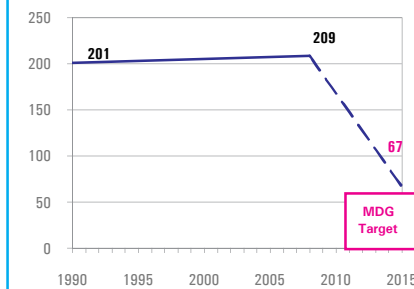


### DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	10,914	(2008)
Total under-five population (000)	1,985	(2008)
Total number of births (000)	498	(2008)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	209	(2008)
Total number of under-five deaths (000)	99	(2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	124	(2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	42	(2004)
HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %)	3.5	(2007)
Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%)	62	(2002-2003)

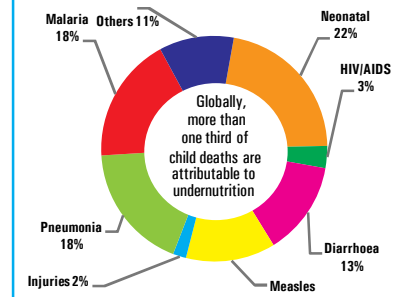
#### Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Source: IGME 2009

#### Causes of under-five deaths, 2004



Source: WHO 2008

### NUTRITIONAL STATUS

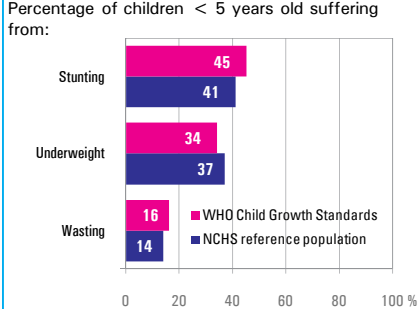
#### Burden of undernutrition (2008)

WHO Child Growth Standards

Stunted (under-fives, 000):	812	Underweight (under-fives, 000):	729
Share of developing world stunting burden (%):	0.4	Wasted (under-fives, 000):	268
Stunting country rank:	39	Severely wasted (under-fives, 000):	62

#### Current nutritional status

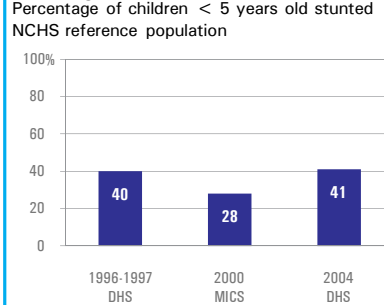
Percentage of children < 5 years old suffering from:



Source: DHS 2004

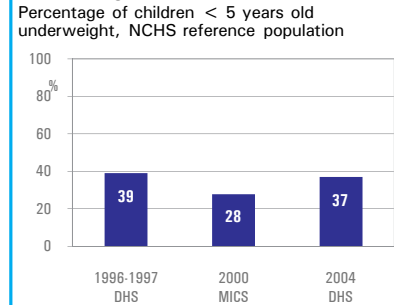
#### Stunting trends

Percentage of children < 5 years old stunted NCHS reference population



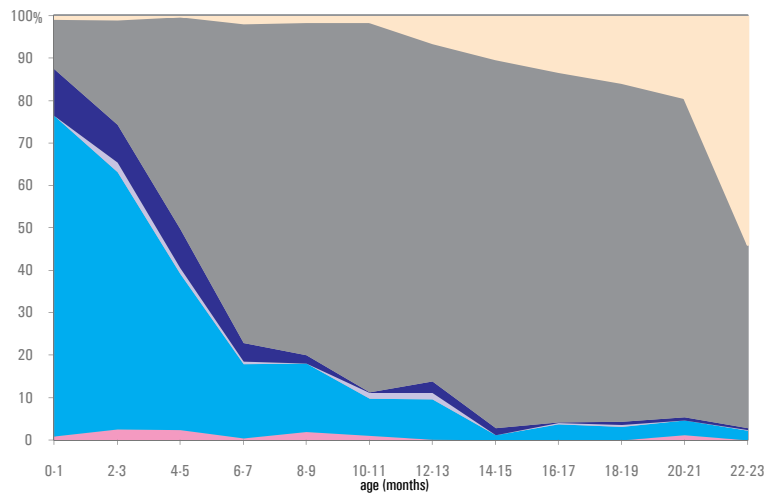
#### Underweight trends

Percentage of children < 5 years old underweight, NCHS reference population



### INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

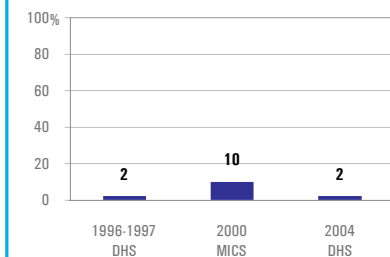
#### Infant feeding practices, by age



Source: DHS 2004

#### Exclusive breastfeeding

Percentage of infants < 6 months old exclusively breastfed

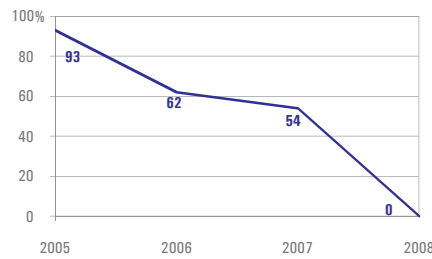


# Chad

## MICRONUTRIENTS

### Vitamin A supplementation

Percentage of children 6-59 months old receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year

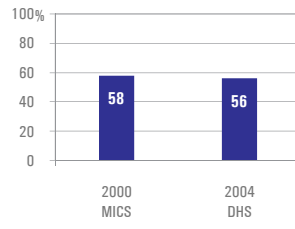


Source: UNICEF 2009

### Iodized salt consumption trends\*

Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt

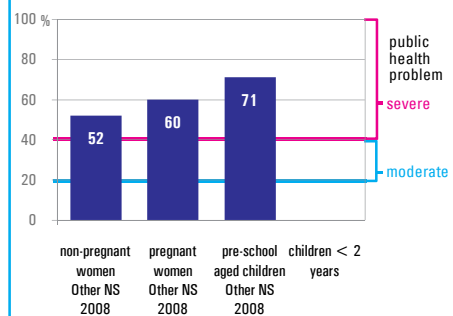
220,000 newborns are unprotected against IDD (2008)



\* Estimates may not be comparable.

### Anaemia

Prevalence of anaemia among selected populations



## ESSENTIAL NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE

Pregnancy	Birth	0-5 months	6-23 months	24-59 months
Use of iron-folic acid supplements: 2%	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth): 34%	International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes: No		
Household consumption of adequately iodized salt: 56%	Infants not weighed at birth: 87%	Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183: No	Timely introduction of complementary foods (with continued breastfeeding): 77%	
		Exclusive breastfeeding (< 6 months): 2%	Continued breastfeeding at two years: 65%	
			Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation: 0%	
			National guidelines for management of severe acute malnutrition incorporating the community-based approach: Yes	
			Policy on new ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea*: -	
			Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics*: -	

To increase children's chances of survival, improve development and prevent stunting, nutrition interventions need to be delivered during the mother's pregnancy and the first two years of the child's life.

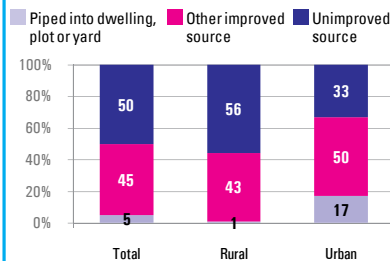
\* Information on these policies are being updated

## MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH WATER AND SANITATION

Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)	1,500 (2005)
Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)	1,100 (1997-2004)
Total number of maternal deaths	6,900 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal deaths (1 in :)	11 (2005)
Women with low BMI (< 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> , %)	20 (2004)
Anaemia, non-pregnant woman (< 120 g/l, %)	52 (2008)
Antenatal care (at least one visit, %)	39 (2004)
Antenatal care (at least four visits, %)	18 (2004)
Skilled attendant at birth (%)	14 (2004)
Low birthweight (< 2,500 grams, %)	22 (2004)
Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male)	31, 41 (2004)
Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio)	0.76 (2004)

### Drinking water coverage

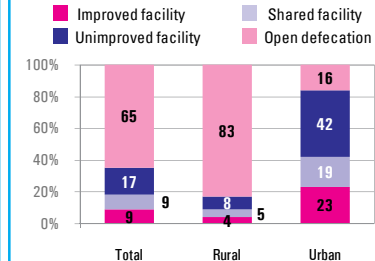
Percentage of population by type of drinking water source, 2008



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

### Sanitation coverage

Percentage of population by type of sanitation facility, 2008



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

Under-five deaths caused by: Diarrhoea: 13% Pneumonia: 18%

## DISPARITIES IN NUTRITION

Indicator	Gender			Residence			Wealth quintile					Source	
	Male	Female	Ratio of male to female	Urban	Rural	Ratio of urban to rural	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		Ratio of richest to poorest
Stunting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	45	44	1.0	36	47	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	DHS 2004
Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	35	33	1.1	27	36	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	DHS 2004
Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %)	17	15	1.1	16	16	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	DHS 2004
Infants not weighed at birth (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	34	35	1.0	35	34	1.0	42	28	32	35	37	0.9	DHS 2004
Women with low BMI (< 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> , %)	-	20	-	15	22	0.7	31	18	21	18	15	0.5	DHS 2004