
	Overall	19.6	>19.6	>19.6			Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62.5	>65	>65	29	29	WFP survey
	Male	70	>65	>65	48	48	WFP survey
	Overall	65	>65	>65	33	33	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	15.6	<15	<15	36	36	WFP survey
	Male	11.3	<15	<15	27	27	WFP survey
	Overall	14.2	<15	<15	34	34	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	21.9	<20	<20	35	35	WFP survey
	Male	18.7	<20	<20	25	25	WFP survey
	Overall	20.8	<20	<20	33	33	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	11	<10	<10	14	14	WFP survey
	Male	12	<10	<10	3	3	WFP survey
	Overall	12	<10	<10	11	11	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8	<10	<10	10	10	WFP survey
	Male	7	<10	<10	3	3	WFP survey
	Overall	8	<10	<10	9	9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28	<30	<30	43	43	WFP survey
	Male	29	<30	<30	40	40	WFP survey
	Overall	27	<30	<30	42	42	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	53	≥50	≥50	33	33	WFP survey
	Male	52	≥50	≥50	54	54	WFP survey
	Overall	53	≥50	≥50	38	38	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	20	>20	>20	49.9	49.9	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	79	>70	>70	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79	>70	>70	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	79	>70	>70	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	0	>50	>50	23	23	WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	>50	27	27	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	>50	25	25	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	0	>50	>50	44	44	WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	>50	40	40	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	>50	42	42	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	>50	>50	36	36	WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	>50	26	26	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	>50	31	31	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0	>20	>20	14	14	WFP survey
	Male	0	>20	>20	11	11	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>20	>20	12	12	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	15	<15	<15	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	<15	<15	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	<15	<15	1	1	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	3	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	15	<15	<15	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	<15	<15	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	<15	<15	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	75	>75	>75	98	98	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	>75	>75	98	98	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75	>75	>75	98	98	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	85	>70	>70	87	87	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85	>70	>70	87	87	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85	>70	>70	87	87	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	5.2	<5.2	<5.2		10.37	WFP survey
	Male	6.8	<5.8	<5.8		10.17	WFP survey
	Overall	5.8	<5.5	<5.5		10.24	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.75	>5	>5	5	5	WFP survey
	Male	5.88	>5	>5	5	5	WFP survey
	Overall	5.8	>5	>5	5	5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	78.2	>82.5	>82.5	19.5	19.5	WFP survey
	Male	90.8	>82.5	>82.5	29.2	29.2	WFP survey
	Overall	82.5	>82.5	>82.5	25.7	25.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	17.7	<15	<15	24.4	24.4	WFP survey
	Male	9.2	<15	<15	33.3	33.3	WFP survey
	Overall	14.8	<15	<15	30.1	30.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.1	<2.5	<2.5	56.1	56.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	<2.5	<2.5	37.5	37.5	WFP survey
	Overall	2.7	<2.5	<2.5	44.2	44.2	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	20	<10	<10	22	22	WFP survey
	Male	16	<10	<10	11.1	11.1	WFP survey
	Overall	18	<10	<10	15	15	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6	<10	<10	14.6	14.6	WFP survey
	Male	11	<10	<10	12.5	12.5	WFP survey
	Overall	9	<10	<10	13.3	13.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30	<30	<30	36.6	36.6	WFP survey
	Male	29	<30	<30	34.7	34.7	WFP survey
	Overall	29	<30	<30	35.4	35.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	44	≥50	≥50	26.8	26.8	WFP survey
	Male	44	≥50	≥50	41.7	41.7	WFP survey
	Overall	44	≥50	≥50	36.3	36.3	WFP survey
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female				10.37		WFP survey
	Male				10.17		WFP survey
	Overall				10.24		WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	20	>20	>20	26.7	26.7	WFP survey
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female		>70	>70			
	Male		>70	>70			
	Overall		>70	>70			
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	0	>50	>50	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	>50	22.7	22.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	>50	16.7	16.7	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	0	>50	>50	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	>50	22.7	22.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	>50	16.7	16.7	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	>50	>50	25	25	WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	>50	4.5	4.5	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	>50	10	10	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0	>16.6	>16.6	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	>16.6	>16.6	13.6	13.6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>16.6	>16.6	10	10	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Food-insecure people in targeted areas including school aged children (girls and boys) have access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all school year.					Resilience Building
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people					
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 22: Targeted beneficiaries receive timely and adequate food assistance to meet their food needs					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT		31.64
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number		37,800
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number		18,800
Activity 03: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production					
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 07: Targeted school children girls/boys (Tier 1) received timely and adequate nutritious meals (cat A1) every school day, including food produced by smallholder farmers, that meet their food requirements (SR1) and support school attendance.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	2,867 2,867	1,014 44 1,058
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 Male Total	159,284 238,925 398,209	64,461 69,526 133,987
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 Male Total	7,200 10,800 18,000	3,059 3,059
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 Total		2,460 2,460
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	799	1,203.53
A.2.9 Quantity of food provided to schools through home-grown school-based programmes			MT	799	44.76
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	2,254,657	491,602
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	8,603,902	6,353,830
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	2,274,280	371,480

Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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 (on-site)	Number	76,614	13,030
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100
N.1.2: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	N.1.2.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100
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	94
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	29
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	16,600	52,703
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	200	93
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual Individual	70 1,500	31

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	7.6	<5	<5	3	3	WFP survey
	Male	7.6	<5	<5	3	3	WFP survey
	Overall	7.6	<5	<5	3	3	WFP survey

Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.3	>5	>5	5.8	5.8	WFP survey
	Male	4.5	>5	>5	6.1	6.1	WFP survey
	Overall	4.4	>5	>5	6	6	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	50	>50	>50	31	31	WFP survey
	Male	50	>50	>50	31	31	WFP survey
	Overall	50	>50	>50	31	31	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	73.8	>71.7	>71.7	58	58	WFP survey
	Male	66.9	>71.7	>71.7	60	60	WFP survey
	Overall	71.7	>71.7	>71.7	60	60	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	18.7	<21.4	<21.4	31	31	WFP survey
	Male	27.4	<21.4	<21.4	30	30	WFP survey
	Overall	21.4	<21.4	<21.4	30	30	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7.4	<6.9	<6.9	11	11	WFP survey
	Male	5.6	<6.9	<6.9	10	10	WFP survey
	Overall	6.9	<6.9	<6.9	10	10	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	8	<10	<10	5	5	WFP survey
	Male	8	<10	<10	5	5	WFP survey
	Overall	8	<10	<10	5	5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18	<10	<10	4	4	WFP survey
	Male	20	<10	<10	3	3	WFP survey
	Overall	19	<10	<10	4	4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14	<30	<30	36	36	WFP survey
	Male	13	<30	<30	31	31	WFP survey
	Overall	13	<30	<30	32	32	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	60	≥50	≥50	55	55	WFP survey
	Male	59	≥50	≥50	61	61	WFP survey
	Overall	60	≥50	≥50	59	59	WFP survey
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥50	≥50		5.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥50		6.9	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50		6.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	>20	>20		87.6	WFP survey
	Male	0	>20	>20		83.9	WFP survey
	Overall	50	>20	>20		85.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	<30	<30		7.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	<30	<30		9.2	WFP survey
	Overall	50	<30	<30		8.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥50	≥50		37.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥50		44.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50		41.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	78	>20	>20		56.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	>20	>20		49.3	WFP survey
	Overall	78	>20	>20		51.7	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22	<22	<22		6.6	WFP survey
	Male	0	<0	<0		6.4	WFP survey
	Overall	22	<22	<22		6.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.7	≥50	≥50		24.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥50		25.7	WFP survey
	Overall	1.7	≥50	≥50		25.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.9	>20	>20		56.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	>20	>20		58.2	WFP survey
	Overall	74.9	>20	>20		57.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.4	<23.4	<23.4		19.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	<0	<0		16.1	WFP survey
	Overall	23.4	<23.4	<23.4		17.1	WFP survey

Target Group: Local Population - **Location:** Chad - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	32.6	>35	>35		42	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	0	>50	>50		29.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	>50		27.4	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	>50		28.3	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	0	>50	>50		42.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	>50		40.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	>50		41.2	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	>50	>50		27	WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	>50		26	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	>50		26.5	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0	>20	>20		14.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	>20	>20		13.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>20	>20		14	WFP survey

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Local Population - **Location:** Chad - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Annual change in enrolment	Female	20	>50	>50	35	35	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20	>50	>50	22	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20	>50	>50	29	29	WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	90	>90	>90	92	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	>90	>90	92	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	>90	>90	92	92	WFP programme monitoring

Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	80	>91	>91	96	96	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72	>92	>92	98	98	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	76	>92	>92	97	97	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Primary - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
SABER school feeding index	Overall	2	≥3	≥3	2	2	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year-round					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 04: Provide a malnutrition prevention package of specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months and PLWG; cash transfers to PLWG attending pre-/post-natal care; and SBCC measures for the latter and their communities.						
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 09: Targeted PLW/Gs attending pre/post-natal care receive timely and adequate cash to access maternal services and prevent infant malnutrition						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female		11,998	
			Male		11,232	
			Total		23,230	
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		9,183	
			Total		9,183	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	118	108.43	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	522,301	1,092,990	
CSP Output 23: Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLW/Gs and PLHIV receive adequate and specialized nutritious foods and/or cash/vouchers to prevent malnutrition						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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	17,244	8,628	
			Male	11,496	7,733	
			Total	28,740	16,361	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	14,176	16,886	
			Total	14,176	16,886	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	52	145.29	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	195,000		
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	1,421,316	1,278,030	

B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	52	145.29
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Activity 05: Provide a malnutrition treatment package of (i) specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs; and (ii) SBC-measures to them and their wider communities

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female		69,001
			Male		59,301
			Total		128,302
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		2,544 2,544
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,476	238.71
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	12,990,835	3,916,526
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	1,476	238.71

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

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children (pre-primary)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	36,000	
			Male	24,000	
			Total	60,000	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	4	

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

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	40,236	1,067
			Male	26,824	
			Total	67,060	1,067
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	33,077	2,689
			Total	33,077	2,689
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	78	22.52
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	90,000	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	1,257,054	112,680
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	72	22.52

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	409,885	
			Male	409,884	
			Total	819,769	
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	129,561	
			Total	129,561	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	681	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	5,995,770	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	681	

Other Output

Activity 04: Provide a malnutrition prevention package of specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months and PLWG; cash transfers to PLWG attending pre-/post-natal care; and SBCC measures for the latter and their communities.

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	16,600	11,000

Activity 05: Provide a malnutrition treatment package of (i) specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs; and (ii) SBC-measures to them and their wider communities

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.2: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	A.10.2.1: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	US\$	1,200,000	101,065
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

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

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

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

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

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide a malnutrition prevention package of specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months and PLWG; cash transfers to PLWG attending pre-/post-natal care; and SBCC measures for the latter and their communities.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	20	>50	>50	42	42	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	0	>50	>50	29.3	29.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	>50	27.4	27.4	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	>50	28.3	28.3	WFP survey

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	0	>50	>50	42.4	42.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	>50	40.1	40.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	>50	41.2	41.2	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	>50	>50	27	27	WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	>50	26	26	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	>50	26.5	26.5	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0	>20	>20	14.1	14.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	>20	>20	13.7	13.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>20	>20	14	14	WFP survey

Activity 05: Provide a malnutrition treatment package of (i) specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs; and (ii) SBC-measures to them and their wider communities

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CH & PBW/G local population - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	0			84	84	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0			84	84	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0			84	84	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	15	<15	<15	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	<15	<15	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	<15	<15	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	3	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	15	<15	<15	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	<15	<15	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	<15	<15	1	1	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	75	>75	>75	98	98	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	>75	>75	98	98	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75	>75	>75	98	98	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	50	>70	>70	94	94	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	>70	>70	94	94	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	>70	>70	94	94	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	66	>70	>70	74	74	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66	>70	>70	74	74	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	66	>70	>70	74	74	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Food insecure populations and communities in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year round				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 07: Provide asset support to food-insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases.					
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 15: Targeted beneficiaries receive timely and adequate conditional food assistance to meet their short-term food needs					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	178,500	41,050
			Male	171,500	30,490
			Total	350,000	71,540
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,275,000	1,284,032
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	4,550,000	2,028,160

Other Output					
Activity 07: Provide asset support to food-insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases.					
Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 14: Targeted populations benefit from assets built or restored to improve their resilience to natural shocks and adaptation to climate change					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	15	11
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	231	96
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	395	1,708
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	5	2
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	2	3
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	4	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	82,955	151,111

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	2,083	1,312
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	1,378	19,694

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

CSP Output 16: Targeted smallholders and other actors along the value chain benefit from strengthened technical capacities to improve their livelihoods and their access to structured markets, including in relation to home-grown school feeding

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	745	0
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,542	0

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	5	5

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	12	<12	<12	7	7	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	19	<19	<19	39	39	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	69	≥69	≥69	54	54	WFP survey
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9	<5	<5	5.52	5.52	WFP survey
	Male	8.1	<5	<5	4.49	4.49	WFP survey
	Overall	8.5	<5	<5	4.91	4.91	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.6	>5	>5	6	6	WFP survey
	Male	4.7	>5	>5	7	7	WFP survey
	Overall	4.7	>5	>5	7	7	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	38.7	>70	>70	57	57	WFP survey
	Male	44.7	>70	>70	65	65	WFP survey
	Overall	42.1	>70	>70	62	62	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.7	<20	<20	29	29	WFP survey
	Male	33.9	<20	<20	27	27	WFP survey
	Overall	33.4	<20	<20	28	28	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	28.6	<10	<10	14	14	WFP survey
	Male	21.4	<10	<10	8	8	WFP survey
	Overall	24.5	<10	<10	10	10	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	10.1	10.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	17.6	17.6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	14.7	14.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	=50	=50	74.5	74.5	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	70.1	70.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=50	=50	71.8	71.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	=50	=50	15.4	15.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	12.3	12.3	WFP survey
	Overall	50	=50	=50	13.5	13.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=1.7	=1.7	39.5	39.5	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	44.8	44.8	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=1.7	=1.7	42.7	42.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	78	=0	=0	50.9	50.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	48	48	WFP survey
	Overall	78	=0	=0	49.1	49.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22	=22	=22	9.6	9.6	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	7.2	7.2	WFP survey
	Overall	22	=22	=22	8.2	8.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.7	=78	=78	26.3	26.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	27.5	27.5	WFP survey
	Overall	1.7	=78	=78	27	27	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.9	=74.9	=74.9	50.7	50.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	52.1	52.1	WFP survey
	Overall	74.9	=74.9	=74.9	51.5	51.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.4	=23.7	=23.7	23	23	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	20.4	20.4	WFP survey
	Overall	23.4	=0	=0	21.5	21.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	3	<3	<3	6	6	WFP survey
	Male	2	<2	<2	4	4	WFP survey
	Overall	2	<2	<2	5	5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	4	<4	<4	6	6	WFP survey
	Male	3	<3	<3	5	5	WFP survey
	Overall	4	<4	<4	5	5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22	<22	<22	21	21	WFP survey
	Male	29	<29	<29	28	28	WFP survey
	Overall	26	<26	<26	26	26	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	71	≥71	≥71	67	67	WFP survey
	Male	66	≥66	≥66	63	63	WFP survey
	Overall	68	≥68	≥68	64	64	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	0	>70	>70	39	39	WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	60	>60	>60	81	81	WFP survey
	Male	60	>60	>60	83	83	WFP survey
	Overall	60	>60	>60	82	82	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥70	≥70		83	WFP survey

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

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

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

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥1,130,818	≥1,130,818	1,785,283.63	1,785,283.63	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall		≥0	≥0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall		≥0	≥0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall		≥1,130,818	≥1,130,818	1,785,284	1,785,284	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05: National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition, and social protection policies and programmes, including programmes which support social cohesion and stability all year round					Resilience Building
Other Output					
Activity 08: Provide training and technical support to national institutions on the design and implementation of a permanent response-planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early-warning and coordination mechanisms, as well as a shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative safety net (supporting strategic outcomes 1 and 2); training and communication schemes for improved nutrition and resilient agricultural practices (strategic outcomes 3 and 4); and improved food and nutrition coordination mechanisms.					
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs					
CSP Output 19: Wider communities (tier 3) benefit from improved coordination of food and nutrition policy (Strategic Result 5).					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	4	4
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 17: Food-insecure people benefit from strengthened Government-led response, early warning, coordination and social protection capacities, to receive timely, adequate, equitable, consistent and predictable assistance from the Government, WFP and partners					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	4	4

Outcome Results							
Activity 08: Provide training and technical support to national institutions on the design and implementation of a permanent response-planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early-warning and coordination mechanisms, as well as a shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative safety net (supporting strategic outcomes 1 and 2); training and communication schemes for improved nutrition and resilient agricultural practices (strategic outcomes 3 and 4); and improved food and nutrition coordination mechanisms.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥50,000,000	≥50,000,000		655,190	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥2		0	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1		0	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥372,000	≥372,000		258,792	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	20,000	≥50,000	≥50,000		234,757	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>1	>1		0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	>1	>1		1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>1	>1		0	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	10,000	≥500,000	≥500,000		250,000	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners in Chad have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year.				Crisis Response	
Other Output					
Activity 09: Provide supply chain, ICT, information management, and other logistical services to the humanitarian and development community					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 20: Affected populations benefit from supply chain, ICT, information management and other logistical services provided by WFP to partners to receive timely and effective assistance					
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
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number		1
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number		1
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.5: Number of innovation solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number		1
H.10: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	H.10.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	Service Delivery	%	100	
H.11: Value of services procured from local service providers	H.11.1: Value of services procured from local services providers	Service Delivery	US\$	55,348,463	10,549,931
H.15: Total tonnage of food procured	H.15.1: total tonnage of food procured	Service Delivery	metric ton	5,488	5,488
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	30
H.23: Number of active UNHAS user organizations	H.23.1: Total number of active UNHAS users' organizations	Service Delivery	Number	119	
H.24: Number of timely medical and security evacuations performed	H.24.1: Number of timely evacuated passengers for medical and for security reasons	Service Delivery	Number	20	
H.25: Percentage of Response to Medvac	H.25.1: Percentage of Response to Medvac	Service Delivery	%	100	
H.27: Percentage of booking fulfilled	H.27.1: Percentage of booking fulfilled	Service Delivery	%	95	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	10	

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

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 21: Affected populations (tier 3) targeted by humanitarian partners are addressed using WFP's timely and cost-saving services are served to address their needs (Strategic Result 8).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.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	%		117.3
H.11: Value of services procured from local service providers	H.11.1: Value of services procured from local services providers	Common Air Transport Services	US\$	55,348,463	
H.23: Number of active UNHAS user organizations	H.23.1: Total number of active UNHAS users' organizations	Common Air Transport Services	Number		78
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		16
H.25: Percentage of Response to Medvac	H.25.1: Percentage of Response to Medvac	Common Air Transport Services	%		100
H.27: Percentage of booking fulfilled	H.27.1: Percentage of booking fulfilled	Common Air Transport Services	%		95
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT		1,173
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	3,500	4,877

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Humanitarians - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	90	>90	>90		98	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

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	Meets standard	Meets standard	Meets standard	Meets standard		WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	254,794	≥254,794	≥254,794	75,549	326,022	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	235,195	≥235,195	≥235,195	72,587	367,642	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	489,989	≥489,989	≥489,989	148,136	693,664	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide an integrated assistance package to crisis-affected people, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs and people living with HIV or TB for malnutrition prevention and treatment							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	>90	>90	92.14	92.14	WFP survey
	Male	99.4	>90	>90	90.72	90.72	WFP survey
	Overall	99.8	>90	>90	91.13	91.13	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90	>90	>90	97.51	97.51	WFP survey
	Male	90	>90	>90	98.1	98.1	WFP survey
	Overall	90	>90	>90	97.93	97.93	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	80	=100	=100	93.33	93.33	WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	=100	90.87	90.87	WFP survey
	Overall	80	=100	=100	92.65	92.65	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.6	>90	>90	97.3	97.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.4	>90	>90	98.62	98.62	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.5	>90	>90	97.67	97.67	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90	>90	>90	98.2	98.2	WFP survey
	Male	90	>90	>90	97.71	97.71	WFP survey
	Overall	90	>90	>90	98.06	98.06	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	80	=100	=100	91.67	91.67	WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	=100	92.13	92.13	WFP survey
	Overall	80	=100	=100	91.8	91.8	WFP survey
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		>90	>90	87.18	87.18	WFP survey
	Male		>90	>90	98.33	98.33	WFP survey
	Overall		>90	>90	93.94	93.94	WFP survey
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		>90	>90	97.44	97.44	WFP survey
	Male		>90	>90	93.33	93.33	WFP survey
	Overall		>90	>90	94.95	94.95	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		=100	=100	87.18	87.18	WFP survey
	Male		=100	=100	93.33	93.33	WFP survey
	Overall		=100	=100	90.91	90.91	WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90	>90	>90	99.79	99.79	WFP survey
	Male	90	>90	>90	99.84	99.84	WFP survey
	Overall	90	>90	>90	99.83	99.83	WFP survey
Target Group: Local population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	95.7	>90	>90	99.28	99.28	WFP survey
	Male	95.8	>90	>90	99.79	99.79	WFP survey
	Overall	95.75	>90	>90	99.62	99.62	WFP survey
Target Group: Local population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	80	=100	=100	98.36	98.36	WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	=100	95.36	95.36	WFP survey
	Overall	80	=100	=100	96.38	96.38	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	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	1,540,204	≥1,540,204	≥1,540,204	1,462,293	1,462,293	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1,421,726	≥1,421,726	≥1,421,726	1,312,361	1,312,361	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2,961,930	≥2,961,930	≥2,961,930	2,774,654	2,774,654	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide an integrated assistance package to crisis-affected people, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs and people living with HIV or TB for malnutrition prevention and treatment							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	80	>80	>80	93.55	93.55	WFP survey
	Male	80	>80	>80	84.57	84.57	WFP survey
	Overall	80	>80	>80	86.95	86.95	WFP survey
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	74.9	>80	>80	97.56	97.56	WFP survey
	Male	68.6	>80	>80	91.67	91.67	WFP survey
	Overall	71.75	>80	>80	93.81	93.81	WFP survey
Target Group: refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	80	>80	>80	94.61	94.61	WFP survey
	Male	80	>80	>80	98.57	97.1	WFP survey
	Overall	80	>80	>80	95.78	95.34	WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	70.6	>80	>80	92.39	92.39	WFP survey
	Male	70.6	>80	>80	89.04	89.04	WFP survey
	Overall	70.6	>80	>80	90.17	90.17	WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 07: Provide asset support to food-insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Population - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	23.08	23.08	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide an integrated assistance package to crisis-affected people, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs and people living with HIV or TB for malnutrition prevention and treatment							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		≥50	≥50		36.3	
	Male		≥50	≥50		36.3	
	Overall		≥50	≥50		36.3	
Activity 03: Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	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		≥20	≥20		27.76	
	Male		≥20	≥20		27.76	
	Overall		≥20	≥20		27.76	
Activity 04: Provide a malnutrition prevention package of specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months and PLWG; cash transfers to PLWG attending pre-/post-natal care; and SBCC measures for the latter and their communities.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PBW/G & CH - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		≥50	≥50	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥50	≥50	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥50	≥50	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide a malnutrition treatment package of (i) specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs; and (ii) SBC-measures to them and their wider communities							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PBW/G & CH - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		≥50	≥50	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥50	≥50	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥50	≥50	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 07: Provide asset support to food-insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases.							

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	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		≥30	≥30		10	
	Male		≥30	≥30		10	
	Overall		≥30	≥30		10	

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A beneficiary holding a freshly harvested watermelon at the Amdjoufour WFP resilience site.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

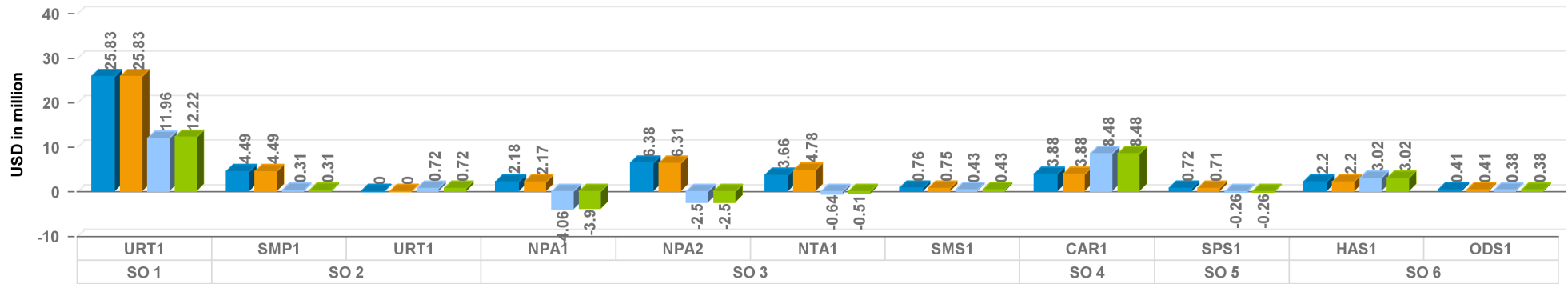
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

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

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Crisis-affected people in targeted areas including refugees, IDPs, returnees, school children and host populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.
SO 2		Food-insecure people in targeted areas including school aged children (girls and boys) have access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all school year.
SO 3		Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year-round
SO 4		Food insecure populations and communities in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year round
SO 5		National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition, and social protection policies and programmes, including programmes which support social cohesion and stability all year round
SO 6		Humanitarian and development partners in Chad have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide an integrated assistance package to crisis-affected people, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs and people living with HIV or TB for malnutrition prevention and treatment
SO 2	SMP1	Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production
SO 2	URT1	Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people
SO 3	NPA1	Provide a malnutrition prevention package of specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months and PLWG; cash transfers to PLWG attending pre-/post-natal care; and SBCC measures for the latter and their communities.
SO 3	NPA2	Provide nutrition assistance to targeted populations including children, PLW/Gs, PLHIV, and other vulnerable groups for treatment and prevention of malnutrition
SO 3	NTA1	Provide a malnutrition treatment package of (i) specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs; and (ii) SBC-measures to them and their wider communities
SO 3	SMS1	Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production.
SO 4	CAR1	Provide asset support to food-insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases.
SO 5	SPS1	Provide training and technical support to national institutions on the design and implementation of a permanent response-planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early-warning and coordination mechanisms, as well as a shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative safety net (supporting strategic outcomes 1 and 2); training and communication schemes for improved nutrition and resilient agricultural practices (strategic outcomes 3 and 4); and improved food and nutrition coordination mechanisms.
SO 6	HAS1	Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention.
SO 6	ODS1	Provide supply chain, ICT, information management, and other logistical services to the humanitarian and development community

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	Food insecure populations and communities in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year round	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Provide asset support to food-insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases.	3,884,008	3,876,641	8,481,299	8,481,299
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		3,884,008	3,876,641	8,481,299	8,481,299

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year-round	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Provide a malnutrition prevention package of specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months and PLWG; cash transfers to PLWG attending pre-/post-natal care; and SBCC measures for the latter and their communities.	2,175,651	2,171,450	-4,058,604	-3,901,721
		Provide nutrition assistance to targeted populations including children, PLW/Gs, PLHIV, and other vulnerable groups for treatment and prevention of malnutrition	6,376,411	6,312,826	-2,502,086	-2,502,086
		Provide a malnutrition treatment package of (i) specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs; and (ii) SBC-measures to them and their wider communities	3,661,755	4,780,275	-637,388	-505,704
		Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production.	757,875	752,550	431,367	431,367
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			12,971,691	14,017,101	-6,766,710	-6,478,144
2.1	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas including refugees, IDPs, returnees, school children and host populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Food-insecure people in targeted areas including school aged children (girls and boys) have access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all school year.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas including refugees, IDPs, returnees, school children and host populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.	Provide an integrated assistance package to crisis-affected people, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs and people living with HIV or TB for malnutrition prevention and treatment	25,825,122	25,825,119	11,964,549	12,218,850
	Food-insecure people in targeted areas including school aged children (girls and boys) have access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all school year.	Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	4,485,844	4,485,842	308,210	308,210
		Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people	0	0	723,325	723,325
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			30,310,967	30,310,961	12,996,085	13,250,386

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners in Chad have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year.	Provide supply chain, ICT, information management, and other logistical services to the humanitarian and development community	414,783	414,783	375,630	375,537
		Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention.	2,195,843	2,195,843	3,023,946	3,024,039
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			2,610,626	2,610,626	3,399,576	3,399,576

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
17.9	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition, and social protection policies and programmes, including programmes which support social cohesion and stability all year round	Provide training and technical support to national institutions on the design and implementation of a permanent response-planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early-warning and coordination mechanisms, as well as a shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative safety net (supporting strategic outcomes 1 and 2); training and communication schemes for improved nutrition and resilient agricultural practices (strategic outcomes 3 and 4); and improved food and nutrition coordination mechanisms.	723,195	709,862	-264,333	-264,333
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			723,195	709,862	-264,333	-264,333
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			50,500,487	51,525,190	17,845,917	18,388,784
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,979,735	1,787,841	2,238,949	2,238,949
Total Direct Costs			53,480,221	53,313,031	20,084,866	20,627,733
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,447,663	3,437,451	-2,909,353	-2,909,353

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			56,927,884	56,750,482	17,175,514	17,718,381



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFO&C

Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

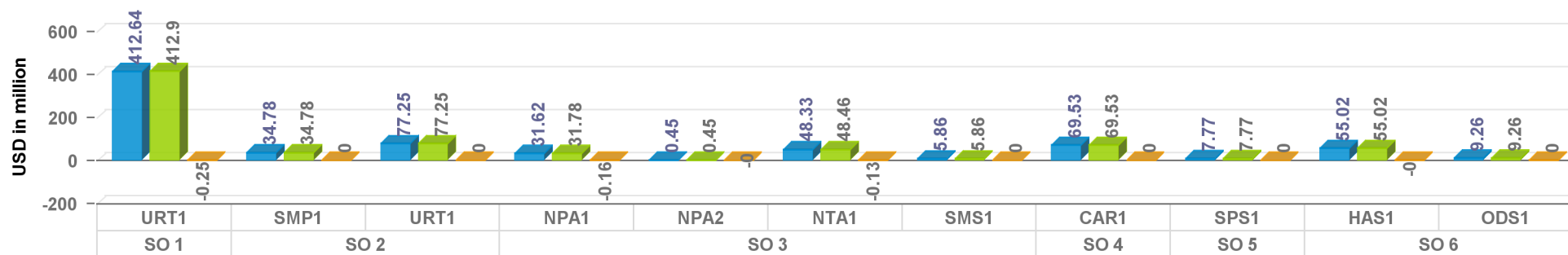
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas including refugees, IDPs, returnees, school children and host populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.
SO 2	Food-insecure people in targeted areas including school aged children (girls and boys) have access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all school year.
SO 3	Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year-round
SO 4	Food insecure populations and communities in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year round
SO 5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition, and social protection policies and programmes, including programmes which support social cohesion and stability all year round
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners in Chad have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year.

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide an integrated assistance package to crisis-affected people, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs and people living with HIV or TB for malnutrition prevention and treatment
SO 2	SMP1	Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production
SO 2	URT1	Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people
SO 3	NPA1	Provide a malnutrition prevention package of specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months and PLWG; cash transfers to PLWG attending pre-/post-natal care; and SBCC measures for the latter and their communities.
SO 3	NPA2	Provide nutrition assistance to targeted populations including children, PLW/Gs, PLHIV, and other vulnerable groups for treatment and prevention of malnutrition
SO 3	NTA1	Provide a malnutrition treatment package of (i) specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs; and (ii) SBC-measures to them and their wider communities
SO 3	SMS1	Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production.
SO 4	CAR1	Provide asset support to food-insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases.
SO 5	SPS1	Provide training and technical support to national institutions on the design and implementation of a permanent response-planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early-warning and coordination mechanisms, as well as a shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative safety net (supporting strategic outcomes 1 and 2); training and communication schemes for improved nutrition and resilient agricultural practices (strategic outcomes 3 and 4); and improved food and nutrition coordination mechanisms.

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

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis-affected people in targeted areas including refugees, IDPs, returnees, school children and host populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.	Provide an integrated assistance package to crisis-affected people, including food assistance (conditional and/or unconditional), school meals, and specialized nutritious food to children and PLW/Gs and people living with HIV or TB for malnutrition prevention and treatment	867,692,517	412,643,162	0	412,643,162	412,897,463	-254,301
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Food-insecure people in targeted areas including school aged children (girls and boys) have access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all school year.	Provide school meals to vulnerable children during the school year, in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	62,391,982	34,778,599	0	34,778,599	34,778,599	0

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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	Food-insecure people in targeted areas including school aged children (girls and boys) have access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all school year.	Provide seasonal food assistance to targeted food insecure people	188,620,831	77,247,546	0	77,247,546	77,247,546	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,118,705,330	524,669,307	0	524,669,307	524,923,608	-254,301

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutritional status all year-round	Provide adapted support to targeted people for local fortified nutritious food production.	6,051,572	5,864,764	0	5,864,764	5,864,764	0
		Provide a malnutrition prevention package of specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months and PLWG; cash transfers to PLWG attending pre-/post-natal care; and SBCC measures for the latter and their communities.	68,791,018	31,624,553	0	31,624,553	31,781,435	-156,882
		Provide a malnutrition treatment package of (i) specialized nutritious food to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/Gs; and (ii) SBC-measures to them and their wider communities	78,223,732	48,326,541	0	48,326,541	48,458,225	-131,684
		Provide nutrition assistance to targeted populations including children, PLW/Gs, PLHIV, and other vulnerable groups for treatment and prevention of malnutrition	36,290,447	448,592	0	448,592	448,592	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)		189,356,769	86,264,450	0	86,264,450	86,553,016

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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
2.4	Food insecure populations and communities in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year round	Provide asset support to food-insecure and at-risk people, including the development or rehabilitation of natural and productive assets and infrastructure and local purchases.	129,512,657	69,530,104	0	69,530,104	69,530,104	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			129,512,657	69,530,104	0	69,530,104	69,530,104	0

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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
17.9	National institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food-security, nutrition, and social protection policies and programmes, including programmes which support social cohesion and stability all year round	Provide training and technical support to national institutions on the design and implementation of a permanent response-planning scheme for food security and nutrition with consolidated early-warning and coordination mechanisms, as well as a shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative safety net (supporting strategic outcomes 1 and 2); training and communication schemes for improved nutrition and resilient agricultural practices (strategic outcomes 3 and 4); and improved food and nutrition coordination mechanisms.	24,003,139	7,769,093	0	7,769,093	7,769,093	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			24,003,139	7,769,093	0	7,769,093	7,769,093	0

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners in Chad have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in targeted areas all year.	Provide supply chain, ICT, information management, and other logistical services to the humanitarian and development community	13,441,600	9,262,967	0	9,262,967	9,262,967	0
		Provide UNHAS flight services to enable partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention.	75,395,318	55,018,158	0	55,018,158	55,018,158	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			88,836,917	64,281,125	0	64,281,125	64,281,125	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,550,414,813	752,514,079	0	752,514,079	753,056,946	-542,867
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			43,129,056	38,651,203	0	38,651,203	38,651,203	0
Total Direct Costs			1,593,543,868	791,165,282	0	791,165,282	791,708,149	-542,867
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			103,384,752	46,190,212		46,190,212	46,190,212	0

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

Annual Country Report

Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

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

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			1,696,928,620	837,355,494	0	837,355,494	837,898,361	-542,867

This CPB has been operationally and financially closed. This donor financial report is final.


Michael Henling
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