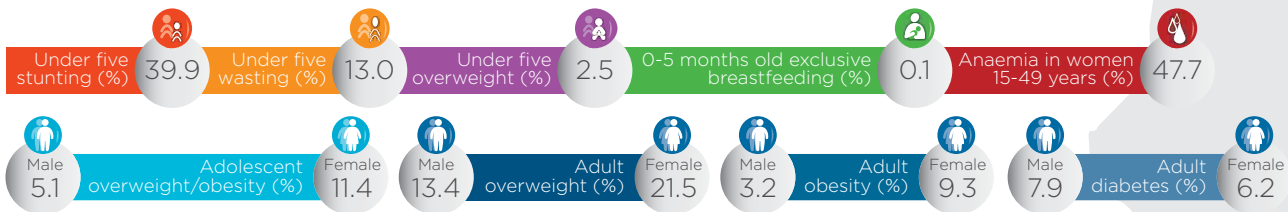


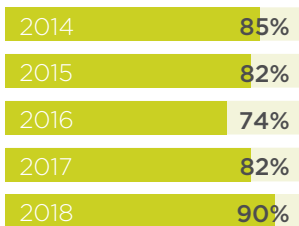


Joined: May 2013
Population: 14.90 million

Chad



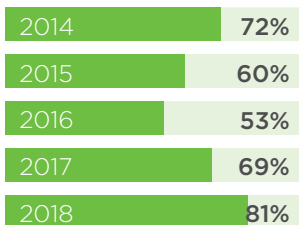
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The National Food and Nutrition Council (CNNA) is operational and held its first meeting in September 2017. Its permanent, multi-stakeholder technical committee includes 8 networks: parliamentarians, journalists, champions, United Nations, donors, scientists, civil society, and the private sector, and meets monthly. The 5

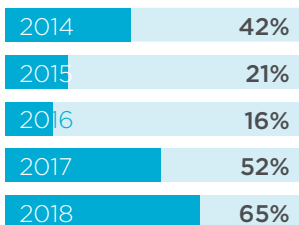
regional food and nutrition committees (CRNAs) in the pilot regions are operational, with focal points appointed to each committee. An inter-network action plan has existed since 2017 based on their respective work-plans, but a monitoring mechanism is yet to be created.



Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The Inter-sectoral Nutrition and Food Action Plan (PAINA) and the Infant and Young Child Feeding Strategy were adopted in September 2017. The breast-milk substitutes marketing code was updated in 2017 and is in the process of being adopted. A costed chapter on nutrition is included in the 2017-2021 National

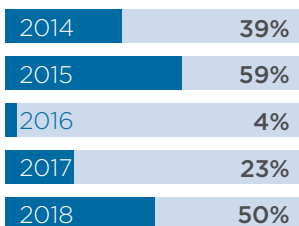
Development Plan. The minimum package of activities offered by health centres now incorporates nutrition indicators. A national prevention and management system for food and nutrition crises has been set up and a process for the development of national food recommendations has been launched.



Aligning actions around common results

The CNNA adopted the PAINA in September 2017 and the PAINA common results framework is currently being finalised. Technical and financial partners, civil society and the United Nations are working in alignment with Government objectives, with budgeted action plans. Several mappings have taken place (for

example of the nutrition cluster and donors) in order to have an overview of all actors' interventions. A WASH in nutrition strategy and a nutrition communication and advocacy strategy have been developed and validated. A 2018-2021 United Nations nutrition agenda has also been developed and validated.



Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

An analysis of PAINA funding shortfalls has been made. Since data on funding for nutrition interventions are not held centrally, it is difficult to estimate shortfalls for such interventions. However, each stakeholder analysed its needs and funding gaps. For State institutions,

monitoring of budget lines is still approximate and requires significant improvements. Some donors, such as the European Union, have promised funding within the food and nutrition security framework of the 11th European Development Fund.



2018-2019 PRIORITIES

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/CHAD

- Recruitment of a consultant to finalise the common results framework;
- Adoption of a code for the marketing of breast-milk substitutes;
- Final validation of the communication and advocacy strategy by the CTPNA;
- Establishment of CRNAs in new regions;
- Finalisation of the food and nutrition guide and national food recommendations;
- Development of a tool for planning, mapping and monitoring;
- Carry out research into the cost of diets.