



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Chad

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2028

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	8
Country office story	11
Programme performance	13
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	16
Strategic outcome 03	19
Strategic outcome 04	21
Strategic outcome 05	24
Cross-cutting results	26
Gender equality and women's empowerment	26
Protection and accountability to affected people	28
Environmental sustainability	30
Nutrition integration	32
Partnerships	34
Financial Overview	36
Data Notes	40
Annex	42
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	42
Figures and Indicators	43
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	43
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	43
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	43
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	44
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	44
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	46
Cross-cutting Indicators	68

Overview

Key messages

- **High-Scale Response:** WFP provided a life-saving lifeline to **3.2 million** acutely food insecure people, including **225,000 with disabilities**, amidst a record-breaking Sudan crisis.
- **Adaptive Social Protection:** WFP improved targeting methods, expanded the Unified Social Registry, and continued its operationalization.
- **Strategic Partnership:** Mobilized **USD 24.5** million via the Government of Chad from World Bank resources, positioning WFP as the lead technical partner for the national transition strategy.

Unprecedented Needs Drive a Shift Toward National Resilience

In 2025, WFP functioned as a critical stabilizer within Chad's volatile humanitarian and developmental landscape. As a landlocked nation of 19 million people¹, Chad faced a convergence of regional conflict, systemic structural poverty, and extreme climate vulnerability. Chad ranked 190th out of 193 nations on the Human Development Index² and 187th out of 191 countries on the ND-GAIN Index³. WFP continued to provide emergency support, transitioning toward the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus to bridge the gap between emergency relief and long-term development.

In 2025, Chad's humanitarian situation remained dominated by large-scale refugee flows, particularly in the east. Since April 2023, the country has received 1.2 million new arrivals, bringing its total refugee population to 1.5 million, one of the largest in Africa. Movements continued throughout the year, with more than 180,000 new arrivals between January and December 2025. This sustained influx, mostly women and children, placed severe pressure on already fragile local systems and overstretched basic services, firmly establishing eastern Chad as the epicentre of the crisis⁴.

While the number of food-insecure people in 2025 (3.3 million during the lean season) showed a slight decrease compared to 2024 (3.4 million)⁵, the overall situation remained critical. This elevated level marks the second most severe lean season on record, affecting 19 percent of the population, and reflects chronic and systemic fragility driven by insecurity, market disruptions, and seasonal access constraints, despite the decline observed over the past two years. These pressures underscore the need for that sustained high-scale humanitarian response and long-term development investment.

The nutrition situation reached emergency thresholds, with 2 million children under five and 300,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) suffering from acute malnutrition.⁶ In high-burden districts,⁷ Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates breached the 15 percent emergency threshold, driven by the depletion of household food stocks and limited access to clean water. WFP's integrated malnutrition prevention and supplementation nutrition response, to prevent further deterioration and reduce mortality rates among the most vulnerable populations. In 2025, entering the second year of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP)⁸, WFP increased its focus on strengthening local food systems and institutional capacity. The launch of Chad's "Connexion 2030" National Development Plan⁹, offered an opportunity to ensure alignment of operations, positioning technical contributions as enablers for national development.

As part of systems strengthening support to Chad's social protection policy frameworks, coordination structures, and financing mechanisms, WFP and UNICEF, through the joint Sahel Social Protection Project (BMZ/KfW), transformed the Unified Social Registry in Kanem and Bahr El Ghazel provinces. By evolving the Registry from a static repository into a dynamic, shock-responsive digital platform, the partnership integrated SCOPE technology and data analytics into the Ministry of Social Action, National Solidarity and Humanitarian Affairs. The shift enables shock responses with record speed and precision, ensuring that assistance is delivered through secure, and predictable channels.

To secure long-term stability, WFP supported the government-led Haguina ("It is ours" in Chadian Arabic) initiative, which aims for the self-sufficiency of 1 million refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons, and host communities

through the rehabilitation of 100,000 hectares of agricultural and pastoral land across nine priority provinces by 2030. As part of this programme, WFP, together with the Government of Chad, UNHCR, and UN partners, supported the land restoration and shared management of 15,000 hectares between refugees and host communities. By positioning the Government of Chad as the central authority in aid coordination, WFP is evolving from a service provider into a strategic technical advisor. In alignment with the government-led Haguina vision, WFP reinforced national self-reliance through the ProAgri project, stewarding USD 24.5 million in resilience funding to strengthen state-led agricultural livelihoods. By channeling resources into nationally defined priorities, this collaborative approach ensures that infrastructure investments directly reduce long-term dependency on external assistance while enhancing sovereign capacity to manage large-scale development initiatives.

In 2025, the CSP was implemented in a context of significant global funding constraints. This funding environment, coupled with rising humanitarian needs, led to the prioritization of resources towards the most critical life-saving interventions. Consequently, a strategic targeting exercise began to transition from status-based towards a more rigorous vulnerability-based model, planned for full implementation in 2026. The first phase, consisting of a comprehensive needs and context analysis, was completed in 2025, with work now progressing on the design of refined targeting and prioritization protocol. The joint UNHCR-WFP targeting hub harmonized these approaches by centralizing the analytical expertise of both agencies. This collaborative model is set to drive future decision-making, ensuring that assistance moves away from broad status-based support towards tailored, vulnerability-informed assistance that maximizes the impact of available resources.

In parallel, WFP is introducing long-term refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons, and host communities to a long-term resilience pathway designed to promote greater self-reliance under the Haguina initiative. This gradual transition ensures continued support for vulnerable individuals who may no longer be eligible for emergency assistance while increasing the inclusion of host communities in resilience-building activities. By engaging the community inclusively in planning and implementation, this approach not only reduces overall humanitarian needs and creates conditions for food self-sufficiency but also actively builds social cohesion, trust, and interconnectedness across communities.

Despite the funding constraints, WFP reached 3.2 million people (55 percent women). This included 1.7 million people receiving life-saving unconditional transfers, 501,000 reached through specialized nutrition prevention, and 437,000 through treatment programmes. Additionally, WFP provided school meals to 449,000 children and engaged 393,000 people in asset creation and resilience-building initiatives.

WFP scaled Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) to USD 100 million, a 35.7 percent increase from 2024, representing 65 percent of all assisted persons. To bypass infrastructural barriers and liquidity shortages in remote areas, WFP launched a mobile money pilot in late 2025, a step towards expanding CBT delivery modalities. Building on this progress, a new contract with MOOV Africa diversified the network of financial service providers (FSPs). Ongoing discussions to secure a long-term agreement with Ecobank aim to further broaden the range of available CBT delivery options. In areas with fragile markets, WFP distributed 60,313 mt of in-kind food, with 28,406 mt of these commodities purchased on the local market to support the local economy.

WFP's performance was underpinned by a gender-approach, institutionalized through a 50 percent female representation on all community-led committees. By moving women from passive recipients to active economic participants, WFP fostered a protective environment where 98 percent of assisted people reported that assistance was delivered in a safe, respectful, and dignified manner.

WFP enhanced its operational effectiveness and environmental sustainability by transitioning to a multimodal rail-and-road logistics system connecting Cameroon's seaports to Chad, reducing carbon emissions by 30 percent and lowering transport costs. Overall, WFP's performance in 2025 reaffirmed its status as a critical enabler for national stability, proving that responding to emergency needs at scale and pursuing strategic investments in resilience and strengthening national systems can contribute to the long-term path towards a food-secure Chad.

3,220,499

Total beneficiaries in 2025



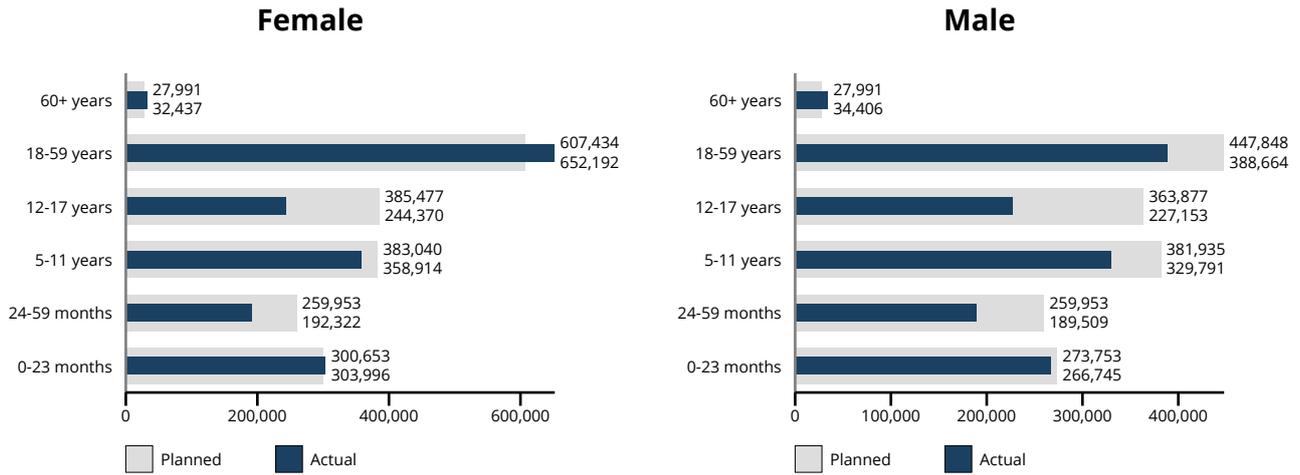
55% female



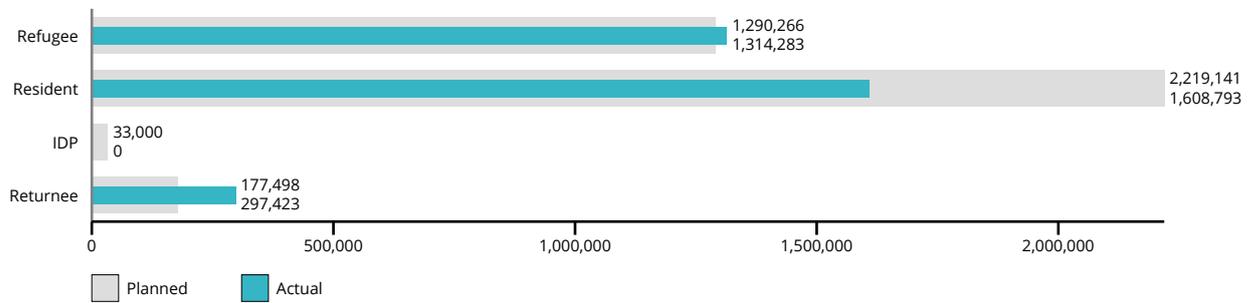
45% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 225,451 (51% Female, 49% Male)

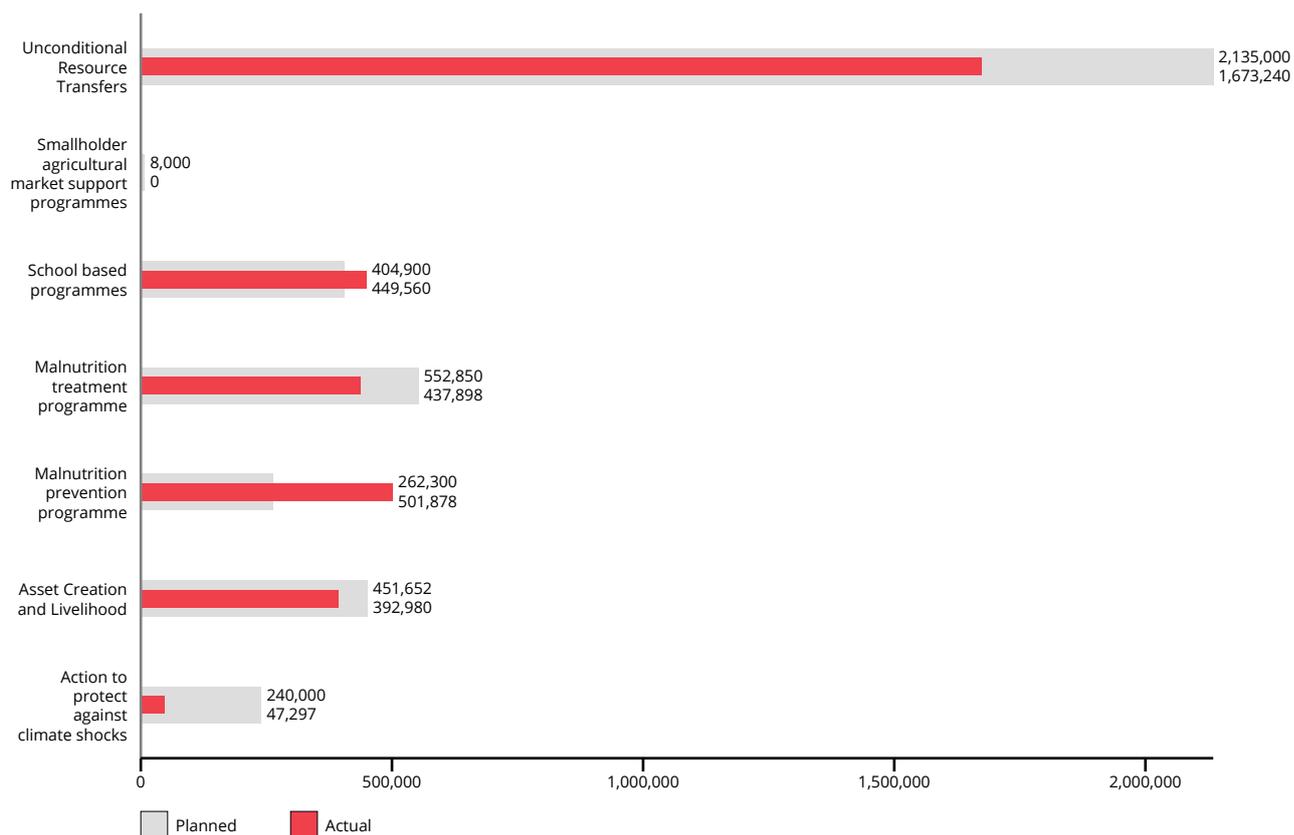
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



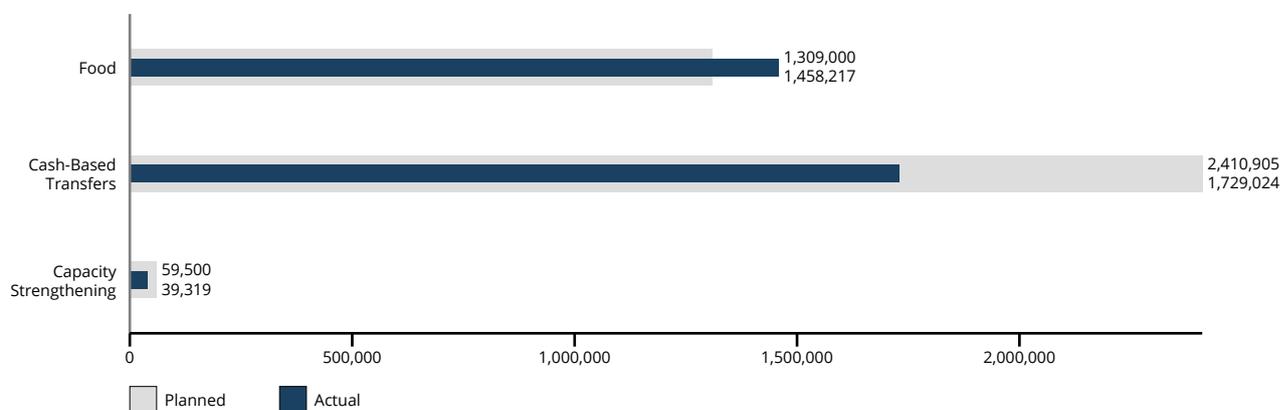
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



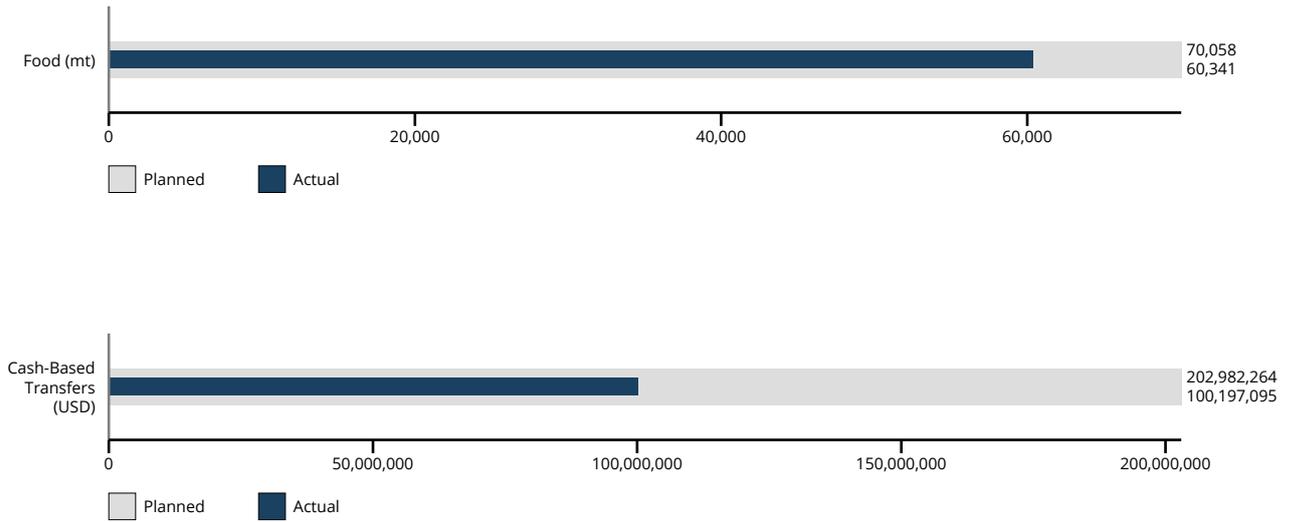
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



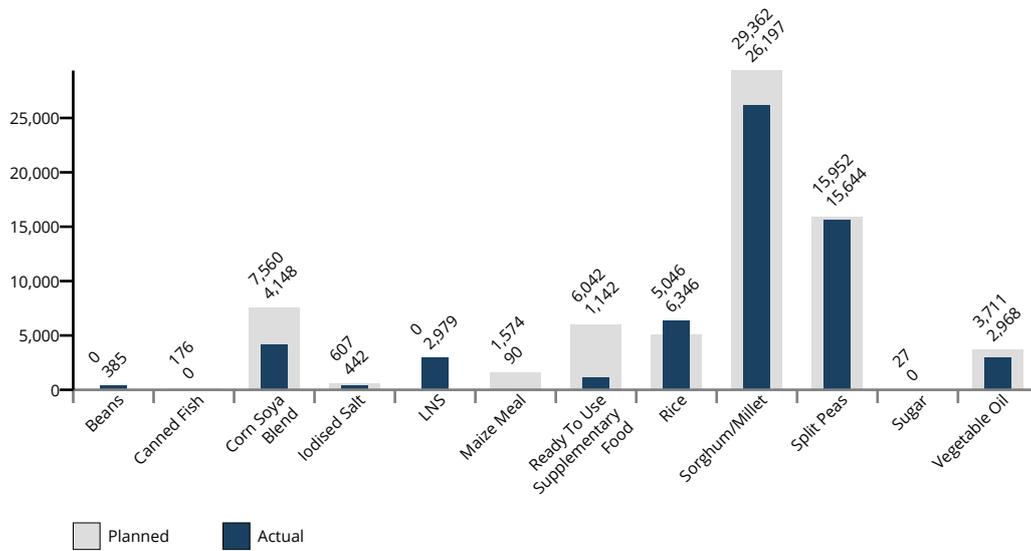
Beneficiaries by Modality



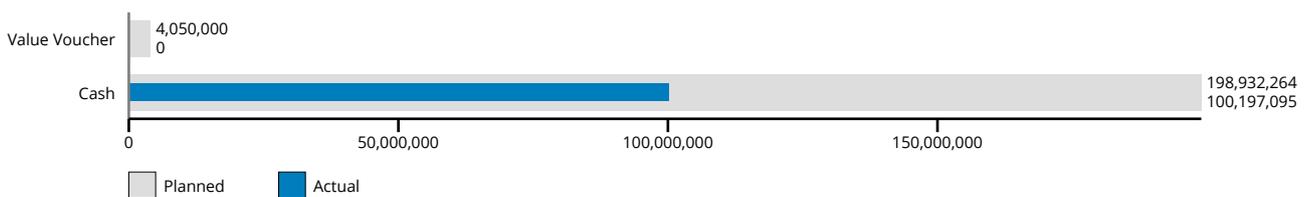
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



assistance continued to scale, testing the limits of humanitarian resources. Chad, a landlocked nation of 19 million people, continues to face extreme developmental challenges, ranking 190th out of 193 nations on the Human Development Index (HDI). The country also ranks 125th out of 127 on the 2024 Global Hunger Index (GHI), reflecting a state of chronic food insecurity. Most critically, Chad remains among the world's most climate-vulnerable nations.

Socioeconomic Fragility and the Human Capital Crisis. The foundational drivers of hunger in Chad are inseparable from socioeconomic fragility. National poverty levels remain entrenched at 42 percent, while 35.4 percent the population lived in extreme poverty in 2025. These entrenched financial constraints significantly reduce the ability of nearly half of Chadian households to access nutritious food. Chad's Human Capital Index (HCI) score of 0.30 highlights ongoing challenges, indicating that children born today are projected to achieve about 30 percent of their potential adult productivity under current health and education conditions.¹

In the education sector, nearly 90 percent of school-age children lack a quality learning environment. Such conditions drive severe gender disparities; for instance, 68 percent of girls are married before age 18, a trend that locks families into a cycle of intergenerational malnutrition and restricted economic agency.

Regional conflict and the Sudan Displacement Crisis. Conflict in Sudan fundamentally altered the humanitarian geography of eastern Chad. By year-end, Chad hosted over 902,000 Sudanese refugees and 424,000 Chadian returnees who crossed the border since April 2023. This influx placed an immense strain on host communities where natural resources were already scarce.

This displacement coincided with the second most severe lean season on record, during which 3.7 million people faced acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or worse) in 2024. The overlap of conflict, high food prices, and climate shocks exacerbated the nutritional situation, affecting 2 million children and 300,000 women with acute malnutrition. While the crisis in the East was dominated by the significant number of refugees and returnees from Sudan, the Lac Province continued to experience persistent insecurity in 2025.

Government Response and Strategic Systems Strengthening. WFP's response was optimized through alignment with national priorities and strategic partnerships. A primary example is the government-led Haguina initiative. With the objective of rehabilitating 100,000 hectares of degraded land through a multi-agency collaboration with the World Bank, IOM, and UNHCR, WFP is transitioning from humanitarian assistance into a platform for sustainable livelihoods and peaceful coexistence. In parallel, WFP reinforced national institutions by working with the Ministry of Social Action, National Solidarity and Humanitarian Affairs, UNICEF, and the World Bank to expand the Unified Social Registry, building a shock-responsive social protection system capable of deploying assistance before predictable climate disasters occur.

WFP's role in supporting the overall national food systems expanded through partnerships with local traders and enhanced support to smallholder farmers in accessing markets, with a particular focus on strengthening local food systems. Local procurement accounted for 42 percent of total food commodity purchases (66,898 mt) in 2025, compared with 30 percent for international procurement. This shift helped sustain market functionality and injected liquidity into local economies. To navigate the overstretched logistics chain across Chad's vast geography, WFP-managed common services remained crucial. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) ensured access to remote destinations for over 100 organizations, while shared warehousing and secure transport provided the backbone for a synchronized collective response.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP operated in a high-risk environment defined by regional conflict and a constrained global funding landscape. Building on the risk management framework established in 2024, WFP proactively managed threats to the CSP emerging from the Sudan crisis and logistical bottlenecks. These challenges were exacerbated by a global contraction in donor contributions, necessitating strategic budget prioritizations. To mitigate risks of misuse of food and partner underperformance, WFP integrated internal controls and oversight mechanisms into its core operations.

A significant part of this effort involved registering and serving 99 percent of beneficiaries through SCOPE, the digital identity management system, ensuring that assistance delivery was both tracked and secure. To align identity management with programmatic protocols, over 308,000 durable payment instruments were deployed to improve monitoring and traceability of SCOPE and SIM cards, increasing visibility and control. Staff and partners were trained to ensure consistent use of the tool. Additionally, photo deduplication technology was piloted to analyze beneficiary photos in SCOPE, enabling cost-effective registration and better data reuse. These measures improved data quality and reduced duplication, strengthening overall assurance.

Strategic digitalization and end-to-end commodity tracking served as a central pillar for risk mitigation, reducing supply chain gaps. Oversight was reinforced through third-party monitoring and risk-based site selection for independent verification. Storage facilities were secured, and guarded transport was used to navigate security constraints. By

year-end, the rollout of Partner Connect reached 93 percent implementation. These collective measures allowed for the closure of all recommendations from previous audit and oversight missions.

Lessons learned

The Sudan crisis and the 2025 global funding environment accelerated the need to move beyond status-based assistance. Joint assessments revealed that displacement duration no longer accurately reflects household needs, prompting the start of a transition towards vulnerability-based targeting. Simultaneously, the Haguina initiative showed that land rehabilitation can convert resource competition into shared productivity, reducing tension between refugees and host communities.

Logistically, the country faces major supply chain hurdles. Long lead times from international corridors and poor road conditions during the rainy season often delay deliveries. While local cereal procurement offers a faster alternative, its success depends on timing; purchasing between October and April secures competitive prices and avoids disrupting local markets.

Finally, 2025 highlighted the need for systems that trigger support before a shock peaks. By using early warning tools and climate markers, assistance can move before a crisis reaches its peak, helping families protect assets and lowering response costs. WFP will continue working with the government to expand these national systems, which remains a priority as it forms the basis for future drought responses and aligns with the joint FAO-WFP strategy to reach people before the lean season begins².

Country office story

Locally Grown, Locally Owned: Home-Grown School Feeding



© WFP/Sylvain Barral

Hadje Haoua in front of a maize field. The change is visible throughout the village.

Locally grown, locally owned: how home-grown school feeding became a community project

Hadje Haoua's face glows with pride as she stands before a green field of maize in Daguila, in the Lac province of Chad. She is the president of the local Kele-indi women's group that runs this farm. Some of the stalks behind her, planted in dozens of neat rows and swaying gently in the breeze, have grown as tall as she is.

"At the end of each farming season, schools with kitchens supported by WFP get their supplies from our crops," says Hadje. "The food is distributed among the school kitchens and used to prepare meals so that our children can eat at school. This is a significant support for us."

School-age children are particularly vulnerable to hunger and malnutrition in Chad. To meet this challenge here in Lac, WFP and the Government of Chad partnered to launch a pilot homegrown school meals programme in 2023. By linking schools with local producers, the programme was designed to improve nutrition and school attendance for children, to stimulate agricultural food chains by creating demand, and to strengthen community resilience by generating income for smallholder producers, especially women.

In the Lac province, those ambitions have been realised. Before the programme was launched, harvests were often meagre and farming incomes low. Even when parents could afford to send their children to school, they were often hungry and struggled to keep up with lessons. Hunger was a brake on education, health and the future. Today, the Kele-indi group, composed of 30 women, supplies six schools across the province. More than 1,000 children enjoy hot, nutritious meals every day, their plates filled with locally grown maize, okra, and moringa. School attendance has increased; students are continuing their academic careers, and absences have fallen.

Agricultural productivity has also improved. "We received solar panels that enabled us to irrigate our crops, even outside the rainy season," says Hadje. "We were already cultivating before WFP arrived, but our agricultural activities were not as developed." The solar panels and pumps stand by the hedge at one end of the field, water twinkling in irrigation channels nearby, silent symbols of transformation.

They are also symbols of ownership. A major success of the home-grown school feeding pilot in Lac is that, after the completion of the initial setup and the end of financial support from WFP, the women of the Kele-indi group were able

to continue the project voluntarily. It has now become a project owned by an entire community.

"The change is visible throughout the village. Our children go to school; they have enough to eat," says Hadje. "Today, thank God, even if our income is not very high, it is enough to feed our children, enrol them in school and even contribute, from time to time, to the funds of our group."

The results of the programme in Lac pave the way for WFP and the government to expand home-grown school feeding on a national scale. By linking schools with the significant agricultural potential in Chad, particularly in the Sahelian and Sudanian regions, it will be possible to strengthen nutrition, educational outcomes, and local economies in other rural areas.

Programme performance

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



1.7 million

crisis-affected people received life-saving assistance through distribution of **50,602 mt** in-kind food & **USD 85 million** in CBT.



344,000 new **refugees** and **returnees** from Sudan received emergency support



365,000 children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and girls received nutrition support.



127,000 children across **110 schools** received daily balanced meals through the emergency school feeding programme.



44 percent of refugees achieved acceptable food consumption, a significant increase from **34 percent** in 2024

Under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1), WFP ensures that acutely food-insecure populations in Chad including refugees, returnees, host and local communities, and school-aged children meet their essential food and nutrition needs. WFP's response combined timely lifesaving transfers with targeted nutrition support and protective measures, while steadily institutionalizing anticipatory action with government counterparts. The intervention rested on three core principles: emergency food-assistance response to all new arrivals; continued assistance for post-2023 refugees and the vulnerable in older camps; and adherence to corporate assurance, accountability, and protection standards.

Resourcing and Operational Constraints. The 2025 operational landscape was defined by a profound global funding crisis, with resources reaching only 72 percent of prioritized requirements. This shortfall necessitated prioritization, particularly during the lean season, when WFP reached 120,000 of the most vulnerable individuals, representing 12 percent of the initial target¹. WFP also faced constraints from limited financial service providers' capacities for CBT, with frequent liquidity shortages in remote areas and poor road access during the rainy season, which reduced flexibility and delayed the timely delivery of assistance.

To mitigate these challenges, WFP shifted to 60-day ration distributions every two months, prepositioned food stocks in the field, diversified CBT service providers, and leveraged the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) for timely procurement. This strategic adjustment reduced logistical and security burdens, eased pressure on overstretched financial systems, and lessened travel demands on beneficiaries while maintaining predictable food access. Additionally, WFP launched a mobile money pilot in November 2025, reducing reliance on physical cash transport and promoting financial inclusion, particularly for women designated as primary account holders. This digital shift provided a secure platform for households to manage resources while decreasing the operational risks associated with large-scale cash movements.

Emergency Response: Stabilizing Lives Amidst Influx. WFP maintained strong operational performance in responding to sudden-onset shocks, particularly the Sudan conflict. Streamlined referral systems with UNHCR and IOM enabled rapid assistance to over 344,000 new arrivals and returnees, with 98 percent of households receiving support within 15 days of crossing the border².

However, a major operational barrier remained government restrictions on food distributions at border entry points for security and registration reasons. To uphold necessary protocols, WFP worked in close coordination with government authorities to adapt assistance modalities. While these safety procedures delayed the vital food assistance that commences only upon relocation to established camps, WFP continued to distribute nutritious food and remained committed to optimizing the delivery chain to minimize the time between arrival and the first distribution, ensuring the most vulnerable were reached as quickly as operational conditions allowed. To further strengthen its capacity to act ahead of predictable shocks, WFP carried out operational readiness activities for Anticipatory Action (AA) mechanisms. While the activation threshold was not reached this year, the ongoing development of AA tools in coordination with national systems has effectively positioned Chad for a more agile scale-up in future windows.

Delivery Modalities. Under SO1, WFP provided a vital lifeline to 1.7 million people (51.4 percent female), achieving 78 percent of its planned reach. Refugees constituted 73 percent of those reached, followed by returnees at 17 percent and host-community members at 10 percent. WFP delivered 59 percent of this assistance through unconditional CBT, totaling USD 85 million, while the remaining requirements were met through the distribution of 50,602 mt of in-kind food.

The strategic emphasis on CBT strengthened local market functionality and provided families with flexibility to meet specific needs where food was available but economically out of reach. In 2025, WFP demonstrated exceptional agility in responding to the Sudan influx. Amidst logistical and funding constraints, WFP maintained a flexible delivery mechanism. As arrivals were identified by UNHCR, WFP swiftly deployed in-kind food to address food insecurity, followed by a transition to CBT, empowering households particularly women to meet essential needs with dignity and choice. This diversified approach, tailored to local contexts, ensured that timely and adequate support reached even the most remote areas, effectively safeguarding human capital.

Impact on Food Security and Coping Mechanisms. Post Distribution Monitoring results confirmed that WFP assistance acted as a vital stabilizer. Food consumption improved significantly among refugees, with 44 percent achieving an acceptable Food Consumption Score, up from 34 percent in 2024. Similar improvements were observed among returnees (48 percent) and host populations (42 percent). This upward trend indicates that a larger proportion of households are now able to consume a more frequent and diverse diet. Similar improvements were observed among other crisis-affected groups. However, borderline and poor scores remained persistently high among host communities, reflecting demographic pressure on local markets and rising food prices. Limited income-earning opportunities and increased competition for natural resources have further reduced the ability of host households to access sufficient and nutritious foods. These findings highlight the critical need for WFP's ongoing transition towards vulnerability-based targeting to maintain social cohesion and protect the food security of the entire community.

Additionally, 2025 monitoring results indicated that beneficiaries significantly reduced their reliance on severe coping strategies. Emergency coping mechanisms declined from 12 to 7 percent for refugees and from 8 to 6 percent for returnees compared to 2024 levels. This suggests that fewer families are being forced to sell productive assets or remove children from school to meet immediate needs.

Beyond immediate food insecurity, WFP's integrated approach shielded against broader protection and health risks. Reliable food support enabled families to maintain adherence to medical treatments. WFP implemented rigorous compliance checks for Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) and provided targeted assistance to tuberculosis and People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) patients through the UN Joint Programme on AIDS (JUNTA)³. Despite these gains, only 52 percent of refugees were able to meet the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) threshold, signaling that nearly half still cannot afford essential food and non-food items required for a dignified life.

Nutrition: Improving Survival and Recovery. To address malnutrition affecting 2 million children and 300,000 women, WFP implemented an integrated response delivering specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) across districts with high GAM rates. WFP distributed 3,645 mt of SNFs to 331,930 children aged 6-59 months and 161,603 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. This targeted approach served as the primary driver for immediate nutritional stabilization, preventing health deterioration in the most vulnerable households. By prioritizing areas where acute malnutrition rates were highest, WFP ensured that specialized resources were utilized with precision, reinforcing the resilience of communities.

The success of these interventions is evidenced by Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) recovery rates exceeding 90 percent, consistently surpassing international Sphere standards⁴. Dietary quality improved: women's dietary diversity rose from 36 to 53 percent (refugees), 36 to 56 percent (returnees), and 49 to 66 percent (host communities), compared to 2024. These increases reflect the impact of diversified food baskets and robust nutrition messaging. WFP effectively combined supplementation with preventive education through social behaviour change communication (SBCC), addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition. These results were achieved through participatory provincial-level coordination with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF, and WHO, ensuring a harmonized continuum of care.

Emergency School Feeding: Protecting the Future⁵. School canteens constitute a strategic intervention for enhancing cognitive performance and maintaining protective learning environments, especially in emergency settings. In 2025, WFP reached 127,000 children (52 percent of whom were girls and included 3,800 children with disabilities) across 110 schools. By providing a balanced daily meal, WFP significantly contributed to health outcomes and educational retention, ensuring the most vulnerable students remained in the classroom.

Beyond the immediate nutritional impact, the programme serves as a social stabilizer by alleviating the economic burden on families and reducing pressure to withdraw children from school for child labour. Strengthening this activity required deepened technical partnerships with the Ministry of Education to ensure national alignment. Key priorities include increased integration of locally sourced products to empower Chadian smallholders and the deployment of clean cooking technologies to reduce the environmental footprint. These adaptations ensure the long-term viability and sustainability of the school-based safety net in Chad's most fragile regions.

Protection, Accountability, and Digital Innovation. WFP operations in 2025 were firmly grounded in the principles of safety and dignity. Monitoring findings showed strong adherence to protection standards, with nearly all beneficiaries reporting that they felt safe and could access assistance without barriers. While information provision improved, WFP established a network of community volunteers (information relays) in late 2025 to facilitate essential two-way communication. These volunteers ensure that communities stay informed on WFP programmes and entitlements, and that the voices of marginalized groups are heard. This initiative complemented WFP's community feedback mechanism (CFM) and community engagement action plan, reinforcing transparency, trust, and the timely redress of grievances.

Digitalization remained a cornerstone of accountability. Despite the emergency context and poor digital infrastructure in the country, by year-end, all CBT and 98 percent of in-kind food distributions were processed through the SCOPE platform, WFP's corporate beneficiary information and transfer management system. This high rate of digital integration significantly strengthened the trackability of assistance, enhanced data protection, and provided a clear audit trail. WFP is now transitioning from status-based to vulnerability-based assistance in partnership with UNHCR. This shift ensures resources are directed to individuals with the highest need, maximizing the impact of limited resources while fostering a sustainable path towards self-reliance.

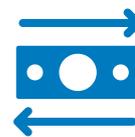
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



375,000 children under five and **113,000 PBWGs** received specialized nutritious foods for prevention and treatment of malnutrition.



USD 1.8 million in cash-based assistance supported children and PBWGs, facilitating improved access to fresh, local, and nutritious food.



116,000 school-children received daily nutritious meals sourced from **57 local smallholder groups**.



88 mt of fortified flour produced locally by women's groups to support community nutrition.

Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2) is dedicated to developing Chad's human capital by ensuring that school-aged children, PBW/G, and children under five years receive the nutritional and educational foundation required for long-term growth. Under the 2024-2028 CSP, WFP has shifted towards institutionalizing sustainable, locally driven safety nets. This objective is realized through the strategic integration of school feeding, specialized nutrition interventions, and the reinforcement of national food systems, all designed to break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition and restricted educational attainment.

In 2025, the operating environment was characterized by a complex funding landscape, with SO2 receiving 66 percent of its requirements. This necessitated a strategic consolidation, shifting WFP's focus from broad geographical coverage to enhancing service quality and rigorously prioritizing high-risk provinces facing the heaviest burden of malnutrition cases. While WFP had continued to increase school coverage as part of the school year 2024-2025, the number of schools supported had to be revised down. This was a programmatic decision driven by improving monitoring and programme quality, and further needed, owing to reduced funding levels. This strategic shift, while essential to maintain operational integrity, confirms the persistent fragility of non-emergency social safety nets and highlights the urgent need for more predictable, multi-year funding to protect and sustain the gains made in human capital development across Chad.

School Feeding: Investing in Learning and Local Economies. WFP's school feeding strategy operates as a dual-purpose tool, addressing immediate hunger while incentivizing long-term educational investment. In the first half of 2025, WFP provided meals to 300,000 children across 545 schools. The interventions demonstrated a significant and measurable impact on educational outcomes, particularly in enhancing school attendance and retention among girls. The school attendance rate increased from 91 percent in 2024 to 94 percent in 2025. Retention rates remained high, reaching 98 percent for boys and 95 percent for girls, maintaining an overall rate of 96 percent, consistent with 2024. This achievement reflects the effectiveness of the interventions in sustaining enrolment and reducing dropout rates.

The consolidation of the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme was a major highlight, expanding to 179 schools, a 158 percent increase from the 2021 baseline. By purchasing 1,800 mt of local food from 57 smallholder organizations, WFP injected USD 2.4 million into local economies in regions like Guéra, Salamat, and Lac. This approach assisted 116,000 children but also provided a predictable market for Chadian farmers, strengthening the national food system.

Building on the 2024 improvements, WFP prioritized efficiency and accountability by transitioning towards a high-quality, sustainable delivery model. From the last quarter of 2025, WFP implemented a major strategic shift, consolidating resources to maximize the impact of the school feeding programme. This decision was driven by the necessity to strengthen field monitoring, enhance local governance through School Management Committees (COGES), and ensure that every meal delivered met the highest nutritional and safety standards.

As part of this optimization, the total number of supported schools was adjusted from 545 to 464, with beneficiary reach decreasing from 384,000 to 291,000 children. This consolidation was most significant within the regular

programme, which narrowed its focus to 353 schools (164,000 children) to ensure operational integrity amidst funding constraints. Conversely, the Emergency and Shock-Responsive Safety Net (ESF), supported by multilateral resources and contributions from the Multi-Year Resilience Programme/Education Cannot Wait, acted as a vital stabilizer. The ESF helped sustain coverage for the most vulnerable through the start of the 2025-2026 school year, effectively offsetting the broader programmatic reductions in high-need areas.

A key enabler of this shift was the accelerated digitalization of oversight mechanisms through the deployment of School Connect. By leveraging mobile solutions for real-time data collection, WFP minimized manual errors and facilitated evidence-based decision-making across the field and country office levels. Real-time monitoring of school feeding implementation allows WFP to dynamically adjust pipelines based on actual attendance and consumption rates. This ensures that every ration is precisely accounted for and that limited resources are directed where they are most needed.

Simultaneously, WFP introduced an enhanced orientation for Cooperating Partners (CPs), providing clearer guidelines and capacity-building support to align field practices with global quality standards and accountability frameworks. Under this refined model, WFP partners with NGOs for the formative supervision of COGES, while strengthening institutional structures to promote local ownership. These efforts align with the National Development Plan, "Tchad Connexion 2030". Additionally, the ongoing development of a National Strategy for Home-Grown School Feeding marks a critical step toward full institutionalization and national food self-reliance.

Nutrition: Breaking the Cycle of Malnutrition. WFP adopted an integrated approach to combat acute malnutrition by combining the treatment of MAM with targeted preventive supplementation. Unlike emergency nutrition limited to camps, these interventions are implemented in collaboration with health delegations and CPs to reach a broader population at the provincial level. Treatment activities targeted children aged 6-59 months and PBW/G suffering from MAM, while preventive supplementation focused on children aged 6-23 months and vulnerable PBW/G. By concentrating these interventions in high-burden districts, WFP worked in close collaboration with UNICEF's SAM programmes, the Provincial Health Delegations (Délégations Sanitaires Provinciales), and CPs. This collaboration ensured a successful continuum of care across all stages of nutritional vulnerability.

Despite the funding reduction in 2025, WFP reached 198,000 PBW/G and children with MAM treatment. The programme achieved a 96 percent recovery rate, consistently surpassing the international Sphere standard of 75 percent, with mortality rates remaining below 3 percent. Compared to 2024, the results reflect a resilient and high-quality intervention model, with the average length of stay in treatment programmes between 8 and 12 weeks, indicating satisfactory quality of care. Alongside treatment, WFP assisted 65,000 people through preventive efforts across 348 community sites, distributing 2,500 mt of SNF to remote areas.

The Cash for Prevention (C4P) approach was strategically scaled up, reaching 74,000 beneficiaries with approximately USD 1 million in transfers. This shift achieved an 82 percent coverage rate, surpassing the international Sphere standard of 70 percent. Additionally, the people assisted were empowered to purchase fresh, local foods, boosting market demand and reducing reliance on imports. To ensure sustainability, WFP utilized the Mamans Lumières network and FARNE centers (Nutrition Learning and Rehabilitation Foyers) to reach 160,000 people with social behaviour change (SBC) messaging. These community platforms enable the treatment of MAM children using nutritious local foods while improving household nutritional knowledge.

Innovation was further driven by the Resilience and Food Systems Strengthening Programme (P2RSA), which supported local fortified flour production in the Kanem and Barh El Gazal provinces. In 2025, WFP purchased 88 mt of locally fortified maize flour¹, an alternative to imported SNFs. To further strengthen this partnership, WFP and UNICEF are currently updating the Joint Action to Stop Wasting framework to maximize collective impact, such as joint-targeting and synergized capacity-strengthening. In parallel, WFP invested in evidence-based decision-making through an ongoing specialized SBC study conducted in collaboration with Anthrologica. The research aims to gain a deeper understanding of the eating behaviours and social norms that hinder the adoption of optimal nutritional practices, a core focus of the C4P programme. The findings will directly inform the 2026 SBC strategy, ensuring that outreach efforts are grounded in local reality to promote healthy habits and secure the long-term sustainability of nutritional health outcomes.

The progress achieved in 2025 relied on seamless coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Education, alongside strategic partnerships with UNICEF, FAO, and UNHCR. In 2026, WFP's focus remains on diversifying funding support and expanding the C4P programme into the Ouaddaï and Wadi Fira regions. WFP aims to ensure the lasting sustainability of Chad's human capital and resilience against future shocks.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide inclusive and gender-sensitive nutritious school meals to vulnerable children in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations including pregnant and breastfeeding women/girls, children aged 6-59 months, and PLHIV/TB to improve access to, availability, utilisation, and sustainability of healthy, nutritious diets in targeted locations.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



393,000 people participated in resilience and asset-creation activities to build **long-term self-reliance**.



5,000 hectares of degraded land rehabilitated in 2025, restoring agricultural productivity for local communities.



22 water-spreading weirs constructed to improve irrigation and climate resilience across arid regions.



65 percent of participants in asset-creation activities were women, driving gender equality and economic empowerment.

Chad possesses agricultural and pastoral potential, underpinned by productive land and water resources. However, this potential remains underutilized due to climate shocks, environmental degradation, and forced displacement. These factors have intensified pressure on resources, heightening competition and weakening social cohesion.

Integrated Resilience and Food Systems Approach. Under SO3, WFP implements a multi-sectoral resilience framework. This approach addresses systemic vulnerabilities within local food systems by simultaneously improving production, market access, and resource stability for shock-affected and displaced populations. Central to this strategy is the integration of assets creation, the rehabilitation of agricultural perimeters, and the strengthening of smallholder farmer capacities through the construction of durable community infrastructure, as well as financial inclusion through micro-insurance.

In 2025, SO3 received funding equivalent to 88 percent of its needs-based plan, reflecting strong confidence from the Government of Chad and international development partners. This financial support enabled WFP to significantly scale its overarching contribution to national priorities, notably through the Haguina initiative, which empowers one million displaced persons and host community members to build self-reliance. Beyond direct impact, it also operationalizes the HDP-Nexus approach by linking humanitarian assistance with development and peacebuilding efforts, ensuring that resilience programming is embedded within a nationally led framework. In total, 393,000 people participated in resilience activities across 313 sites in 15 provinces. WFP disbursed USD 6 million in CBT, reaching 87 percent of the annual target. These transfers were particularly vital in supporting livelihoods during the initial land rehabilitation phases and the lean season, when physical access is often constrained.

Throughout the year, WFP rehabilitated 4,487 hectares of agricultural and rangeland, complemented by 351 hectares of community gardens, as well as 522,244 seedlings produced. To support these efforts, WFP provided various non-food items, including agricultural kits and hand tools, while simultaneously building or rehabilitating water management assets, such as water spreading weirs and boreholes, which have had a significant impact on land productivity and water availability for irrigation and livestock. The integration of assets creation/HIMO approaches with engineering, as well as the integrative works done to complement donor contributions, were key drivers of resilience outcomes under the Haguina framework in Chad.

Additionally, the expansion of storage and market infrastructure facilitated superior post-harvest management and created more inclusive local market linkages, contributing to more efficient and inclusive local food systems. This infrastructure directly contributed to positive outcomes for rural communities, with 67 percent of interviewed beneficiary households reporting that the rehabilitated assets enabled them to increase and diversify their production. Furthermore, 62 percent stated that these interventions improved their natural environment, specifically through increased vegetation cover, improved groundwater tables, and reduced soil erosion.

The impact of WFP's resilience-integrated approach is reflected in the community's perception of their own resilience. In 2025, 57 percent of the respondents reported having medium to high confidence in their resilience capacity, specifically their ability to withstand climate, and socio-economic shocks. Durable assets and technical training empower households to navigate Chad's increasingly volatile operational environment.

Nutrition Integration. Nutrition-sensitive programming was systematically integrated into these resilience efforts. Notably, under P2RSA, WFP prioritized the use of local production for nutrition programmes, sourcing fortified flours from community-supported units. Through the Sahel Resilience Partnership, WFP collaborated with UNICEF to integrate micronutrient supplementation, vaccination services, and infant feeding practices in selected resilience sites. Furthermore, school feeding acted as a central pillar of this approach, creating economic opportunities for local farmers through the homegrown model while improving student dietary diversity. The impact of this convergence is evident in the nutritional status of households. The percentage of women reporting improved dietary diversity increased to 82 percent in 2025, compared to 76 percent in 2024. This outcome demonstrates that integrating nutrition-specific services with resilience interventions effectively yields superior nutritional results, reinforcing the long-term health and stability of the assisted population. Works on the African Integrated Climate Risk Management (AICRM) was initiated in 2025, with a feasibility study on the insurance market developed, which will guide the insurance implementation in 2026.

The HDP Nexus in Action. In response to the Sudan refugee crisis, WFP expanded the resilience programme through Haguina, a government-led initiative supported by WFP, UNHCR, IOM, FAO, and other partners, by operationalizing the HDP nexus, which aims to secure 100,000 hectares of land by 2030 to foster the self-reliance of 1 million farmers and pastoralists from both displaced and host communities. In 2025, WFP significantly advanced community resilience by rehabilitating 5,182 hectares of degraded land, restoring productivity for immediate agricultural use.

Beyond land restoration, participants engaged in high-impact resilience activities, including market gardening and the construction of flood-control dikes to shield productive zones from intensifying climate shocks. To ensure the durability of these gains, WFP accelerated large-scale infrastructure development, completing 22 water-spreading weirs and 149 boreholes and wells to secure water access for both agriculture and livestock. Furthermore, the construction of 21 community facilities, including schools and warehouses, provided the essential social and logistical infrastructure to support local development.

These physical investments were systematically paired with capacity-strengthening activities to ensure long-term community management and ownership of the assets. Gender equality remained a cornerstone of these efforts; women represented at least 50 percent of total beneficiaries and over 65 percent of participants in assets creation activities. This high level of engagement directly translated into enhanced economic empowerment for women and a more resilient, self-sustaining food system for the entire community. In parallel, WFP and UNICEF advanced the ResiTchad project to strengthen local service delivery. This collaboration resulted in the construction and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure, including pastoral wells, health centers, and maternity wards, alongside 130 kilometers of rural roads. These durable investments have significantly improved access to essential services in refugee-hosting areas, providing long-term solutions that benefit both displaced populations and their host communities.

Lessons Learned. Experience from 2025 highlights that secure access to land is the primary factor in promoting the economic integration of displaced populations. Nature-based solutions, such as flood control structures, have proven effective in mitigating climate risks while enhancing food security for both host and displaced populations. This progress was supported by strong collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and the Great Green Wall Agency, ensuring that all resilience activities remain fully aligned with national priorities.

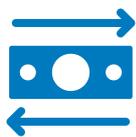
WFP also identified that maximizing the nutritional impact of these investments requires deeper programmatic integration. While physical assets were successfully established, ensuring these gains translate into improved nutritional outcomes will be a primary focus in 2026. By more closely linking asset creation with nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices and social behaviour change communication.

The progress achieved was driven by the CLTF (Changing Lives Transformation Fund), which catalyzed additional resources and reinforced coordination. Looking ahead, WFP plans to expand the Haguina initiative, secure more agricultural land, and further strengthen market support interventions. These priorities align with the government's food system vision and are central to enabling vulnerable communities in Chad to move decisively toward self-reliance and sustainable development.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



47,000 people received predictable cash-based transfers under the UNICEF-WFP

Sahel Social Protection Joint Project.



8 governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity-strengthening initiatives for **Anticipatory Action**



5,190 civil servants trained to lead national nutrition and food security programmes.



68,749 households registered to support the expansion of the **National Unified Social Registry**



14 government and non-government institutions received capacity-strengthening training on national social protection programme design & implementation

Strategic Outcome 4 (SO4) aims to strengthen the capacity of Chadian national and local institutions to design and implement social protection policies and programmes, extending to enhancing early warning systems, developing a shock-responsive social protection system, and reinforcing nutrition governance, among others. In the face of increasingly interconnected shocks - including climate-induced hazards, conflict and insecurity, displacements, and inflationary pressures - WFP's role is evolving: while continuing to provide direct assistance, WFP is strengthening and supporting national systems to equip the government with sustainable capacities to address medium- and long-term needs. By leveraging technical assistance, digital innovation, and multi-sectoral coordination, WFP supports the government in transitioning from fragmented, ad hoc assistance toward more institutionalised and predictable safety nets, aligned with Tchad Connexion 2030, which positions social protection as a pillar of inclusive growth.

Advancing System Foundations through the UNICEF-WFP Sahel Social Protection Joint Project (BMZ/KfW). SO4 was primarily operationalised through the UNICEF-WFP Sahel Social Protection Joint Project (BMZ/KfW), implemented in close coordination with the World Bank-funded National Productive Social Safety Net Programme. The Joint Project supports the Government in laying the institutional and operational foundations of a permanent national social safety net programme, building on lessons from earlier emergency response mechanisms and ensuring continuity toward a nationally anchored system.

The Joint Project follows a twin-track approach:

1. Strengthening national delivery, governance and coordination systems; and
2. Implementing adaptive safety net support through those strengthened systems to demonstrate functionality and generate operational learning.

Under the Joint Project, WFP has been supporting approximately 4,000 households (around 24,000 individuals) with multi-year assistance in Kanem state, including additional seasonal top-ups during the lean season. Transfers were implemented at household level through strengthened national mechanisms, reinforcing delivery systems rather than parallel structures.

Monitoring data from the 2025 cycle indicates strong short-term stabilisation effects during the assistance period. The proportion of assisted households with severely inadequate diets declined from 40.7 percent to 2.7 percent, while dietary diversity increased from 15 percent to 62 percent. These figures demonstrate improved food consumption patterns among supported households during the intervention period. However, vulnerability remains significant, and sustained investment will be required to consolidate gains over time.

In Kanem province, the share of beneficiary households unable to cover the MEB decreased from 53 percent to 40 percent between 2024 and 2025. While this represents improvement during the assistance period, 40 percent of beneficiary households still remain unable to meet the minimum cost of the food basket, compared to 50 percent among non-beneficiaries. These results underscore both the protective function of temporary safety net support and the sustained need to address persistent structural fragility in affected areas.

Monitoring also captured reductions in negative coping strategies, including the distress sale of livestock by more than half during the assistance period. These trends can also reflect a combination of factors, including transfer support, market conditions, and complementary programming. The data tend to indicate that predictable safety nets can contribute to cushioning vulnerable households against sharper deterioration during periods of stress.

Strengthening Delivery Systems: Operationalisation of the RSU. A key institutional milestone in 2025 was the operationalisation of the RSU as a central component of Chad's national social protection architecture. The RSU serves as the primary targeting and data management platform underpinning social protection programming.

As of July 2025, approximately 94,000 households had been registered across Kanem and Barh El Gazel under the Joint Project. Technical support from WFP and UNICEF has been continuous since project inception and includes strengthening registration protocols, targeting criteria, grievance redress mechanisms, data governance procedures and institutional oversight structures.

The RSU enables more systematic and inclusive identification of vulnerable households, enhances transparency in beneficiary selection, and supports more agile responses in shock-affected areas. It also serves as a foundational building block for adaptive social protection mechanisms.

Expansion of the RSU is planned for N'Djamena's 9th district and northern Kanem, where 68,742 households have already been identified for inclusion. The focus remains on strengthening national capacities rather than substituting national systems, ensuring progressive government ownership and sustainability.

Governance, Policy, and Coordination. Pending adoption of the National Social Protection Strategy, WFP and UNICEF supported the establishment of a joint inter-ministerial coordination committee as an interim coordination mechanism. The committee facilitates collaboration among key ministries, including Social Action, National Solidarity and Humanitarian Affairs, Public Health as well as Finance, Budget, Economy, Planning and International Cooperation and promotes policy coherence across social protection interventions.

At decentralised level, provincial coordination teams were supported to strengthen engagement with local authorities and ensure alignment between national frameworks and local implementation realities.

Capacity development efforts under SO4 have made a substantial contribution to strengthening governance and shock responsiveness. TRANSFORM trainings in October 2024 and July 2025 brought together 68 senior officials from six-line ministries, as well as civil society organisations including the Chadian Federation of Social Workers and the National Union of Associations of People Living with Disabilities. Developed by Africa-based experts, TRANSFORM provides a strong regional orientation, enhancing contextual relevance and sustainability.

These trainings reinforced senior-level capacities in social protection governance, strengthened leadership and inter-ministerial coordination, and supported improved programme design modalities, including how to operationalise the RSU and enhance adaptive or shock-responsive mechanisms within national systems.

In collaboration with the World Bank, WFP also advanced dialogue on a localized trigger-based model for shock-responsive social protection. The objective is to link early warning information with phased expansion of safety net support through national systems. This work is also intended to inform the exploration of parametric insurance schemes and disaster risk financing instruments that can be channelled through established social protection mechanisms.

Strengthening Early Warning and Disaster Risk Financing. Recognising Chad's exposure to climate variability, WFP supported the launch of the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) project to strengthen the national meteorological observation network. By expanding and rehabilitating observation stations, SOFF enhances the availability and reliability of weather data necessary for seasonal forecasting and risk analysis.

In collaboration with AGRHYMET and the Columbia Climate School, WFP strengthened the technical capacities of the National Meteorological Agency to produce seasonal forecasts and connect them to anticipatory action thresholds. These thresholds translate weather data into actionable triggers, supporting clearer decision-making and enabling

earlier operational responses when predefined conditions are met.

In high flood-risk areas, WFP conducted consultations with communities and local authorities to identify information gaps and co-create early warning messages tailored for community dissemination. These efforts enhance the usability and accessibility of early warning information.

To improve targeting efficiency in shock-prone zones, WFP formalised an agreement with the National Institute of Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies to expand the RSU within high-risk areas. This linkage between early warning systems and registry expansion strengthens preparedness and supports a shift toward more anticipatory approaches.

Complementary work under the AICRM programme focused on institutional capacity strengthening in disaster risk financing. A feasibility study on the insurance market was developed in collaboration with national stakeholders to inform potential insurance implementation in 2026. Ongoing efforts explore how disaster risk financing mechanisms can be channelled through social protection systems to reach vulnerable households more efficiently.

Institutional Nutrition Governance as System Strengthening. Under SO4, nutrition activities focused on institutional governance and human capital strengthening rather than direct service delivery. Through the REACH initiative, WFP strengthened multi-sectoral nutrition governance. An inter-network workshop involving ten specialised networks harmonised action plans and supported joint evaluation of the permanent technical committee on nutrition and food in line with Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) standards. The mapping of nutrition actors and interventions for 2021-2023 was updated, strengthening the evidence base for resource allocation and planning. WFP also initiated a review of the national nutrition and food policy to integrate emerging global agendas into national frameworks.

Institutional capacity was further reinforced through the Format-NUT project. In 2025, 65 university lecturers across southern Chad were trained, and more than 580 students specialising in human nutrition and dietetics were supported at the Universities of Abéché and N'Djamena. Forty students graduated from the first bachelor's cohort, enabling the official opening of the first master's programme in nutrition at the University of N'Djamena.

Beyond higher education, 5,190 civil servants received specialised training through the Directorate of Food and Applied Nutrition, and 135 teachers across six provinces were trained to integrate nutrition education into schools. Government decrees formalised the implementation of WFP-supported nutrition manuals nationwide, including translation, printing, and dissemination of materials tailored to preschool, primary and secondary levels.

An international seminar on Food, Nutrition and Climate Change brought together over 500 participants, complemented by a mass awareness campaign across seven provinces to promote optimal nutritional practices and support longer-term behavioural change. These efforts strengthen institutional systems, governance structures and human capital that underpin sustainable social protection and food security policies.

Lessons and Way Forward. Experience in 2025 highlights that the transition toward a national social protection programme depends on political commitment, predictable financing, institutional coordination and system maturity. While progress has been made in registry systems, governance structures, and delivery mechanisms, further consolidation of foundational building blocks remains necessary before large-scale shock-responsive expansion is feasible.

In 2026, priorities include continued strengthening and expansion of the RSU, refinement of trigger-based mechanisms in coordination with the World Bank, and further exploration of linkages between disaster risk financing and social protection systems.

Through sustained investment in national systems, WFP contributes to a progressively structured, coordinated and government-led social protection system capable of responding more effectively to recurrent shocks.

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



29,711 passengers and **94 mt of cargo** transported by UNHAS on behalf of **135 humanitarian partners** across regular and ad-hoc locations.



Doubled the scale of cross-border assistance to **Sudan**, dispatching over **70,000 mt** compared to **35,000 mt** in 2024.



USD 11 million injected into the local economy by **procuring 28,406 mt** of food, accounting for **42 percent** of the commodities procured in 2025.



Reduced carbon emissions **by 30 percent** by switching to **multimodal transport corridors**.

Strategic Outcome 5 (SO5) serves as the operational backbone for the humanitarian community in Chad, ensuring that government actors, humanitarian organizations, and development partners maintain uninterrupted access to remote areas. In 2025, WFP optimized common services by integrating advanced digital platforms, diversifying transport corridors, and maintaining a critical aviation lifeline through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). These efforts were essential in sustaining the response to the Sudan refugee crisis while supporting national development and resilience programmes across a vast geography.

Logistics Modernization and Environmental Sustainability. In 2025, WFP managed large-scale food movements from Douala port in Cameroon through Chad to support both regular programming and the Sudan emergency response. A total of 98,427 mt of food arrived in Chad via the Cameroon corridor. Through strengthened truck tracking procedures and enhanced collaboration with transporters and government counterparts, WFP maintained a low loss rate of just 0.2 percent, compared to the global standard of 1 percent. This ensured that food assistance reliably reached vulnerable families with high levels of accountability and operational integrity.

To optimize the challenging Douala-N'Djamena-Abéché corridor, WFP implemented a multimodal transport strategy, combining rail and road transport between Douala and northern Cameroon. This shift achieved a 14 percent reduction in transport costs, and, as part of the greening supply chain agenda, the transition to railway usage contributed to a 30 percent reduction in CO₂ emissions. With the continued influx of people fleeing the conflict in Sudan, the supply chain pipelines serving Sudan also reinforced WFP's emergency response within eastern Chad. To support both the Sudan crisis and internal Chad operations, WFP expanded the Abéché logistics hub, increasing storage capacity to 40,000 mt.

Local Procurement and Food Systems Support. WFP prioritized local procurement to inject liquidity into Chad's economy. In 2025, WFP procured 28,406 mt of food commodities locally, injecting over USD 11 million into the local economy. Despite the global funding contraction, WFP maintained a consistent level of local engagement comparable to 2024 (30,067 mt), demonstrating a stabilized and predictable partnership with national markets. This achievement was supported by the GCMF, which financed over 95 percent of these local purchases to address cereal shortages and stabilize supply chains.

To further strengthen WFP's role beyond direct food procurement, WFP's footprint in the local economy extended to the broader services sector. In line with the CSP, WFP invested approximately USD 38 million in local goods and services. More than half of this investment was dedicated to construction works, providing a vital source of revenue for Chadian businesses while simultaneously reinforcing national infrastructure. These multi-sectoral investments show WFP's transition from a provider of food assistance to an enabler of sustainable national systems and development.

Partnerships and Service Provision. WFP's common services extend beyond its own operations to support the wider humanitarian architecture. Through the On-Demand Services (ODS), WFP handled over 5,300 mt of supplies for various partners and distributed 69,163 liters of fuel to 14 organizations. WFP also chaired the Logistics Working Group,

providing a vital forum for coordinating complex cross-border operations with the Sudan Logistics Cluster and the Chad Access Working Group.

Starting in December, WFP began operating five charter flights funded by ECHO through the UNHRD Hub network in Brindisi and Accra. These flights managed 458 mt of essential supplies as a service provision for UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, and WHO. The experience of 2025 demonstrated that operational excellence can be maintained even amidst funding scale-downs through rigorous cost control and digital integration. Moving into 2026, WFP will prioritize the expansion of service provision to partners, the growth of the GCMF procurement portfolio to support local smallholder farmers, and the institutionalization of multimodal transport across all major corridors.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). In a country where vast distances and seasonal flooding render road networks impassable for several months every year, the UNHAS serves as a strategic enabler. Throughout 2025, UNHAS remained the primary means for reaching hard-to-reach areas and populations across the country. UNHAS transported 29,711 passengers and 94 mt of critical light cargo for 135 organizations across 14 regular and 13 ad hoc destinations.

Faced with a decline in donor funding, UNHAS underwent an operational reform in July 2025 to reduce cost and stretch remaining resources. The fleet was optimized by transitioning to three Dash 8 37-seater aircraft, instead of the initial four. This strategic shift allowed UNHAS to maintain its seat capacity while successfully reducing the operational budget by 25 percent. This strategy improved overall operational efficiency without compromising the duty of care for humanitarian staff, including the provision of critical medical evacuations. To further safeguard access, WFP invested in aviation infrastructure by completing drainage works at the Adré airstrip and making essential improvements in Bol to ensure safe operations during the rainy season.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Chad remains one of the most challenging environments globally for gender parity, ranking 146th out of 148 countries in the 2025 World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index¹. While a national score of 0.571 reflects deep structural barriers, the year was marked by critical legislative progress, including the promulgation of a landmark ordinance on the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV)² and notable gains in political representation. Despite these advancements, socio-cultural norms continue to restrict women's access to education and economic assets. In response, WFP has strategically integrated gender equality and women's empowerment into the heart of its operations, moving beyond simple participation targets toward an approach that addresses the root causes of food and nutritional inequality.

Economic Empowerment and Food Systems. WFP's gender action plan in 2025 focused on enhancing women's financial autonomy as a prerequisite for household food security. Prioritizing cash-based transfers (CBT) provided women with independent agency to meet specific household needs, allowing them to participate directly in local market economies. Beyond immediate assistance, the Resilience and Food Systems Strengthening Programme (P2RSA) offered a platform for deeper economic inclusion. By supporting local fortified flour production units in provinces such as Kanem and Barh El Gazal, WFP facilitated the transition of women from labourers to entrepreneurs, positioning them as central actors in the national food value chain.

The results of this shift are most evident in the improved dietary quality of assisted populations. In 2025, the proportion of women of reproductive age achieving Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD-W) increased significantly to 66 percent, up from 49 percent in 2024. Additionally, by integrating women smallholders into the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFS) model, WFP created a secure market for their produce, providing a reliable income source that enhances their resilience against seasonal climate shocks.

As part of a joint Sahel Social Protection project with UNICEF, WFP is also intensifying support to the government on gender-responsive social protection. This work focuses on designing cash-plus programmes and delivery mechanisms that address structural weaknesses in national systems to better meet the needs of vulnerable women. A comprehensive gender assessment of these national systems is currently underway and will be completed in early 2026. This study will map key entry points for gender-responsive interventions and provide a regional roadmap for promoting gender equality and poverty reduction across the Sahel.

Leadership and Decision-Making. WFP recognizes that achieving food security requires a shift in power dynamics at both the household and community levels. In 2025, WFP mandated a 50 percent female representation target for all community-led structures, including grievance and school management committees (COGES). This policy has enabled a visible shift in local leadership; women are no longer merely present but are actively leading the oversight of food distributions and school meal programmes, ensuring these services remain responsive to the needs of women and children.

At the household level, empowerment is increasingly reflected in more equitable decision-making patterns. For many households, the use of WFP assistance is now the result of joint consultation between partners. While joint decision-making reached 43 percent among local populations, figures remained lower in newly arrived refugee communities, where the trauma of displacement often reinforces traditional hierarchies. To address this, WFP trained 14 partners in eastern Chad on gender integration within emergency interventions. This initiative strengthens the design and delivery of programmes to ensure women's voices remain central, even in volatile humanitarian settings.

Protection. A landmark initiative in 2025 was a specialized gender analysis conducted in the Adré refugee camps, which explored the critical link between gender-based violence (GBV) and nutritional outcomes. The findings revealed that women and girls face heightened protection risks when accessing food and health services due to long walking distances and barriers (language and financial) to reach those services. To address this issue, WFP developed culturally adapted tools to foster community dialogue on GBV prevention, reaching thousands through community radio and

forum theater during the 16 Days of Activism.

WFP's approach also focused on engaging men and boys as active stakeholders in this transition. By training community health workers to identify signs of GBV within nutrition sites and implementing social behaviour change communication, WFP worked to reduce restrictive domestic practices, such as those where women and girls eat last or least. WFP's support to the Ministry of Women, including the distribution of educational materials on GBV, further strengthened the national framework for protection and social cohesion.

Safety and Accountability. The safety of beneficiaries remains a non-negotiable standard within all WFP programming. In 2025, monitoring data showed that 99.7 percent of women assisted reported no safety concerns as a result of their engagement with WFP programmes. This high level of confidence is attributed to protection-by-design principles, including the selection of safe distribution sites and the use of biometric registration to ensure transparency. Furthermore, 83 percent of women reported having clear information about their rights and WFP's accountability mechanisms, including Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) protocols.

By encouraging women to use digital grievance channels and community "information relais," WFP has created a feedback loop that allows for the rapid identification and mitigation of protection risks. These mechanisms ensure that women can report issues of violence or discrimination with the confidence that their concerns will be addressed through a secure and transparent process.

Lessons Learned. The primary lesson from 2025 is that while dietary and economic indicators are improving, shifting ingrained gender roles requires a consistent, multi-generational investment. An analysis of school meal preparation, for instance, highlighted a significant unpaid labour burden on women. In 2026, WFP will advocate for a more equitable redistribution of these tasks within communities.

WFP will also continue transitioning to vulnerability-based models, using gender-sensitive criteria to ensure the most marginalized, including female-headed households and those living with disabilities, are prioritized. By strengthening partnerships with local women's organizations and the Ministry of Women, WFP remains dedicated to a future where gender equality serves as the foundational pillar of Chad's 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

In 2025, Chad's protection landscape was characterized by an escalation in risks, with more than 10,000 protection incidents recorded through the UNHCR-led monitoring framework. Incidents rose by 80 percent over 2024¹, primarily involving infringements on the right to life, GBV, and land rights disputes. These risks were most acute in provinces where WFP maintains a substantial operational footprint, including Ouaddaï, Lac, Wadi Fira, and Sila. To navigate this complex environment, WFP embedded a protection and conflict sensitivity mainstreaming approach in all activities, ensuring that life-saving assistance was delivered in a manner that avoided inadvertently exacerbating risks.

Central to this approach was investment in human capital to ensure the integrity and quality of WFP's operations. In 2025, WFP trained 1,202 people, including 410 WFP staff, 734 employees from cooperating partners, and 58 government representatives. Training covered a comprehensive range of topics, including Protection and Accountability to Affected People principles, the CFM, community engagement, PSEA, and conflict sensitivity. This proactive capacity-strengthening ensured that frontline teams were equipped to uphold safety and dignity. By professionalizing the humanitarian workforce and government counterparts alike, WFP not only improved service delivery but also strengthened the protective environment for vulnerable populations across Chad.

Monitoring results show that over 99 percent of beneficiaries reported no safety concerns arising from their engagement with WFP programmes. These high levels of perceived security consistently met or exceeded targets, reflecting a safe and dignified distribution environment. Additionally, the proportion of beneficiaries who felt they were treated with respect reached 98.8 percent, a steady improvement from 92.5 percent in 2024. This positive trend highlights the success of WFP's continued investment in capacity strengthening as a primary avenue for protection mainstreaming and its commitment to people-centered humanitarian assistance.

Accountability to Affected People (AAP). In 2025, a new Community Engagement Action Plan strengthened how WFP feedback is collected and addressed. A major innovation was the establishment of a network of information relays, community leaders who facilitate a transparent two-way flow of information. By the end of the year, these leaders were operational throughout the eastern provinces, serving as a bridge for sharing operational updates and relaying community feedback. To manage sensitive transitions, including the scale-up of mobile money and changes in assistance levels, WFP developed tailored communication strategies to ensure communities were informed well in advance of any operational shifts.

The CFM remained the central tool for WFP's accountability framework. To improve participation, WFP developed tailored channels for children in school feeding programmes, student complaint committees were elected. These committees meet monthly under the supervision of a gender and protection officer to review feedback collected through suggestion boxes and oral reports. Additionally, WFP expanded its CFM digitalization footprint through a Mobile Operational Data Acquisition (MoDA) pilot launched in December 2025, which allows partners to input feedback directly into a centralized database.

In 2025, WFP recorded 2,851 CFM cases in Sugar CRM (customer relationship management), WFP's centralized ticket management system. Women represented the majority of users, accounting for 64.6 percent of all interactions. Feedback was received through multiple channels, with 27.7 percent via the toll-free hotline, while 20.6 percent was channeled through community-based complaint management committees. WFP resolved most cases within 1 to 10 days, closing 74 percent of all recorded tickets within the year.

The feedback consisted primarily of complaints (56.2 percent), followed by observations and suggestions (22.4 percent), requests for assistance (11 percent), and requests for information (7.4 percent). The remainder included non-WFP-related requests (1.7 percent) and specific data requests (1.1 percent). Upon receipt, every comment or complaint was forwarded to technical focal persons for immediate action, ensuring the feedback loop was closed with a direct response to the complainant. Monthly reports enabled prompt decision-making and programme adaptation

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). For the second consecutive year, WFP served as the PSEA Champion within the inter-agency network in Chad. In this leadership role, WFP facilitated workshops to align how UN agencies review NGO PSEA capacities, ensuring a consistent approach to protection. In late 2025, WFP collaborated with

IOM to roll out the second phase of the "Together We Say No" campaign, reinforcing community awareness of their rights. WFP also conducted a refresher session for all staff, reinforcing individual responsibilities and reporting steps, ensuring a shared understanding of mandatory safeguarding standards. To support long-term awareness, WFP developed new communication materials to address risks of SEA and GBV linked to food assistance. These tools will be part of all community outreach starting in 2026

These PSEA efforts led to greater community sensitization on SEA risks and reporting mechanisms. This is further evidenced through the percentage of beneficiaries who reported having access to information about assistance and safety, which more than doubled from 40.8 percent in 2024 to 83.2 percent in 2025. While this result exceeded the annual target of 80 percent, gender analysis shows a slight gap: 83 percent of women reported having sufficient information compared to 75 percent of men. While communication efforts effectively reached women, further work is planned to ensure all groups have the same level of clarity and transparency.

Conflict Sensitivity. WFP reinforced its commitment to safe and dignified delivery by strengthening its field-level protection expertise. Central to the year's achievements was the implementation of a comprehensive Conflict Sensitivity Action Plan. As WFP prepares for a strategic transition from status-based to vulnerability-based assistance, conflict sensitivity indicators were integrated into national vulnerability studies. This proactive analysis allowed WFP to develop a specific risk register, ensuring that targeting exercises accounted for local social dynamics and land-tenure sensitivities, particularly in eastern Chad, where competition for resources is acute.

WFP introduced a conflict sensitivity checklist within the resilience activities to ensure that long-term asset creation projects, such as land rehabilitation, actively fostered social cohesion rather than inadvertently fueling tension. This technical support was complemented by specialized training for frontline staff to ensure that every interface between WFP and the community remained respectful, inclusive, and safety-conscious. Through these measures, WFP ensured that its operations contributed to a stable environment conducive to long-term development.

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)

Environmental degradation and food insecurity are intimately interlinked in Chad. The country remains one of the most climate-vulnerable nations globally, characterized by rising temperatures, erratic rainfall patterns, and a high dependence on dwindling natural resources¹. These environmental pressures are most acute in the Sahelian belt, where land degradation is highest and agricultural systems are most sensitive to climatic shocks. In 2025, this fragility was further compounded by the massive influx of refugees and returnees fleeing conflict in Sudan, which placed immense pressure on local wood, water, and productive land². Under the CSP, WFP integrated Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) and operational sustainability measures to ensure that interventions provide not only immediate relief but also contribute to the long-term restoration of Chad's ecosystems.

Environmental and Social Safeguards. To prevent humanitarian interventions from inadvertently causing harm and exacerbating resource competition, WFP strictly applied the Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework across all activities. In 2025, all Field Level Agreements (FLAs) and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) for CSP activities were screened for environmental and social risks. In total, 25 comprehensive screenings were conducted, leading to the development and implementation of 25 dedicated Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for medium-risk activities, particularly those involving small-scale infrastructure or land rehabilitation.

These safeguards guided the implementation of nature-based solutions designed to restore soil fertility and combat desertification. WFP supported communities in constructing water-harvesting structures for agricultural and forestry use while creating spreading sills to manage water runoff and promoting organic composting. These interventions resulted in measurable co-benefits, including reduced soil erosion, improved water infiltration, and a significant increase in vegetation cover in previously degraded areas. To mitigate the risk of overgrazing or water depletion, WFP integrated communal risk assessments into the design of agroforestry activities, ensuring that the selection of climate-resistant species and community-led management protocols protected shared ecosystems.

A primary driver of deforestation in displacement-affected areas is the heavy reliance on firewood for cooking. To address this, WFP promoted fuel-efficient technologies that reduce environmental pressure while improving the protection of women and girls. In 2025, WFP distributed thermal retention cooking bags and wood-saving stoves, including 300 thermal retention bags in the Zabout area under the RESITCHAD project. These solutions significantly reduced firewood consumption and eased the burden on local forests. Capacity-strengthening was equally vital, with WFP and its partners delivering 50 training sessions on water conservation and agroecological techniques, equipping communities with the skills to manage their natural resources sustainably.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP took significant steps to reduce the environmental footprint of its own operations through the Environmental Management System (EMS), launched in July 2022. To improve energy efficiency, three energy meters were installed across different premises. Data from these meters is collected centrally to support more efficient energy use across all operations.

A major milestone in 2025 was the optimization of the challenging Douala-N'Djamena-Abéché supply chain corridors. By implementing a multimodal strategy, combining rail and road transport between Douala and the northern port in Cameroon, WFP achieved a 14 percent reduction in transport costs and a 30 percent reduction in CO₂ emissions. This network optimization improved cost efficiency and demonstrated WFP's commitment to decarbonizing high-impact logistics.

Waste management and water conservation within WFP premises and warehouses were also prioritized. WFP implemented rigorous waste segregation protocols, including the safe disposal of hazardous materials such as used tires and oil from its vehicle fleet. In its main logistics hubs, WFP explored the recycling of excess polypropylene bags and broken pallets, redirecting usable materials back into the community or local industries. On water management, WFP fitted low-flow taps in its offices and monitored groundwater extraction in its compounds to ensure sustainable use.

To foster a culture of sustainability, WFP commemorated World Environment Day and Earth Day across its field offices through awareness campaigns and tree-planting activities. By integrating these practices into the daily operations, WFP is ensuring that the "do no harm" principle extends beyond the populations served to the very environment that sustains them. This holistic approach ensures that WFP's presence in Chad contributes to a greener, more resilient future.

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

WFP reaffirmed its commitment to ending malnutrition in all its forms by positioning nutrition as a cross-cutting priority across its entire portfolio. Recognizing that nutrition is the foundational stone of resilience, WFP successfully transitioned to a more integrated model that addresses the complex intersections of climate shocks, conflict, and food insecurity. This strategic shift ensured that the interventions were not merely reactive but designed to build long-term stability. By specifically targeting marginalized groups, including PBW/G, children under five years, and persons with disabilities, WFP drove progress toward both SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality).

Strategic Alignment and Nutrition-Sensitive Programming. In this second year of implementing the CSP, WFP systematically integrated nutrition outcomes across every Strategic Outcome, shifting from purely nutrition-specific treatments to nutrition-sensitive designs. This evolution was grounded in a baseline nutrition analysis that guided the revision of general food rations to ensure nutritional adequacy, even in the most volatile emergency settings under SO1. This adjustment proved crucial in mitigating the risk of micronutrient deficiencies among displaced populations who remain entirely dependent on WFP for their daily dietary intake.

A major highlight of 2025 was the expansion of the C4P programme into the provinces of Barh El Gazal, Lac, Kanem, Guéra, and Batha. By merging specialized nutritional assistance with direct economic support, WFP enabled 60,000 children and PBW/G to access diverse, fresh foods from local markets. This multifaceted approach addresses the underlying economic barriers to health by improving both the availability and affordability of nutritious diets, thereby ensuring a more sustainable and profound impact on maternal and child health outcomes across these high-burden regions.

Integrating Nutrition Across the Portfolio. WFP's integrative strategy was most evident in the synergy between resilience building and food system transformation. Under the Resilience and P2RSA, WFP acquired and installed 12 semi-industrial flour production machines in the project's areas of intervention (Kanem, Barh El Gazel, Mayo Kebbi Est, and Mayo Kebbi Ouest) to reinforce the local nutritional value chain. Also, WFP supported one industrial company based in N'Djamena on the production of enriched maize flour for the prevention of malnutrition. This initiative achieved a dual impact, as it improved community access to fortified foods while simultaneously increasing household incomes for the 218 members of local women's cooperatives responsible for production. B- As part of efforts to strengthen private sector engagement in the critical field of nutrition, WFP supported ChinaPingLee (CPL) in upgrading its fortified maize flour production line to comply with WFP quality standards. This support included targeted training sessions, a comprehensive quality audit of the production process, identification of non-conformities, development and follow-up of a corrective action plan, and facilitation of market access through integration into social safety net programmes and projects. Through this structured approach, WFP contributed to building a more resilient food system better equipped to absorb the recurrent shocks characteristic of the Sahelian context.

Under SO2, school feeding served as a critical entry point for nutrition. WFP utilized the School Menu Planner Plus tool to design cost-effective, nutritious menus tailored to local ingredients. This ensured that the 300,000 children received meals that met their daily caloric and micronutrient requirements. By linking the canteens to local smallholder farmers, WFP fostered a production environment where nutrient-dense crops, such as pulses and leafy greens, were prioritized. Similarly, under SO3, assets creation activities were paired with the distribution of fortified rice, ensuring that participants engaging in physically demanding community work maintained optimal nutritional status.

Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) and Capacity Strengthening. Recognising that knowledge is as vital as food availability in the fight against malnutrition, SBC was embedded as a strategic pillar across all interventions. WFP trained 95 staff from cooperating partners in participatory techniques to address socio-cultural barriers to nutrition. The outreach sessions focused on exclusive breastfeeding, dietary diversification, and household hygiene, reaching more than 40,000 people through community engagement and social marketing.

To ensure long-term sustainability, WFP collaborated closely with the Ministry of Health and the SUN movement. WFP provided essential technical support for the joint evaluation of the Permanent Technical Committee on Nutrition and Food, identifying key opportunities for national-scale advocacy. By strengthening the capacity of community leaders and the Mamans Lumières network, WFP ensured that nutrition messages were tailored to local realities, fostering deep community ownership and lasting behaviour shifts.

Safeguarding Nutrition During Crises. During the rapid response to the Sudan crisis, WFP enhanced the nutrition sensitivity of emergency interventions by prioritizing children under five and PBW/G in all targeting criteria. At eastern border points, WFP provided specialized supplements to prevent household sharing, ensuring that the most vulnerable individuals received the full intended nutritional benefit. Regular Mid-Upper Arm Circumference screening at distribution points allowed WFP to monitor nutritional status in real-time and adjust interventions accordingly.

Furthermore, in collaboration with UNICEF, WFP integrated GBV risk mitigation into nutrition sites. This holistic approach ensured that marginalized populations could access healthy diets in a safe and dignified manner, even amidst conflict and displacement. Moving into 2026, WFP will continue to refine the theory of change for nutrition, ensuring that every operation in Chad contributes to a more nourished, healthy, and resilient population.

Partnerships

WFP solidified its position as a primary strategic partner in Chad, maintaining its status as the highest-funded WFP operation within the West and Central Africa region, reflecting the international community's recognition of the crisis's unique severity but also of Chad's pivotal role as a stabilizing anchor in the region. Building on the momentum of its response to the record lean season of the previous year, WFP transitioned into the second year of its CSP with a clear focus on the sustainability of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus.

Despite a global contraction in humanitarian resources, WFP successfully mobilized USD 174 million from bilateral government donors, achieving a robust funding level for the year. By serving as the financial and technical lead for the regional response, WFP not only addressed immediate survival needs but also contributed to advance the government's national resilience agenda, proving that high-volume emergency funding can be strategically leveraged to build long-term national leadership and sustainability.

A defining achievement was the consolidation of the partnership with the government. WFP's activities contributed to the National Development Plan, Chad Connexion 2030, and the Government of Chad emerged as a key resource partner, contributing USD 24.5 million through the World Bank-funded national programme, ProAGRI¹. Building on this strengthened partnership, WFP continued implementation under the ResIT Chad initiative together with UNICEF and the Government of Chad, advancing infrastructure development in refugee-hosting areas through the construction of schools, classrooms and health centres.

Technical collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs matured, establishing an adaptive national social protection system. In the education sector, WFP provided technical expertise to the Ministry of Education on financial modelling and local food procurement, ensuring that the national school feeding strategy remains grounded in local food systems⁴.

Since January 2025, WFP has served as the coordinating agency for the Local Education Group and lead for Technical and Financial Partners. By driving evidence generation through intervention mapping, WFP positioned critical challenges, such as teacher recruitment in conflict-affected borderlands, at the forefront of the national agenda. This systemic approach ensures that education remains a resilient pillar of national development and a primary driver of long-term human capital.

WFP continued to nurture strong donor engagement throughout the year, organizing regular briefings and facilitating technical and high-level field missions, with a particular focus on crisis-affected areas in the East. These visits helped showcase programme results and enabled constructive dialogue with partners.

WFP's role as an enabler for the broader humanitarian architecture remained indispensable. Through the Logistics Cluster and the management of the UNHAS, WFP provided the operational backbone for over 100 humanitarian and development organizations. This centralized coordination ensured that even the most remote and hard-to-reach refugee-hosting areas remained accessible, successfully overcoming severe logistical hurdles and security constraints. Co-leading the Food Security Cluster (FSC) with FAO, WFP strengthened strategic analysis and coordinated national and international stakeholders to tackle severe food insecurity.

In addition to aviation, WFP's ODS provided critical fuel support, including 33,000 liters to ten partners. This stabilized the fuel supply chain in eastern Chad, ensuring the collective response remained mobile. WFP continued to nurture donor relationships through periodic briefings and field missions. These engagements were vital in securing flexible funding, allowing the operation to balance resources between emergency refugee response and long-term asset creation based on the most urgent needs.

Focus on localization

In 2025, WFP advanced its localization agenda by working with 37 cooperating partners, including 20 national organizations, shifting progressively from transactional arrangements towards more strategic and capacity-strengthening partnerships. The Country Office rolled out the Partner Connect platform, which digitalized Field Level Agreement (FLA) preparation and enabled partners to track the status of submitted invoices. While the platform does not yet cover full onboarding or financial management functions, it has contributed to reduced administrative

lead times and enhanced transparency. In parallel, WFP reinforced assurance mechanisms to mitigate partner-related risks, including systematic capacity assessments, spot checks, and performance evaluations throughout the partnership cycle. Additionally, UN-IP PSEA³ Capacity Assessment has been fully and systematically integrated in NGO partnership management.

To ensure sustainability, WFP implemented systematic partner improvement plans, providing targeted training on the Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), procurement, and protection mainstreaming. This capacity-sharing approach was particularly evident in the East and Lac regions, where WFP worked with national NGOs to implement climate-smart agriculture initiatives aligned with local land-tenure systems. By integrating local NGOs into the core of the Haguina initiative, WFP ensured that the response was grounded in local knowledge, facilitating a progressive transfer of operational leadership to Chadian civil society.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, WFP leveraged the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus to drive coherence across the UN system, ensuring that joint programming addressed both immediate shocks and long-term structural vulnerabilities. A primary example was the ongoing collaboration with UNICEF on the Sahel Joint Programme on Adaptive Social Protection. This partnership facilitated the integration of social registries and successfully aligned humanitarian caseloads with national social safety nets, creating a more predictable support system for vulnerable populations.

In the refugee response, WFP worked alongside UNHCR, IOM, FAO, and other partners to advance the Haguina Initiative. This framework synchronized efforts in market rehabilitation and sustainable livelihoods, ensuring a unified UN approach to fostering self-reliance for both refugees and host communities. As co-chair of the Food Security Cluster, WFP led the national needs analysis and coordinated resource allocation among all partners to avoid duplication of efforts.

Additionally, joint education and nutrition programming with UNICEF, supported by the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) multi-year resilience programme, enabled the delivery of integrated school feeding and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) services. By combining these essential sectors, WFP and its partners maximized the collective impact of UN interventions in crisis-affected provinces, ensuring that children received the comprehensive support necessary for both health and learning.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP operated in one of the most constrained humanitarian contexts globally, characterized by escalating needs driven by the Sudan crisis, localized displacement in the Lac province, and sustained pressure on national food systems. As the second year of the CSP, 2025 was marked by a strategic emphasis on balancing immediate life-saving interventions with the integration of the HDP nexus. This approach sought to transition crisis-affected populations toward greater self-reliance while addressing the deep-seated structural vulnerabilities that drive chronic food insecurity in Chad.

The CSP was fully resourced at USD 439.8 million requirements, supported by a combination of confirmed contributions, multiyear financing, and carry-over funds. Of the total resources mobilized, USD 174 million originated from bilateral direct contributions, reflecting a diverse and sustained commitment from the international community. A landmark shift in 2025 was the emergence of the Government of Chad as a critical partner and top-tier donor, contributing approximately USD 24.5 million to support agricultural-livelihood and resilience-building initiatives. These government-led investments, primarily sourced through the World Bank via programmes such as ProAGRI, demonstrate a significant transition toward national ownership of the food security agenda.

The United States, the United Kingdom FCDO, the Government of Chad, Germany and the European Commission remained the top five donors in 2025, and were instrumental in maintaining the stability of the response. Their contributions, together with support from other partners, enabled WFP to sustain a strong presence in the four eastern provinces while simultaneously investing in national social protection systems. The availability of advance financing through the GCMF was particularly critical, as WFP procured 35,072 mt of food commodities through this mechanism, effectively reducing lead times and ensuring a rapid scale-up during sudden-onset emergencies.

While the CSP was fully funded as shown in the financial overview tables, operational delivery was constrained by significant disparities across strategic outcomes, largely driven by the earmarked nature of donor contributions. This uneven financial landscape required continuous prioritization to ensure that assistance reached the most acutely food-insecure populations. Moreover, the timing of contributions further restricted implementation. A large share of resources was received between the second half and the last quarter of the year, which limited the ability to carry out activities as planned, particularly those requiring early-season procurement or sustained implementation over several months. As a result, even Strategic Outcomes that appeared well-funded faced operational delays and under-delivery.

The UNHAS underwent significant technical and financial adaptation. Following a decline in donor funding, UNHAS implemented a fleet optimization strategy that reduced the annual budget from USD 23.6 million to USD 18.5 million, representing a 25 percent reduction. By scaling the fleet from four aircraft to three Dash-8s, UNHAS created operational commonality that preserved seat capacity while reducing operational costs by 20 percent. Despite these measures, passenger traffic remained steady at over 2,400 per month, underscoring the service's role as an indispensable lifeline for over 130 organizations.

Looking ahead to 2026, WFP remains focused on securing long-term, flexible financing to bridge the gap between emergency relief and durable solutions. The transition to vulnerability-based assistance in the East will require sustained investment to ensure social cohesion. WFP will continue to prioritize technical assistance to the national social protection system and its investment in anticipatory actions, aligned with the Tchad Connexion 2030 strategy.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	236,833,594	163,679,459	237,851,819	185,580,457
SO01: Crisis- and shock-affected populations in Chad are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises	236,833,594	163,679,459	237,851,819	185,580,457
Activity 01: Provide a food and nutrition package of assistance to people affected by crisis and shocks including anticipatory actions and support to self-reliance activities	236,833,594	163,679,459	237,851,819	185,580,457
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	76,448,800	58,743,371	52,681,592	35,857,251
SO02: Vulnerable people at risk of malnutrition, including school-aged children, are better able to contribute to the development of Chad's human capital by 2028	76,448,800	58,743,371	52,681,592	35,857,251
Activity 02: Provide inclusive nutritious school meals for vulnerable children in a way that when possible relies on and stimulates local production	24,909,130	15,432,340	21,636,685	10,578,649
Activity 03: Provide nutrition assistance for vulnerable people in targeted locations, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children aged 6–59 months and people living with HIV or tuberculosis, to improve their access to and the availability, of healthy nutritious food	51,539,670	43,311,030	30,861,468	25,278,602
Non-activity specific	0	0	183,439	0

SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	57,197,898	42,009,639	90,121,684	30,041,218
SO03: Food insecure communities in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient food systems by 2028.	57,197,898	42,009,639	90,121,684	30,041,218
Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition-insecure people with an integrated package of livelihoods support including activities aimed at empowering women	57,197,898	42,009,639	89,959,424	30,041,218
Non-activity specific	0	0	162,260	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	9,795,980	5,067,724	15,100,484	7,871,382
SO04: Local and national institutions in Chad have strengthened systems and capacity for implementing policies, programmes including shock-responsive social protection, by 2028	9,795,980	5,067,724	15,100,484	7,871,382
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening for national institutions, enabling them to develop effective gender-sensitive food and nutrition security, social protection and early warning systems	9,795,980	5,067,724	15,100,484	7,871,382
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	19,266,902	9,896,548	29,170,456	18,263,378
SO05: Government actors ,humanitarian and development partners have access to common services and to areas targeted for assistance all year round.	19,266,902	9,896,548	29,170,456	18,263,378

Activity 06: Provide partners with United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to enable them to reach locations of humanitarian operations	16,803,207	7,881,782	24,445,474	15,705,442
Activity 07: Provide partners with supply chain, information and communications technology, management and other services to support an effective and efficient humanitarian response	2,463,695	2,014,767	4,724,981	2,557,937
Non-SDG Target	0	0	12,650,408	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	399,543,174	279,396,741	437,576,442	277,613,686
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	13,584,206	12,971,754	20,939,382	13,875,097
Total Direct Costs	413,127,380	292,368,495	458,515,824	291,488,783
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	26,687,695	18,866,912	10,752,707	10,752,707
Grand Total	439,815,075	311,235,407	469,268,531	302,241,490

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] World Bank, 2024. Population Data, World Development Indicator. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=TD>
- [2] UNDP, Human Development Report 2025 Statistics. https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2025_HDR/HDR25_Statistical_Annex_HDI_Table.pdf
- [3] ND-GAIN. Climate Vulnerability Index, Chad. <https://gain-new.crc.nd.edu/country/chad>
- [4] UNHCR CHAD. Forcibly Displaced Persons (December 2025). <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/120465>
- [5] IPC Cadre Harmonisé (CH) Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. IPC-CH Dashboard | IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
- [6] IPC Cadre Harmonisé (CH) Analysis: Chad – Acute Food Insecurity (October 2025 – May 2026), Global IPC Partnership and Cadre Harmonisé (CH), 2025. <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159535/>
- [7] Districts with high Global Acute Malnutrition rates in 2025. Wadi Fira (17,9%), Borkou (17,9%), Ennedi Est (18,5%), Ennedi Ouest (17,6%), Salamat (14,3%), Batha (18,8%), Bahr El Gazal (10,3%), Kanem (11,5%), Ouaddaï (17,5%), Tibesti (11,6%), Sila (12,7%), Lac (10,0%), N'Djamena (11,4%), Guéra (13,3%), Hadjer Lamis (15,0%), Chari Baguirmi (11,9%).
- [8] Chad Country Strategic Plan (2024–2028). <https://www.wfp.org/operations/td02-chad-country-strategic-plan-2024-2028>
- [9] Chad Vision 2030: National Development Plan. <https://tchadconnexion2030>.

Operational context

- [1] The World Bank Macro Poverty Outlook, April 2025. <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099746010032519147/pdf/IDU-a40d865c-cdbc-4bef-b176-b97561a7ac76.pdf>
- [2] FAO-WFP Anticipatory Action Strategy, September 2023. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/fao-wfp-anticipatory-action-strategy>

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] Cadre Harmonisé. Chad Communication Fact Sheet, March 2025. <https://fscluster.org/fr/chad/document/tchad-fiche-de-communication-du-cadre-0>
- [2] UNHCR/IOM. Sudan Crisis Response Update: Chad Statistics, September 2025. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/sudansituation>
- [3] SPHERE Association, The Sphere Handbook: Humanitarian Standards, 2018. <https://spherestandards.org/handbook/>
- [4] Planned assistance under JUNTA targeted food-insecure ART clients and TB patients identified through health facilities and vulnerability screening. The figure of 260 beneficiaries represents the total number of individuals living with HIV and TB who received cash-based transfers in 2025. Assistance was prioritized for clients with demonstrated socio-economic vulnerability affecting treatment adherence.
- [5] Emergency School Feeding (ESF) under SO1 targets crisis-affected and displacement settings—particularly eastern Chad along the Sudanese border—where conflict and large-scale refugee inflows have severely disrupted education and heightened protection risks. Unlike regular school feeding under SO2, ESF is a life-saving, shock-responsive intervention designed to stabilize attendance during emergencies through simplified modalities adapted to volatile security, access, and supply constraints. Beyond nutrition and learning outcomes, ESF delivers critical child protection and social-stabilizing effects by maintaining safe learning spaces and reducing negative coping mechanisms among vulnerable households. Fully integrated within SO1, ESF operates in synergy with general food assistance, protection services, and community-based emergency activities to ensure a coherent and holistic crisis response.

Other

- [1] Output Indicators A.1.7 and A.8: Although initially included in the approved Country Strategic Plan (CSP), planning targets for these indicators were removed during the budget revision, which was approved in the last quarter; actuals reported represent the implementation before approval of the budget revision.
- [2] While the Country Strategic Plan appeared fully funded, as shown in the financial overview and tables, operational delivery was constrained by significant disparities across strategic outcomes and the late confirmation of major contributions. The late arrival of commodities, particularly challenging in landlocked Chad, and the concentration of resources in the final quarter of the year, limited the ability to procure, pre-position, and implement activities in line with seasonal requirements. Additionally, tight geographic earmarking restricted the flexibility to respond to evolving needs, necessitating continuous reprioritization and impacting the full execution of planned interventions.
- [3] Despite distributing only 29 percent of the planned RUSF due to pipeline constraints, strong nutrition results were achieved through improved targeting and adaptive modalities. RUSF was prioritized for the most vulnerable MAM cases, while cash-based transfers enabled dietary diversification in areas with functional markets. Complementary SBCC and strengthened monitoring improved treatment adherence and programme quality, contributing to recovery rates above 90 percent and improved dietary diversity among assisted populations.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] It would be appropriate to note that WFP provided technical support to the CPL factory, strengthening its production capacities and enhancing its quality management systems. This support enabled the facility to achieve the technical and quality standards required by WFP, which was an essential prerequisite for local procurement of fortified products.

Other

[1] Output Indicator, Activity supporters (row 1): These figures appear under SO2 because Emergency School Feeding was integrated into regular activities following a late-year budget revision. Actual results reflect the successful delivery of this support within established school programmes.

Output Indicator A.1.1: Not implemented due to resource constraints.

[2] Output Indicate A.1.1 Smallholder agricultural market support Activities—Not implemented. The resilience strategy plans for a layered and sequenced approach where SAMS is rolled out progressively after at least 1 to 2 years of FFA and with sufficient production to ensure sustainable consumption. The projects with heavy SAMS activities (CLTF, ProAgri) are planned in 2026

[3] In 2025, 12,063 girls, 948 highly vulnerable boys (i.e., orphaned) in primary schools, and 8,554 girls in secondary schools received take-home rations (THR) under the Breaking Barriers to Girls' Education (BBGE) programme. THR are designed as a targeted incentive to improve girls' enrolment, attendance, and retention, while addressing gender-specific barriers such as early marriage, domestic workload, and household economic constraints.

[4] While the Country Strategic Plan appeared fully funded, as shown in the financial overview and tables, operational delivery was constrained by significant disparities across strategic outcomes and the late confirmation of major contributions. The late arrival of commodities, particularly challenging in landlocked Chad, and the concentration of resources in the final quarter of the year limited the ability to procure, pre-position, and implement activities in line with seasonal requirements. Additionally, tight geographic earmarking restricted the flexibility to respond to evolving needs, necessitating continuous reprioritization and impacting the full execution of planned interventions.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report (2025). <https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2025>

[2] Government of Chad, National Ordinance on the Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence (2025). <https://www.justice.gouv.td/legislation/gbv-ordinance>

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] UNHCR Chad, Protection Monitoring Report (Project 21) - 2025 Annual Summary. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/sudansituation/location/70>

Environmental sustainability

[1] ND-GAIN Index 2021, Chad Country Ranking. <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>

[2] UNHCR Chad, Sudan Crisis Response and Displacement Data 2025. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/sudansituation/location/70>

Partnerships

[1] World Bank, ProAGRI Project Details (2025). <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/chad>

[2] World Bank, Chad Social Protection and Labor Report (2025). <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/socialprotection>

[3] United Nations (UN) framework for working with Implementing Partners (IP) on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

Financial Overview

[1] While the Country Strategic Plan appeared fully funded as shown in the financial overview and tables, operational delivery was constrained by significant disparities across strategic outcomes and the late confirmation of major contributions. The late arrival of commodities, particularly challenging in landlocked Chad, and the concentration of resources in the final quarter of the year limited the ability to procure, pre-position, and implement activities in line with seasonal requirements. Additionally, tight geographic earmarking restricted the flexibility to respond to evolving needs, necessitating continuous reprioritization and impacting the full execution of planned interventions.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	1,755,357	1,436,268	82%
	female	1,964,548	1,784,231	91%
	total	3,719,905	3,220,499	87%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	273,753	266,745	97%
	female	300,653	303,996	101%
	total	574,406	570,741	99%
24-59 months	male	259,953	189,509	73%
	female	259,953	192,322	74%
	total	519,906	381,831	73%
5-11 years	male	381,935	329,791	86%
	female	383,040	358,914	94%
	total	764,975	688,705	90%
12-17 years	male	363,877	227,153	62%
	female	385,477	244,370	63%
	total	749,354	471,523	63%
18-59 years	male	447,848	388,664	87%
	female	607,434	652,192	107%
	total	1,055,282	1,040,856	99%
60+ years	male	27,991	34,406	123%
	female	27,991	32,437	116%
	total	55,982	66,843	119%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Returnee	177,498	297,423	168%
IDP	33,000	0	0%
Resident	2,219,141	1,608,793	72%
Refugee	1,290,266	1,314,283	102%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	240,000	47,297	19%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	451,652	392,980	87%
Malnutrition prevention programme	262,300	501,878	191%
Malnutrition treatment programme	552,850	437,898	79%
School based programmes	404,900	449,560	111%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	8,000	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	2,135,000	1,673,240	78%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	385	-
Corn Soya Blend	4,860	2,827	58%
Iodised Salt	506	413	82%
LNS	0	1,474	-
Maize Meal	1,115	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	792	233	29%
Rice	0	5,057	-
Sorghum/Millet	29,362	26,197	89%
Split Peas	15,188	15,452	102%
Vegetable Oil	3,070	2,800	91%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Canned Fish	176	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	2,700	1,321	49%
Iodised Salt	101	29	29%
LNS	0	1,506	-
Maize Meal	459	90	20%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	5,250	908	17%
Rice	5,046	1,289	26%
Split Peas	765	192	25%
Sugar	27	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	641	168	26%

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	138,720,412	85,115,693	61%
Value Voucher	4,050,000	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	20,215,132	7,091,876	35%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	36,637,920	6,050,758	17%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	3,358,800	1,938,768	58%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis- and shock-affected populations in Chad are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide a food and nutrition package of assistance to people affected by crisis and shocks including anticipatory actions and support to self-reliance activities					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: (1.1) People affected by crises and shocks receive timely assistance that meets their essential needs and restores their assets during crises					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD	4,050,000	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All; Students (primary schools); Activity supporters	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions; Food assistance for asset; General Distribution; School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	1,190,850 1,144,150 2,335,000	874,350 825,943 1,700,293
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Activity supporters	Food assistance for asset	Female Total		743 743
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	12,752 12,250 25,002	
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	1,088,850 1,046,150 2,135,000	860,646 812,594 1,673,240
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	47,588	50,602.18
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	138,586,315	85,115,693
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	144,115	61,569
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	1,484,700	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	300,240	48,140
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Number	3,400,000	

A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	414,600,000	287,805,852
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number		36,750
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number		12,314,629
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 03: (1.3) Vulnerable people, including children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people living with HIV or tuberculosis, receive emergency nutrition support designed to prevent and treat malnutrition					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients; Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	115,440	245,936
			Male	44,560	119,356
			Total	160,000	365,292
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	7,305	4,234.9
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	134,096	
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,653	30.6
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	5,652	4,204.3

Other Output

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

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

CSP Output 01: (1.1) People affected by crises and shocks receive timely assistance that meets their essential needs and restores their assets during crises

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	5	5
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	8	8
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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	4	4

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	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	1	1
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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	1	1
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	5	6
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	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	7	7
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	1	2
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	1	2
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	US\$	44,016	0

CSP Output 01: (1.1) People affected by crisis and seasonal shocks receive timely assistance to meet essential needs and restore assets during crises

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	100	100
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	2,200,000	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	200,000	0

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	19.4	>40	>28	Not collected		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	31.9	>65	>43		38.6	WFP survey
	Male	36.6	>65	>45		38.6	WFP survey
	Overall	35.3	>65	>43		38.6	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21.9	<20	<21		39.1	WFP survey
	Male	26.3	<20	<25		34.8	WFP survey
	Overall	25.1	<20	<23		36	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	46.2	<15	<36		22.3	WFP survey
	Male	37.1	<15	<30		26.6	WFP survey
	Overall	39.5	<15	<34		25.4	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10.8	<5	<8	Not collected	12.46	WFP survey
	Male	10.92	<5	<9	Not collected	11.96	WFP survey
	Overall	10.89	<5	<8.5	Not collected	12.1	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	13.6	<10	<12		34.2	WFP survey
	Male	17.9	<10	<14		29.8	WFP survey
	Overall	16.7	<10	<13		31	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15.4	<15	<13		29	WFP survey
	Male	17.4	<15	<15		31.5	WFP survey
	Overall	16.9	<15	<14		30.8	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32.3	<25	<29		18.4	WFP survey
	Male	32.4	<25	<29		19.9	WFP survey
	Overall	32.4	<25	<29		19.5	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38.7	≥50	>46		18.4	WFP survey
	Male	32.3	≥50	>42		18.9	WFP survey
	Overall	34	≥50	>44		18.7	WFP survey
1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5	>6	>5	Not collected	5	WFP survey
	Male	5	>6	>5	Not collected	6	WFP survey
	Overall	5	>6	>5	Not collected	6	WFP survey
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	20	>60	>35	66	49	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	43	>56	>50	44	69	WFP survey
	Male	71	>74	>72	40	68	WFP survey
	Overall	54	>65	>61	42	68	WFP survey

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	33	<34	<32	51	18	WFP survey
	Male	21	<17	<20	53	17	WFP survey
	Overall	28	<25.5	<26	52	18	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	24	<10	<18	5	13	WFP survey
	Male	8	<9	<8	7	15	WFP survey
	Overall	18	<9.5	<13	6	14	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.24	<4	<6	5	6.37	WFP survey
	Male	4.5	<4	<4	5	7.47	WFP survey
	Overall	6.76	<4	<5	5	6.84	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8	<5	<6	12	5	WFP survey
	Male	11	<5	<8	9	5	WFP survey
	Overall	8	<5	<7	11	5	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	2	<5	<3	19	20	WFP survey
	Male	5	<5	<4	23	23	WFP survey
	Overall	4	<5	<3	21	21	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	45	<20	<37	15	24	WFP survey
	Male	42	<20	<36	15	23	WFP survey
	Overall	44	<20	<37	15	24	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	45	≥70	>54	54	51	WFP survey
	Male	42	≥70	>52	53	49	WFP survey
	Overall	44	≥70	>53	53	50	WFP survey
1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5	>7	>7	8	8	WFP survey
	Male	6	>7	>6	7	8	WFP survey
	Overall	5	>7	>7	8	8	WFP survey
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	27.4	>50	>40	63	41	WFP survey
	Male	29.3	>50	>40	58	39	WFP survey
	Overall	28.3	>50	>40	61	40	WFP survey
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	42.4	>55	>50	49	43	WFP survey
	Male	40.1	>55	>50	50	45	WFP survey
	Overall	41.2	>55	>50	49	44	WFP survey
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	27	>30	>20	6	7	WFP survey
	Male	26	>30	>20	6	11	WFP survey
	Overall	26.5	>30	>20	6	9	WFP survey
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	14.1	>40	>20	33	27	WFP survey
	Male	13.7	>40	>20	27	26	WFP survey
	Overall	13.9	>40	>20	30	26	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	50	>60	>53	53	36	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29	>60	>52	46	32	WFP survey
	Male	48	>60	>55	41	39	WFP survey
	Overall	33	>60	>53	44	34	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	36	<25	<33	41	39	WFP survey
	Male	27	<25	<30	43	39	WFP survey
	Overall	34	<25	<32	42	39	WFP survey

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	35	<15	<15	13	29	WFP survey
	Male	25	<15	<15	16	22	WFP survey
	Overall	33	<15	<15	14	27	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.64	<5	<8	8	7.49	WFP survey
	Male	5.67	<5	<8	8	7.43	WFP survey
	Overall	7.95	<5	<8	8	7.47	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10	<5	<8	7	12	WFP survey
	Male	3	<5	<3	8	13	WFP survey
	Overall	9	<5	<5	7	12	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14	<5	<20	29	10	WFP survey
	Male	3	<5	<20	24	15	WFP survey
	Overall	11	<5	<20	28	12	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	43	<20	<32	19	22	WFP survey
	Male	40	<20	<23	21	19	WFP survey
	Overall	42	<20	<27	19	21	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	33	≥70	>40	45	56	WFP survey
	Male	54	≥70	>54	47	53	WFP survey
	Overall	38	≥70	>48	46	55	WFP survey
1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4	>7	>6	7	7	WFP survey
	Male	5	>7	>6	7	7	WFP survey
	Overall	5	>7	>6	7	7	WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	53	≥58	≥54	54	53	WFP survey
	Male	58	≥63	≥59	47	58	WFP survey
	Overall	55	≥60	≥56	52	55	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	23	>55	>40	50	33	WFP survey
	Male	27	>55	>40	53	46	WFP survey
	Overall	25	>55	>40	52	39.5	WFP survey
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	44	>60	>52	51	32	WFP survey
	Male	40	>60	>52	59	45	WFP survey
	Overall	42	>60	>52	55	38.5	WFP survey
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	36	>35	>20	9	6	WFP survey
	Male	26	>35	>20	11	5	WFP survey
	Overall	31	>35	>20	10	5.5	WFP survey
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	14	>45	>30	28	13	WFP survey
	Male	11	>45	>30	37	25	WFP survey
	Overall	12	>45	>30	33	19	WFP survey
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	90	=90	=90	91	90	Secondary data
	Male	90	=90	=90	91	90	Secondary data
	Overall	90	=90	=90	91	90	Secondary data

1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	80	=100	>90	95	85	Secondary data
	Male	80	=100	>90	95	85	Secondary data
	Overall	80	=100	>90	95	85	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	95.2	>90	>90	93	95.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.2	>90	>90	93	95.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.2	>90	>90	93	95.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.04	<3	<5	0	0.04	WFP survey
	Male	0.04	<3	<5	0.01	0.04	WFP survey
	Overall	0.04	<3	<5	0.01	0.04	WFP survey
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	4.33	<10	<10	6	4.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.33	<10	<10	6	4.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.33	<10	<10	6	4.33	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.43	<10	<10	0.2	0.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.43	<10	<10	0.2	0.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.43	<10	<10	0.2	0.43	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	26.7	>60	>50	56	36	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29	>60	>57	49	59	WFP survey
	Male	50	>60	>58	46	64	WFP survey
	Overall	39	>60	>58	48	62	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	25	<25	<28	45	29	WFP survey
	Male	35	<25	<28	38	27	WFP survey
	Overall	30	<25	<28	43	28	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	46	<15	<15	6	12	WFP survey
	Male	15	<15	<14	16	9	WFP survey
	Overall	31	<15	<14	9	10	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10.37	<7	<9	8	6.69	WFP survey
	Male	10.17	<7	<9	9	7.47	WFP survey
	Overall	10.24	<7	<9	8.5	7.1	WFP survey

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14.6	<5	<12	8	8	WFP survey
	Male	12.5	<5	<10	3	9	WFP survey
	Overall	13.3	<5	<11	6	8	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	22	<5	<18	25	19	WFP survey
	Male	11.1	<5	<15	24	20	WFP survey
	Overall	15	<5	<17	25	19	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	36.6	<20	<30	24	27	WFP survey
	Male	34.7	<20	<30	22	29	WFP survey
	Overall	35.4	<20	<30	23	28	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	26.8	≥70	>40	43	46	WFP survey
	Male	41.7	≥70	>45	51	42	WFP survey
	Overall	36.3	≥70	>42	46	45	WFP survey
1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5	>7	>6	8	7	WFP survey
	Male	5	>7	>6	7	8	WFP survey
	Overall	5	>7	>6	8	8	WFP survey
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	33	>50	>55	65	33	WFP survey
	Male	46	>50	>50	51	46	WFP survey
	Overall	39.5	>50	>55	58	39.5	WFP survey
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	32	>50	>55	67	32	WFP survey
	Male	45	>50	>55	67	45	WFP survey
	Overall	38.5	>50	>55	67	38.5	WFP survey
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	6	>50	>15	2	6	WFP survey
	Male	5	>50	>15	0	5	WFP survey
	Overall	5.5	>50	>15	1	5.5	WFP survey
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	13	>30	>40	53	13	WFP survey
	Male	25	>30	>35	40	25	WFP survey
	Overall	19	>30	>38	47	19	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable people at risk of malnutrition, including school-aged children, are better able to contribute to the development of Chad's human capital by 2028				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide inclusive nutritious school meals for vulnerable children in a way that when possible relies on and stimulates local production					
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 04: (2.1) School-aged children in targeted locations, including in emergency setting, especially girls, receive adequate nutritious food, when possible linked to local production and complemented by social and behaviour change communication, which improves their access to education.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD		1,025
	Activity supporters	Food assistance for asset	Female Total		17 17
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	4,400 6,600 11,000	184 277 461
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	129,600 194,400 324,000	155,511 145,042 300,553
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	48,300 48,300	12,063 948 13,011
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	21,600 21,600	8,554 8,554
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	Activity supporters	Food assistance for asset	Female Total	2,600 2,600	15,256 15,256
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	6,887	1,616.8
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	8,615,240	3,696,122
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	603,200	457,203
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	416,000	764,620
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	53,600,000	23,449,495
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	4,919,400	722,960
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	873	135.7

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

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

CSP Output 06: (3.2) Communities benefit from improved availability of and access to locally produced enriched and/or fortified nutritious food products that result from capacity strengthening activities, social marketing and social and behaviour change communication aimed at preventing malnutrition

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	4,800	
			Male	3,200	
			Total	8,000	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	216	

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	350	
			Total	350	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	75,900	75,844
			Male	50,600	38,372
			Total	126,500	114,216
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	200,000	130,539
			Male	200,000	130,537
			Total	400,000	261,076
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	68,300	55,124
			Total	68,300	55,124
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	60,000 60,000	58,508 58,508

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	8,062	3,886.84
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	10,996,692	2,937,526
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	41,796,000	22,493,713
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	57,073,500	24,157,429
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	7,950	3,735.24

Other Output

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

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

CSP Output 04: (2.1) School-aged children in targeted locations, including in emergency setting, especially girls, receive adequate nutritious food, when possible linked to local production and complemented by social and behaviour change communication, which improves their access to education.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	1,230	545
A.6.3: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	A.6.3.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,230	545
A.6.4: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received adequate hand washing stations	A.6.4.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received adequate hand washing stations	School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,230	545
A.6.5: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	A.6.5.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,230	545
A.6.6: Total Number of Community Based Education (CBE) locations assisted by WFP	A.6.6.1: Total Number of Community Based Education (CBE) locations assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	Number	200	169
A.6.7: Number of WFP-assisted schools using an improved water source	A.6.7.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools using an improved water source	School feeding (on-site)	Number	625	380
A.9: Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations	A.9.1: Number of HHS receiving school-based take-home rations	School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	76,614	54,137

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

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

N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	85
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	90
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	189
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)	Number	20	18
N.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	N.5.1: Number of schools constructed / rehabilitated with WFP support	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	115,000	116,000
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	210	179
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	70	57

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	US\$	2,182,997	1,891,931
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	1,024	1,024
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	2	2

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	3	3
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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	3	
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	350,700	327,000

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	3	>25	>10	10	20	Secondary data
	Male	2	>25	>10	6	2	Secondary data
	Overall	3	>25	>10	8	11	Secondary data
2.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	91	>95	>90	94	91	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	>95	>90	94	91	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91	>95	>90	94	91	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	96	>97	>95	95	96	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	>97	>95	98	97	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	>97	>95	96	96	WFP programme monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

2.2.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	99.3	>95	>90	96	99.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.3	>95	>90	96	99.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.3	>95	>90	96	99.3	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<1	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<1	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<1	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.56	<10	<10	3	0.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.56	<10	<10	3	0.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.56	<10	<10	3	0.56	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.11	<5	<5	1	0.11	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.11	<5	<5	1	0.11	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.11	<5	<5	1	0.11	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	74	>95	>90	90	85	Secondary data
	Male	74	>95	>90	90	85	Secondary data
	Overall	74	>95	>90	90	85	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: Food insecure communities in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient food systems by 2028.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition-insecure people with an integrated package of livelihoods support including activities aimed at empowering women					
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 07: (4.1) Food-and nutrition insecure people, including refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees, other crisis-affected population groups and host communities, benefit from social and behaviour change communication and improved integrated assets that strengthen their resilience to climate-related shocks and other stressors					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	216,263	192,252
			Male	207,787	184,712
			Total	424,050	376,964
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	36,637,920	6,050,758
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	76,329,000	22,509,908

Other Output					
Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition-insecure people with an integrated package of livelihoods support including activities aimed at empowering women					
Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 07: (4.1) Food-and nutrition insecure people, including refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees, other crisis-affected population groups and host communities, benefit from social and behaviour change communication and improved integrated assets that strengthen their resilience to climate-related shocks and other stressors					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	81	171
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.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	2	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.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	550	694.8
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	3,841	5,182
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	130	130
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	929.5	929.5

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	851	847
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.1.3.12: Number of household and/or public latrines constructed/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	191	189
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	597,217	522,244
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.1.3.16: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	Food assistance for asset	Number	15,000	11,888
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.1.3.9: Number of fuel efficient stoves produced/distributed	Food assistance for asset	Number	3,000	2,297
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	1,459	1,459
D.4: Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained	D.4.g.1: Percentage of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under monitoring visible through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite	Food assistance for asset	%	100	
D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(overall)	Food assistance for asset	Number	7,609	4,816

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
3.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	93.1	>60	>35	32	93.1	WFP survey
	Male	92.2	>60	>35	29	92.2	WFP survey
	Overall	92.6	>60	>35	30	92.6	WFP survey
3.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	44.8	>50	>30	21	44.8	WFP survey
	Male	48	>50	>30	18	48	WFP survey
	Overall	46.4	>50	>30	19	46.4	WFP survey
3.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	66.8	>20	>15	8	66.8	WFP survey
	Male	61.1	>20	>15	6	61.1	WFP survey
	Overall	63.9	>20	>15	7	63.9	WFP survey

3.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	36	>40	>25	13	36	WFP survey
	Male	39.4	>38	>22	11	39.4	WFP survey
	Overall	37.7	>40	>24	12	37.7	WFP survey
3.3.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	60	>75	>55	41	75.5	WFP survey
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	57	>70	>55	41	56.2	WFP survey
	Male	65	>70	>60	45	56.9	WFP survey
	Overall	62	>70	>58	42	56.7	WFP survey
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	29	<20	<35	42	27.4	WFP survey
	Male	27	<20	<28	39	27.6	WFP survey
	Overall	28	<20	<31	41	27.6	WFP survey
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	14	<10	<10	17	16.4	WFP survey
	Male	8	<10	<12	16	15.5	WFP survey
	Overall	10	<10	<11	17	15.7	WFP survey
3.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	81	>90	>86	50	78	WFP survey
	Male	83	>90	>86	71	81	WFP survey
	Overall	82	>90	>86	60	80	WFP survey
3.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	80	>90	>86	60	78	WFP survey
	Male	80	>90	>86	77	80	WFP survey
	Overall	80	>90	>86	69	79	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22	≥70	≥50	8	22	WFP survey
	Male	24	≥70	≥50	12	24	WFP survey
	Overall	24	≥70	≥50	10	24	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	70	>20	>30	74	70	WFP survey
	Male	67	>20	>30	75	67	WFP survey
	Overall	68	>20	>30	75	68	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8	<10	<20	18	8	WFP survey
	Male	9	<10	<20	13	9	WFP survey
	Overall	8	<10	<20	15	8	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	59	≥70	≥50	35	59	WFP survey
	Male	56	≥70	≥50	42	56	WFP survey
	Overall	57	≥70	≥50	38	57	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38	>20	>30	62	38	WFP survey
	Male	41	>20	>30	55	41	WFP survey
	Overall	40	>20	>30	59	40	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	<10	<20	3	3	WFP survey
	Male	3	<10	<20	3	3	WFP survey
	Overall	3	<10	<20	3	3	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	65	≥70	≥50	56	65	WFP survey
	Male	60	≥70	≥50	48	60	WFP survey
	Overall	62	≥70	≥50	52	62	WFP survey
3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28	>20	>30	39	28	WFP survey
	Male	33	>20	>30	46	33	WFP survey
	Overall	31	>20	>30	42	31	WFP survey

3.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7	<10	<20	5	7	WFP survey
	Male	7	<10	<20	6	7	WFP survey
	Overall	7	<10	<20	6	7	WFP survey
3.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	5.52	<5	<7	7	7.14	WFP survey
	Male	4.49	<5	<7	7	6.5	WFP survey
	Overall	4.91	<5	<7	7	6.71	WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6	<5	<15	21	10	WFP survey
	Male	6	<5	<15	20	10	WFP survey
	Overall	6	<5	<15	20	10	WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	18	<10	<22	25	24	WFP survey
	Male	18	<10	<22	23	20	WFP survey
	Overall	18	<10	<22	24	21	WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	17	<15	<25	22	21	WFP survey
	Male	17	<15	<22	30	26	WFP survey
	Overall	17	<15	<23	26	24	WFP survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	59	>70	>38	32	45	WFP survey
	Male	59	>70	>41	27	44	WFP survey
	Overall	59	>70	>40	30	45	WFP survey
3.3.51: Dietary Diversity Score	Female	6	>7	>7	7	7.2	WFP survey
	Male	7	>7	>7	7	7.1	WFP survey
	Overall	7	>7	>7	7	7.15	WFP survey
3.3.68: Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	4.9	<5	<10	11.86	4.9	WFP survey
	Male	5.2	<5	<10	11.78	5.2	WFP survey
	Overall	5.1	<5	<10	11.82	5.1	WFP survey
3.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	68.8	≥75	≥45	26	68.8	WFP survey
	Male	67.3	≥75	≥45	20	67.3	WFP survey
	Overall	67.8	≥75	≥45	24	67.8	WFP survey
3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	7	<20	<40	50	22	WFP survey
	Male	7	<20	<40	44	17	WFP survey
	Overall	7	<20	<40	47	19	WFP survey
3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	39	<30	<30	34	32	WFP survey
	Male	39	<30	<30	37	37	WFP survey
	Overall	39	<30	<30	35	35	WFP survey
3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	54	>50	>30	16	46	WFP survey
	Male	54	>50	>30	19	46	WFP survey
	Overall	54	>50	>30	18	46	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: Local and national institutions in Chad have strengthened systems and capacity for implementing policies, programmes including shock-responsive social protection, by 2028				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening for national institutions, enabling them to develop effective gender-sensitive food and nutrition security, social protection and early warning systems					
Corporate output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 11: (5.3) Government actors have strengthened capacity to design, implement and monitor shock-responsive social protection programmes that effectively address food insecurity and the vulnerability of those most at risk.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Forecast-based	Female	20,400	24,050
		Anticipatory	Male	19,600	23,247
		Actions	Total	40,000	47,297
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	3,358,800	1,938,768

Other Output					
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening for national institutions, enabling them to develop effective gender-sensitive food and nutrition security, social protection and early warning systems					
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened					
CSP Output 09: (5.1) National and local institutions have improved capacity to design and implement policies and strategies in relation to early warning, emergency preparedness and shock-responsive social protection systems to the benefit of food and nutrition-insecure people					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	5	5

Outcome Results							
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening for national institutions, enabling them to develop effective gender-sensitive food and nutrition security, social protection and early warning systems							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	4	>4	>4	4	4	WFP programme monitoring
5.4.79: Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	1	>1	>1	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: General Distribution							
5.4.81: Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	>1	>1	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS)							

5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	2	>2	>2	3	2	WFP programme monitoring
---	----------------	---	----	----	---	---	--------------------------

Strategic Outcome 05: Government actors ,humanitarian and development partners have access to common services and to areas targeted for assistance all year round.					Crisis Response	
Other Output						
Activity 06: Provide partners with United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to enable them to reach locations of humanitarian operations						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 12: (6.1) Humanitarian partners benefit from UNHAS to ensure that adequate and timely humanitarian assistance is delivered to affected populations in need of lifesaving assistance						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	Common Air Transport Services	Number	150	135	
H.23: Number of active UNHAS user organizations	H.23.1: Total number of active UNHAS users' organizations	Common Air Transport Services	Number	130	135	
H.24: Number of timely medical and security evacuations performed	H.24.1: Number of timely evacuated passengers for medical and for security reasons	Common Air Transport Services	Number	100	81	
H.25: Percentage of Response to Medvac	H.25.1: Percentage of Response to Medvac	Common Air Transport Services	%	100	100	
H.26: Percentage of Response to Secvac	H.26.1: Percentage of Response to Secvac	Common Air Transport Services	%	100	100	
H.27: Percentage of booking fulfilled	H.27.1: Percentage of booking fulfilled	Common Air Transport Services	%	95	95	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	50	94.1	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	30,000	29,711	
Activity 07: Provide partners with supply chain, information and communications technology, management and other services to support an effective and efficient humanitarian response						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 13: (7.1) Government actors, development and humanitarian partners benefit from adequate and timely supply chain, management and other logistics services, which improve assistance for targeted populations affected by crises						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	2	4	
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	2	2	
H.11: Value of services procured from local service providers	H.11.1: Value of services procured from local services providers	Service Delivery	US\$	194,371,491	57,379,774	
H.15: Total tonnage of food procured	H.15.1: total tonnage of food procured	Service Delivery	metric ton	14,388	28,406	

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	22
H.3: Number of engineering works prioritized by national actors completed	H.3.2: Number of completed engineering works related to warehouses and large storage facilities constructions/rehabilitation for government and partners	Service Delivery	Number	10	2

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥98	≥96	98	96.84	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition-insecure people with an integrated package of livelihoods support including activities aimed at empowering women							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected	≥50	≥50			-
	Male	Not collected	≥50	≥50			-
	Overall	Not collected	≥50	≥50	Not collected	Not collected	-
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	≥60	≥30	17		WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	≥40	≥20	15		WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	≥50	≥25	16	Not collected	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	>246,629	213,534	127,247	WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	>236,958	205,161	122,257	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	>483,587	418,695	249,504	WFP survey
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Does not meet standard	Meets standard	Meets standard	Partially meets standard	Partially meets standard	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide a food and nutrition package of assistance to people affected by crisis and shocks including anticipatory actions and support to self-reliance activities							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	92.14	>90	>90			WFP survey
	Male	90.72	>90	>90			WFP survey
	Overall	91.13	>90	>90	Not applicable	Not collected	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	93.33	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	90.87	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	92.65	=100	=100	Not applicable	Not collected	WFP survey
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	95.7	=100	=100	100	97.32	WFP survey
	Male	95.8	=100	=100	99.47	97.08	WFP survey
	Overall	95.75	=100	=100	99.76	97.22	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	98.36	=100	=100	97.65	95.89	WFP survey
	Male	95.36	=100	=100	95.62	93.87	WFP survey
	Overall	96.38	=100	=100	96.78	95.03	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.79	=100	=100	100	89.29	WFP survey
	Male	99.84	=100	=100	100	95.91	WFP survey
	Overall	99.83	=100	=100	100	92.15	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97.3	=100	=100	98.4	99.05	WFP survey
	Male	98.62	=100	=100	99.36	99.21	WFP survey
	Overall	97.67	=100	=100	98.71	99.11	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	91.67	=100	=100	96.24	96.95	WFP survey
	Male	92.13	=100	=100	97.95	97.76	WFP survey
	Overall	91.8	=100	=100	96.78	97.26	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.2	=100	=100	96.34	90.79	WFP survey
	Male	97.71	=100	=100	98.4	93.72	WFP survey
	Overall	98.06	=100	=100	97	91.9	WFP survey
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97.44	=100	=100	99.64	98.15	WFP survey
	Male	93.33	=100	=100	98.6	99.15	WFP survey
	Overall	94.95	=100	=100	99.29	98.67	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	87.18	=100	=100	96.23	98.13	WFP survey
	Male	93.33	=100	=100	98.47	96.96	WFP survey
	Overall	90.91	=100	=100	96.97	97.52	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	87.18	=100	=100	99.64	95.83	WFP survey
	Male	98.33	=100	=100	100	97.46	WFP survey
	Overall	93.94	=100	=100	99.76	96.68	WFP survey
Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition-insecure people with an integrated package of livelihoods support including activities aimed at empowering women							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.7: Country office Social Cohesion Integration Score	Overall	Low	High	Moderate	Moderate		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.5: 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	2,060,261	>2,320,866	>1,600,000	1,784,329		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1,665,561	>2,031,832	>1,400,000	1,436,401		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3,725,822	>4,352,698	>3,000,000	3,220,730		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide a food and nutrition package of assistance to people affected by crisis and shocks including anticipatory actions and support to self-reliance activities							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	40.86	>85	>80	83.18	40.86	WFP survey
	Male	72.19	>85	>80	75.82	72.19	WFP survey
	Overall	60.78	>85	>80	79.85	60.78	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	57.71	>85	>80	75.57	57.71	WFP survey
	Male	58.69	>85	>80	75.38	58.69	WFP survey
	Overall	58.08	>85	>80	75.51	58.08	WFP survey
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	70.37	>85	>80	63.88	70.37	WFP survey
	Male	71.61	>85	>80	66.94	71.61	WFP survey
	Overall	71.02	>85	>80	64.86	71.02	WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition-insecure people with an integrated package of livelihoods support including activities aimed at empowering women							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Local Populations - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	47.06	77.78	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	Not collected	≥70	≥50	48.23	46.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	≥50	≥30	56.57	19.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	≥60	≥40	51.95	32.98	WFP programme monitoring
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	5	=12	≥9	9	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide a food and nutrition package of assistance to people affected by crisis and shocks including anticipatory actions and support to self-reliance activities							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	36.3	≥70	≥55	48.23	60.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.3	≥70	≥55	56.57	68.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36.3	≥70	≥55	51.95	64	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide inclusive nutritious school meals for vulnerable children in a way that when possible relies on and stimulates local production							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Primary & Secondary (boys & girls) & Supporters - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	27.76	≥30	≥30	13.48	9.45	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.76	≥30	≥30	14.56	17.32	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27.76	≥30	≥30	13.96	12.99	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide nutrition assistance for vulnerable people in targeted locations, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children aged 6–59 months and people living with HIV or tuberculosis, to improve their access to and the availability, of healthy nutritious food							

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PBW/G & CH - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	7.92	≥50	≥50	17.99	7.92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.68	≥50	≥50	8.39	9.68	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.72	≥50	≥50	13.71	8.72	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBW/G & CH - Location: Chad - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	14.62	≥50	≥40	12.69	14.62	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.87	≥50	≥40	10.34	17.87	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.09	≥50	≥40	11.64	16.09	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition-insecure people with an integrated package of livelihoods support including activities aimed at empowering women							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Chad - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	5.29	≥30	≥25	10.77	5.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.59	≥30	≥25	12.86	5.59	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.43	≥30	≥25	11.7	5.43	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Lena Von Zabern

Oumalis (21) & son Mahamat at a Chad nutrition site. After fleeing Sudan, she receives WFP fortified food to prevent malnutrition and nurture her baby

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

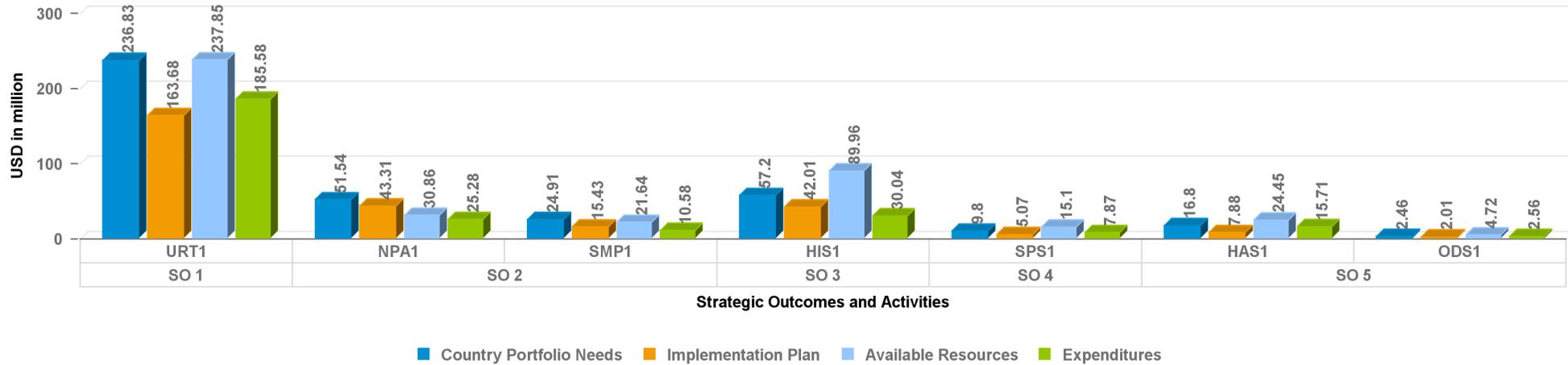
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Crisis- and shock-affected populations in Chad are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises	
SO 2	Vulnerable people at risk of malnutrition, including school-aged children, are better able to contribute to the development of Chad's human capital by 2028	
SO 3	Food insecure communities in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient food systems by 2028.	
SO 4	Local and national institutions in Chad have strengthened systems and capacity for implementing policies, programmes including shock-responsive social protection, by 2028	
SO 5	Government actors ,humanitarian and development partners have access to common services and to areas targeted for assistance all year round.	
Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description	
SO 1	URT1	Provide a food and nutrition package of assistance to people affected by crisis and shocks including anticipatory actions and support to self-reliance activities
SO 2	NPA1	Provide nutrition assistance for vulnerable people in targeted locations, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children aged 6–59 months and people living with HIV or tuberculosis, to improve their access to and the availability, of healthy nutritious food
SO 2	SMP1	Provide inclusive nutritious school meals for vulnerable children in a way that when possible relies on and stimulates local production
SO 3	HIS1	Provide food and nutrition-insecure people with an integrated package of livelihoods support including activities aimed at empowering women
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening for national institutions, enabling them to develop effective gender-sensitive food and nutrition security, social protection and early warning systems
SO 5	HAS1	Provide partners with United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to enable them to reach locations of humanitarian operations
SO 5	ODS1	Provide partners with supply chain, information and communications technology, management and other services to support an effective and efficient humanitarian response

Annual Country Report

Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	Vulnerable people at risk of malnutrition, including school-aged children, are better able to contribute to the development of Chad's human capital by 2028	Non Activity Specific	0	0	183,439	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			76,448,800	58,743,371	183,439	35,857,251
2.3	Food insecure communities in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient food systems by 2028.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	162,260	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			57,197,898	42,009,639	162,260	30,041,218
2.1	Crisis- and shock-affected populations in Chad are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises	Provide a food and nutrition package of assistance to people affected by crisis and shocks including anticipatory actions and support to self-reliance activities	236,833,594	163,679,459	237,851,819	185,580,457
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			236,833,594	163,679,459	237,851,819	185,580,457

Annual Country Report

Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	Vulnerable people at risk of malnutrition, including school-aged children, are better able to contribute to the development of Chad's human capital by 2028	Provide nutrition assistance for vulnerable people in targeted locations, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children aged 6–59 months and people living with HIV or tuberculosis, to improve their access to and the availability, of healthy nutritious food	51,539,670	43,311,030	30,861,468	25,278,602
		Provide inclusive nutritious school meals for vulnerable children in a way that when possible relies on and stimulates local production	24,909,130	15,432,340	21,636,685	10,578,649
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			76,448,800	58,743,371	52,498,153	35,857,251
2.3	Food insecure communities in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient food systems by 2028.	Provide food and nutrition-insecure people with an integrated package of livelihoods support including activities aimed at empowering women	57,197,898	42,009,639	89,959,424	30,041,218
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			57,197,898	42,009,639	89,959,424	30,041,218
17.9	Local and national institutions in Chad have strengthened systems and capacity for implementing policies, programmes including shock-responsive social protection, by 2028	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening for national institutions, enabling them to develop effective gender-sensitive food and nutrition security, social protection and early warning systems	9,795,980	5,067,724	15,100,484	7,871,382
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			9,795,980	5,067,724	15,100,484	7,871,382

Annual Country Report

Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Government actors ,humanitarian and development partners have access to common services and to areas targeted for assistance all year round.	Provide partners with United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to enable them to reach locations of humanitarian operations	16,803,207	7,881,782	24,445,474	15,705,442
		Provide partners with supply chain, information and communications technology, management and other services to support an effective and efficient humanitarian response	2,463,695	2,014,767	4,724,981	2,557,937
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			19,266,902	9,896,548	29,170,456	18,263,378
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	12,650,408	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	12,650,408	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			399,543,174	279,396,741	437,576,442	277,613,686
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			13,584,206	12,971,754	20,939,382	13,875,097
Total Direct Costs			413,127,380	292,368,495	458,515,824	291,488,783
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			26,687,695	18,866,912	10,752,707	10,752,707
Grand Total			439,815,075	311,235,407	469,268,531	302,241,490


 Michael Henning
 Chief
 Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, available resources, and operational challenges

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

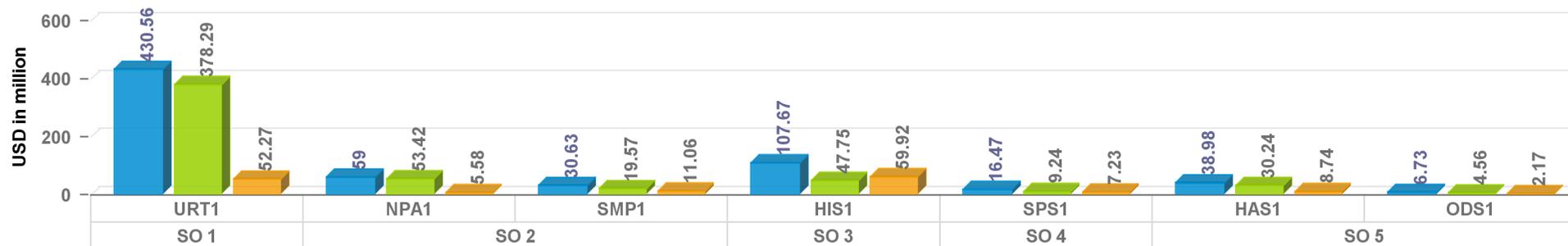
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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

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

Annual Country Report

Chad Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis- and shock-affected populations in Chad are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises	Provide a food and nutrition package of assistance to people affected by crisis and shocks including anticipatory actions and support to self-reliance activities	553,389,462	413,923,284	16,634,515	430,557,799	378,286,436	52,271,363
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			553,389,462	413,923,284	16,634,515	430,557,799	378,286,436	52,271,363

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 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	Vulnerable people at risk of malnutrition, including school-aged children, are better able to contribute to the development of Chad's human capital by 2028	Provide inclusive nutritious school meals for vulnerable children in a way that when possible relies on and stimulates local production	50,793,623	30,626,500	0	30,626,500	19,568,463	11,058,037
		Provide nutrition assistance for vulnerable people in targeted locations, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children aged 6–59 months and people living with HIV or tuberculosis, to improve their access to and the availability, of healthy nutritious food	142,361,799	59,003,392	0	59,003,392	53,420,526	5,582,865
		Non Activity Specific	0	183,439	0	183,439	0	183,439
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			193,155,422	89,813,331	0	89,813,331	72,988,990	16,824,341

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 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.3	Food insecure communities in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient food systems by 2028.	Provide food and nutrition-insecure people with an integrated package of livelihoods support including activities aimed at empowering women	100,667,519	107,665,536	0	107,665,536	47,747,330	59,918,206
		Non Activity Specific	0	162,260	0	162,260	0	162,260
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			100,667,519	107,827,796	0	107,827,796	47,747,330	60,080,466
17.9	Local and national institutions in Chad have strengthened systems and capacity for implementing policies, programmes including shock-responsive social protection, by 2028	Provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening for national institutions, enabling them to develop effective gender-sensitive food and nutrition security, social protection and early warning systems	15,033,413	16,473,676	0	16,473,676	9,244,574	7,229,102
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			15,033,413	16,473,676	0	16,473,676	9,244,574	7,229,102

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 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Government actors ,humanitarian and development partners have access to common services and to areas targeted for assistance all year round.	Provide partners with supply chain, information and communications technology, management and other services to support an effective and efficient humanitarian response	4,483,444	6,726,536	0	6,726,536	4,559,492	2,167,045
		Provide partners with United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to enable them to reach locations of humanitarian operations	31,659,093	38,979,566	0	38,979,566	30,239,533	8,740,033
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			36,142,538	45,706,102	0	45,706,102	34,799,025	10,907,077
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	12,650,408	0	12,650,408	0	12,650,408
Subtotal SDG Target			0	12,650,408	0	12,650,408	0	12,650,408
Total Direct Operational Cost			898,388,354	686,394,597	16,634,515	703,029,111	543,066,355	159,962,757
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			25,056,383	32,510,384	767,499	33,277,883	26,213,599	7,064,285
Total Direct Costs			923,444,737	718,904,981	17,402,014	736,306,995	569,279,953	167,027,041
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			59,724,020	39,197,788		39,197,788	39,197,788	0
Grand Total			983,168,757	758,102,769	17,402,014	775,504,783	608,477,742	167,027,041

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Herling
 CHIEF, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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