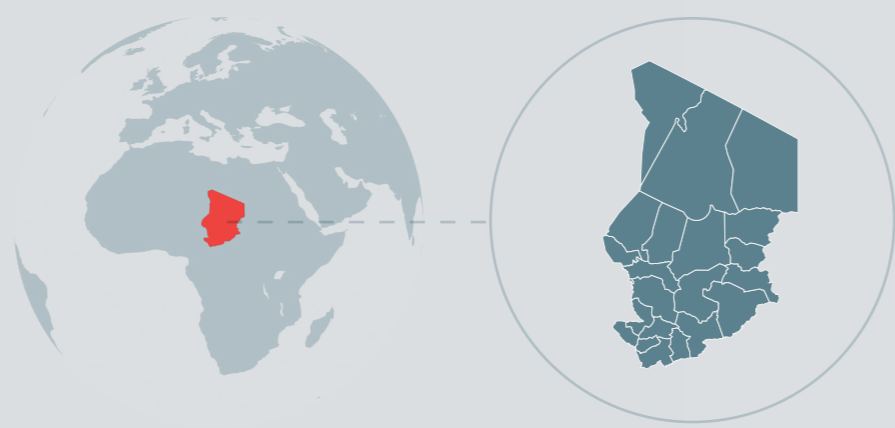




EVOLUTION OF UHC IN
CHAD

Countries learning from each other to achieve and maintain Universal Health Coverage (UHC)



Capital
Official language
Independence
Area

N'Djamena
12° 06' N 16° 02' E
Arabic, French
from France:
11 August 1960
Total:
1,284,000 km²
Water: 1.9%

GENERAL INFORMATION

Chad is a landlocked country in Central Africa with an area of 1,284,000 km2 and a population of approximately 16,2 million (INSEED 2020). Geographically and culturally, it is a crossing point between North Africa and and sub-Saharan Africa. It is divided into 23 regions, 47% of whose surface area consists of desert. Chad's context is characterised by a

severe economic crisis that has resulted in a considerable drop in public resources due to the fall in oil prices, illustrated by the decline in public spending by the State from €2,370 million in 2014 to €1,604.78 million in 2020 (MFB, 2020). However, agriculture and livestock remain the basis of Chad's economic development and contribute 23% and 18% of GDP, respectively.

Chad remains one of the poorest countries in the world. The UNDP Human Development Index for 2019 ranks it 187th out of the 189 poorest countries. Life expectancy at birth in 2020 was estimated at 52.9 years, one of the lowest in sub-Saharan Africa.



NATIONAL UHC
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towards
SDG 3.8.2

CONTEXT

Chad, like other countries in the subregion, is faced with a health situation characterised by high morbidity and mortality due to epidemics

(meningitis, measles, cholera, etc.), other communicable and non-communicable diseases, and maternal diseases.

To meet these challenges, the government has made tremendous efforts to put in place the following prerequisites:



Building health infrastructure



Biomedical equipment



Logistics



Training



Mobilising qualified personnel



Financing services



Providing free health care



Creating new health programmes



Dahab Manoufi
Health Financing Expert

“Despite the enormous challenges facing the health system, Chad is progressing at its own rhythm in the establishment of Universal Health Coverage. But for that to happen, it will take a strong political will and a substantial sensitisation of the stakeholders to mobilise technical skills and a plurality of financial means over time.”

OUTLOOK

Chad has several opportunities for moving towards UHC despite the inefficiency of the health system in terms of human resources, the drug supply circuit and the low budget execution rate. In addition to the existence of health strategy documents, the macroeconomic framework produced by the Ministry of Finance reveals that real GDP per capita will increase over the next few years. The budget balance will be in surplus and will increase between 2021 and 2023.

The experiments in strategic health care purchasing conducted over the past few years, the ongoing institutionalisation of a strategic purchasing centre, and the upcoming operationalisation of the Medical Assistance Plan can be reasonably expected to allow progress toward universal health insurance in Chad.

2014 - 2017

NATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION STRATEGY

2014

Development of the National Social Protection Strategy (SNPS, 2016-2020)

Technical and financial partners in the health sector have signed a pact (2019-2021) to strengthen the implementation of health policies.

The pact aims to improve the effectiveness of development in the health sector by creating a framework that clearly defines responsibilities and priorities.

2015

Adoption of the National Universal Health Coverage Strategy (SN-CSU).

2016

Development of the National Health Plan (PNS, 2016-2030).

Development of mutual health insurance companies.

These cover about 50,000 members or 0.36% of the population

2017

Adoption of a National Health Development Plan (PNDS3, 2018-2021).

Identification of 16 innovative health financing options.

MAIN ACTORS IN THE HEALTH SYSTEM

The state remains the main official provider of health care through the public health service network, while the European Union, the World Health Organization, UNICEF, the Global Fund, the World Bank, UNFPA, etc. are assisting Chad in developing health policies and strategies.

The private, lucrative sector in Chad is poorly developed, although it has grown in importance in recent years, especially in N'Djamena.

2019 & 2020

ESTABLISHING UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE IN CHAD

2019



Adoption of Law No. 035/PR/2019 establishing Universal Health Coverage in Chad.

To this end, three bodies, the High Inter-Ministerial Committee, the Technical Monitoring Committee and an Inter-Ministerial Coordination Unit, have been set up to steer the move towards universal health insurance.

2020

Operationalisation of Law n°035/PR/2019 instituting health insurance, which proposes a reference architecture for universal health insurance in Chad with a regulatory body, a National Health Insurance and Solidarity Fund (CNASS), a management body and delegated management bodies.

It provides for three mandatory schemes: the Health Insurance for Salaried Employees (ASS) scheme, which covers salaried workers in the public, parapublic and private sectors; the Health Insurance for the Self-Employed (ASI) scheme, which covers all self-employed workers in the commercial, liberal, crafts and agricultural professions; and the Medical Assistance (AMED) scheme, which covers the economically disadvantaged.

HEALTH FINANCING IN CHAD

Households are the primary source of financing with 63.1% in the form of direct payments and voluntary health insurance schemes, followed by public financing of 36.9%, of which 21.1% comes from technical and financial partners.

The resources dedicated to the health sector are pooled at the Public Treasury with regard to public resources and external budget support, and at the National Social Security Fund (CNPS), private insurance companies and mutual health insurance companies with regard to individual and group contributions.

63.1%
HOUSEHOLDS

39.9%
PUBLIC FINANCING

from that
21.1%
Technical and financial partners