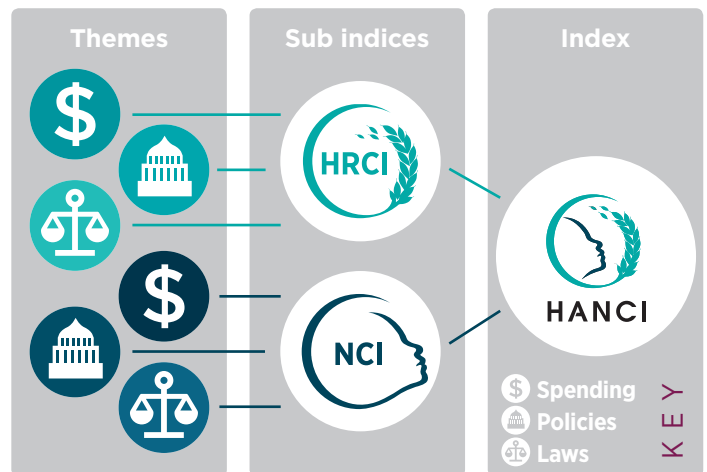
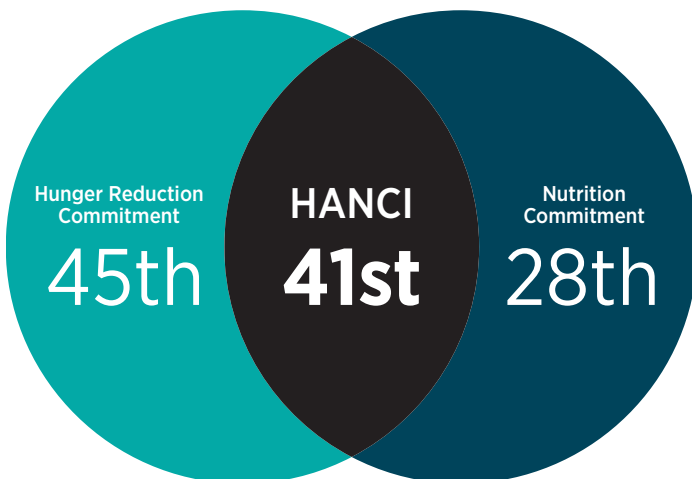


 **Key data for Chad**



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 15.7%** **Stunting: 38.7%** **Proportion of population underweight: 30.3%**

Source: Gov. of Chad (MICS, 2010)





















Strong Performance

- Chad instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, enabling transparency and accountability for spending.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- Policymakers in Chad benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2015.
- The Government of Chad promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 91% of children in 2013.

Areas for improvement

- Spending on agriculture (6.37% of public spending in 2013), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union’s Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Chad’s spending in its health sector (3.3% of public spending in 2012) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- Government of Chad has not ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is weak and land markets do not function well.
- In Chad, the law does not give women economic rights equal to men. Men and women have equal legal access to agricultural land, but this is not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- The Government of Chad has not enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- Weak access to an improved source of drinking water (50.7% in 2012) and an improved sanitation facility (11.9% in 2012) prevents positive outcomes for hunger and nutrition in Chad.
- In Chad only 53.2% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2010.
- In Chad, constitutional protection of the right to food and the right to social security is weak.
- Civil registration rates are weak (15.7% in 2010) and potentially hold back children’s access to critical public services such as health and education.


Key data for Chad
Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

























Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	 6.37%	2013	13rd
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	 3.3%	2012	45th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ²	 Weak	2013	40th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	 Moderate	2013	Joint 34th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 15.7%	2010	43rd
 Functioning of social protection systems ²	 Weak	2014	Joint 20th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ²	 Weak	2011	Joint 18th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ³	 In Law, not in Practice	2012	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's economic rights ³	 Not in Law	2011	Joint 26th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	 No	2006	Joint 27th

¹ Possible scores are:  <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges  >=75 % and <100%  >=100%




² Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong

⁴ Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law Not in Practice  In Law & Practice

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
 Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 91%	2013	21st
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2011	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 50.7%	2012	41st
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 11.9%	2012	43rd
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 53.2%	2010	44th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	 Moderate	2013-2015	21st
 National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 Yes	2013	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 Yes	2015	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	 Not Enshrined in Law	2014	Joint 35th

¹ Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

² Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Voluntary Adoption  Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes