

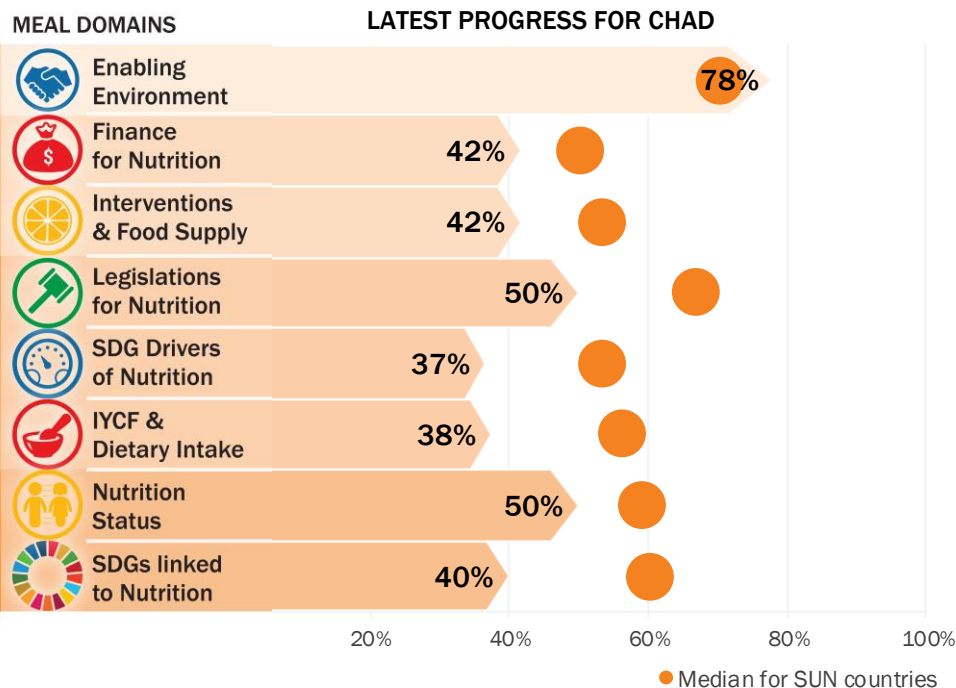
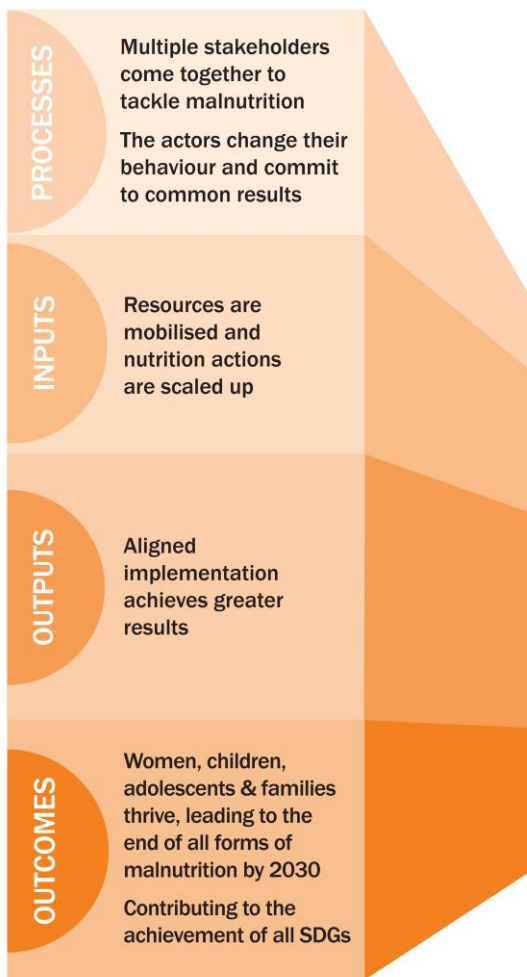


Chad

The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) System was developed for the SUN Strategy 2016-2020. It identifies a wide range of desired results and associated indicators of progress across eight domains in which the SUN Movement seeks to catalyze change and deliver nutrition impact. These results correspond to the steps in the SUN Movement Theory of Change.

The Country Dashboard provides an overview of progress using a set of indicators aligned with globally agreed frameworks for nutrition and the SDG Framework. It is designed to support SUN Movement stakeholders at all levels to assess performance and inform strategic decisions towards ending all forms of malnutrition.

SUN MOVEMENT THEORY OF CHANGE



Chad

Joined the SUN Movement in 2013

Population 14,900,000
(UNPD 2017)

Income class Low income
(World Bank 2019)

Humanitarian risk class Very High
(INFORM 2019)

Data for Chad are available for 76/85 (89%) MEAL indicators, with most covering the timeframe 2014-2018. Based on the data, Chad has made good progress in improving the enabling environment and coverage for treatment of severe acute malnutrition and iodized salt, maternity protection legislation and low levels of overweight/obesity. More should be done to ensure that legislation, finance and implementation efforts are prioritized to scale up high-impact nutrition interventions and improve infant and young child feeding practices to address the excessive burden of undernutrition among women and children. A multi-sectoral approach is required to improve key drivers of nutrition related to health, WASH, food systems, education, social protection and gender.



Enabling Environment

As stakeholders from different sectors come together to build an enabling environment for improving nutrition, it results in a multi-stakeholder platform, functioning networks of nutrition actors, progress in the SUN Movement processes, integration of nutrition in development plans and improved nutrition information systems.

INDICATOR	SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
<i>Bringing people together</i>			
1.1 Existence of a Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP)	Yes	JAA 2019	Yes
1.2 Number of networks (UN, business, donor, civil society)	3	JAA 2019	3
A) UN Network Functionality Index (out of 6)	6	UNN 2019	6
B) SUN Business Network Functionality Index (out of 5)	1	SBN 2019	1
C) SUN Civil Society Network Functionality Index (out of 6)	6	CSN 2019	5
1.3 Mobilization of High-level Advocates for Nutrition (# of types)	3	JAA 2019	2
<i>Changing behaviours and committing to common results</i>			
1.4 SUN Movement Processes Total Score	77%	JAA 2019	68%
Process 1) Bringing people together into a shared space for action	96%	JAA 2019	75%
Process 2) Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	84%	JAA 2019	73%
Process 3) Aligning actions around common results	75%	JAA 2019	69%
Process 4) Financing tracking and resource mobilisation	54%	JAA 2019	60%
1.5 WHA Targets included in National Nutrition Plans (out of 6)	4	PAINA 2016-2025	4
1.6 NCD Targets included in National Nutrition Plans (out of 4)	0	PAINA 2016-2025	0
1.7 Information Systems for Nutrition Index (score out of 9)	4.5	SMS 2019	6
1.8 Integration of Undernutrition in National Development Policies, rank	27 of 57	PND 2017-2021	31
1.9 Integration of Overnutrition in National Development Policies, rank	41 of 41	PND 2017-2021	31



Finance for Nutrition

As multiple stakeholders mobilize resources, the results include increased spending for evidence-based high-impact nutrition actions from both national and external funding sources.

INDICATOR	SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
2.1 National Budget Spending for Nutrition			
A) Budget Analysis Completeness (out of 4 key elements)	2	SMS 2015	3
B) Budget spending per child U5 for nutrition-specific interventions	\$0.07	SMS 2015	\$1.13
C) Percentage budgeted for nutrition-specific spending	0.1%	SMS 2015	1.3%
2.2 Donor Funding for Nutrition			
A) Donor spending on nutrition-specific interventions per stunted child U5	\$10.99	R4D 2015-2017	\$9.02
B) Donor spending on nutrition-specific interventions per child U5	\$4.37	R4D 2015-2017	\$3.16
2.3 Agriculture Orientation Index	No data		0.19



Interventions and Food Supply

As multiple stakeholders mobilize resources and align their actions, the results include increased coverage of nutrition actions, increased diversity and quality of food supply, and equitable geographic distribution of nationally agreed core actions and implementation capacity for nutrition.

INDICATOR	SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
3.1 Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative–certified Health Facilities	No data		3%
3.2 Severe Acute Malnutrition Treatment (children 6-59 mos)	93%	UNICEF 2017	36%
3.3 Vitamin A Supplementation (children 6-59 mos)	67%	UNICEF 2017	62%
3.4 Antenatal Iron Supplementation (90+ tablets)	11%	DHS 2014-15	33%
3.5 Nutrition Professionals Density (per 100,000 population)	0.2	WHO 2016-2017	0.8
3.6 Iodized Salt Availability	77%	UNICEF 2015	80%
3.7 ORS and Zinc Treatment for Diarrhea (children 0–5 yrs)	0.5%	UNICEF 2015	8%
3.8 Deworming Treatment (children 12–59 mos)	27%	UNICEF 2014	42%
3.9 Insecticide Treated Net Use (children 0–5 yrs)	36%	UNICEF 2015	48%
3.10 Vaccination Coverage (DTP3 in 1 yr olds)	41%	WHO 2018	84%
3.11 Family Planning Needs Met (modern method)	18%	UNPD 2015	50%
3.12 Non-staple Foods Availability (% of calories)	31%	FAO 2012	39%
3.13 Fruits & Vegetables Availability (grams per capita)	44	FAO 2013	281
3.14 Fortification Status of Food Vehicles	Improve salt, build oil	GAIN 2016	N/A
3.15 Social Protection Programme Coverage	1%	World Bank 2011	13%
3.16 Government ministries involved in nutrition actions at national level	7	UNN-REACH 2019	9
3.17 Stakeholders involved in nutrition actions at subnational level (average number across 23 provinces mapped)	4	UNN-REACH 2019	8
3.18 High-impact nutrition-specific actions coverage at subnational level (average across 23 provinces for 10 nutrition actions)	61%	UNN-REACH 2019	76%



Enacted Legislations for Nutrition














Results achieved through better alignment include progress in the implementation and monitoring of legislations for nutrition.

INDICATOR	SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
4.1 International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes (level of implementation)	None	WHO 2018	Many
4.2 Maternity Protection Legislation	Yes	ILO 2013	Partial
4.3 Right to Food Legislation (level of constitutional recognition)	Weak	FAO 2017	Moderate
4.4 Restrictions on Marketing of Food/Beverages to Children	Not achieved	WHO 2017	Not achieved
4.5 Mandatory Food Fortification Legislation	Salt	GFDx 2019	2 food vehicles
4.6 Fortification Standards	Salt	GFDx 2019	2 food vehicles



SDG Drivers of Nutrition




Results achieved through aligned implementation also include changes in key drivers of nutrition, which are embedded in relevant sectors such as health, WASH, food systems, education, social protection and gender.

	INDICATOR		SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
5.1	Diarrhoea in children U5		28%	DHS 2014	17%
5.2	Access to a basic drinking water service		39%	JMP 2017	69%
5.3	Access to a basic sanitation service		8%	JMP 2017	39%
5.4	Malaria incidence (per 1000 population)		189	WHO 2017	61
5.5	Measles cases reported (children U5)		961	WHO 2018	282
5.6	Adolescent fertility (per 1000 women 15–19 years)		179	UNPD 2013	87
5.7	New HIV infections (per 1000 uninfected population)		0.44	UNAIDS 2018	0.26
5.8	Tuberculosis incidence (per 100,000 population)		154	WHO 2017	176
5.9	Undernourishment prevalence		38%	FAO 2017	17%
5.10	Moderate/severe food insecurity prevalence (adults)		No data		54%
5.11	Early marriage (before age 18)		67%	UNICEF 2015	30%
5.12	Female secondary school enrollment (% gross)		14%	UNESCO 2016	51%
5.13	Violent discipline among children 2–14 years		71%	UNICEF 2015	82%
5.14	Growth in household income (shared prosperity premium)		No data		0.6%
5.15	Urban population living in slums		88%	UN-HABITAT 2014	54%



IYCF and Dietary Intake











Aligned implementation achieves results including improved infant and young child feeding practices, as well as improved dietary intake among various population groups.

	INDICATOR		SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
6.1	Exclusive breastfeeding (infants 0–5 mos)		0%	UNICEF 2015	47%
6.2	Early initiation of breastfeeding		23%	UNICEF 2014	55%
6.3	Minimum Acceptable Diet (children 6–23 mos)		6%	UNICEF 2014	13%
6.4	Minimum Diet Diversity (children 6–23 mos)		9%	UNICEF 2014	23%
6.5	Fruit and vegetable intake (g/day in adults)		35	GBD 2016	134
6.6	Sodium intake (g/day in adults)		2.7	GBD 2016	2.7
6.7	Iodine intake status (median urinary iodine concentration, µg/l)		213	IGN 2003	171
6.8	Population consumption of fortified food		No data		N/A



Nutrition Status






The outcome of scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions is better nutrition for all – children, adolescents, women and men. Countries show progress towards achieving national nutrition targets, including WHA global nutrition and NCD diet-related targets.

	INDICATOR		SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
7.1	Stunting (children U5)		40%	JME 2015	31%
7.2	Low birthweight		No data		14%
7.3	Overweight (children U5)		2.8%	JME 2015	3.7%
7.4	Wasting (children U5)		13%	JME 2015	7%
7.5	Anaemia among pregnant women		52%	WHO 2016	44%
7.6	Anaemia among non-pregnant women		47%	WHO 2016	37%
7.7	Low BMI (adult women)		13%	NCD-RisC 2016	9%
7.8	Overweight and obesity (adult women)		31%	NCD-RisC 2016	37%
7.9	Overweight and obesity (adolescent girls 10-19 years)		11%	NCD-RisC 2016	15%
7.10	Diabetes (adult women)		6.2%	NCD-RisC 2014	7.5%
7.11	Hypertension (adult women)		34%	NCD-RisC 2015	28%



SDGs linked to Nutrition

Better nutrition contributes to the achievement of SDGs, including reduced mortality, increased cognitive ability and school attainment, increased economic productivity and reduced extreme poverty.

	INDICATOR		SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
8.1	Population below the poverty line		38%	World Bank 2011	28%
8.2	U5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)		119	UNICEF 2018	54
8.3	NCD Mortality Rate (per 100,000 population)		752	WHO 2016	664
8.4	Early child development status (36–59 mos)		33%	UNICEF 2015	63%
8.5	Annual GDP growth per capita		2.6%	World Bank 2018	4.3%

Colour Classification Legends

TABLE 1 ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
1.1	Yes	Interim		No
1.2	3-4	2	1	0
1.2 a-c	5-6	3-4	1-2	0
1.3	All 3	2	1	None
1.4 all	≥70%	55-69%	40-54%	<40%
1.5	5-6	3-4	1-2	None
1.6	3	2	1	None
1.7	7.5-9.0	6.0-7.4	4.5-5.9	0-4.4
1.8	Top 15	16-30	31-45	46-56
1.9	Top 15	16-30	31-39	40

TABLE 2 FINANCE FOR NUTRITION

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
2.1a	All 4	3 of 4	2 of 4	1 of 4
2.1b	≥\$8	\$5-7	\$1-4	<\$1
2.1c	>10%	5-10%	1-4%	<1%
2.2a	≥\$15	\$7.5-14	\$3.5-7.4	<\$3.50
2.2b	≥\$5	\$2.5-4.9	\$1-2.49	<\$1
2.3	≥1	0.5-0.9	0.2-0.5	0-0.1

TABLE 3 INTERVENTIONS & FOOD SUPPLY

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
3.1	≥60%	30-59%	5-29%	0-4%
3.2	≥75%	40-74%	10-39%	<10%
3.3	≥90%	80-89%	60-79%	<60%
3.4	≥50%	30-49%	15-29%	<15%
3.5	≥2.0	0.8-1.9	0.2-0.7	<0.2
3.6	≥90%	75-89%	50-74%	<50%
3.7	≥20%	10-19%	5-9%	<5%
3.8	≥60%	40-59%	25-39%	<25%
3.9	≥55%	40-54%	20-39%	<20%
3.10	≥90%	80-89%	50-79%	<50%
3.11	≥65%	50-64%	35-49%	<35%
3.12	≥50%	40-50%	30-39%	<30%
3.13	≥400 g	250-399	100-249	<100%
3.14	Sustain 2+	Sustain 1	Improve	All build
3.15	≥60%	40-59%	15-39%	<15%
3.16	TBD			
3.17	TBD			
3.18	TBD			

TABLE 4 ENACTED LEGISLATIONS FOR NUTRITION

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
4.1	Full	Many	Few	None
4.2	Yes	Partial		Not achieved
4.3	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
4.4	Fully achieved			Not achieved
4.5	≥1 staple food + salt + oil	≥1 staple food + salt/oil	≥1 food vehicle	None
4.6	3+ foods	2 foods	1 food	None

TABLE 5 SDG DRIVERS OF NUTRITION

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
5.1	0-11%	12-17%	18-24%	≥25%
5.2	≥85%	70-84%	55-69%	<55%
5.3	≥60%	35-59%	20-34%	<20%
5.4	<10	10-99	100-249	≥250
5.5	<10	10-99	100-999	≥1000
5.6	<44	44-99	100-149	≥150
5.7	<.25	0.25-0.49	0.50-1.9	≥2.0
5.8	<100	100-199	200-349	≥350
5.9	<10%	10-19%	20-29%	≥30%
5.10	<30%	30-49%	50-59%	≥60%
5.11	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%
5.12	≥65%	50-64%	30-49%	<30%
5.13	<75%	75-79%	80-84%	≥85%
5.14	≥1		<1%	<0
5.15	<40%	40-54%	55-69%	≥70%

TABLE 6 IYCF AND DIETARY INTAKE

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
6.1	≥50%	35-49%	15-34%	<15%
6.2	≥65%	50-64%	25-49%	<25%
6.3	≥40%	20-39%	10-19%	<10%
6.4	≥50%	25-49%	15-24%	<15%
6.5	≥400	200-399	100-199	<100 g
6.6	0-1.9	2.0-29	3.0-3.9	≥4.0 g
6.7	200-299	100-199	≥300	0-99 µg/L
6.8	≥70%	50-69%	10-49%	<10%

TABLE 7 NUTRITION STATUS

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
7.1	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%
7.2	<10%	10-14%	15-19%	≥20%
7.3	<4%	4-6%	7-9%	≥10%
7.4	<5%	5-9%	10-14%	≥15%
7.5	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%
7.6	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%
7.7	<5%	5-9%	10-14%	≥15%
7.8	<30%	30-34%	35-39%	≥40%
7.9	<10%	10-14%	15-19%	≥20%
7.10	<6.0%	6.0-7.4%	7.5-8.9%	≥9%
7.11	<20%	20-24%	25-29%	≥30%

TABLE 8 SDGS LINKED TO NUTRITION

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
8.1	<15%	15-34%	35-49%	≥50%
8.2	0-39	40-69	70-99	≥100
8.3	0-600	601-700	701-800	≥801
8.4	≥75%	65-74%	60-64%	<60%
8.5	≥7%	3.5-6.9%	0-3.4%	<0%

Note: The classification is based on performance relative to other SUN countries except when established cut-offs are available. The "green" colour indicates "good" performance, intervention coverage or nutrition status in relative terms. It does not represent that this target has been fully met.

A detailed description of the MEAL Framework of Results and Lists of Indicators, including definitions and data sources, is available at <http://bit.ly/sunmeal>

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