



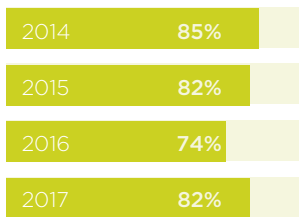
Joined: May 2013  
Population: 14.01 million

# Chad



\*Data sources detailed in Annex 1

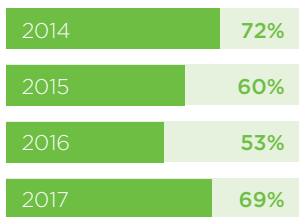
## Institutional transformations in 2016-2017



### Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The National Food and Nutrition Council (CNNA), an inter-ministerial platform created in 2014, is not yet functioning but is expected to hold its first meeting in 2017. The CNNA's (multi-stakeholder) technical committee holds monthly meetings convened by the Ministry of Health's Nutrition Director. Five regional food and nutrition committees have been created as part of a pilot scheme in 2016-2017. This year, a new private sector network has been created in addition to the seven

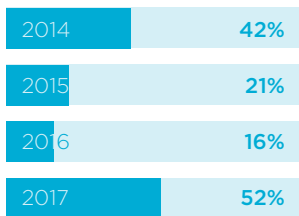
existing networks (including journalists, champions and academics), and there are plans for a dedicated network on fortification. A joint action plan for these networks has been developed in 2017, based on their respective workplans. The Members of Parliament network benefited from a peer awareness-raising day in December 2016, and network members spoke to the public during a tour in January 2017. The champions' network has ensured training for journalists on nutrition.



### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

A number of laws have been drafted, technically approved and/or adopted, but some problems with the application and operationalisation of these laws are found. Technical reviews are currently under way to determine how nutrition is incorporated into sectoral strategies. The Infant and Young Child Feeding Strategy has been finalised, and approved in 2017. Members of Parliament are actively

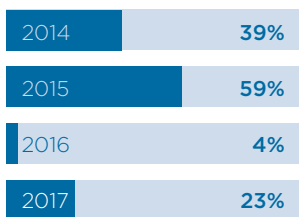
lobbying for the adoption of the Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes. The minimum package of activities offered at health centres is currently being revised to include nutrition indicators. Finally, the National Food and Nutrition Crisis Response Plan has been approved, and the Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (including nutrition) is currently going through the approval process.



### Aligning actions around a common results framework

The Inter-Sectoral Food and Nutrition Action Plan (PAINA) has been finalised, costed and approved since 2016. The CNNA is expected to adopt a plan, and to develop a common results framework (CRF) with targets. However, the United Nations, technical and financial partners and NGOs all align with the government's objectives.

Several mapping exercises (nutrition cluster, civil society) have been launched to provide a comprehensive overview of interventions across all stakeholders. There is a harmonised annual framework, which indicates those areas that are vulnerable to food and nutrition security risks. Finally, two major fortification projects have been launched.



### Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

A funding gap analysis was performed prior to production of the PAINA budget. However, nutrition funding data is not managed centrally and the estimates have not been updated. Donors have been unable to disburse their pledged funding because the PAINA has yet to be adopted. The champions', civil society and REACH networks have joined forces to advocate

for more nutrition funding from Members of Parliament and the Ministry of Finance. The results of the Cost of Hunger study were published in late 2016 and widely disseminated. Thanks to the platform's work, nutrition was included in the emergency response and health themes at the Chad donor roundtable event, held in Paris in September 2017.



## 2017-2018 PRIORITIES

- Complete and adopt the Integrated Implementation Plan;
- Create the CRF, along with a monitoring and evaluation plan;
- Operationalise the CNNA.