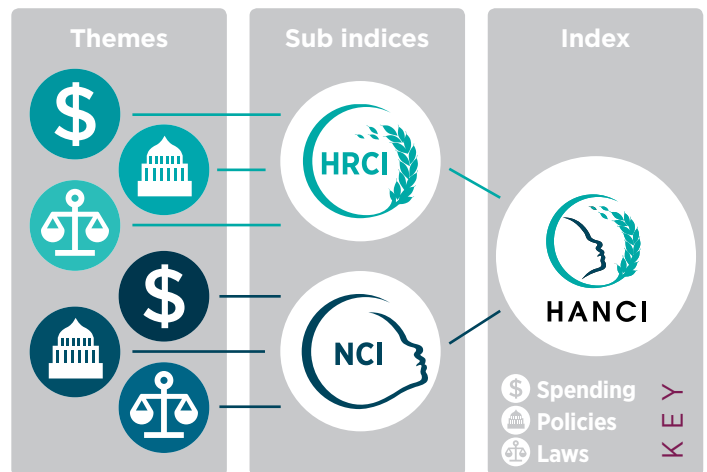
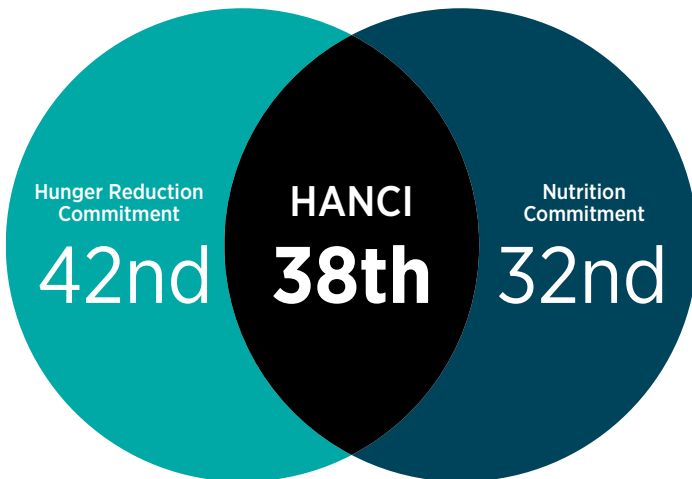


 **Key data for Chad**



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

Source: Government of Chad (DHS and MICS, 2014-15)

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.











Areas for improvement

- Spending on agriculture (8.3% of public spending in 2016) is close to, yet not fully meeting government commitments set out in the African Union’s Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Chad’s spending in its health sector (6.3% of public spending in 2015) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- The 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 (55% in 2015) and an improved sanitation facility (9.5% in 2015) prevents positive outcomes for hunger and nutrition in Chad.
- In Chad only 54.7% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2014-2015.
- 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	8.3%	2016	13th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	6.3%	2015	Joint 24th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Weak	2016	43rd
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Moderate	2013	Joint 34th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	12%	2014-2015	43rd
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	Weak	2016	Joint 21st
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Weak	2016	Joint 29th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2012	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	Not in Law	2014	Joint 26th
 Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	No	2017	Joint 29th













¹ Possible scores are:  <75% of agri. spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Maputo Declaration)  >=75% & <100%  >=100%

² Possible scores are:  <75% of health spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration)  >=75% & <100%  >=100%

³ Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very 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	2016	Joint 1st
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	85%	2015	18th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2011	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	55%	2015	42nd
 Population with access to improved sanitation	9.5%	2015	44th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	54.7%	2014-2015	44th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Moderate	2017-2021	21st
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2015	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMBMS [^] 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