Fighting Hunger Worldwide

Building Resilience, Protecting Livelihoods and Reducing Malnutrition of Refugees, Returnees and other Vulnerable People

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Chad, Republic of (TD)

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Country Context and WFP Objectives

Country Context

Chad is an extremely diverse country with over 200 ethnic groups, two official languages and more than 100 local languages. It counts four climate zones but the Sahara and the Sahel cover a large part of the country, making it particularly arid. Chad is also a land-locked, low-income and food-deficit country, ranking 185 out of 188 in the 2015 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report (HDR) and second to last on the Global Hunger Index out of 118 countries (International Food Policy Research Institute - IFPRI, 2016). Chad is among the last three countries recording the highest Gender Inequality Index and ranks 153 out of 155 countries (UNDP, HDR, 2015). Chad has a population of 14.5 million, of which 46.7 percent live below the poverty line [1].

Chad is situated in a politically fragile region and exposed to spillover effects of violence in neighbouring countries. Climate change, chronic poverty, insufficient availability of basic services and economic challenges affect people's food security, nutrition and livelihoods. The Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) report stated that Chad is losing USD 1.2 billion or 9.5 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) a year to the effects of child undernutrition, which has far-reaching impacts on health and education and results in lower productivity during adult life [2].

In 2016, Chad continues to suffer from the global decline in oil revenues, the primary source of economic growth estimated at 4.2 percent of GDP [2]. Although the agriculture sector employs over 80 percent of the workforce in Chad, it accounts for 52.4 percent of GDP and 10.1 percent of annual economic growth [1]. Livestock raising, another of Chad's main economic activities is strongly impeded by instability in neighbouring Nigeria and Central African Republic (C.A.R.) that led to border closures and drastic fall in animal export.

Violence in neighbouring countries has led to massive displacements of populations: Sudanese, C.A.R. and Nigerian refugees, Chadian returnees from C.A.R. and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Chad currently hosts over 450,000 refugees and returnees and more than 130,000 IDPs [3].

According to the October 2016 National Food Security Assessment (ENSA), 2.1 million people are food insecure among the rural population, of which 1.5 million live in the Sahelian belt. The situation remains critical in the Lake Chad region, where the food insecurity rate among IDPs rose from 15 percent in March 2016 (EFSA) to 35 percent in October 2016 (ENSA). This is because of the erosion of their livelihoods, resulting from unavailability of land for agriculture, limited access to the lake for fishing and fall in the price of livestock.

The Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) carried out in March 2016 showed a statistically significant correlation between food insecurity and malnutrition. Children in severely food insecure households are 14 times more likely to be malnourished than those in food-secure households. The October 2016 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey recorded global acute malnutrition among children 6-59 months exceeding the 15 percent emergency threshold in the Sahel regions. The desegregation by sex showed that acute malnutrition affects more boys (13.6 percent) than girls (10 percent). The prevalence of chronic malnutrition is 26 percent among children aged 6-59 months. Nevertheless, the national prevalence rate hides disparities between regions where prevalence rates range from 13.8 percent in Tibesti to 36 percent in the Lake region.

The education sector has persistently low performance indicators. The 2014–2015 Demographic and Health Survey and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (DHS-MICS) stated that the national net enrolment is 51 percent in primary education while the 2014 Comprehensive National Education System Analysis (RESEN) revealed 41 percent completion rate and 36 percent retention rate. The regions in the Sahelian belt recording the highest rates of food insecurity have net enrolment rates far below the national average (for example the Lac region has 14 percent). The gender disparity is significant, with adult literacy rate of women (32 percent) being 16 percent lower than that of men (48 percent) [4]. Moreover, female illiteracy is very pronounced, the DHS-MICS report also indicated that among people aged 6 years and above, 60 percent of women and 40 percent of men have no education.

[1] World Bank, 2016.

[2] IMF-World Economic Outlook Database, 2016.

[3] UNHCR Chad statistics as of 30 November 2016; IOM, Within and beyond borders: Tracking Displacement in the Lake Chad Basin, December 2016.

[4] CIA, 2015.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

In 2016, the Government of Chad finalised the five-year development plan, Plan Quinquennial 2016–2020, a governing tool towards the achievement of its Vision 2030. The plan is the result of both the main conclusions of retrospective analyses and the implementation of the National Development Plan 2013–2015 as well as the Vision 2030's policy and strategic directions.

WFP interventions in Chad are aligned with government policy and strategic orientations such as the Vision 2030, the National Development Plan 2013–2015, and the United Nations (UN) humanitarian and development priorities. WFP continues to work in tandem with other UN agencies, the Government and partners to address food and nutrition issues in Chad.

The Government played a leadership role conducting the 2016 food and nutrition security assessments and the analysis and response planning. With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), WFP and Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) technical and financial support, the government's National Information System for Food Security and Early Warning (SISAAP) led the food security assessments including countrywide market assessment, emergency food security assessment in the Sahel regions and annual post-harvest food security assessment. The results of these assessments informed the *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis, essential basis for the development of response plans for the Government and the humanitarian community. Despite economic difficulties related to the drastic fall in oil revenues, the Government, through its National Office for Food Security (ONASA) contributed to the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) by putting on the market 44,000 mt of cereals at subsidised price in regions and departments facing crisis and/or emergency phases of the *Cadre Harmonisé* classification.

As an active member of UN Country Team (UNCT)/Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and inter-cluster committee, and co-leader of the food security cluster, WFP has contributed to the development of the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and HRP. WFP leads the development of the annual work plan of the outcome 5 on durable

production systems of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Pillar 2. WFP also collaborates with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), FAO and World Health Organization (WHO) in developing food security and nutrition policy in the framework of the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) partnership. The Chad country office played a key role in launching the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) study in Chad, an initiative led by the African Union Commission, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordinating Agency, and the Government of Chad, with support from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and WFP.

In 2016, WFP successfully partnered with UNICEF and FAO to secure financial support from the European Union for an innovative joint programme for the local production of a fortified complementary food for children aged 6-23 months. The project represents a strategic step towards preventing malnutrition through nationally-owned and market-based solutions, and supporting smallholder farmers and the local economy. Working in synergy, each UN agency is implementing a different component under the overall leadership and coordination of WFP.

In the framework of the implementation of the National Social Protection Policy and in collaboration with the Government and the World Bank, WFP actively contributes to the elaboration of a vulnerability targeting methodology and the establishment of a Unified Social Registry. This registry will integrate the beneficiaries of all ongoing social protection activities of stakeholders (Government, UN Agencies, NGOs) using the same criteria.

In its strategic and policy documents (the 2014–2018 National Strategy for Social Protection and the Five-year Plan 2016–2020), Chad considers the school meals as a driver among high priority actions to stimulate demand and achievement in basic education and professional qualification. This consideration at this high level of strategic planning gives full scope to the activity, thus indicating the need at national level to implement it. As a member of the 'technical and financial partnership for education', WFP worked together with other UN agencies, development banks (including the World Bank the African Development Bank), the Chadian Government, as well as the Partnership 5 initiative (P5) towards providing an essential package in many of the WFP-supported schools. UNICEF provided school kits to beneficiaries of assisted schools while WHO facilitated the provision of deworming tablets to schoolchildren.

In the wake of scaling up of cash-based interventions, a strategic partnership has been established with a private Mobile Operator Company, enabling cash distributions under sensitive security conditions. In view of strengthening the food security monitoring, and promoting awareness of students on food security and resilience issues, WFP established partnership with University of N'Djamena to implement the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM), a mobile food security monitoring system, and to document good practices in assets creation for the reinforcement of household's resilience.

Around the three-pronged approach (3PA), WFP took the initiative to engage the Government at central, regional and local levels as well as UN agencies and partners, to develop converging projects aimed at strengthening resilience of communities in the Lake Chad and Sahelian belt. The 3PA places people and partners at the centre of planning, using converging analyses, consultations, and consensus building on actions required at local, sub-national and national levels with innovative programming instruments and frameworks – community-based participatory planning (CBPP), seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) and integrated context analysis (ICA) – to strengthen the identification and delivery of programmes.

To sustainably address malnutrition, WFP and UNICEF are adopting joint strategies and approaches including common targeting, delivery for improved cost-efficiency and aligned coverage. This action plan will be piloted in the Lake Chad Basin and later scaled up at country level.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

In 2016, WFP pursued its approach of shifting from relief to increased resilience building to address the root causes of hunger and malnutrition among the most vulnerable host populations, internally displaced Chadians, refugees and returnees from neighbouring countries. Strategic partnerships with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Government were reinforced to foster durable solutions for protracted refugees including the provision of food assistance based on vulnerability and needs rather than status as refugees, and the promotion of resilience-strengthening and self-reliance of refugees. A nutrition-sensitive approach integrating prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women with targeted food assistance was consolidated. The community-based approach for curative treatment of moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women was strengthened while addressing capacity constraints in existing health centres. Market-based mechanisms including local purchase in surplus areas and cash-based transfers (CBT) were gradually scaled up while closely monitoring functioning and risks of distortion of local markets. Furthermore, emphasis was set on strengthening government capacity for improved food security analysis, early warning, and policies and programmes development to reduce child

undernutrition.

WFP provides in-kind and cash-based assistance through a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), a development programme for the provision of school meals, two regional emergency operations (EMOPs), one for the Lake Chad Basin and the other for the people affected by violence in Central African Republic (C.A.R.). A special operation catering for air services facilitated the transport of humanitarian actors and relief cargo to remote areas in Chad.

PRRO 200713 (2015–2017) with an approved budget of USD 407 million seeks to build the resilience, protect the livelihoods and reduce malnutrition of refugees, returnees and other vulnerable people in Chad. It aims to: i) ensure adequate food consumption for targeted Sudanese and Central African refugees and returnees from C.A.R.; ii) support livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households through the three-pronged approach (3PA) for asset creation and resilience building, including through post-harvest asset creation activities, to minimise overlap with agricultural activities and migration patterns; and iii) provide cash or food transfers during the lean season in areas affected by production shortfalls with a view to enabling Chadian households vulnerable to food insecurity to maintain their assets and build resilience.

Through the Regional EMOP 200777 (Lake Chad Basin crisis) with an approved budget of USD 838 million for four countries, WFP Chad addresses the urgent food and nutrition needs of Nigerian refugees, and Chadian internally displaced households and affected host populations in the Lake Chad region through general food distribution, provision of specialised nutritious foods to children to prevent the deterioration of their nutritional status and emergency school meals programme.

The Regional EMOP 200799 (C.A.R. crisis) with an approved budget of USD 379 million for five countries, WFP Chad assists Chadian returnees and host communities affected by conflict in C.A.R. in the Salamat region.

The Development Project 200288 (extended in time for 2016) with an approved budget of USD 49.5 million targets schoolchildren in food-insecure areas, of the Sahel region and seeks to: (i) improve educational levels of children living in vulnerable households; (ii) stimulate student attendance; and (iii) improve primary school completion rates, especially for girls. WFP provides midday meals to boys and girls in schools, and take-home rations for girls in grade 5 and grade 6 with good attendance rates.

The Special Operation 200785 (2015–2016) with an approved budget of USD 38.7 million provides safe, effective and efficient access to communities in need and project implementation sites for the humanitarian community and transport of light cargo.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP Chad faced serious resourcing constraints in 2016 due to high needs of large groups of protractedly displaced person, combined with the worsening of the security and humanitarian crisis situation in the Lake Chad Basin, with a particularly challenging lean season in the Sahel and with the narrow donor base for Chad. Given the serious resource constraints, WFP used un-earmarked resources to address urgent shortfalls and resorted to the internal lending mechanism and loans of commodities. Nevertheless, given the overall funding situation, life-saving activities were prioritised.

WFP was able to raise some resources for critical long-term investments and capacity development activities, such as the work of the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) and the partnership with the Government's early warning system on food security, as well as for an innovative pilot programme on local fortification of complementary foods for young children.

To maximise the use of resources and in order to implement more durable solutions, WFP is enhancing its use of cost-effective market-based mechanisms. Where relevant, cash-based assistance is used with support from donors who recognised the relevance of this modality, for its possible ripple effects on the local economy and its cost-efficiency (up to 20 percent less expensive than in-kind assistance in Chad). In addition, WFP prioritised local purchase (13,000 mt of cereals – a tenfold increase compared with 2014) or commodities pre-positioned by the Global Commodity Management Facility, which improved delivery lead time by 60 days and reduced costs by USD 5 million for this land-locked country.

The increased use of communication technology is also contributing to cost-efficiency efforts. WFP Chad initiated the roll-out of SCOPE, WFP's digital beneficiary and transfer management platform, in the Lake region, starting biometric registration of displaced persons in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). In an operational context where populations are highly mobile and assistance sites greatly spread out, this system will help avoid duplication and allocation errors. WFP also generalised the use of hand-held devices for monitoring exercises of WFP activities and for food security assessments, training Government counterparts in their use. Moreover, the introduction of mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM), through mobile phone interviews to remotely monitor food security and markets, has allowed monthly monitoring of the food security at low cost.

In addition, recognising the resource challenges and their likely persistence in the future, WFP Chad is reviewing its operational footprint, which includes analysing the location and number of sub-offices, staffing profiles and contract types, to ensure WFP Chad's staffing and infrastructures allow to better deliver its mandate while taking into consideration limited funding.

In several instances, United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) came close to interrupting the service. WFP's ability to use internal advance financing mechanisms as well as significant efforts to reduce operational costs permitted to smooth out the funding levels and ensure continuation of this service which was critical for the effective implementation of assistance by over 100 United Nations, non-governmental organization (NGO) and donor organizations throughout the country.

Despite all efforts, major cuts to programmes had to be made: support to school meals for children of the most food-insecure Sahelian belt was operational for only 70 days out of 180 school days throughout the year; several pipeline breaks affected the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme as well as critical food assistance to refugees and Chadian returnees from the Central African Republic (C.A.R.).

For refugees, rations have been reduced and remained at low levels except during the lean season. Most of the returnees from C.A.R. received assistance only twice instead of each month during the first half of the year, until successful advocacy by the UN country team allowed to secure funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) underfunded crisis window. Nevertheless, funding received did not match the needs and during the last quarter of 2016, all Sudanese and C.A.R. refugees and returnees received half rations.

Achievements at Country Level

In support of government and partners' efforts to address food and nutrition insecurity amongst the most vulnerable, WFP's portfolio covers refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, local populations and food-insecure communities in the Sahelian belt.

Overall, WFP assisted 1,093,500 beneficiaries out of which 370,000 were refugees, 78,500 returnees, 131,000 IDPs and 514,000 residents. Approximately 58,000 mt of assorted commodities and USD 8 million were transferred to beneficiaries over the course of 2016.

The refugee and returnee populations solely dependent on assistance were reached even though the financial constraints led to reduced rations for long-term refugees and returnees. Existing resources were prioritised for relief operations in the Lake Chad region.

Proactive planning and coordination with other stakeholders including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the government and donors for the lean-season intervention in the Sahel from June to September resulted in timely implementation, and increased geographical coverage and number of beneficiaries by five times compared to the previous year.

High levels of acute malnutrition remain prevalent particularly in the Sahelian regions. Consequently, WFP implemented the prevention of acute malnutrition programme for children aged 6-23 month and pregnant and lactating women, and the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. More than 250,000 children and pregnant and lactating women received specialised nutritious foods under either prevention or treatment programmes.

The design and planning of implementation of resilience strengthening projects at community and households levels were substantially increased through the use of the three-pronged approach (3PA) including the seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) and community-based participatory planning (CBPP). Consequently, more than 10 projects in land reclamation, water harvesting, agricultural production and crop storage infrastructures were prioritised, designed in close consultation with communities, local authorities and partners. The implementation started late at the end of 2016; the performances will be reported on in 2017. The SLP and CBPP sessions contributed to enhanced project design and planning. The 3PA findings helped local governments and communities being more informed about programmatic alignment to local needs. In addition, trainings for project implementation, management and monitoring were provided for government technical services and cooperating partners. Approximately 3,200 persons participated in livelihood projects design and implementation, training in prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition management, and resources distribution and transfers.

Implementation of the school meals programme was limited by critical funding shortfalls. Despite a strategic prioritisation of the most food-insecure areas, the programme reached less pupils than planned. Of the 79,000 schoolchildren initially planned, 63 percent received hot meals (45 percent were girls) for only 38 percent of planned feeding days in average throughout the year. Schools remained closed from September to December due to country-wide strikes of civil servants.

In 2016, market-based activities were scaled up in an effort to reduce operational costs and stimulate the local economy. Cash-based transfers (CBT) through different models ranging from cash, paper value vouchers to electronic vouchers, were used to provide assistance to refugees, returnees as well as targeted local populations. Local purchase of cereals in areas with marketable production surplus were substantially increased by more than five times the average of last three years (11,000 mt of cereals, worth USD 4 million injected into local economies) and WFP is progressively strengthening relationships with associations of smallholder farmers.

In 2016, United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) Chad remained the transport backbone of the humanitarian community, enabling access and delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance to the most affected populations in remote and isolated locations. Number of bookings was less than initially projected but still 20,400 passengers used UNHAS flights including medical evacuations in 2016.

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	101,337	101,555	202,892
Children (5-18 years)	207,022	227,088	434,110
Adults (18 years plus)	223,073	233,436	456,509
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	531,432	562,079	1,093,511

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)

51%   49%
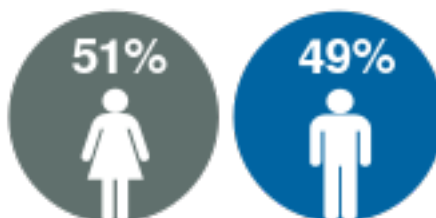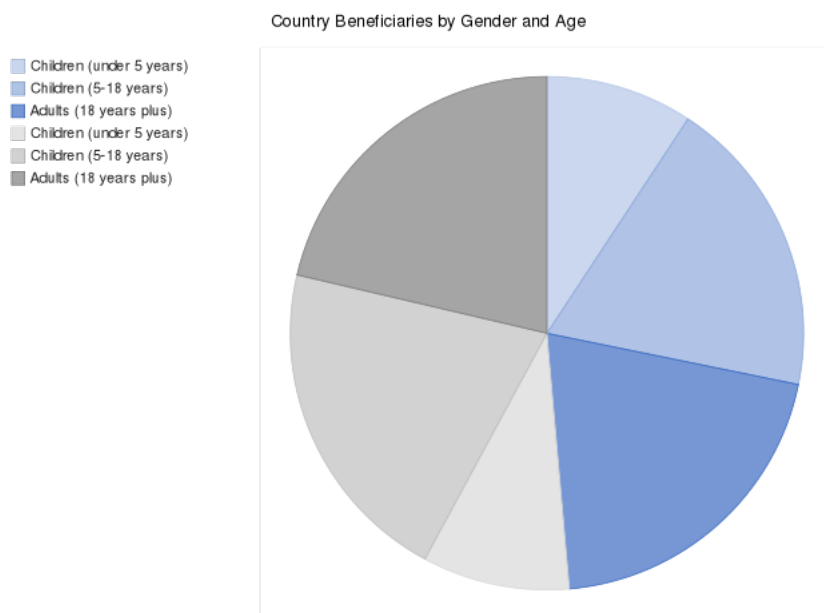
Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Development Project	151	38	362	-	27	578
Regional EMOP	8,449	828	1,531	370	2	11,180
Single Country PRRO	29,086	2,289	5,441	5,856	140	42,812
Total Food Distributed in 2016	37,686	3,154	7,334	6,226	170	54,570

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Regional EMOP	789,768	1,117,750	-
Single Country PRRO	2,203,120	3,843,403	-
Total Distributed in 2016	**2,992,888**	**4,961,153**	**-**

Supply Chain

Chad is a land-locked country with a complex logistics set-up resulting from geographic and climatic conditions. Douala is the only entry port currently being used for international purchase including in-kind donations. This corridor is subject to long transport lead time, resulting from high congestion and delays in customs clearance at the port particularly with ongoing emergency situations in the region (Nigeria and Central African Republic crisis). During the rainy season from June/July to October, heavy trucks (over 10 mt load) are banned on non-tarmac roads and most locations in the eastern regions are inaccessible due to the rise in the water level of *wadis* (temporary rivers). To cater for external and internal transport challenges, WFP resorted time to time to the use of direct road transport from the Douala port to Chad as opposed to the less expensive but slower option combining the rail and road transport through Ngaoundere in Cameroon and to a five-month food pre-positioning for areas isolated during the rainy season. Although more costly, the direct trucking from Douala to N'Djamena enables to reduce the delivery time by half. The use of WFP's own off-road trucks was also key to ensure timely deliveries to remote areas not covered by private transporters. N'Djamena warehouse continues to be used as the central transhipment before moving food to the external delivery points (EDPs) to minimise expensive direct transfers from Douala to EDPs.

WFP's local purchases in areas with marketable cereal surplus are on steady increase over previous levels. In 2016, over 11,000 mt of cereals were procured from traders and smallholder farmers associations. While contributing to stimulate the increase of agricultural production and trade, local food procurement has helped cover part of pipeline breaks in cereals following delays in international purchases. The use of commodities from the Global Management Commodity Facility (GMCF) also contributed to reduce lead time and mitigate the incidence of the pipeline breaks in certain circumstances.

Extreme temperatures, fragile packing materials and poor handling account for most of the post-delivery commodity losses. In order to reduce this risk, WFP has already implemented measures including the improvement of storage conditions for specialised nutritious foods in N'Djamena and Abeche by installing air ventilation system; the use of trucks with adequate coachwork to transport high value commodities; monitoring of commodities' quality and expiry dates; oversight missions; and close monitoring of losses on a monthly basis.

Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	-	82	82
Micronutrition Powder	-	1	1
Rice	1	-	1
Sorghum/Millet	11,108	1,060	12,168
Total	**11,109**	**1,143**	**12,252**

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Percentage	90.7%	9.3%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	2,213
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	815
Rice	810
Sorghum/Millet	4,225
Split Peas	1,202
Vegetable Oil	389
Total	9,655

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

During 2016, WFP undertook operation evaluation of two projects implemented in Chad – the PRRO 200713 and the Regional EMOP 200777.

The mid-term operation evaluation of the PRRO revealed that its strategy and design are relevant, with appropriate geographical targeting, socio-economic activities and intervention modalities to assist people who are vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity, in line with the sectoral policies of the Government and well aligned with WFP policies and strategies, including strengthening of resilience and attention to gender equality.

In the second half of 2016, the country office addressed a number of the short-term recommendations: those specifically relating to the annual lean season response and levels of assistance to refugee populations.

The country office took actions to address the recommendations to be implemented over the short-, medium- and long-term period.

1. Redesigning the approach to treatment of acute malnutrition with emphasis on the prevention of malnutrition

With support of the regional bureau, WFP Chad initiated a review of the current nutrition portfolio and developed an implementation plan striking the balance between treatment and prevention where appropriate, given the burden of malnutrition in Chad. The integration of prevention and nutrition-sensitive models are being reinforced within ongoing programmes such as synchronising prevention of acute malnutrition for children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women with targeted food assistance to food insecure households.

2. Tailoring assistance to affected populations to their specific situations

A joint WFP-Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) work plan to address the implementation shortfalls in refugee assistance includes: the redesign of vulnerability-based targeting to incorporate gender and geographical dimensions; improved nutrition interventions in refugee camps; and an integrated food security and nutrition approach to achieve self-reliance of refugees and returnees.

3. Implementing the new resilience-based asset creation approach, the three-pronged approach (3PA)

In consultation with the Government and partners, the country office started implementing resilience- based activities through the 3PA, namely seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) and community-based participatory planning (CBPP) to identify opportunities available to the host populations, refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) and design long-term interventions accordingly.

4. Strengthening the capacities of WFP and its partners to better integrate gender and protection issues

In light of mainstreaming gender and protection issues, Gender and Protection focal points were appointed in the country office and sub-offices and their capacities are being reinforced. As part of staff capacity development in the area of gender, a conference-debate on gender and women empowerment and self-reliance was organized, on-line training courses "I know Gender" and "I know Gender in emergencies" were assigned to all staffs and the 25th of each month has been devoted to Zero tolerance towards violence against women and to various awareness activities.

5. Strengthening government counterparts, cooperating partners and communities

In an effort to strengthen and improve the quality of implementation, trainings covering themes ranging from project design and planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting were provided to government technical services, cooperating partners staff and communities. Approximately 3,200 persons participated in livelihood projects design and implementation, prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition management, and resources distribution and transfers.

6. Transforming monitoring and evaluation (M&E) into a genuine tool to support WFP interventions in Chad

With regards to strengthening M&E, WFP made important steps in Chad during 2016. The implementation of Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET) enabled the management of programme data from planned beneficiaries and rations to actual data. The frequency of post-distribution monitoring was increased and the use of smartphones/tablets employed to improve timeliness and quality of data collection. All these steps have substantially supported programmatic and operational decision-making.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

A vast land-locked and food-deficit country, Chad faces many challenges with conflicts and violence in neighbouring countries, leading to hundreds of thousands of refugees and returnees putting strain on already scarce resources. In addition, every year, food and nutrition insecurity affects, especially during lean season a significant proportion of rural households in the Sahel.

This PRRO seeks to build the resilience, protect the livelihoods and reduce malnutrition of refugees, returnees and other vulnerable people in Chad. In line with WFP strategic plan, the project contributes to Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3.

Specifically the PRRO aims to:

i) ensure adequate food consumption for targeted Sudanese and Central African refugees and returnees from Central African Republic (C.A.R.) as well as food insecure Chadian households;

ii) stabilise or reduce the nutrition situation of children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women by implementing preventive and curative interventions of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM);

iii) strengthen resilience of vulnerable populations by increasing their capacity to quickly respond to shocks through mechanisms that support the development and integration of local markets such as local purchases and cash-based transfers, community and households assets creation; and

iv) support development of government's capacity for food security analysis, early warning, and policy and programme development.

The activities planned in 2016 are as follows:

1. provision of general or targeted food and/or cash-based transfers to long term Sudanese and C.A.R. refugees and returnees from C.A.R.;

2. support the livelihoods of targeted food-insecure communities and households through asset creation activities;

3. prevent acute malnutrition, through blanket supplementary feeding, for children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women in areas with prevalence rate of global acute malnutrition above 15 percent, and provide treatment of MAM, through targeted supplementary feeding, among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women in areas with prevalence rate above 10 percent;

4. ensure lean-season targeted food assistance addressing the critical food needs of food-insecure households in the most vulnerable areas in the Sahelian belt; and

5. support enhancing the government's capacity in food security analysis, early warning, and policy and programme development with an aim to end child undernutrition.

$ Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	3,659,780
Direct Support Costs	66,702,493
Food and Related Costs	214,791,235
Indirect Support Costs	26,644,027
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	95,475,448
Total	**407,272,983**

Project Activities

In 2016, WFP provided food rations and cash-based transfers (CBT) to refugees, returnees and food and nutrition insecure Chadian populations through the implementation of activities aligned to Strategic Objective 1, Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; Strategic objective 2, Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies; and Strategic Objective 3, Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries meet their own food and nutrition needs.

Under strategic objective 1, about 450,000 Sudanese and Central African refugees and returnees from the Central African Republic (C.A.R.) received general food assistance either through in-kind or CBT. Since 2015, assistance to some of the refugee populations has been provided based on their vulnerability rather than on their status as refugees. A targeting exercise resulting in the identification of four socio-economic categories among refugees was conducted in nine of the 19 camps, and identification and targeting will be completed in the other camps throughout 2017. The Sudanese refugees in the northeastern camps, where vulnerability targeting had not yet taken place, continued to receive general food rations, while those in camps where targeting was implemented received differentiated rations/transfers based on their needs. The assistance to Central African refugees in the south was suspended in June because of funding constraints, and resumed in September with CBT. The returnees from C.A.R. received value vouchers that they redeemed at market fairs organized by WFP contracted traders. With the vouchers, the returnees can purchase from an extensive list of commodities such as flour, cereal grains, pastas, pulses, peanut or imported oil, sugar and iodized salt.

The treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) targeted children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women in areas where the prevalence of global acute malnutrition exceeded 10 percent, as well as in refugee camps. Once enrolled in the treatment programme, they received at government-led health centres a daily specialised nutritious foods (SNFs): Plumpy'Sup for children, and SuperCereal, oil and sugar for women. In support to nutrition activities, volunteers in MAM treatment centres and caregivers of children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) received food assistance as an incentive to assist the service (equivalent to food assistance for assets transfers).

With regards to prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women, a shift was made to adopt an integrated approach combining targeted general distribution and blanket supplementary feeding. To accommodate the change, planning figures were revised downward to 89,000 children and 30,000 pregnant and lactating women; the prevention programme concentrated in the most food-insecure areas in the Sahel targeted to benefit from lean season response. Support under this activity was primarily prioritised to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women within severely food-insecure households targeted for WFP seasonal assistance or as a complement to food assistance provided by other partners. Depending on the availability of funding, children received Plumpy'Doz or SuperCereal Plus, while a combination of SuperCereal, oil and sugar were distributed to pregnant and lactating women.

Under strategic objective 2, the lean season response was meant for the most affected Sahelian regions by El Niño phenomena. The results of the National Food Security Survey (ENSA) conducted in October 2015 as well as the *Cadre Harmonisé*, the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) and market assessment conducted in March 2016 informed the targeting and implementation of the activity. Within departments, geographic targeting (villages) was validated by coordination and prioritisation meetings held after joint field visits of WFP, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government decentralised services. The identification of beneficiaries was based on the Household Economy Approach and lists validated by the cooperating partners and community. Targeted households benefited from three to four distribution cycles of in-kind or CBT from June to October. The household received a family food basket of cereals, pulses, oil and salt equivalent to 1,050 kcal per person per day, or a cash worth of USD 0.19 per person per day.

Because of funding limitations, the planned assistance for the prevention of chronic malnutrition was not implemented.

Under strategic objective 3, the planned transfers to beneficiaries under asset-creation activities were not implemented. Late contributions and prioritisation of life-saving activities led WFP to postpone resilience building activities to the last quarter of the year. To cater for limited funding, the original plan of 425,000 beneficiaries was revised downward to 100,000 beneficiaries to be reached in 2016. In the meantime WFP prepared the asset creation activities using the three-pronged approach (3PA) for the identification and design of high quality projects, and promotion of community participation and ownership. Therefore, two seasonal livelihoods programming (SLP) and three community-based participatory planning (CBPP) sessions were organized, and 10 asset creation projects that should cover about 75,000 beneficiaries were approved and launched late in four regions of the Sahel, including the Lake Chad region, with the aim of reinforcing resilience of vulnerable communities. The implementation of the projects started late in December and will be reported on in 2017. Government technical services in the field and at central level, national and international NGOs, United

Nations (UN) agencies and communities actively participated in the process. Women's involvement in the design and planning consultations was of paramount importance, it helped clarify what type of assets would benefit them and what type of projects would be more suitable, taking into account their physical capacity and domestic workload besides specific issues such as protection. In addition, these community consultations with women's organizations helped WFP identify potential partners.

WFP focused on Government's capacity development in early warning, food security monitoring and analysis, response planning and policy/strategy development. In 2016, WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of the National Information System for Food Security and Early Warning (SISAAP) in the area of market and food security analysis through technical and financial support and hands-on training during the conduct of ENSA, EFSA and market assessments, and the National Food Information and Coordination Unit (CASAGC) in humanitarian response planning. WFP continued to support the development of government's policy and strategy documents such as the five-year plan and the national food and nutrition policy.

Annual Project Beneficiaries
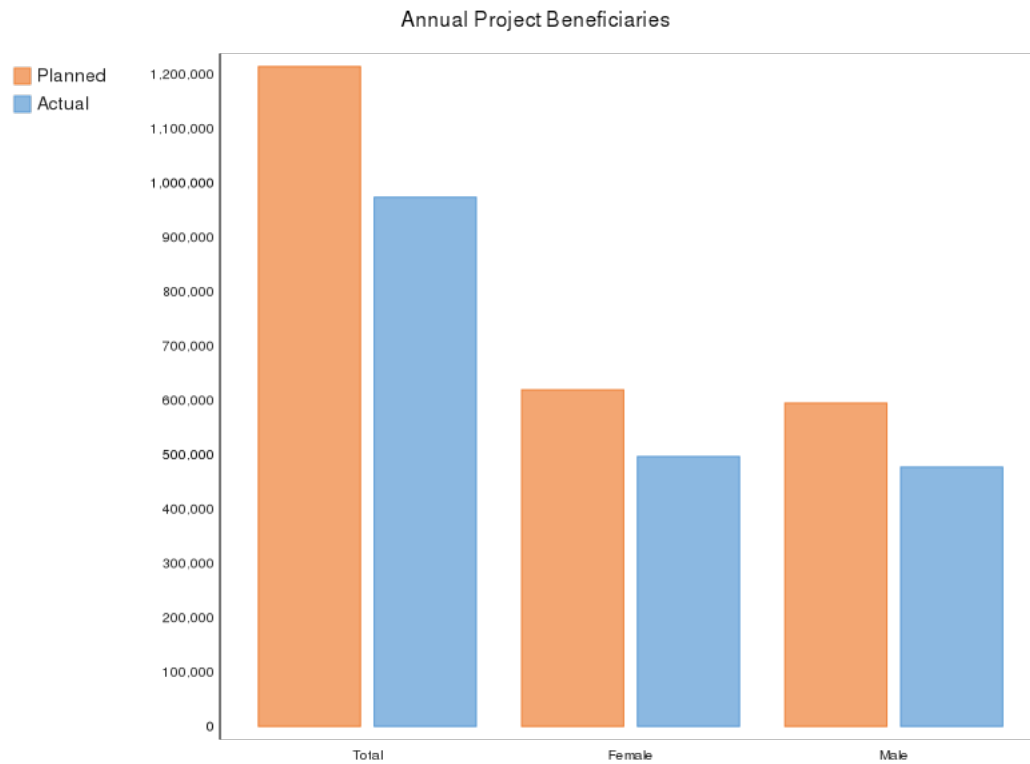
Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity
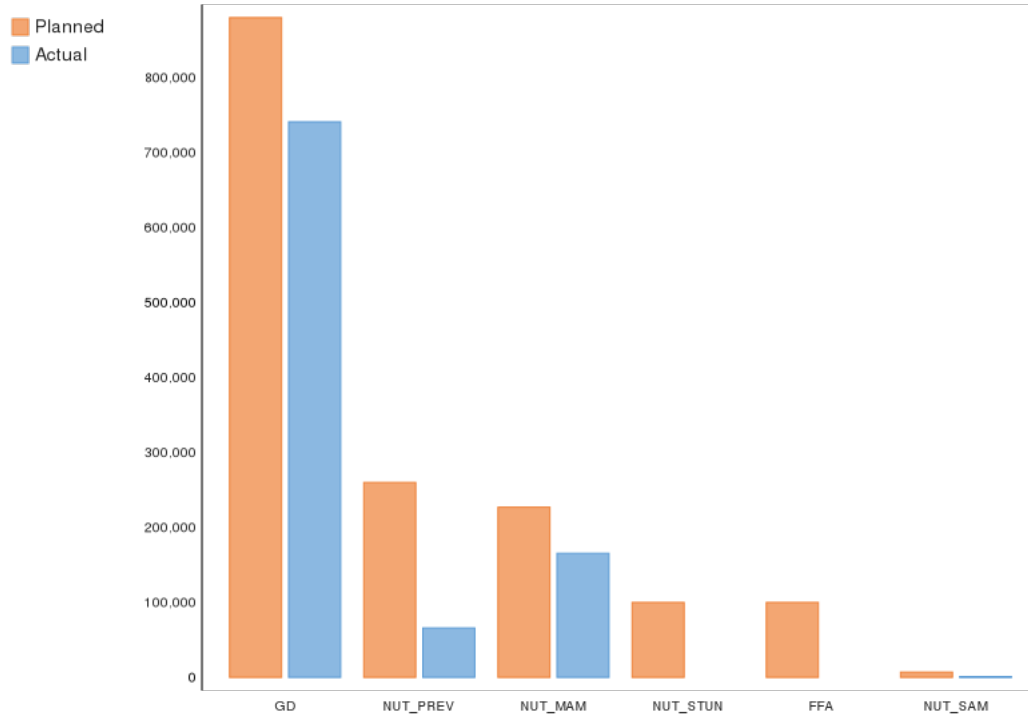
GD: General Distribution (GD)
NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition
NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
NUT_SAM: Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute

Modality of Transfer by Activity
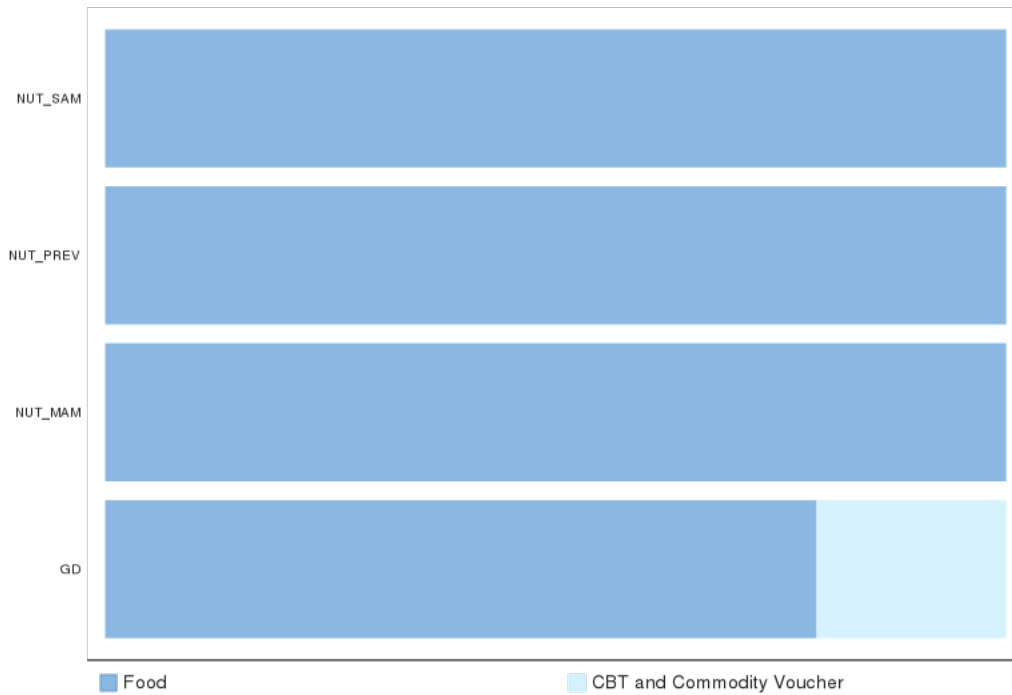
GD: General Distribution (GD)
NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition
NUT_SAM: Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute

Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	3,317	200	6.0%
Canned Pulses	-	257	-
Corn Sorghum Flour	-	272	-
Corn Soya Blend	7,683	5,179	67.4%
Iodised Salt	483	71	14.8%
Lentils	-	798	-
Maize	-	672	-
Olive Oil	-	1	-
Peas	-	461	-
Rations	-	1	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,981	577	29.1%
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	-	2	-
Rice Soya Blend	-	98	-
Sorghum Flour	-	1,067	-
Sorghum/Millet	34,943	27,070	77.5%
Soya-Fortified Maize Meal	-	5	-
Split Lentils	-	792	-
Split Peas	1,574	2,932	186.3%
Sugar	1,162	68	5.9%
Vegetable Oil	2,346	2,288	97.5%
Wheat Soya Blend	1,080	-	-
Total	**54,568**	**42,812**	**78.5%**

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	11,698,868	2,203,120	18.8%
Commodity Voucher	10,362,264	-	-
Value Voucher	-	3,843,403	-

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Total	22,061,132	6,046,524	27.4%

Operational Partnerships

In 2016, WFP partnered with 17 national and 20 international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies, government institutions, as well as the private sector and communities to implement the PRRO. Food and cash-based interventions were implemented through coordinating mechanisms at local and national levels that include UN agencies, NGOs and government institutions. The multi-stakeholder collaboration was key in the implementation of the project activities. For example, the lean season response in the Sahelian belt recorded an active involvement and participation all actors including donors, cooperating partners and government authorities at regional and local levels from the geographic and household targeting to performance monitoring – a lean season assistance evaluation meeting to document lessons learned involving all field stakeholders was organized for each targeted region.

A substantial scale up of cash-based transfers (CBT) took place, mainly for refugees and returnees in the South where markets are functional and well integrated. This increased use of CBT calls for WFP to enter into partnerships with cooperating partners and mobile network operators, and to contract traders to efficiently and flexibly deliver food assistance to the neediest.

Nutrition activities, and particularly treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) were designed and implemented in partnership with the regional health delegations, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and NGOs. The country office continued to strengthen the capacity of district health authorities to supervise and monitor treatment activities. WFP also works and coordinates with the National Centre for Nutrition and Food Technology on nutrition programming matters. WFP and UNICEF reached an agreement on harmonising planning, contracting implementing partners, supervision, capacity development, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) efforts. This will be materialised in 2017. Through the UNICEF-led nutrition cluster, WFP participated in the development of the multi-year *Plan d'Action Intersectoriel de Nutrition* (PAINA), and through the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH), in the establishment of five pilot Regional Nutrition Coordination Committees.

The in-kind and CBT for refugees in camps were implemented in tripartite agreements involving the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP and cooperating partners. For assistance to returnees from the Central African Republic (C.A.R.), WFP signed field-level agreement (FLA) with cooperating partners to oversee the distribution of value vouchers redeemed through contracted traders in market fairs organized by WFP. Chad is one of the pilot countries for WFP and UNHCR's pilot self-reliance programme aiming at finding long-term solutions for the Sudanese and the C.A.R. refugees.

The implementation of the 2016 lean season response combining prevention of acute malnutrition and targeted food or cash-based transfers was coordinated through food security cluster, to ensure critical needs of the most vulnerable are met and overlaps avoided. In departments covered by NGOs that received bilateral funding to provide targeted food assistance, WFP provided specialised nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition among children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women. In departments covered by WFP, both targeted general food distributions and MAM prevention activities were implemented by the same cooperating partner, while in previous years the two activities were implemented by different partners. The approach allowed to economise resources while improving coordination in assisting food security and nutrition of targeted households.

WFP also continued to support the development of government capacities in early warning, food security analysis and response planning. WFP partnered with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) to strengthen the capacity of the National Information System for Food Security and Early Warning (SISAAP) to collect, analyse, and disseminate market and food security information. WFP also worked with the University of N'Djamena, as well as private mobile operators, in setting up a telephone-based household food security monitoring system – using mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) technology – allowing cost-saving while providing timely data for decision-making.

Performance Monitoring

The performance monitoring of WFP operations in Chad is built in line with the corporate monitoring strategy, and performed along the result chain of the project logical framework and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan which were designed in line with the Strategic Results Framework (SRF) 2014–2017.

The WFP monitoring system focusing on output, process and outcome indicators is performance-based involving the comparison of actual against planned, and pre-established baseline and target values for outcome indicators as reflected in the project logframe. It is categorised in outputs tracking through database, distribution and activity implementation monitoring, and cross-cutting and outcomes monitoring.

Tracking of outputs is managed through a country office database accessible remotely by the field-based staff for data entry. Cooperating partners (distributions and other activities implementation progress) reports, submitted on a monthly basis are verified, validated and uploaded onto the database by sub-office M&E focal points. The roll-out of the corporate database Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET) in July 2016 shifted the management of programme data from planned beneficiaries and rations to actual.

Given the high number of distributions and project sites, randomly selected sites are monitored on a monthly basis in line with sub-offices monitoring plan to ensure that at least 30 percent of programme sites are visited within each quarter. Spot checks are used to verify the quality and timeliness, and to cross check the accuracy of partners' reports. Distribution monitoring aimed at determining if food distribution is timely and orderly, was conducted through direct observation and beneficiary contact monitoring during the distributions. Food basket monitoring on a random number of beneficiaries is systematically undertaken at distribution sites to assess whether the entitlement provided is as planned.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was used as a primary means for WFP to monitor programme performance outcomes and cross-cutting issues such as gender, and protection and accountability to affected populations. The PDM entails data collection at household level as well as group discussions with key informants. In addition to data related to outcomes for food security and livelihood, data collection tools were adapted to capture process monitoring dimensions to ascertain the quantity, value, use, acceptability and quality of assistance provided by WFP, as well as beneficiary's perceptions regarding gender, and protection and accountability to affected people. From May to December 2016, PDM exercises covered the assistance to refugees, returnees and the lean season response in the Sahel.

The integration of Food Security and Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) for collecting and analysing data from beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries led to saving staff time and resources, while demonstrating WFP operations outcomes and the appropriateness of targeting criteria.

In collaboration with the University of N'Djamena, WFP continued in 2016 to monitor household food security through phone calls, using the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM). The results of these surveys allowed to monitor the evolution of the food security situation in the Sahel regions and thus to adjust interventions accordingly.

In overall, data collection process uses smartphones/tablets to improve timeliness and quality of data.

Results/Outcomes

The level of funding was not sufficient to cover planned needs for both in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBT). Overall, about 70 percent of planned beneficiaries were reached, and received approximately 83 percent food and 30 percent cash as planned.

Therefore, WFP prioritised life-saving and nutritional activities as well as lean season response to support food-insecure households affected by weather-related shocks in the Sahelian belt. The populations most vulnerable and dependent on assistance were reached even though the financial constraints led to reduced rations for long-term refugees and returnees.

The refugees in the East (Sudanese) received a monthly food basket year-round although the rations were reduced. For the Central African refugees in the south, because of funding constraints the assistance was suspended in June, and resumed in September with CBT. Similarly, Chadian returnees from C.A.R. received only five months of value vouchers throughout the year. Compared to 2015, food security situation appeared to be stabilised for refugees in camps that did not yet conduct vulnerability targeting (mainly Sudanese refugees) while food consumption deteriorated in camps (in majority hosting C.A.R. refugees) where differentiated food assistance entitlements were provided, based on vulnerability status.

The post-distribution monitoring (PDM) findings indicate a drastic increase in the proportion of households with poor food consumption score (FCS) from 15 percent to 39 percent in C.A.R. refugee population. The highest proportion of households with poor FCS was found among households headed by women as food assistance was interrupted during the lean season and women depend mostly on humanitarian assistance and have limited access to land for agricultural opportunities. Households headed by women have less opportunities to replace or supplement the WFP food basket, their primary source of food intake, as they engage less in casual labour and are less prone to contract

loans than households headed by men. The coping strategy index (CSI) increased from 3 to 9, and the dietary diversity score (DDS) decreased from 5.4 to 4.1, which confirms deterioration in food consumption. As the break in food assistance occurred at a time of reduced employment opportunities, households drastically resorted to reducing the number and size of meals during the time of suspension. Even when food assistance resumed, the most vulnerable households used their entitlements to pay back debts, by cutting daily food intake.

Similarly, in returnee populations, food consumption deteriorated with an increase of the proportion of households with poor FCS (from 10.1 in 2015 to 19 percent in 2016), and the CSI increased from 1.3 to 9. This can be attributed to reduced and irregular food assistance in 2016 for a community that has not well integrated into local economy and relying mainly on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs including food.

High levels of acute malnutrition remain prevalent particularly in the Sahelian regions. WFP and its partners continued with the strategy of integrating food security and nutrition interventions as part of their lean season response. To maximise the impact of both interventions, vulnerable groups (children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women in severely food-insecure households) received specialised nutritious foods (SNFs) for 120 days. As such, the number of women and children assisted was linked to the number of vulnerable households identified as part of the national planning process, *Cadre Harmonis*é. One of the main challenges to the lean season preventive intervention remained accessibility to the beneficiaries. In Chad, the peak of the lean season coincides with the rainy season and in many districts, particularly in Eastern Chad, entire villages are cut off, preventing partners from carrying out planned monthly distributions. In such cases, beneficiaries received as many as 90 days of food in a single distribution. The treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme prioritised the regions with global acute malnutrition prevalence exceeding 10 percent. WFP assisted malnourished children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women through 360 health centres, and more than 70 percent of planned beneficiaries were reached. The treatment programme experienced funding challenges during 2016, resulting in lower than planned quantity of food. Shorter duration of stay, with many children recovering before the planned 90 days of treatment, also accounted for the lower than expected distribution level. Although no formal assessment process has been carried out to investigate the determinants of the MAM treatment performance, the following factors may account for the high recovery and low drop-out rates registered: training of partner staff by WFP for a better respect of admission and exit criteria; community-based activities, including the use of community workers to follow up on children who have missed a follow-up appointment; community screening and early inclusion into the programme; and initiative such as mothers screening their own children using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) tapes, which increases their commitment to the programme.

Despite the funding challenges, however, the programme continued to perform well, with performance indicators within the SPHERE standards targets range. Nearly 92 percent of children admitted in the programme recovered, and default and non-response rates remained at 5.5 percent and 2.5 percent respectively over this reporting period, while mortality rates were close to zero.

Achievements under the seasonal response materialised by a substantial increase in geographical coverage and number of beneficiaries, can be attributed to a timely and proactive planning and coordination with other stakeholders. Under this activity, about 310,000 food insecure populations across the Sahelian regions received either in-kind or CBT during the critical time of lean season. The food security situation of the populations assisted under the lean season activities has improved during the period of assistance. Considering the March 2016 Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) findings as baseline, the PDM findings showed significant reductions in the proportion of households with a poor FCS (64 percent of reduction) amongst households who received food assistance for an average period of four months. During this period of assistance, the improvement could be attributed to a timely implementation at the critical period of the lean season when the households faced critical food shortages. The trend analysis of CSI values showed a slight reduction of 2 points. This could translate into a reduced use of the negative coping strategies by beneficiary households during the period of assistance.

The three-pronged approach (3PA) was used for the identification and design of food assistance for assets (FFA) creation projects. The community-based planning process ensured that projects were well conceived and based on local needs. Late funding pledges led to delays in the implementation of FFA projects which were launched at the end of the year; the outputs of these projects will be reported on in 2017.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In addition to issuing households food assistance entitlements in the name of women, WFP and its cooperating partners are engaged in ongoing awareness campaigns for more participation and representation of women in the management of food assistance operations. The setup of distribution management committees with 50 percent representation of women and men was facilitated and made operational for each general distribution site. However the proportion of women in leadership positions remains below the corporate target of 50 percent. Cultural practices

are the main obstacle that refrains women to actively engage in discussions with men in the leadership of committees. WFP and its cooperating partners continued to emphasise the benefit for women and for the entire household to be involved at a high level in food assistance operations. Through the three-pronged approach, efforts were made to involve women and girls in the community-based consultations for resilience and livelihood projects design and implementation. Given the significant gender gap and cultural practices in Chad, WFP regularly sets up focus group discussions with women only, in order to ensure that their perspective is understood.

In terms of the decision-making dynamics of WFP beneficiary households, 2016 post-distribution monitoring (PDM) findings indicate that women have more control on food than on the use of cash: 63 percent of women made decisions over the use of food compared to 53 percent deciding on how to spend cash. Households with women and men making decisions together over the use of food assistance represent respectively 23 percent for food and 18 percent for cash.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Protection and accountability to affected populations themes are well considered in WFP programming approaches. The three-pronged approach to project design and implementation allowed to take into consideration beneficiary's perspectives and needs. The safety of beneficiary through the choice of safe sites and timing of distribution was ensured and complaints and feedback committees were in place at each distribution/project site. The monitoring tools – distributions monitoring and post-distributions monitoring (PDM) questionnaires – have been revised and include a specific module allowing the beneficiaries to express their perceptions, preferences and concerns regarding the operations and protection issues.

A pilot for beneficiary feedback via telephone calls has been conducted in the Lake Chad Basin. Randomly selected beneficiaries having phone were called by specially hired staff speaking the local language and they expressed their views and concerns. WFP is negotiating with mobile network providers for hotlines through which beneficiaries and community members can provide comments and suggestions over WFP operations and receive feedback on operational concerns raised. This will be scaled up in 2017.

Beneficiaries are regularly informed about the timing of distribution and food assistance entitlements through community leaders, distribution committees and sign boards. Information about nutrition programme was disseminated through sensitisation at community meetings and culinary demonstration. The 2016 PDM findings indicated that 61 percent of refugees, 74 percent of local population and 66 percent of returnees knew where the assistance comes from, who benefits from the assistance and what they are entitled to receive. Almost three quarters of respondent households indicated being satisfied with the assistance received. Interviewed households that received seasonal assistance declared travelling to and from distribution sites took less than 2 hours.

In terms of protection, over 95 percent of households among local population, returnees and refugees in average indicated that they did not face any major protection problems going to, returning from, or at the distribution sites. Such high figures for such a sensitive topic calls for more caution and WFP plans to get more insights in 2017, strengthening feedback mechanisms and adjusting monitoring tools and process to better report and act as required.

Story Worth Telling

In the heart of the Sahelian belt, where the sand all around gives the feeling to be in the middle of the desert, particularly during the lean season, which is very challenging for the most vulnerable, Nokou's health centre could be a lifesaver. Aicha Nour walks two hours to reach it. A mother of three, she's really worried for her youngest one, Mariam, who is only 6 months old. Her daughter is being treated for malnutrition after a negative screening run by WFP: each day, like many other babies, she receives 200 g of highly nutritious product. The programme will last until she has fully recovered. Aicha took the decision to seek professional advice for her child at the early stage of the illness, during her antenatal consultations she was informed about malnutrition and knew she had to act quickly to avoid a rapid deterioration. It is not always the case and sometimes when parents bring their children to the health centre it's too late to save them. In Chad, according to the Cost of Hunger in Africa study published in October 2016, 43 percent of child mortality is associated with undernutrition. The lean season assistance is a key part of WFP's operation in Chad. However, to reach the 2030 Zero Hunger goal, a shift towards resilience activities is already underway.

From Kanem and its bumpy, sandy tracks we are heading to another region also located in the Sahelian belt. In Guera, around 500 km away from the capital N'Djamena, spectacular landscapes are on display. From the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) airstrip you can't miss the view of the main site: "The queen of Guera".

The woman-shaped mountain is so recognisable, it seems to have been carved by a sculptor. One of the main challenges in this semi-arid environment exposed to the effects of climate change is access to water: drilling for water is a difficult and expensive endeavour. In this difficult context, aggravated by recurrent crop failure, more and more men are travelling to the south or to the capital to find a job. Khadija has not heard from her husband for two years: "He went to N'Djamena to make money but he has not send us anything in two years. It is really difficult, I don't know how I would cope if I did not have WFP support." For Khadija it's a day to day struggle in a region where the malnutrition rate is above the emergency threshold and she really appreciates being part of resilience building activities.

The nearby water harvesting pond digged in Guera through a WFP food assistance for assets project in 2015 is recognised by the community as a major and sustainable investment to improve assets and generate income. Throughout 2016, the targeted vulnerable households had a better access to water: "We can now grow our own vegetables: we can prepare our meals but we can also sell some of it to make an income. Either way it helps us a lot," says Kadhija.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Nathalie Magnien

Kerfi refugee Camp, Hawa caring her son and preparing family meal.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	594,913	619,195	1,214,108	477,082	496,556	973,638	80.2%	80.2%	80.2%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	121,411	121,411	242,822	97,364	97,364	194,728	80.2%	80.2%	80.2%
Children (5-18 years)	206,398	218,539	424,937	165,518	175,255	340,773	80.2%	80.2%	80.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	267,104	279,245	546,349	214,200	223,937	438,137	80.2%	80.2%	80.2%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	196,559	204,582	401,141	178,924	183,270	362,194	91.0%	89.6%	90.3%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	-	-	-	962	985	1,947	-	-	-
Returnees	38,431	40,000	78,431	33,187	33,994	67,181	86.4%	85.0%	85.7%
Residents	359,922	374,614	734,536	267,904	274,412	542,316	74.4%	73.3%	73.8%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	603,934	276,174	880,108	584,943	156,081	741,024	96.9%	56.5%	84.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	227,000	-	227,000	165,513	-	165,513	72.9%	-	72.9%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	260,000	-	260,000	65,858	-	65,858	25.3%	-	25.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	100,000	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition)	7,000	-	7,000	1,032	-	1,032	14.7%	-	14.7%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	603,934	276,174	880,108	584,943	156,081	741,024	96.9%	56.5%	84.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	227,000	-	227,000	158,457	-	158,457	69.8%	-	69.8%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	260,000	-	260,000	65,858	-	65,858	25.3%	-	25.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	100,000	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition)	7,000	-	7,000	1,032	-	1,032	14.7%	-	14.7%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	431,253	448,855	880,108	363,101	377,923	741,024	84.2%	84.2%	84.2%
Total participants	431,253	448,855	880,108	363,101	377,923	741,024	84.2%	84.2%	84.2%
Total beneficiaries	431,253	448,855	880,108	363,101	377,923	741,024	84.2%	84.2%	84.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Activity supporters (Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Transportation - e.g. access roads, rural roads, etc.))	49,000	51,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	49,000	51,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	49,000	51,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Activity supporters (under 5 years)	700	700	1,400	177	177	354	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%
Activity supporters (5-18 years)	1,190	1,260	2,450	300	300	600	25.2%	23.8%	24.5%
Activity supporters (18 plus)	1,540	1,610	3,150	389	421	810	25.3%	26.1%	25.7%
Children (6-23 months)	40,000	40,000	80,000	27,043	27,043	54,086	67.6%	67.6%	67.6%
Children (24-59 months)	60,000	60,000	120,000	40,564	40,565	81,129	67.6%	67.6%	67.6%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	20,000	20,000	-	21,478	21,478	-	107.4%	107.4%
Total beneficiaries	103,430	123,570	227,000	71,930	93,583	165,513	69.5%	75.7%	72.9%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	100,000	100,000	200,000	20,152	30,229	50,381	20.2%	30.2%	25.2%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	60,000	60,000	-	15,477	15,477	-	25.8%	25.8%
Total beneficiaries	100,000	160,000	260,000	20,152	45,706	65,858	20.2%	28.6%	25.3%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	50,000	50,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	50,000	50,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition)									
Activity supporters (18 plus)	3,458	3,542	7,000	310	722	1,032	9.0%	20.4%	14.7%
Total beneficiaries	3,458	3,542	7,000	310	722	1,032	9.0%	20.4%	14.7%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
*CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, Records, **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, Cooperating partners Report, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.11, Secondary data, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating partners Reports*	>75.00	90.62	0.00	91.90
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
*CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, Cooperating partners report, **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, Cooperating partners Report, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.11, Secondary data, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating partners Reports*	<3.00	0.14	0.00	0.05
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
*CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, SMART , **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, Cooperating partners Report, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.11, Secondary data, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating partners Reports*	<15.00	7.80	0.00	5.50
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
*CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, SMART, **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, Cooperating partners Report, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.11, Secondary data, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating partners Reports*	<15.00	2.28	0.00	2.50
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
*CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM , **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.11, Secondary data, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Distribution Monitoring*	>66.00	72.00	0.00	80.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
*CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, BCM one site, **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, DM one site*	>70.00	13.00	-	70.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
*CHAD REFUGEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, S3M survey to be carried out in Nov 2015, **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, DM one site*	>70.00	13.00	-	90.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
*CHAD RETURNEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, BCM one site, **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, DM one site*	>70.00	13.00	-	80.00
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
*CHAD NO TARGETED REFUGEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, Third Party PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Joint survey, EMV, Third Party, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM;TPM*	<11.10	14.50	11.00	12.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
*CHAD NO TARGETED REFUGEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, Third party PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Joint survey, SPR 2015, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM*	<14.60	18.60	18.00	12.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
*CHAD NO TARGETED REFUGEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, Third Party PDM, **Base value**: 2014.11, Joint survey, EMV, Third Party, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM*	<9.30	9.30	7.00	10.90
Diet Diversity Score				
*CHAD NO TARGETED REFUGEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, Third Party PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Joint survey, EMV analysis, Third party PDM, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM ; WFP program, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM;TPM*	>5.56	5.35	4.50	5.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
*CHAD NO TARGETED REFUGEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, Third Party PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Joint survey, EMV analysis, Third Party, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM; TPM*	>5.20	5.19	3.60	5.10
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
*CHAD NO TARGETED REFUGEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, Third party PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Joint survey, EMV analysis, Third Party, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM; TPM*	>5.56	5.50	4.00	5.00
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
*CHAD NO TARGETED REFUGEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM by Third Party, **Base value**: 2015.12, Joint survey, EMV analysis, Third party monitoring, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM; TPM*	<7.83	7.83	9.00	2.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
*CHAD RETURNEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program*	<7.00	10.10	-	19.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
*CHAD RETURNEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, WFP survey, SPR 2015, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM*	<8.00	8.20	-	17.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
*CHAD RETURNEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2014.05, WFP survey, PDM, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM*	<6.00	12.70	-	19.00
Diet Diversity Score				
*CHAD RETURNEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM ; WFP program*	>5.50	5.40	-	5.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
*CHAD RETURNEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program*	>5.30	4.97	-	5.00
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
*CHAD RETURNEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program*	>5.50	4.80	-	4.90
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
*CHAD RETURNEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM: WFP program*	<1.29	1.29	-	9.10
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
*CHAD TARGETED REFUGEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, Third party PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Joint survey, EMV, Third party, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM; TPM*	<8.30	8.60	3.00	36.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
*CHAD TARGETED REFUGEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, Third Party PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Joint survey, SPR 2015, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM*	<9.20	9.20	5.00	38.50
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
*CHAD TARGETED REFUGEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, Third Party PDM, **Base value**: 2014.11, Joint survey, EMV, Third Party, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM ; WFP program, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM*	<7.44	6.80	4.00	33.00
Diet Diversity Score				
*CHAD TARGETED REFUGEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, Third Party PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Joint survey, EMV analysis, Third Party PDM, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM ; WFP program, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM; TPM*	>5.47	5.39	5.20	4.20
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
*CHAD TARGETED REFUGEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, Third Party PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Joint survey, EMV analysis, Third Party, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM; TPM*	>5.47	5.47	4.70	4.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
*CHAD TARGETED REFUGEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, Third party PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Joint survey, EMV analysis, Third Party, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM; WFP progam, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM; TPM*	>5.21	5.20	4.30	4.20
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
*CHAD TARGETED REFUGEES, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM by Third Party, **Base value**: 2015.12, Joint survey, EMV analysis, Third Party Monitoring, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM; WFP program, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM; TPM*	<2.74	2.74	12.00	8.60
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
*CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.03, Joint survey, EFSA, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM*	<5.00	16.80	52.90	13.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
*CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.03, Joint survey, EFSA, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM*	>30.00	23.80	41.60	22.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
*CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.03, Joint survey, EFSA, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM*	<5.00	14.30	52.30	13.10
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
*CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.03, Joint survey, EFSA, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM*	<5.00	21.30	53.90	13.70
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
*CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.03, Joint survey, EFSA, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM*	>30.00	29.10	41.00	21.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
*CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2016.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.03, Joint survey, EFSA, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM*	>30.00	18.80	42.00	22.00
Diet Diversity Score				
*CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.03, Joint survey, EFSA, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM*	>4.25	4.64	3.20	5.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) *CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.03, Joint survey, EFSA, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM*	>4.25	4.40	3.30	4.90
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) *CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.03, Joint survey, EFSA, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM*	>4.25	4.85	3.20	5.10
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average) *CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, **Previous Follow-up**: 2016.03, Joint survey, EFSA, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM*	<7.83	7.42	9.00	7.00
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) *CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12*	>70.00	-	-	-
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet *CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, SMART*	>70.00	-	-	-
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score *CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, CAS SURVEY, **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.10, Joint survey, Third Party Monitoring*	>80.00	79.00	-	4.50
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score *CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2016.10, Secondary data, SPR 2015, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.10, Joint survey, Third Party Monitoring*	<4.00	11.30	-	15.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score *CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.10, Joint survey, Third Party Monitoring*	<11.00	35.50	-	21.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) *CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.10, Joint survey, Third Party Monitoring*	>10.00	12.30	-	26.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) *CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Joint survey, Third party monitoring PDM basline, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.10, Joint survey, Third Party Monitoring*	>3.00	15.00	-	9.90
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) *CHAD, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, PDM*	<11.00	-	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
CHAD, *Project End Target*: 2017.12, PDM	<10.00	-	-	-
Diet Diversity Score				
CHAD, *Project End Target*: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.10, Joint survey, Third Party Monitoring	>4.50	4.17	-	4.30
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
CHAD, *Project End Target*: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.10, Joint survey, Third Party Monitoring	>4.60	4.07	-	3.90
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
CHAD, *Project End Target*: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.10, Joint survey, Third Party Monitoring	>4.50	4.36	-	4.40
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
CHAD, *Project End Target*: 2017.12, PDM, **Base value**: 2016.10, Joint survey, Third party monitoring PDM basline, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.10, Joint survey, Third Party Monitoring	>3.00	13.40	-	13.40

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: General Distribution (GD)				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	2,070	1,795	86.7%
Number of feeding days	instance	284	233	82.0%
Number of nutrition information products distributed	item	-	150	-
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	50	126	252.0%
Number of timely food distributions as per schedule	instance	28	23	82.1%
Quantity of inputs for GFD activities (e.g. weighing scales) distributed	item	5	3	60.0%
Quantity of inputs for nutrition activities distributed	item	200	-	-
SO2: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	500	496	99.2%
Number of instances in which nutrition and health messages were provided	instance	450	360	80.0%
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	1,500	518	34.5%
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	tool	2,000	1,935	96.8%
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Number of community members trained in asset management and sustainability	individual	100	126	126.0%
Number of counterparts staff members trained in early warning systems	individual	-	321	-
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	300	-	-

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	30	5	16.7%
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	30	51	170.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
*CHAD, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, **Base value**: 2015.12*	=10.00	53.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
*CHAD, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, **Base value**: 2015.11, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.08*	=15.00	0.00	8.00	23.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
*CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: 2017.12, **Base value**: 2015.11, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.08*	=15.00	0.00	8.00	23.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
*CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: 2017.12, **Base value**: 2015.11, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	=10.00	0.00	14.00	13.80
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
*CHAD RETURNEES, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: 2017.12, **Base value**: 2015.11, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.04*	=14.50	0.00	18.20	18.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
*CHAD, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, **Base value**: 2015.12*	=50.00	11.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
*CHAD, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, **Base value**: 2015.11, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.08*	=50.00	0.00	91.00	62.90
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
*CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: 2017.12, **Base value**: 2015.11, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.08*	=50.00	0.00	80.00	63.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
*CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: 2017.12, **Base value**: 2015.11, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12*	=71.00	0.00	91.00	83.30

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
CHAD RETURNEES, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.11,* **Previous Follow-up**: *2015.12,* **Latest Follow-up**: *2016.04*	=65.00	0.00	48.60	53.40
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
CHAD, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.12*	=50.00	36.00	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
CHAD, General Distribution (GD), **Base value**: *2015.12,* **Previous Follow-up**: *2015.12,* **Latest Follow-up**: *2016.12*		33.20	6.00	2.90
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
CHAD, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.11,* **Previous Follow-up**: *2015.12,* **Latest Follow-up**: *2016.08*	=50.00	0.00	1.00	13.40
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.11*	=50.00	0.00	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.11*	=19.00	0.00	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
CHAD RETURNEES, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.11*	=20.50	0.00	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
CHAD, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.12*	>50.00	47.00	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
CHAD, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: *2017.12*	>50.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
CHAD, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.11,* **Previous Follow-up**: *2015.12,* **Latest Follow-up**: *2016.05*	>50.00	0.00	42.00	30.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, General Distribution (GD), **Base value**: *2015.11,* **Previous Follow-up**: *2015.12,* **Latest Follow-up**: *2016.05*		0.00	46.00	30.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees *CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD),* **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.11,* **Previous Follow-up**: *2015.12,* **Latest Follow-up**: *2016.05*	>50.00	0.00	49.00	23.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees *CHAD RETURNEES, General Distribution (GD),* **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.11,* **Previous Follow-up**: *2015.12,* **Latest Follow-up**: *2016.05*	>50.00	0.00	54.00	23.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution *CHAD, Food-Assistance-for-Assets,* **Base value**: *2015.12*	59.00	-	-	
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution *CHAD, General Distribution (GD),* **Project End Target**: *2017.12*	=60.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution *CHAD, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition,* **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.11,* **Previous Follow-up**: *2015.12,* **Latest Follow-up**: *2016.09*	=60.00	0.00	46.00	30.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution *CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Food-Assistance-for-Assets,* **Project End Target**: *2017.12*	=60.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution *CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, General Distribution (GD),* **Base value**: *2015.11,* **Previous Follow-up**: *2015.12,* **Latest Follow-up**: *2016.09*		0.00	49.00	30.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution *CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD),* **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.11,* **Previous Follow-up**: *2015.12,* **Latest Follow-up**: *2016.05*	=60.00	0.00	66.10	65.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution *CHAD RETURNEES, General Distribution (GD),* **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.11,* **Previous Follow-up**: *2015.12,* **Latest Follow-up**: *2016.05*	=60.00	0.00	43.00	40.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) *CHAD, Food-Assistance-for-Assets,* **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.12*	>80.00	50.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
CHAD, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.11,* **Previous Follow-up**: *2015.12,* **Latest Follow-up**: *2016.08*	>80.00	0.00	47.00	76.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.11,* **Previous Follow-up**: *2015.12,* **Latest Follow-up**: *2016.08*	>80.00	0.00	70.00	76.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.11,* **Previous Follow-up**: *2015.12,* **Latest Follow-up**: *2016.12*	>80.00	0.00	72.30	79.10
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
CHAD RETURNEES, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.11,* **Previous Follow-up**: *2015.12,* **Latest Follow-up**: *2016.04*	>80.00	0.00	70.00	54.20
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
CHAD, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.12*	>90.00	100.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
CHAD, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.11,* **Previous Follow-up**: *2015.12,* **Latest Follow-up**: *2016.08*	>90.00	0.00	97.00	99.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.11,* **Previous Follow-up**: *2015.12,* **Latest Follow-up**: *2016.08*	>90.00	0.00	98.00	99.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.11,* **Previous Follow-up**: *2015.12,* **Latest Follow-up**: *2016.12*	>90.00	0.00	99.00	99.40
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
CHAD RETURNEES, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.11,* **Previous Follow-up**: *2015.12,* **Latest Follow-up**: *2016.04*	>90.00	0.00	99.00	97.90
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
CHAD, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.12*	>80.00	68.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
CHAD, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, **Project End Target**: *2017.12,* **Base value**: *2015.11,* **Previous Follow-up**: *2015.12,* **Latest Follow-up**: *2016.08*	>80.00	0.00	43.00	52.60

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) *CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, General Distribution (GD),* ***Project End Target****: 2017.12,* ***Base value****: 2015.11,* ***Previous Follow-up****: 2015.12,* ***Latest Follow-up****: 2016.08*	>80.00	0.00	72.00	52.60
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) *CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD),* ***Project End Target****: 2017.12,* ***Base value****: 2015.11,* ***Previous Follow-up****: 2015.12,* ***Latest Follow-up****: 2016.12*	>80.00	0.00	62.80	77.10
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) *CHAD RETURNEES, General Distribution (GD),* ***Project End Target****: 2017.12,* ***Base value****: 2015.11,* ***Previous Follow-up****: 2015.12,* ***Latest Follow-up****: 2016.04*	>80.00	0.00	72.00	39.30
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites *CHAD, Food-Assistance-for-Assets,* ***Project End Target****: 2017.12,* ***Base value****: 2015.12*	>90.00	100.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites *CHAD, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition,* ***Project End Target****: 2017.12,* ***Base value****: 2015.11,* ***Previous Follow-up****: 2015.12,* ***Latest Follow-up****: 2016.08*	>90.00	0.00	100.00	98.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites *CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, General Distribution (GD),* ***Project End Target****: 2017.12,* ***Base value****: 2015.11,* ***Previous Follow-up****: 2015.12,* ***Latest Follow-up****: 2016.08*	>90.00	0.00	99.00	98.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites *CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD),* ***Project End Target****: 2017.12,* ***Base value****: 2015.11,* ***Previous Follow-up****: 2015.12,* ***Latest Follow-up****: 2016.12*	>90.00	0.00	98.00	99.50
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites *CHAD RETURNEES, General Distribution (GD),* ***Project End Target****: 2017.12,* ***Base value****: 2015.11,* ***Previous Follow-up****: 2015.12,* ***Latest Follow-up****: 2016.04*	>90.00	0.00	99.00	99.10
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) *CHAD, Food-Assistance-for-Assets,* ***Project End Target****: 2017.12,* ***Base value****: 2015.12*	>80.00	58.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) *CHAD, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition,* ***Project End Target****: 2017.12,* ***Base value****: 2015.11,* ***Previous Follow-up****: 2015.12,* ***Latest Follow-up****: 2016.08*	>80.00	0.00	46.00	73.70
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) *CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, General Distribution (GD),* ***Project End Target****: 2017.12,* ***Base value****: 2015.11,* ***Previous Follow-up****: 2015.12,* ***Latest Follow-up****: 2016.04*	>80.00	0.00	46.00	42.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: 2017.12, **Base value**: 2015.11, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12	>80.00	0.00	71.00	70.30
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
CHAD RETURNEES, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: 2017.12, **Base value**: 2015.11, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.08	>80.00	0.00	66.10	73.70
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
CHAD, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, **Base value**: 2015.12	>90.00	100.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
CHAD, General Distribution (GD), **Base value**: 2015.11		0.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
CHAD, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, **Project End Target**: 2017.12, **Base value**: 2015.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.08	>90.00	97.00	-	97.80
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: 2017.12, **Base value**: 2015.11, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.08	>90.00	0.00	97.00	97.80
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: 2017.12, **Base value**: 2015.11, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12	>90.00	0.00	99.00	99.50
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
CHAD RETURNEES, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: 2017.12, **Base value**: 2015.11, **Previous Follow-up**: 2015.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.04	>90.00	0.00	99.00	98.80

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
CHAD, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: 2017.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12	=7,200,000.00	1,414,935.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
CHAD, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: 2017.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12	=50.00	3.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
CHAD, General Distribution (GD), **Project End Target**: 2017.12, **Latest Follow-up**: 2016.12	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Chad	CHD-C-00005-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	31
European Commission	EEC-C-00572-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,059
European Commission	EEC-C-00572-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	98
European Commission	EEC-C-00572-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	990
European Commission	EEC-C-00572-01	Vegetable Oil	-	34
Finland	FIN-C-00115-04	Sorghum/Millet	-	665
France	FRA-C-00243-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	143
France	FRA-C-00267-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	435
France	FRA-C-00272-02	Corn Soya Blend	-	158
Japan	JPN-C-00428-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	2,620
Japan	JPN-C-00499-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	186
Japan	JPN-C-00499-01	Split Peas	-	581
Japan	JPN-C-00499-01	Vegetable Oil	-	150
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	287
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	455
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	158
OPEC Fund for International Development	OFD-C-00018-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	22
Switzerland	SWI-C-00512-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	495
UN CERF	001-C-01312-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,605
UN CERF	001-C-01451-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	181
UN CERF	001-C-01494-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	273
UN CERF	001-C-01495-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	313
UN CERF	001-C-01495-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	40
USA	USA-C-01153-05	Corn Soya Blend	2,050	-
USA	USA-C-01153-05	Sorghum/Millet	6,420	-
USA	USA-C-01153-05	Split Peas	2,550	-
USA	USA-C-01153-06	Corn Soya Blend	700	-
USA	USA-C-01153-06	Sorghum/Millet	11,600	-
USA	USA-C-01153-06	Split Peas	1,630	-

			Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-01153-06	Vegetable Oil	420	-
USA	USA-C-01153-07	Corn Soya Blend	1,780	-
USA	USA-C-01153-07	Sorghum/Millet	9,700	-
USA	USA-C-01153-07	Split Peas	1,020	-
USA	USA-C-01153-07	Vegetable Oil	600	-
		Total	**38,470**	**10,979**