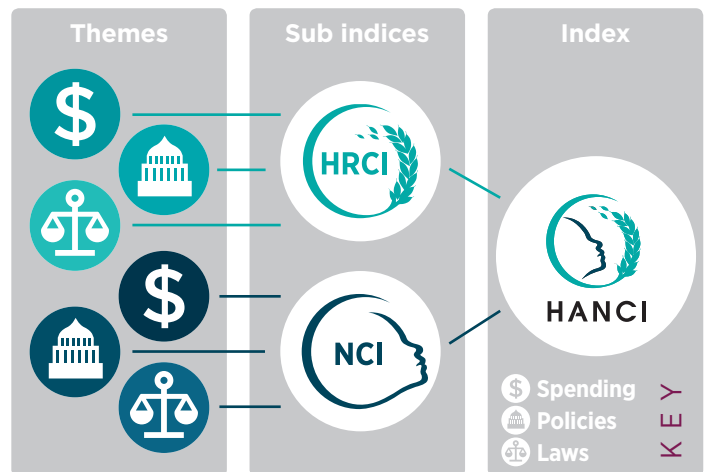
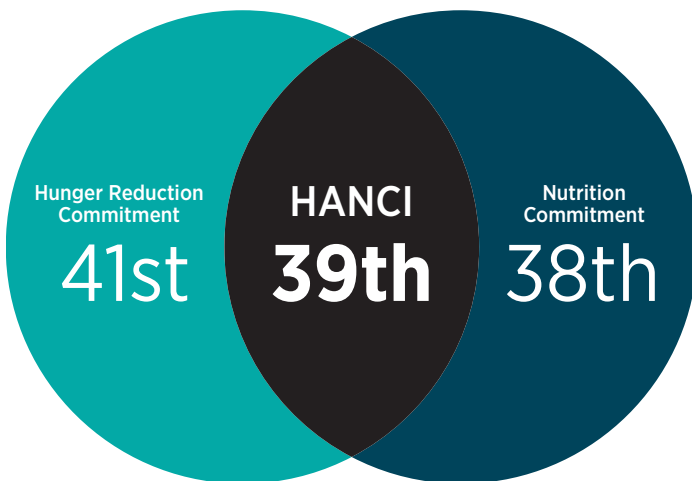


Key data for Chad



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 13.3%** **Stunting: 39.8%** **Proportion of population underweight: 29.4%**

Source: Government of Chad (DHS,2015)

Strong Performance

- 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 2020.
- The Government of Chad promotes complementary feeding practices.
- In Chad, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.

Areas for improvement

- Spending on agriculture (3% of public spending in 2019), 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 (4.7% of public spending in 2017) 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.
- Extension services are the preserve of government and poor farmers have no say in setting policy priorities. The agricultural research and extension system is not properly reaching out to poor farmers. There is no policy promoting gender equity in access to extension services.
- 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.
- The Government of Chad has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 70% of children in 2018.
- Weak access to an improved source of drinking water (55.7% in 2017) and an improved sanitation facility (8.3% in 2017) 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 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	3%	2019	28th
Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	4.7%	2017	Joint 33rd
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Weak	2019	Joint 43rd
Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Weak	2019	Joint 40th
Civil registration system — coverage of live births	12%	2014-2015	44th
Functioning of social protection systems ³	Weak	2018	Joint 25th
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	2019	Joint 27th
Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	Not in Law	2019	Joint 16th
Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2018	Joint 1st

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)	Sectoral only	2019	Joint 16th
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	70%	2018	21st
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2011	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	55.7%	2017	43rd
Population with access to improved sanitation	8.3%	2017	44th
Health care visits for pregnant women	54.7%	2014-2015	44th
Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Moderate	2017-2021	17th
National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2020	Joint 1st
Laws			
ICMBS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	Not Enshrined in Law	2019	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