

# Annual Results Report

**2024**

**Chad**

## Acknowledgements

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### **Note:**

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

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# Section 1: Context and Overview

## 1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2024, the operational context in Chad remained significantly influenced by the ongoing emergency in the East, stemming from the Sudan crisis. The continued influx of refugees, approximately 240,000 new arrivals of people during the year, brings the total refugees from Sudan to over 730,000 since April 2023. This required substantial operational efforts, budget prioritization, and resource mobilization. However, the response faced a major challenge: meeting vast humanitarian needs with severely insufficient funding, as the Refugee Response Plan (RRP) and UNHCR's Operations Plan were only 30% and 51% funded respectively in 2024.

Despite these challenges, 2024 witnessed accelerated progress in implementing the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus approach. Coordination between humanitarian and development actors improved, with a shared vision and strategy to operationalize the nexus. However, tangible development projects remained limited in 2024, underscoring the need for sustained investment in long-term solutions.

On the political front, Chad's transitional period concluded with a presidential election in May, followed by local and legislative elections at the end of 2024. These elections were conducted without major incidents, fostering a perspective of political stability.

In terms of mixed movements, the current instability in Sudan exacerbated dynamics of onward movements especially for young and qualified Sudanese refugees looking for better opportunities abroad. In this regard, in 2024, 9,727 people in mixed movements were interviewed in Chad among which 2,285 people (23.5%) were refugees, asylum seekers or people intending to seek asylum. Chadian migrants (55%) represent the majority of those interviewed. They are followed by those from neighboring countries with a fragile socio-political situation, including Sudan (20%) and the Central African Republic (13%). The most popular destination remains Libya (48%), which is both a destination country for agricultural and gold panning activities but also a transit country for onward movements to Europe. The other top destinations are Chad with more than 17%, followed by Europe (10%).

Faced with these dynamics, UNHCR adopted a dual approach: maintaining strong support for the humanitarian emergency response in the East while accelerating, through UNHCR's catalytic role, the implementation of resilience and development projects, particularly those with a rapid impact. In more stable regions, efforts focused on humanitarian exit strategies, prioritizing durable solutions, and reinforcing UNHCR's role to scale up development interventions. Strengthening partnerships and mobilizing development actors will be critical to transitioning from emergency assistance to sustainable solutions for displaced people and host communities.

## 1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

### 1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

**By 2024, forcibly displaced and stateless persons enjoy rights including access to asylum, freedom of movement, documentation and justice.**

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
<b>1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
<b>1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

In 2024, Chad continued to receive a growing number of forcibly displaced people due to persistent conflicts in the Sahel region and Sudan. Within this context, UNHCR’s mission remained steadfast: to ensure effective access to fundamental rights, including asylum, freedom of movement, and protection from refoulement. In 2023, 100% of forcibly displaced persons, particularly refugees, were able to access asylum procedures, indicating that no major administrative obstacles hindered registration and assistance. This situation remained unchanged in 2024, with the same 100% access rate. However, this statistical stability masks persistent and concrete challenges, particularly regarding the overburdening of registration services. The mass influx of new arrivals, especially from Sudan since April 2023, has placed significant pressure on the capacity to register and process asylum claims. While access remains theoretically guaranteed, in practice, processing times have lengthened considerably. Other structural barriers persist, such as: (i) Insufficient Infrastructure: in certain border areas, asylum administration structures are under-equipped and lack qualified personnel, slowing down procedures and increasing frustration among new arrivals; and (ii) Vulnerability of newcomers: although access rates remain high, specific groups, particularly women and children, face additional obstacles, such as language barriers and a lack of awareness about their rights.

A significant improvement has been recorded, marked by the reduction in the processing time for asylum applications from registration to the first-instance decision, which decreased from 360 days in 2022 to 150 days in 2023, and further to 120 days in 2024. This progressive reduction represents a major success in governance and administrative efficiency. It is primarily attributed to the strengthening of the capacities of asylum authorities through international funding and improved coordination with humanitarian partners. Key contributing factors include the simplification of administrative procedures to expedite case reviews, the digitization of processes, and enhanced data management on asylum-seekers. These improvements have had a positive impact by reducing waiting times and uncertainty for asylum-seekers, while also ensuring greater legal predictability for displaced people and aid agencies.

The right to freedom of movement within Chad remains a critical issue for forcibly displaced people, as it directly affects their autonomy and ability to rebuild their lives. Indicators reveal that 100% of people under UNHCR’s mandate retained their right to move freely within the country in 2024. Nevertheless, this freedom remains relative and is subject to several constraints, including, security restrictions associated with regional tensions and the presence of armed groups in certain areas, particularly in eastern Chad. Although no official decree restricts movement, security conditions often prevent displaced people from reaching certain locations.

The 2024 findings indicate that no cases of refoulement were reported, reflecting a strong commitment from Chadian authorities to uphold the principle of non-refoulement under international law. However, certain warning signs call for heightened vigilance, such as political and diplomatic pressures. With the mass influx of refugees, Chadian authorities face mounting pressure to regulate entries more strictly. While no official refoulement cases have been recorded, the risk of informal rejection of asylum applications at border crossings remains a concern.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

By 2024, the living conditions of forcibly displaced and stateless persons in Chad, including host communities, are improved through safe and equitable access to basic services, including state public services.

Indicator		
Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2024)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84.00%	77.00%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85.00%	89.00%

Between 2023 and 2024, key indicators on safe environments and access to basic services for forcibly displaced and stateless people in Chad show notable progress alongside persistent challenges. Improvements in healthcare access and asylum processing have enhanced overall well-being, yet increasing pressures on shelter, WASH, and non-food item distribution require sustained attention.

In 2024, access to healthcare services reached 89%, reflecting a steady improvement from 85% in 2023 and 76% in 2022. This progress is attributed to the expanded deployment of mobile clinics, the strengthening of healthcare infrastructure, regular availability of medicines, an increase in the number of health workers, greater funding for humanitarian health programs, and enhanced awareness and community health initiatives. These efforts have contributed to improved access to primary care and essential medical treatments, alongside a reduction in infant and maternal mortality in both the refugee settlements and host communities.

The growing number of forcibly displaced people, driven by the Sudan conflict, has put pressure on available shelter, resulting in overcrowded conditions and increased exposure to protection risks. Investments in infrastructure expansion are crucial to addressing these gaps. While water supply systems and sanitation coverage have improved in some areas, demand continues to outpace available resources. Limited access to clean water and sanitation increases health risks, particularly for vulnerable groups. Despite initial emergency distributions, sustained provision of essential items such as blankets, mosquito nets, and hygiene kits is needed to support dignified living conditions.

While significant advancements have been made, addressing remaining challenges is essential to ensuring dignified living conditions and long-term well-being for displaced communities.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

By 2024, the socioeconomic situation of communities is improved and strengthened by taking into account the gender and diversity dimension.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
<b>3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
<b>3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	71.19%	62.37%
<b>3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25.00%	22.87%
<b>3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	89.01%

Between 2023 and 2024, key indicators related to economic inclusion, education, and security for forcibly displaced persons in Chad reflect overall stability and progress, with sustained efforts contributing to tangible improvements. The legal or administrative frameworks demonstrate Chad's commitment to economic inclusion. However, ensuring real access to employment and decent working conditions remains essential. UNHCR has played a key role by fostering partnerships with national institutions and the private sector to promote access to economic opportunities. Through Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with entities such as the National Office for Employment Promotion (ONAPE) and Inkomoko, efforts have been strengthened to facilitate access to livelihoods, vocational training, and self-reliance initiatives.

While education remains a key factor in empowerment, in 2024, primary school enrollment dropped to 61%, marking a 10-percentage-point decrease from 71% in 2023, despite previous progress from 67% in 2022. This decline highlights emerging challenges in maintaining access to education. Secondary school enrollment showed a slight decline as well, decreasing to 20% in 2024 after a rise from 22% in 2022 to 25% in 2023. These decreases in enrollment rates at primary and secondary levels are attributed to the significant influx from Sudan to eastern Chad. The education needs remain enormous, despite the concerted efforts by UNHCR and partners to promote education among children and youth. The education response focused on community awareness campaigns, increasing access by creating additional learning spaces, as well as teachers' recruitment and training. Strategic partnerships with the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training and support from UNICEF and local NGOs have enhanced access to quality education.

Regarding security and wellbeing, in 2024, the sense of safety remained high, with 89% of individuals reporting "feeling safe when walking alone at night". Although this represents a slight decline from the peak of 100% in 2023, it still marks a significant improvement compared to 60% in 2022. This is largely attributed to enhanced community-based protection mechanisms, strengthened law enforcement presence, and awareness-raising initiatives. UNHCR has worked closely with local authorities, security forces, and community leaders to reinforce protection networks and response mechanisms.

The data highlights mixed progress in economic inclusion, education, and security for displaced people in Chad. While legal frameworks and strategic partnerships have facilitated progress, challenges persist, particularly in access to secondary education. Sustained investment in education, vocational training, and employment opportunities remains essential to ensuring long-term resilience and empowerment.

## 4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

**By 2024, the living conditions of forcibly displaced and stateless persons in Chad, including host communities, are improved through safe and equitable access to basic services, including state public services.**

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
<b>4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15,954	17,536
<b>4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,489	1,810
<b>4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	33	31
<b>4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed</b>		
Stateless Persons	0	0
<b>4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,100,927	1,100,927

In terms of durable solutions, one of the key indicators is the number of refugees who have voluntarily returned to their country of origin in safety and dignity. In 2024, the figure increased to 17,536 recorded returns, up from 15,954 in 2023. This progression, mostly due the spontaneous return of Cameroonian refugees, reflects an improvement in the conditions enabling voluntary return, which streams from improvements in the stability of some countries of origin and increased institutional support in facilitating these returns.

The resettlement program, which provides refugees with the opportunity to establish themselves in a third country, has also experienced significant progress. While the number of departures recorded in 2023 was 1,489, it rose to 1,810 in 2024, up from an initial baseline of 500. This increase indicates intensified efforts to offer refugees durable solutions through resettlement, a process that often relies on cooperation between host countries, international organizations, and resettlement countries. In addition, departures through complementary pathways, which include alternative mechanisms such as migration for studies or humanitarian reasons, show a slight increase between 2023 and 2024, rising from 33 to 47.

A concerning aspect of these data relates to the granting or confirmation of nationality for stateless individuals. In both 2023 and 2024, no cases of nationality recognition were recorded. This stagnation highlights a lack of progress in addressing statelessness, which remains a critical issue for individuals without a legally recognized status. The absence of improvements in this area suggests that administrative or legal barriers persist, preventing these individuals from acquiring nationality and accessing the rights that come with it.

Overall, the data reveals progress in certain areas, such as voluntary return and resettlement, but also persistent challenges, particularly regarding statelessness and the regularization of residency status. The improvement in the living conditions of refugees and stateless people in Chad appears to be advancing, albeit unevenly across different indicators. The broader effort to ensure their integration and protection will require sustained attention to guarantee durable and inclusive solutions for these vulnerable people.

## 1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Chad has made notable progress in ensuring access to asylum, healthcare, and solutions, yet growing challenges threaten the achievement of long-term impact.

**Strain on Asylum Systems:** While asylum-seekers have 100% access to asylum, the continuous influx of forcibly displaced people, particularly from Sudan, has placed enormous pressure on registration and asylum processing systems. Lengthened processing times, coupled with insufficient resources and understaffed registration centres, leave new arrivals in legal limbo, limiting their access to protection and

essential services.

**Housing and Overcrowding:** Increased displacement has worsened shelter shortages, exposing vulnerable groups especially women and children to heightened risks of gender-based violence. Overcrowding and poor sanitation have also led to disease outbreaks, while funding gaps hinder efforts to expand shelter programmes.

**Education Gaps:** Primary school enrollment decreased from 67% to 61% in two years and secondary education enrollment remains low at 31%. Infrastructure shortages, financial barriers, and cultural factors represent key challenges. Without sustained investment, young refugees face limited future opportunities.

**Healthcare Gaps:** While healthcare services saw steady improvements, gaps remain, particularly in specialized healthcare services, mental health support, and maternal care. The challenge now lies in sustaining these gains and ensuring that the quality of healthcare keeps pace with rising demand.

**Economic inclusion:** Despite a permissive legal framework in terms of economic inclusion, refugees struggle with employment due to lack of vocational training, language barriers, and unrecognized qualifications. Many are confined to informal, unstable jobs, limiting self-reliance.

**Security and Protection Risks:** While safety improved in 2023, a slight decline in 2024 suggests emerging risks, especially in overcrowded areas. Strengthened community protection remains essential.

**Residency status regularization:** In 2024, only one refugee was granted residency—a dramatic decline compared to over one million in 2023. The reasons for this dramatic shift remain unclear, but it raises serious concerns about potential policy changes, bureaucratic delays, or flaws in data collection. While Chad's refugee response has seen progress, urgent action is needed to address housing, education, economic inclusion, and legal recognition. Sustained investment and policy reforms are critical for durable solutions that uphold dignity and self-reliance.

## 1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR Chad played a pivotal role in leading the humanitarian response, coordinating three of the eight internally displaced people (IDP) response clusters and mobilizing partners under the 2024 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) to enhance assistance for forcibly displaced people.

Chad has made significant strides in implementing sustainable responses for refugees and host communities, particularly in the face of the ongoing crisis. A Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) platform was established, to further promote and coordinate resilience and self-reliance initiatives for refugees and host communities. Additionally, a database of 496 refugee-led organizations was created, with one receiving a grant from UNHCR, reinforcing refugee leadership and participation in aid delivery.

In line with Chad's Global Refugee Forum (GRF) commitments and in line, UNHCR strengthened collaboration with key government ministries, including:

1. The Ministry of Public Health to improve refugee access to national healthcare systems.
2. The Ministry of National Education to expand education opportunities for refugee children.
3. The Ministry of Territorial Administration to facilitate civil documentation and legal status for refugees.
4. The Ministry of Women and Social Action to promote gender equality and protection programs.
5. The Ministry of the Environment to support climate resilience and environmental sustainability.

UNHCR also reinforced partnerships with UNICEF, WFP, FAO, IOM, the World Bank, the European Union International Partnership Department, and the African Development Bank to advance refugee inclusion in education, health, resilience and livelihoods. With the support of the European Union, interventions were implemented to alleviate poverty, promote sustainable agriculture, manage water resources, and create jobs in refugee-hosting areas, yielding positive outcomes in bridging humanitarian, peace, and development

efforts. Collaborating with the World Bank, the government and partners launched the RESITCHAD project to improve access to infrastructure, essential services, economic opportunities, and the living conditions of communities. The project aims at building schools, health centres, and water systems and creating jobs in areas impacted by the crisis.

Aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), UNHCR Chad contributed to:

SDG 1 (No Poverty): Expanding livelihood programs and financial inclusion.

SDG 2 (Zero Hunger): Enhancing food security with WFP and FAO.

SDG 3 (Good Health & Well-being): Strengthening healthcare and nutrition programs with WHO, WFP and UNICEF.

SDG 4 (Quality Education): Improving access to schools and vocational training.

SDG 5 (Gender Equality): Supporting GBV prevention and women's empowerment.

SDG 6 (Clean Water & Sanitation): Expanding WASH services.

SDG 8 (Decent Work & Economic Growth): Promoting entrepreneurship and job creation.

SDG 13 (Climate Action): Advancing reforestation and clean energy projects.

Through stronger inter-agency coordination and partnerships, UNHCR Chad continues to drive inclusive, development-oriented solutions, maximizing the impact of humanitarian and development efforts for displaced populations.

## Section 2: Results

### 2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

#### 1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

##### Support to the management of UNHCR's programmes in Chad

The systems and mechanisms in place facilitate access to the territory for asylum-seekers, as well as systematic registration and documentation of forcibly displaced and stateless persons.

##### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	70.00%	100.00%
<b>1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority</b>			
IDPs	60.00%	90.00%	40.86%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	26.38%	90.00%	56.99%
<b>1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials</b>			
IDPs	10.33%	100.00%	35.34%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	70.00%	100.00%
Stateless Persons	10.33%	100.00%	14.68%

##### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	265,386
<b>01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation</b>	
IDPs	5,930
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	23,753

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The assessment of indicators related to access to territory, registration, and documentation for refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) highlights progress alongside persistent challenges. Individual registration of refugees and asylum-seekers increased from 92% to 100% in 2023-2024, with over 1.2 million forcibly displaced people registered by 31 December 2024. This reflects improved registration mechanisms and broader coverage, strengthening legal protection.

The birth registration rate for children of refugees and asylum-seekers fell from 61% to 26% in 2023 before rising to 57% in 2024, attributed to awareness campaigns and improved access to civil services. However, for IDPs, the rate declined from 60% to 41% in 2024, highlighting challenges in accessing civil registry services due to continuous displacement and overburdened infrastructure.

Access to identity documents remained stable at 100% in 2023-2024 for refugees and asylum-seekers, demonstrating effective administrative management and legal recognition. This progress has been achieved through collaboration with the Chadian National Agency for Secure Titles (Agence Nationale des Titres Sécurisés - ANATS) and the Chadian National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees (Commission Nationale d'Accueil de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés - CNARR) CNARR, which have played a key role in strengthening registration and documentation efforts. Additionally, UNICEF's support in civil registration has contributed to improving birth registration rates, particularly for refugee children.

## 2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

**The refugee status determination (RSD) mechanisms and procedures are in line with international standards for asylum-seekers in Chad.**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	150.00	360.00	150.00
<b>2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In light with the pledge made by Chad during the 2023 GRF to improve its asylum capacity, the processing time for asylum applications has been significantly reduced, reflecting enhanced efficiency in administrative procedures. In 2022, the average time between registration and the first-instance decision was 360 days. By 2023, this has reduced to 150 days, a major achievement in streamlining asylum processes. In 2024, this timeframe remained stable at 150 days, consolidating the progress made through procedural optimization and the strengthened capacities of asylum authorities. These results include sustained advocacy efforts to improve asylum procedures, targeted capacity-building programs for asylum officers, and awareness campaigns on the asylum law and application process. These initiatives enhanced the

ability of asylum authorities to process cases efficiently while ensuring compliance with international standards. Strengthened collaboration between national institutions, UNHCR, and legal aid partners also played a crucial role in maintaining a 100% coverage rate for legal assistance and appeal mechanisms, ensuring that all asylum-seekers received legal representation and had access to an effective appeal process after a first-instance rejection.

As a result of the above, in 2024, the cases of 11,465 persons have been processed by the asylum mechanisms including 9,145 persons granted refugee status and 2,320 rejected. The improvement of the asylum capacity was crystallized by the mobile mechanism put in place by the eligibility committee which organized a mission in the field notably in Gore (southern Chad) where a huge backlog of 5,288 pending cases were processed. This includes 3,005 individuals granted refugee status and 2,283 rejected. In addition to the cases processed in southern Chad, 6,177 individuals were processed in N'Djamena including 6,140 who were granted refugee status and 37 rejections. The high rate of rejection is justified by the effort deployed to strengthen anti-fraud mechanism notably with the inclusion of ANATS the national agency managing secured documents, which has played a crucial role in the management of the intrusion of Chadian nationals among the asylum-seekers.

These results underscore the effectiveness of the legal framework in place, guaranteeing continuous protection for asylum-seekers. However, it remains essential to sustain these achievements by ensuring that the quality of decisions is not compromised by expedited processing and that adequate resources and infrastructure are maintained to meet the needs of displaced populations seeking protection.

### 3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

**Legal instruments relating to refugees and stateless persons promote the full enjoyment of their rights by the people concerned**

#### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol</b>			
None	Not yet aligned	Progressing toward alignment	Broadly aligned
<b>3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness</b>			
None	Not yet aligned	Progressing toward alignment	Progressing toward alignment

#### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness</b>	
IDPs	Yes
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, Chad made significant progress in implementing the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention, reinforcing its commitment to refugee protection and integration. The government strengthened access to essential services such as healthcare, education, water, and legal aid for refugees and host communities. Key achievements include signing several Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) and partnerships to enhance service delivery:

- 1) MoUs with Ministries: Agreements with the Ministries of Health, Water, and Education improved healthcare, water access, and education for refugees.
- 2) MoU with 13 Universities: Expanded higher education and vocational training opportunities for refugees.
- 3) LoUs with Inkomoko (a non-profit organization and business consulting firm) and the National Office for Employment Promotion (Office National pour la Promotion de l'Emploi - ONAPE): Supported refugee entrepreneurship and job creation.
- 4) LoU with Barreau du Tchad: Strengthened legal aid and justice for refugees.
- 5) LoU with ICRC and Bio Force: Enhanced humanitarian assistance and emergency response.
- 6) Partnerships with the National Agency for Secure Titles (Agence Nationale des Titres Sécurisés - ANATS) and Ecole Nationale d'Administration: Improved digital connectivity and capacity-building for public officials.
- 7) Partnership with the Ministry of Childhood: Protected the rights of refugee children.

These efforts advanced Chad's asylum policies, ensuring refugees' rights to work, education, healthcare, and justice. By fostering multi-sectoral collaboration, Chad strengthened its national asylum system, promoted social cohesion, and set a regional benchmark for refugee protection and integration in 2024.

## 4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

**The access to services of prevention and response to gender-based violence is guaranteed for forcibly displaced or stateless persons**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services</b>			
IDPs	66.67%	50.00%	73.83%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	78.45%	78.00%	78.02%
<b>4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women</b>			
IDPs	78.62%	84.00%	57.48%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	83.56%	84.00%	64.19%
<b>4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services</b>			
IDPs	66.67%	75.00%	73.13%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	74.80%	75.00%	80.98%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes</b>	
IDPs	1,306
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	17,366

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In a context where access to prevention and response services is essential for forcibly displaced women and girls, the evolution of key indicators presented in the table reveals contrasting trends—both encouraging and concerning.

One of the first questions that arises is the ability of women and girls to know where and how to access services. Among internally displaced people (IDPs), progress is observed: in 2024, 72% of individuals reported knowing where to find help, reflecting an increase from 67% in 2023. Although modest, this improvement suggests a likely intensification of awareness efforts and information dissemination. However, among refugees and asylum-seekers, the trend is more mixed. In 2024, awareness of available services slightly declined to 77%, down from 78% in 2023.

More concerning, however, is the significant drop in the percentage of people who reject violence against women. Among internally displaced persons (IDPs), this figure fell sharply from 79% in 2023 to just 56% in 2024—a dramatic 23-point decrease highlighting a worrying shift in attitudes. Such a setback cannot be ignored: it may indicate a resurgence of patriarchal norms, fatigue towards awareness messages, or a deterioration in socio-economic conditions that fosters tolerance toward certain forms of violence. Among refugees and asylum-seekers, the trend is similar, albeit less pronounced. In 2024, only 66% of respondents rejected violence against women, reflecting an 18-point decline from 84% in 2023. Though slightly less abrupt than among IDPs, this decline reflects a worrying shift in attitudes that requires an immediate and targeted response. More effort on awareness raising still needs to be made in the East of the country that is hosting a large population of new arrivals. UNHCR has developed guidance documents to support the creation and management of safe spaces for women and girls and reviewed protocols for home visits which have been adopted by the working group on violence against women and girls. In a pilot initiative, the Engaging Men in Accountable Practice (EMAP) program has been integrated to encourage men and boys' participation in prevention of violence against women and girls.

However, not all trends are negative. A significant improvement is observed in survivors' satisfaction with case management services. In 2024, the satisfaction rate among IDPs rose to 73%, up from 67% in 2023, indicating a notable improvement in the quality of services provided. This progress could be attributed to strengthened capacity among service providers, better case management, or increased trust among survivors in existing mechanisms. In 2024, the improvement was even more pronounced for refugees and asylum-seekers, with satisfaction levels rising to 81% in 2024, from 75% in 2023. This result demonstrates that efforts have been made to meet the specific needs of survivors—and that they have been effective.

## 5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

**Child protection is strengthened through access to prevention and response services adapted to children's needs**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	39.00%	100.00%	58.01%
<b>5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes</b>			
IDPs		50.00%	7.62%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	80.00%	50.31%
<b>5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	50.00%	100.00%

## Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services</b>	
IDPs	6,000
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	290,961

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR and its partners have strengthened their efforts to promote and uphold the rights of children affected by forced displacement and statelessness, in line with the Child Protection Framework and standards. These efforts particularly focus on response to at risk-children specially, separated and unaccompanied children in Chad and enhancing community engagement and prevention actions. As a result, comprehensive care and support have been sustained for all identified unaccompanied refugee children (58%) through individual case management, home visits, referral for healthcare, other services such education, as well as financial support for clothing, food, and hygiene kits. Additionally, in 2024, Best Interest procedure, community-based programs, including psychosocial support, adolescent programming targeted 290,557 children, including some at heightened risks for whom protection risks were assessed and appropriate response provided. Cash support was granted to these children and their families, including for the inclusion of children living with disabilities on an individual basis.

Furthermore, UNHCR ensured that children are protected from abuse and their well-being promoted through psychosocial support, participation in community-based child protection programmes (51%) and access to spontaneous or formalized alternative care arrangement for unaccompanied and separated children (100%) to address their specific needs. Sports activities, parents and children's clubs served as platforms for promoting child participation, including freedom of expression, socio-cultural awareness, and the full development of the child. The low rate of the proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes (51%) instead of the acceptable standard rate of 90%-100% is due to funding, staffing and infrastructures-related gaps. Children were consulted during participatory assessments and were able to give their input on the planning and programming of child protection activities implemented by UNHCR and its partners. This assistance was also extended to the host families of these at-risk children through training in their roles as guardians.

## 6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

**The judicial system does not allow for arrest or detention related to refugee status or illegal entry of an asylum-seeker**

## Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance</b>	
IDPs	112
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,619

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The judicial system is designed to prevent the arrest or detention of individuals based on their refugee status or asylum-seeking process. The main objective of this assessment is to ensure that the judicial system does not allow the arrest or detention of asylum-seekers and refugees based on their status or illegal entry. In 2024, it was found that no refugees or asylum-seekers were arrested or detained for reasons related to immigration control or their legal status. This stability indicates the continued enforcement of refugee rights and international legal frameworks. This is a positive outcome, in line with the set objectives, demonstrating compliance with the legal framework and its effective implementation in favor of refugees and asylum-seekers.

Conversely, the number of IDPs arrested or detained rose to 16 in 2024, up from 11 in 2023—representing a 45% increase. This upward trend is concerning and may indicate challenges such as stricter enforcement of immigration controls, legal uncertainties surrounding IDPs, or increased vulnerability due to displacement. The rising numbers suggest that IDPs may not be receiving the same level of legal protection as refugees and asylum-seekers, warranting further investigation into the reasons behind their increased detention.

## 7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

**Strengthening community involvement and participation in the empowerment and peaceful cohabitation of communities.**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms</b>			
IDPs	17.79%	85.00%	20.02%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85.00%	90.00%	89.99%
<b>7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures</b>			
IDPs	17.79%	50.00%	20.09%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41.00%	50.00%	39.99%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments</b>	
IDPs	216
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16,060
<b>07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback &amp; response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16,060
<b>07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services</b>	
IDPs	220,610
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,302,179

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The analysis of the results highlights the evolution of efforts to strengthen community involvement in their own empowerment and peaceful coexistence.

Regarding the meaningful participation of forcibly displaced people in the various phases of the UNHCR Project Management Cycle, the data shows a positive trend. The participation rate, at 80% in 2024, has steadily increased from 77% in 2023 and initially at 70%. However, this indicator was discontinued after 2023, creating a gap in the ongoing assessment of this dimension. Nevertheless, this growth reflects an increasing commitment to including the displaced populations in decision-making processes that directly impact them.

Access to safe feedback and response mechanisms also shows varying trends depending on the population group. The access rates for refugees and asylum-seekers reached 90% in 2024, up from 85% in 2023 and with a baseline of 40%, reflecting significant progress in establishing mechanisms tailored to their needs. For internally displaced people (IDPs), although the rate remains relatively low, a slight improvement was noted, with an increase to 20% in 2024, from 18% in 2023. Meanwhile, the situation for stateless people remained more stable with an access rate of 85% in both 2024 and 2023, up from a baseline of 80%. These results suggest a consolidation of progress but also highlight the need for further improvements for IDPs, who remain behind other groups.

Concerning women's participation in leadership and management structures, the trends are mixed. For IDPs, the progress is modest, reaching 20% in 2024, from 18% in 2023, reflecting persistent challenges in involving women in community governance. Among refugees and asylum-seekers, the trend is more pronounced. In 2024, women's participation in these structures stood at 40%, showing a slight decrease from 41% in 2023. However, this remains a significant improvement compared to the initial 20%. Although minor, this decline could indicate structural barriers that require close monitoring. For stateless persons, participation increase from 30% to 40% in 2024 and 2023, indicating a certain level of consistency in women's engagement within these structures.

## 8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

**By 2024, the proportion of forcibly displaced and stateless persons receiving cash support from UNHCR has increased**

**Forcibly displaced and stateless persons have access to cooking energy in a sustainable and environmentally-friendly manner**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items</b>			
IDPs	0.00%	30.00%	16.23%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8.92%	30.00%	26.58%
<b>8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	22.50%	30.00%	1.52%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	61,869

<b>08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	335,898
<b>08.3.1 Number of people supported with improved cooking options</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	19,164

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Access to basic needs assistance is essential for the well-being of forcibly displaced and stateless people, particularly those with limited access to employment or property ownership due to their status. These individuals often rely on UNHCR support, which may include cash transfers or in-kind assistance. The data analysis highlights the evolution of support through cash transfers and non-food items for refugees, asylum-seekers, and internally displaced people (IDPs). As part of efforts to improve the living conditions of displaced people, key data on the evolution of support through cash transfers and non-food items for refugees, asylum-seekers, and IDPs have been analyzed. The trends revealed by these figures are contrasting, marked by significant progress for refugees and a worrying decline for IDPs.

Indeed, there has been a notable increase in support for refugees and asylum-seekers in 2024, marking a decisive turning point with a significant increase: 25% of this population now benefits from this support. This rise, representing a fivefold increase compared to the baseline of 5% in 2021 and 9% in 2023, reflecting a strengthening of support mechanisms and improved care for the needs of these vulnerable populations.

In contrast, the evolution of support for IDPs follows a very different path. In 2024, support to IDPs showed a modest recovery, with 12% receiving cash or non-food items (NFIs) assistance, compared to 0% in 2023. While this rebound is encouraging, it remains far below previous levels of 80% in 2021, suggesting that additional efforts are needed to restore adequate support.

Thus, the analysis of this data highlights a stark contrast: On one hand, refugees and asylum seekers are experiencing a significant increase in aid access, reflecting a clear commitment to strengthening assistance mechanisms. On the other hand, IDPs have suffered a drastic decline in support, with a recovery that remains too weak to fully meet their needs. These trends emphasize the need for a balanced distribution of aid, ensuring that no vulnerable population is left behind.

It is worth noting that in 2024, the operation doubled its cash transfer volume compared to 2023, with a total of \$5.2 million distributed, up from \$2.3 million—an increase of approximately 126%. As a result, the number of individuals who received cash assistance rose by 21%, from 98,194 to 118,716 individuals. The market assessments conducted by UNHCR in May and June 2024 indicated that refugee presence in the East has stimulated the development of new markets and cash transfer contributed to the social cohesion with 31% of host community members who received cash support alongside refugees for education and livelihood activities. As an immediate result, findings from a post-distribution monitoring exercise conducted by a third party in January 2025 revealed that 81% of refugees who received cash assistance identified it as their preferred modality of assistance. Furthermore, 92% reported able to access essential items or services in the market when needed, and 73% were able to meet half or more of their basic needs through the assistance received. However, 4% of households reported feeling at risk while receiving, keeping or using the cash assistance.

UNHCR also contributes to reforestation efforts by providing tree seedlings, benefiting both forcibly displaced people and host communities. Additionally, distributions of improved stoves are carried out to reduce the risks of violence against women and girls and strengthen social cohesion. These interventions help decrease wood consumption, mitigate risks of violence against women and girls, and promote dignity and social cohesion between IDPs and host communities. Environmental protection through improved stoves further enhances coexistence and social harmony. However, only 1.4% of refugees rely primarily on clean cooking fuels and technology, a slight increase compared to 2023.

## 9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

**Forcibly displaced and stateless persons have access to housing systems, emergency shelter, temporary and permanent housing.**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing</b>			
IDPs	14.00%	50.00%	45.09%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84.00%	85.00%	77.00%
<b>9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting</b>			
IDPs		20.00%	25.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9.53%	40.00%	54.98%

### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2024)
<b>09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance</b>	
IDPs	32,830
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	130,304

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Access to safe, affordable, and sustainable housing is a key factor in ensuring stability for displaced and stateless people. The data provided highlights the major challenges faced by these people in terms of housing and access to energy. The evolution of these indicators reveals a contrasting reality: while significant progress has been made in access to energy, access to habitable and affordable housing appears to be slightly decreasing.

One of the most striking findings from this data is the continuous decline in the proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing. The proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing in 2024 was 77%, compared to 84% in 2023, and 85% in 2021. This decrease is explained by the continuous influx of refugees and the lack of financial resources to relocate and construct adequate shelters for all refugees, including the 294,600 Sudanese refugees living at the borders in makeshift shelters.

The data shows significant progress in access to energy for lighting, although disparities remain between different population groups. As of 2024, 55% of refugees and asylum-seekers and 25% of IDPs have access to lighting. This marks a significant increase from 9.5% in 2023, and only 0.5% in 2021. This remarkable progress reflects a real improvement in living conditions and better support for essential energy needs, particularly through the distribution of solar lamps to forcibly displaced households.

## 10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

**Forcibly displaced and stateless persons have access to adequate health and nutrition promotion, disease prevention and comprehensive care services and are included in the national health system**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.94%	100.00%	95.00%
<b>10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.45%	100.00%	90.23%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,657,879
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services	
IDPs	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,411

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Access to healthcare for displaced and stateless people remains a critical factor in ensuring their well-being and integration into national health systems. Data on child vaccination and childbirth assistance by qualified personnel indicate that positive trends have been largely maintained, though challenges persist.

Measles vaccination for children aged nine months to five years is a key indicator of health coverage for vulnerable people. In 2024, measles vaccination coverage among refugee and asylum-seeking children remained high at 95%, with no measles outbreaks reported, similar to 96% in 2023, and an increase from 90% in 2022. These positive results underscore the effectiveness of vaccination efforts, including regular vaccine supplies, vaccination campaigns and immunization at point of entry.

Access to skilled healthcare during childbirth is essential for reducing maternal and infant mortality. In 2024, 90% of births were attended by skilled health personnel, reflecting a slight decrease from 92% in 2023, and higher than 2022 levels of 85%. This highlights that despite improved access to obstetric care and maternal health services, there is a need for sustained efforts to ensure optimal medical support during childbirth.

In 2024, 31,221 individuals attended Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) clinics, reflecting growing access to mental health services.

112,232 cases of moderate acute malnutrition and 55,686 cases of severe acute malnutrition were identified and treated. The global acute malnutrition rate remained below 6.5% in Farchana and Gozbeida but exceeded 12% in Iriba. The high malnutrition rate in Iriba is attributed to irregular food assistance, inadequate potable water supplies, and poor hygiene conditions.

In line with Chad's strategy to integrate refugee health services into the national system, UNHCR and the

Ministry of Health signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in 2024 to formalize the handover of health centers in refugee settlements to the government. This marks a significant step toward sustainable healthcare delivery for refugees and host communities.

Other partners played a crucial role in addressing health emergencies. Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) supported the emergency response by establishing four health centers and providing vaccination services. Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Croix-Rouge Française (CRF), Concern Worldwide (CWW), Première Urgence Internationale, MEDAIR, International Medical Corps (IMC), and Alliance for International Medical Action (ALIMA) collectively set up ten health posts to expand access to primary healthcare. The World Health Organization (WHO) contributed essential medicines, while the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) provided reproductive health kits and deployed 12 midwives. Additionally, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP) supplied vital nutritional products to support malnutrition prevention and treatment efforts.

Despite progress in vaccination, childbirth assistance, and mental health services, challenges such as malnutrition in specific regions and slight declines in childbirth coverage highlight the need for continued efforts. The integration of refugee health programs into the national system and robust partnerships with humanitarian organizations demonstrate Chad's commitment to improving healthcare access for displaced and stateless people in 2024.

## 11. Outcome Area: Education

**By 2024, children have access to education**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.29%	10.00%	0.69%
<b>11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	48.56%	50.00%	43.93%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming</b>	
IDPs	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	195,882

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The refugee population in Chad has doubled since 2023, with the number of refugee children in school increasing to over 155,700 in 2024—an increase of 118% over the past decade. Despite this progress, 56% of refugee children and youth remain out of school (while this rate stands at 41% for national) and 65% in the East, reflecting the challenge to keep pace with the large influx of refugees. The proportion of young people enrolled in higher education remained stagnant at less than 1%.

In 2024, the proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system decreased slightly to 44%, compared to 45% in 2023. In total, under the leadership of the Ministry of Education, UNHCR and partners built 250 improved learning spaces in 26 new schools as well as 18 administrative offices and about 100 blocks of latrines were constructed. Close to 50,000 children and youth (56% girls) received individual learning materials.

## 12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**Forcibly displaced and stateless persons have access to water and sanitation services, including hygiene promotion**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	78.80%	90.00%	86.02%
<b>12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41.00%	40.00%	45.02%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>12.1.1 Number of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services</b>	
IDPs	343,494
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,092,185

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR and its partners made significant strides in providing access to drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services for refugees in Chad. A total of 122 boreholes and wells were drilled, 19 storage reservoirs with a capacity of 1,040 m<sup>3</sup> were constructed, 65,700 meters of water pipes were installed, and 113 tap stands were built. These efforts aimed to address the critical WASH needs of Sudanese, Nigerian, and Central African refugees.

However, the analysis reveals a decline in access to basic drinking water services over the years. In 2024, 86% of refugees and asylum-seekers had access to drinking water, up from 79% in 2023, but lower than 97% in 2022. This fluctuation highlights the challenges posed by funding gaps, ongoing refugee influxes, and prolonged crises, which hinder the maintenance and expansion of water infrastructure.

In terms of sanitation and hygiene, 11,000 toilets and showers were constructed in refugee settlements to meet the needs of the displaced populations. UNHCR and partners also distributed 12,400 hygiene and menstrual hygiene management kits, including soap, buckets, jerricans, kettles, reusable sanitary towels, and disinfectants. Access to secure toilets at home improved steadily to 45% in 2024, up from 41% in 2023 and 25% in 2022, reflecting progress despite limited funding for latrine construction and the challenges of maintaining sanitation facilities in high-influx areas.

To mitigate natural disasters, UNHCR, with support from the European Union, constructed three spreading thresholds in 2024. These structures, built in valley beds (wadis), help distribute and slow floodwaters,

enhance water infiltration, improve ecosystems, and increase access to drinking and agricultural water.

These interventions were carried out in collaboration with key partners, including UNICEF, MSF, Läkarmissionen International (LMI), OXFAM, Solidarités International (SI), HELP TCHAD and DI. Despite the progress, sustained efforts and increased funding are needed to address the growing WASH needs of refugees and ensure long-term access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services.

## 13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

By 2024, improvement of productive assets

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider</b>			
IDPs		15.00%	0.70%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	12.00%	8.00%
<b>13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year</b>			
IDPs		15.00%	14.02%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25.00%	7.00%	18.98%

### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2024)
<b>13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions</b>	
IDPs	600
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9,240

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The results on access to financial services, income evolution, and employment reveal mixed progress in 2024. There has been a modest improvement in financial inclusion among refugees, asylum-seekers, and IDPs. By 2024, 8% of refugees and asylum-seekers and 1% of IDPs gained access to financial services. In 2023, none of the surveyed individuals had a bank or mobile-money account. While this marks a step forward, the figures remain low, indicating persistent barriers such as documentation issues, lack of formal credit history and stable incomes, limited capacity of the private sector to absorb the employment demand, lack of financial literacy, or limited availability of financial institutions and mobile network coverage in refugees hosting areas.

The proportion of refugees and asylum-seekers who reported positive income changes declined to 19% in 2024, from 25% in 2023. This could be explained by the unprecedented increase in the number of new refugees in the country. On the other hand, IDPs showed a more positive trend, with 14% reporting income improvements in 2024 compared to 0% in 2023. This indicates that economic interventions targeting IDPs may yield some benefits, though more support is needed to sustain and expand income-generating opportunities.

Unemployment rates among refugees and asylum-seekers significantly dropped to 12% in 2024, down from 55% in 2023, signaling a positive shift in labor market integration. This could be attributed to targeted livelihood programs, vocational training, progress made on diploma recognition or improved local economic conditions. However, among IDPs, unemployment rose sharply to 25% in 2024 from 0% in 2023. This suggests that despite some income improvements, IDPs face growing challenges in securing stable employment, possibly due to displacement-related vulnerabilities or structural economic barriers.

UNHCR contributed to the above impact through its livelihood program, which benefited 9,240 refugees and 600 IDPs. Other partners, namely WFP, contributed through resilience projects like ResiTchad and the contribution of different projects funded by development actors, namely the EU and Agence Française de Développement (AFD) projects Inclusive Development in Hosting Areas in Chad (DIZA) and its continuation RESPECCT and Nex'SUD. Mastercard Foundation, Inkomoko, and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) are contributing through various programs such as Business Development Services (BDS), financial inclusion gap assessment, digital transformation initiatives, sensitization of Financial Service Providers (FSPs) on refugee socioeconomic profiles and capacities, improvement of regulatory environment through the asylum law and the implementing decree.

## 14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

**Refugees have access to voluntary repatriation.**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
Returnees		50.00%	100.00%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	17,760

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The data analysis highlights a significant improvement in voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration of refugees and asylum-seekers. In 2024, 100% of returnees possess legally recognized identity documents. This optimal performance indicates the effective implementation of administrative mechanisms facilitating access to the necessary documents for the reintegration of returnees.

Similarly, 100% of refugees seeking information about their country of origin had access to it, compared to 2023 when no refugees had access to information about their home country. This radical improvement demonstrates better management and dissemination of essential information for the voluntary repatriation process, enabling refugees to make informed decisions.

Thus, the results show considerable progress in 2024 in supporting refugees and asylum-seekers wishing to return voluntarily to their country of origin. The systematic provision of identity documents and full access to relevant information reflect a notable enhancement of the mechanisms in place. Overall, these advances reflect a strong commitment to an effective voluntary repatriation policy that respects the rights of refugees.

## 15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

**Forcibly displaced and stateless persons have access to complementary pathways in their host country**

**Refugees have access to resettlement.**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,712	1,200	1,826

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The data analysis highlights significant progress in access to complementary pathways for forcibly displaced and stateless people in 2024. A total of 1,857 refugees departed resettlement and complementary pathways in 2024, marking a significant turning point in resettlement and refugee inclusion through diversified and adapted solutions and providing vulnerable populations with alternative and sustainable solutions.

Regarding the number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement, the figures show a steady increase. In 2024, the number of refugees proposed for resettlement increased to 1,810 in 2024, up from 1,712 in 2023. Compared to the initial baseline of only 123, this evolution underscores a strengthened commitment by stakeholders to offer new opportunities to refugees, enabling them to settle in third countries where they can rebuild their lives in a more stable and secure environment.

The average processing time from the resettlement submission to the actual departure was assessed for the first time in 2024 and was recorded at 150 days. Although there is no comparative data from previous years, this figure serves as a key indicator that can be used to evaluate the efficiency of the procedures in place. Reducing this timeframe could enhance the entire process, allowing refugees to benefit more quickly from their new resettlement.

The most striking indicator, however, remains the number of people admitted through complementary pathways. In 2024, 47 individuals benefited from these programs, marking an improvement from 33 in 2023. This increase reflects continued progress, building on the moderate growth from the initial baseline of just three individuals. This exponential increase highlights the strengthening of programs facilitating refugee admission through alternatives to traditional resettlement, such as study opportunities, employment pathways, or family reunification. This development not only demonstrates greater recognition of refugee needs by governments and international organizations but also a growing commitment to diversifying the solutions available to address forced displacement challenges.

Overall, these results reflect a clear improvement in access to durable solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers. The increase in the number of resettlement submissions, combined with the surge in people benefiting from complementary pathway, indicates a heightened commitment from host countries to support refugee integration. These advancements are encouraging, as they provide displaced people with more stable prospects, allowing them to rebuild their futures in a secure setting.

These advances reflect a growing commitment to improving the protection of forcibly displaced people by offering them concrete opportunities for integration into host societies. To sustain this progress, it will be crucial to establish regular monitoring and implement appropriate strategies to ensure the continuity and continuous improvement of the policies in place.

## 16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

**Forcibly displaced and stateless persons who have chosen local integration are locally integrated**

**The strategy put in place is in line with the needs and rights of forcibly displaced and stateless persons**

### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
<b>16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	15.00%	0.40%
<b>16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	42.01%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
<b>16.2.1 Number of people supported by UNHCR to acquire nationality, permanent residency status or to access naturalization procedures</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The strategy in place aims to ensure that the needs and rights of forcibly displaced and stateless people are respected while promoting their local integration. The underlying objective is to guarantee that those who choose to settle permanently in their host country can truly integrate, both socially and economically.

An analysis of the data reveals contrasting progress in this integration process. When looking at the proportion of refugees and asylum-seekers with secure tenure rights to housing or land, a concerning situation emerges. In the absence of baseline data and precise indications for 2023, the current figure shows that only 0.4% of this population has secure access to housing or land ownership in 2024. This extremely low rate reflects significant obstacles to residential stability for these communities. Administrative, economic, or legal barriers may hinder their ability to own or rent housing in a stable and secure manner. Such precariousness undermines integration and limits their prospects for rebuilding a dignified life after forced migration.

In contrast, the situation is much more encouraging regarding access to social protection systems. Although

baseline data is unavailable, the coverage rate reached 42% in 2024, indicating a significant effort to include refugees and asylum-seekers in national support mechanisms. This inclusion is a crucial lever for improving their living conditions, enabling them to meet their needs, and reducing their economic vulnerability. It also reflects a political and institutional willingness to grant these populations access to the same protection mechanisms as citizens of the host country.

## 2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In 2024, the operation in Chad has conducted participatory assessments based on the Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) approach. 2,434 refugees, including 424 boys, 424 girls, 804 women, and 782 men have participated in the assessments in the various field localities. The assessments have included people with disabilities and have been characterized by a 50% female presence, as well as the active participation of internally displaced people in the Lake region. Also, remarkable diversity has been noted, reflecting different age groups and gender categories. The presence of boys and girls allowed for the gathering of valuable perspectives on the specific needs of children and the youth. The contribution of women and men enriched the analysis of gender dynamics and social roles, highlighting the critical role of women in the community. The inclusion of people with disabilities has been prioritized, with adaptations such as the use of accessible communication formats and adapted infrastructure, ensuring that their voices have been heard and their specific needs adequately addressed. The assessments have made it possible to gather a variety of perspectives and prioritize urgent actions to meet immediate needs, particularly in terms of food security, access to drinking water, healthcare, protection against violence and education, listed in that sequence in terms of priority.

Furthermore, the evaluations have provided recommendations to strengthen psychosocial support programs to help refugees overcome trauma and rebuild their lives. They also advocated for increased community participation in the planning and implementation of interventions and empowering both refugee and host communities to better respond to crises and address local needs. Lastly, the evaluations recommended establishing robust monitoring and evaluation systems to assess the impact of interventions and adjust strategies as needed.

The sectors identified for improvement present promising opportunities to strengthen the resilience and well-being of communities in the years ahead.

## Section 3: Resources

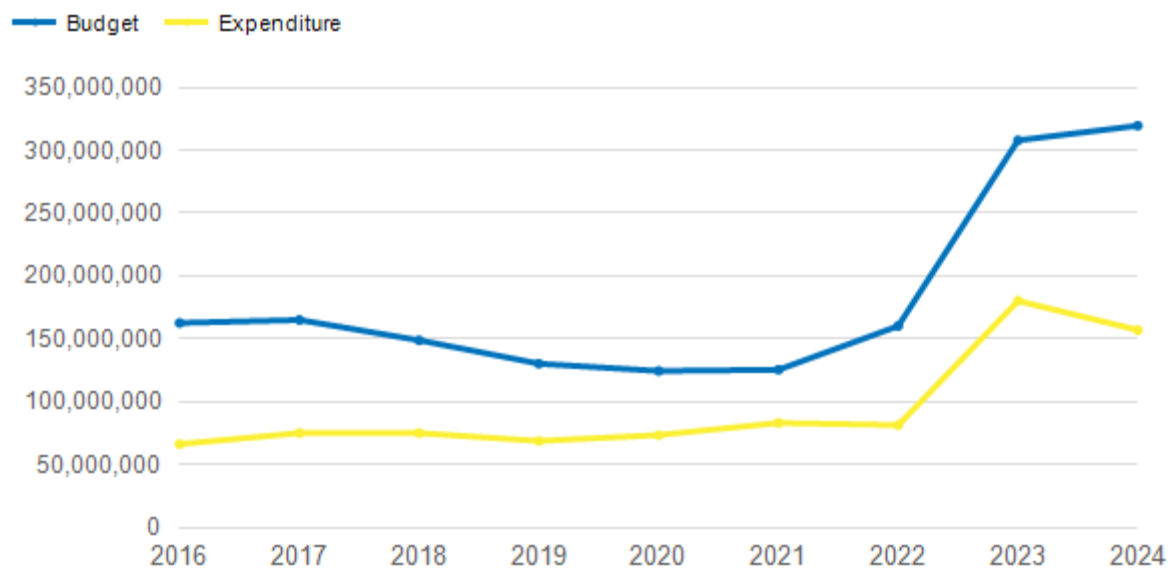
### 3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

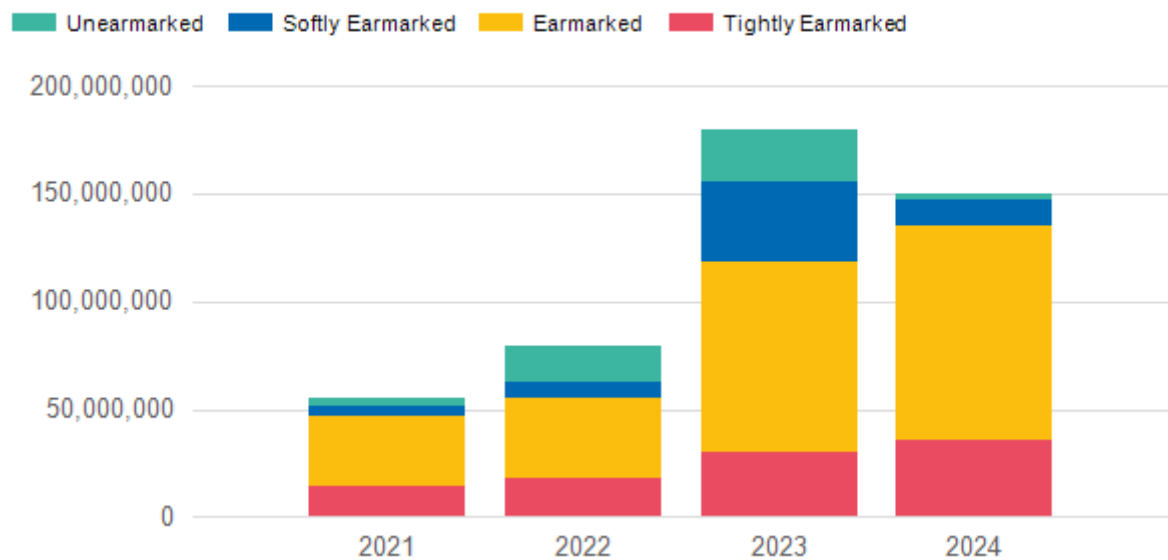
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	61,296,756	31,387,629	51.21%	31,102,357	99.09%
IA2: Assist	189,899,930	100,462,385	52.90%	99,962,385	99.50%
IA3: Empower	60,498,488	21,776,694	36.00%	21,776,694	100.00%
IA4: Solve	7,838,513	4,315,494	55.06%	4,282,925	99.25%
All Impact Areas		11,772,444			
<b>Total</b>	<b>319,533,687</b>	<b>169,714,646</b>	<b>53.11%</b>	<b>157,124,360</b>	<b>92.58%</b>

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	26,639,324	13,110,585	49.22%	12,825,313	97.82%
OA2: Status	336,906	524,984	155.83%	524,984	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	2,340,401	1,497,634	63.99%	1,497,634	100.00%
OA4: GBV	10,701,042	4,551,306	42.53%	4,551,306	100.00%
OA5: Children	10,886,066	4,437,347	40.76%	4,437,347	100.00%
OA6: Justice	1,051,159	1,574,782	149.81%	1,574,782	100.00%
OA7: Community	9,341,858	5,690,992	60.92%	5,690,992	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	28,049,335	10,373,371	36.98%	10,373,371	100.00%
OA9: Housing	71,657,341	28,409,200	39.65%	28,409,200	100.00%
OA10: Health	30,733,874	13,248,870	43.11%	13,248,870	100.00%
OA11: Education	28,552,464	11,573,682	40.53%	11,573,682	100.00%
OA12: WASH	33,433,389	16,755,335	50.12%	16,755,335	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	31,946,024	10,203,011	31.94%	10,203,011	100.00%
OA14: Return	2,470,348	1,466,106	59.35%	1,466,106	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	4,307,468	2,136,821	49.61%	2,136,821	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	1,060,698	712,567	67.18%	679,998	95.43%
EA18: Support	26,025,991	31,675,609	121.71%	31,175,609	98.42%
All Outcome Areas		11,772,444			
<b>Total</b>	<b>319,533,687</b>	<b>169,714,646</b>	<b>53.11%</b>	<b>157,124,360</b>	<b>92.58%</b>

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



### 3.2. Resources Overview

In 2024, UNHCR Chad demonstrated significant operational resilience and fundraising success despite ongoing challenges. The operation achieved a remarkable increase in its budget, reaching \$160.9 million, which by the end of 2024 was 98% funded. This growth was driven by multiple budget increases, enabling enhanced operational capacity through high levels of funding. Key donors included the United States of America, the European Union, Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Donors, USA for UNHCR, France, Sweden, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Canada, Italy, and Education Cannot Wait. Notably, the operation restored its relationship with the European Union, securing record-level funding from the institution.

The office structure in 2024 included a main office in N'Djamena, a Sub-Office in Abéché, Bagasola and Gore, ensuring effective program implementation across the country. UNHCR facilitated 25 donor missions in 2024, strengthening partnerships and donor engagement. These efforts were critical in mobilizing resources to address urgent needs, including shelter, water and sanitation, health services, and protection activities such as gender-based violence response and child protection.

Despite these achievements, the operation faced challenges due to funding gaps, which limited its ability to fully address the needs of refugees and host communities. Prioritized activities included relocating refugees from border areas to organized settlements, providing emergency shelter, and ensuring access to basic services. In other regions, the response remained limited, with only critical sectors receiving attention due to underfunding.

Looking ahead, UNHCR Chad aims to sustain its progress by securing additional budget increases to capitalize on donor interest and prevent funding shortfalls. It also plans to strengthen its mobilization towards non-traditional donors, private sector and development partners. This will enable the operation to continue balancing emergency response with long-term resilience-building efforts, ensuring effective support for refugees and host communities in 2025.

## Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

### 4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

The 2024 annual review and the Strategic Moments of Reflexions organized in early 2025 highlighted critical lessons for UNHCR's operation in Chad, emphasizing the need for greater efficiency amid severe financial constraints and the importance of accelerating the operationalization of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus towards sustainable responses. The Refugee Response Plan (RRP) and the UNHCR Operations Plan were only 30% and 51% funded, respectively. This will be further exacerbated in 2025 with the freeze of U.S. funds, necessitating a shift in response methodology. While maintaining its strategic vision consisting in ensuring a robust humanitarian response while playing a catalytic role to attract resilience and development projects under the Nexus approach, the operation must adapt more cost-effective strategies.

A key adaptation is the need to strengthen significantly cash assistance and leveraging community capacities to enhance efficiency, amongst others. For instance, the current emergency shelter model and provision of in-kind non-food items, implemented since April 2023, are no longer financially viable. Instead, a cash modality could be used to empower refugee families to construct their own shelters and procure their own basic items, balancing financial constraints with housing and basic needs. Although this shift may have protection implications, the operational priority must focus on three critical areas: i) Relocation: moving refugees away from border areas to designated sites ii) Access to drinking water: enhancing potable water supply at refugee sites iii) Health services: maintaining an adequate health response to prevent further deterioration of living conditions.

To ensure efficiency, the operation will also strengthen sector coordination mechanisms, with clear responsibilities and stronger accountability for lead agencies. By maximizing resources, enhancing coordination, and prioritizing high-impact protection interventions, UNHCR aims to sustain its multi-year strategy despite financial challenges.



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