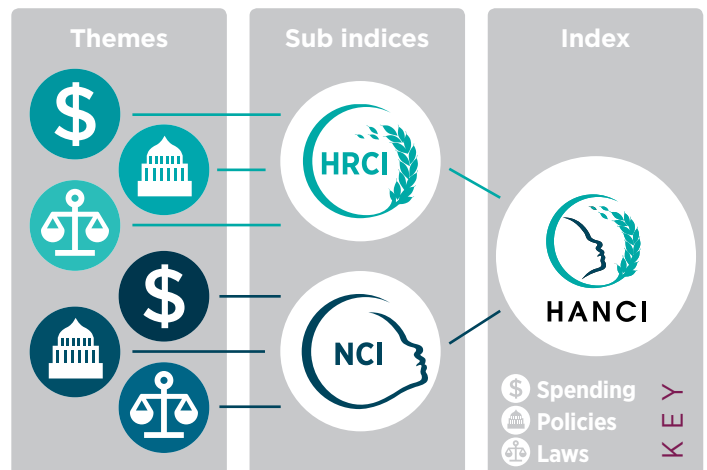
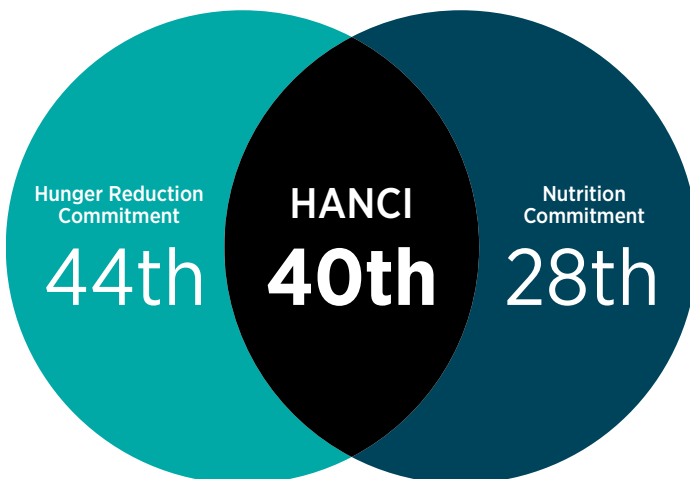


Key data for Chad



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 13%** **Stunting: 39.9%** **Proportion of population underweight: 28.8%**

Source: Gov. of Chad (DHS, 2015)

Strong Performance

- Relative to other HANCI countries, Chad's medium/ long term national development policy (Document du strategie pays) assigns strong importance to nutrition.
- 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 96% of children in 2014.

Areas for improvement

- Spending on agriculture (6.53% of public spending in 2014), 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 (9% of public spending in 2014) 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 (50.8% in 2015) and an improved sanitation facility (12.1% in 2015) 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.
- Social safety nets in Chad are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.

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	6.53%	2014	16th
Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	9%	2014	26th
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) ²	Weak	2014	42nd
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	2016	Joint 20th
Laws			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ²	Weak	2011	Joint 31st
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
Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	No	2006	Joint 28th

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

² Possible scores are: ● Very Weak/Weak ● Moderate ● Strong/Very Strong

³ 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	2015	Joint 1st
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	96%	2014	Joint 14th
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2011	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	50.8%	2015	44th
Population with access to improved sanitation	12.1%	2015	42nd
Health care visits for pregnant women	53.2%	2010	44th
Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Strong	2015 - 2020	10th
National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2015	Joint 1st
Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2015	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			
ICMBS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	Not Enshrined in Law	2016	Joint 33rd

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

² Possible scores are: ● Not Enshrined in Law ● Few/Many Aspects Enshrined ● Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes