

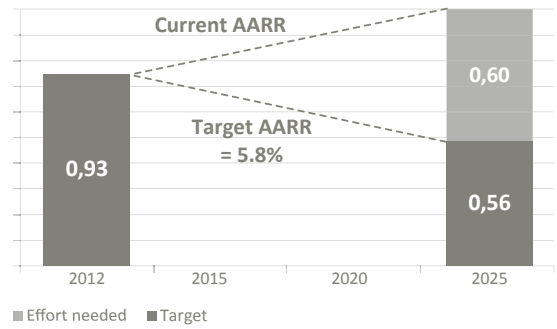
# Chad

Joined: May 2013

## Highlights

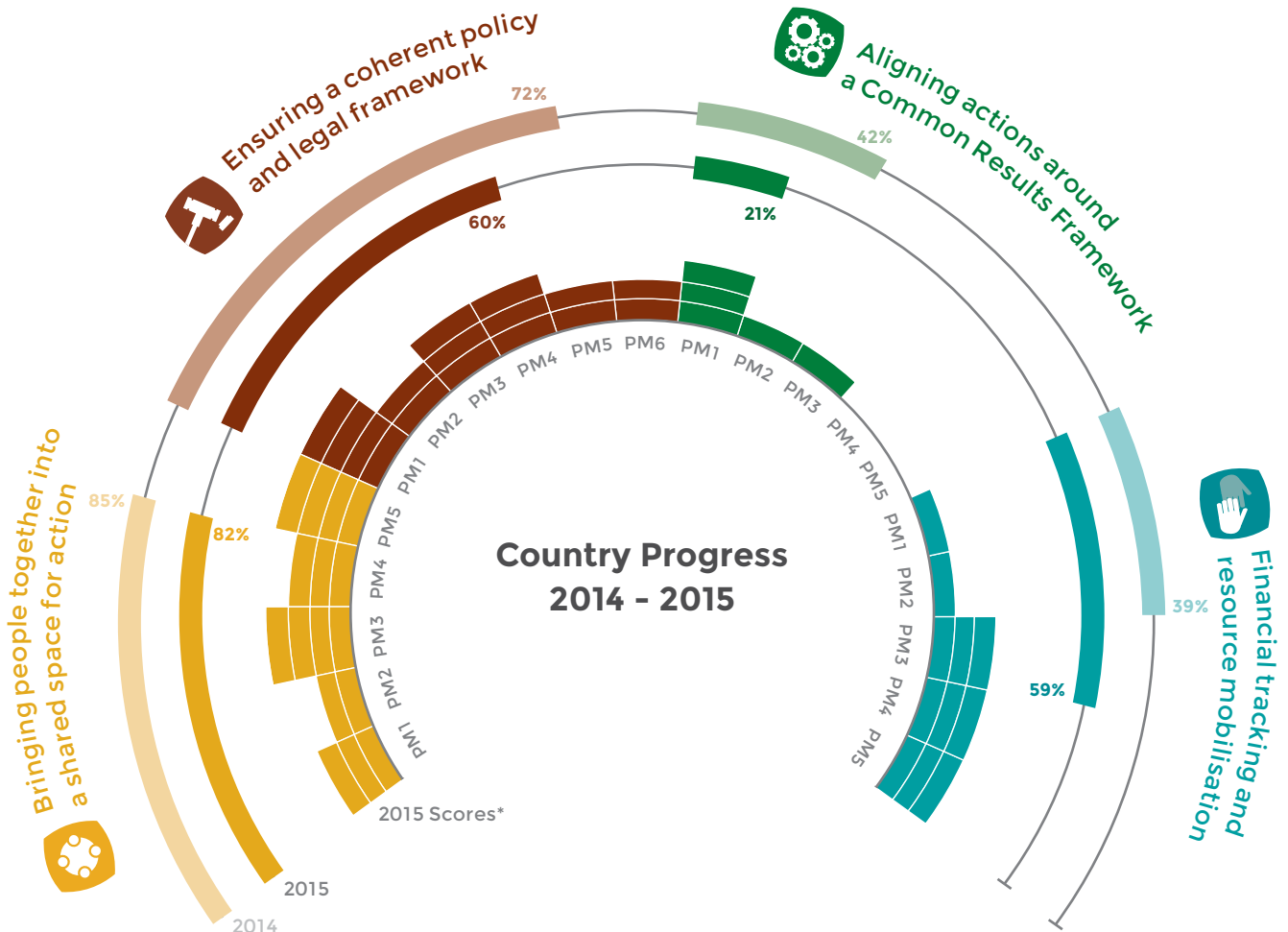
- Scientists are heavily involved in nutrition: a network of scientists was formed in May 2015 to assist the national nutrition and food technology centre that convenes the multi-stakeholder platform. One part of the national nutrition and food security policy is devoted to improving applied research.
- The technical and financial partners, including the European Union (donor coordinator), have made financial commitments towards nutrition for 2014 - 2020 by aligning their priorities with the Intersectoral Action Plan for Nutrition and Food.

Beginning prevalence: 38.7% **Targeted Stunting Reduction (million U5 stunted children)** Target prevalence: 17.8%



<b>Under five stunting:</b>	<b>38.7%</b>
<b>Low-birth weight:</b>	<b>20.0%</b>
<b>0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding:</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
<b>Under five wasting:</b>	<b>15.7%</b>
<b>Under five overweight:</b>	<b>2.8%</b>
<b>Women Anaemia 15-49 years:</b>	<b>46.6%</b>

\*data sources detailed in Annex 1



\*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker



The National Nutrition and Food Council, an interministerial platform at the level of the Office of the President was established by decree in August 2014. It is supported by the Nutrition and Food Technical Standing Committee (CTPNA) which brings together key government sectors, civil society and academia. This technical standing committee is part of the Directorate of Nutrition and Food Technology of the Ministry of Public Health (a high-level version of the former National Nutrition and Food Technology Centre).

The CTPNA is supported by the United Nations and donors. The effective involvement of the members and the existence of an annual action plan ensure that coordination with the other institutions, particularly those connected with food security, is effective within and outside the structure. Admittedly, efforts also need to be made to focus on the commitment of the private sector and the decentralisation of existing structures.

Bringing people together into a shared space for action



The donors are organised into a dedicated group and the European Union, as the leading donor, brings together the active partners in emergency, health and agriculture, whereas REACH allows the United Nations to coordinate itself. In March 2014, a network of members of parliament with awareness of nutrition issues was launched **to complement the network of scientists launched in May 2015. The civil society network is being established under the leadership of Action Against Hunger.**

**The inaugural National Forum on Nutrition and Food was organised in April 2015 to advocate and disseminate key nutritional policies. The Prime Minister, who was in attendance, declared "2015 as the year of nutrition", and several 'nutrition champions' were identified.**

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework



The national legislation on nutrition includes food fortification and could be enhanced through greater emphasis on maternity leave, the responsibility of women and existing provisions on breast-milk substitutes which have not been endorsed yet. Chad also wishes to develop a communication strategy in 2015. **In 2014, an exploratory study on the framework documents of the nutrition policy**

**demonstrated how nutrition was integrated in the National Health Development Plan, the National Development Plan, the food security policy and education. The study also contained recommendations aimed at other sectoral policies.** A National Nutrition and Food Policy (PNNA) and Nutrition and Food Intersectoral Action Plan (PAINA) were prepared and technically validated in 2013. PNNA was adopted in July 2015.

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework



**The cost estimate** of the Nutrition and Food Intersectoral Action Plan, which sets out the distribution of tasks and resources, has been finalised and it is planned to add a follow-up and evaluation system to it. However, the delay in adopting the National Nutrition and Food Policy prevented it from being implemented, which has made it necessary to revise and reconsider it. It should also be noted that an information system on tools for collecting information on food security has been set up and the Ministry of Health has proposed regular mapping to avoid crises.

The government has had a dedicated budget line since 2012, the funds for which have not always been released, and so it is considered necessary to add budget lines for each sector concerned. Although the resources mobilised by the nutrition partners are primarily in the emergency field, the 11th European Development Fund has included long-term nutritional objectives and is aligned with National Food and Nutrition Policy.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation