

Chad

Multi-year Strategy 2025 – 2028



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1.1 Executive Summary

UNHCR's 2025-2028 multi-year strategy in Chad aims to address the complex challenges resulting from multiple humanitarian emergencies that afflicted the country for more than two decades. Chad is Africa's largest refugee host per capita with over 1.4 million refugees and asylum seekers in the country. The country is home to refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) in the south since 2005, Nigerians and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Lake Chad region since 2014, Cameroonians close to N' Djamena and in the west since 2021, and the largest group, Sudanese refugees, in the east since 2003. Statistics show that 49 per cent of the refugees have been residing in Chad for 0 to 2 years, 11 per cent for 3 to 5 years, 11 per cent for 6 to 10 years and 28 per cent for 11 years and more. A significant proportion of forcibly displaced persons remains highly dependent on humanitarian assistance, even among those who have been in the country for 11 years and more, remains highly dependent on humanitarian assistance. This is partly because the host country faces structural challenges in providing its population with access to essential social services and livelihood opportunities. Chad ranked low (190 out of 193) in the UNDP's 2023 Human Development Index. Climate change, including recurrent droughts and floods, also severely impacts the country, affecting livelihoods and driving food insecurity. In 2024, the country declared a food emergency for the third consecutive year. Despite these challenges, Chad maintained a generous open-door policy for refugee inflows for over two decades.

Since April 2023, the number of Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad has more than doubled due to the crisis in Sudan. This influx has strained local resources and humanitarian services, with more refugees arriving than in the previous 20 years combined. UNHCR strategy aims to support the Government's efforts to address urgent humanitarian needs while strengthening the protection environment for the forcibly displaced persons and their hosts with specific needs. The strategy also aims to continue providing physical security and protection and implement the Nexus approach by integrating humanitarian and development efforts to strengthen the resilience of refugees and host communities as per the Government National Response Plan.

Despite the possibility of durable solutions in the next four years (2025-2028), such as the repatriation of Cameroonian and Nigerian refugees, the total number of refugees in Chad will likely continue to increase until 2028. This is mainly due to the ongoing Sudanese crisis and the lack of peace prospects in Sudan. Most of the refugees from CAR are also expected to remain in Chad.

Protection services along the mixed movement route are overstretched, and solutions opportunities for refugees and asylum seekers are limited. UNHCR, in collaboration with other partners, will develop services using the route-based approach in coordination with local authorities and neighbouring countries. This is in response to the needs of people of various nationalities who might use Chad as a transit country.

The multi-year strategy is based on the assumption that the country will witness an acceleration of the implementation of the humanitarian-development Nexus, considering the decrease in humanitarian aid and the need to increase sustainable development interventions in refugee-hosting areas. The nexus interventions will focus on enhancing access to agriculture and other sources of livelihood for refugees and their hosts. The aim is to establish, strengthen and effectively include essential social services such as schools, health centres, and clean water points in the national system. Additionally, efforts will be made to promote the full implementation of the new asylum law. In particular, refugees' socio-economic and professional integration is under the leadership of the government's line ministries and with the joint UNHCR/World Bank advocacy efforts. UNHCR will play a catalytic role in advocating for development interventions in refugee hosting areas and in guiding and advising the implementation of development projects to build more resilient and inclusive communities. This includes the provision of quality data and UNHCR's active contribution to the coordination of humanitarian and development actors working in refugee hosting areas.'

Considering the time required for development interventions to be implemented and have an impact and their focus on host populations, UNHCR humanitarian response, particularly in favour of new arrivals and the most vulnerable refugees, will continue to be required and supported.

1.2 Situation Analysis

Chad, a landlocked country and one of the least developed in Central Africa, faces significant humanitarian challenges due to ongoing conflicts and instability in neighboring countries. It currently hosts refugees from Sudan, the Central African Republic (CAR), Nigeria, and Cameroon. The current context is shaped by the on-going

emergency in the eastern part of the country, the continued instability in CAR, and the ongoing crisis around Lake Chad, which persists but nonetheless allows for the implementation of solutions. The complex situation in Chad calls for a reinforced Nexus approach, integrating humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts to ensure a sustainable response and maintain the already fragile peaceful coexistence between refugees and vulnerable host populations.

Eastern Chad: A New and unprecedented Refugee Crisis

Since the conflict erupted in Sudan on 15 April 2023, Chad has seen an influx of over 580,000 new refugees, adding to the over 400,000 Sudanese refugees who have been in eastern Chad since 2003. This sudden and massive arrival of refugees has placed immense pressure on the already overstretched resources and infrastructure in the region. In addition to the need for immediate humanitarian assistance, the influx highlights the importance of implementing long-term development solutions as soon as possible to support both refugees and host communities. As of mid-2024, the refugee influx is on-going and the situation in neighboring Darfur is further deteriorating. It is expected that up to 250,000 additional refugees could cross the border by end of 2024 and that more could also arrive at the beginning of 2025.

CAR Refugees in Southern Chad

In the southern part of Chad, there is a significant population of over 130,000 refugees from CAR. The security situation in CAR remains fragile, particularly in the northern areas, from where most of these refugees originate. Despite these challenges, there is a sense of cautious optimism surrounding the CAR Solutions Support Platform. This initiative aims to facilitate the gradual return and repatriation of CAR refugees, while also seeking to provide sustainable solutions for those who will remain in Chad. In addition to the Platform, UNHCR has started and will continue advocating for development interventions, in particular to facilitate access to land for refugees as stated in the 2023 GRF pledges, the remaining stumbling block to their effective integration. The project Haguina, designed by WFP and UNHCR and funded by the World Bank and other development actors is one example.

Cameroonian refugees in N' Djamena and the west:

More than 13,000 refugees from Cameroon voluntarily repatriated in safety and dignity with UNHCR's support in 2023. Support for voluntary repatriation will continue through 2024, and the residual caseload will be integrated into the urban refugee program delivery in 2025 with a prospect of socio-economic inclusion.

Lake Chad Basin: Nigerian Refugees and IDPs

The Lake Chad Basin continues to face challenges stemming from conflicts involving non-state armed groups, leading to a significant number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees. Moreover, the Lac Province is regularly affected by the effects of climate change that manifests in flooding or droughts. Chad still hosts a considerable population of Nigerian refugees in this region. However, there is a potential for improved

security conditions in certain parts of Nigeria allowing for the gradual repatriation of Nigerian refugees. As for IDPs, solutions will be mainly achieved through the implementation of an approach of site consolidation, “villages of hope” where IDPs, who will be able to access social services and livelihood opportunities. Achieving this will require coordinated inter-agency efforts within the framework of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Solutions for IDPs under the leadership of the Chadian authorities. Implementing and achieving solutions will be coupled with addressing the root causes of displacement and ensuring stability in the region through enhanced and pragmatic collaboration with the Lake Chad Regional Stabilization Facility.

Planning scenarios

Considering the ongoing conflict in Sudan and the need for reconstruction and stabilization, the voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees in the medium term remains unfeasible. Consequently, humanitarian assistance in eastern Chad will continue to be critical, with a gradual transition towards self-sufficiency through a Nexus approach that combines humanitarian and development interventions. While humanitarian aid will remain essential in the coming years due to the strain caused by the influx of Sudanese refugees, a shift towards sustainable solutions is anticipated as development actors become more involved over the next four years. Also, in terms of third-country solutions, UNHCR will work with the diaspora and the Government of Chad to promote complementary pathways.

Regarding CAR refugees in southern Chad, the planning scenario foresees a gradual increase in repatriation over the same period. Despite the fragility in CAR, regional cooperation and the CAR Solutions Support Platform offer pathways for safe and voluntary return, in a context of progressively strengthening stability in the CAR, with elections scheduled for late 2025 that are expected to confirm this dynamic. However, most CAR refugees are likely to remain in Chad, with a focus on integrating them into local development projects as part of the Nexus approach. The approach would allow better access to education, financial inclusion, livelihoods, and other development opportunities, contributing to long-term stability and integration. The assumption though is that development interventions will substantially increase in scale and will finally have an impact on refugee lives and those of their hosts. It is also possible that new waves of CAR refugees arrive in Chad, depending on the security situation in CAR. Overall, the planning scenario builds on the assumption of strengthened resilience initiatives, with humanitarian assistance still required for the most vulnerable refugees only, and an increased focus on effective inclusion in government services and socio-economic and professional integration.

Socio-economic impact and market

In Chad, the local economy is mainly driven by agriculture, livestock, and cross-border trade. Regional crises, poor access to basic services, and the effects of climate change have worsened the socio-economic situation. Although the increased presence of refugees is adding pressure on local resources, impact studies and market

assessments conducted by UNHCR, WFP, and UNDP in 2023 demonstrated that the refugees' presence enabled the development of new markets. Refugees' presence is perceived as a pull factor with a multiplier effect which has impacted the local economy by increasing the number of markets and players among hosts and refugees. Despite challenges, market players had also proven resilience capacity and promptly reacted to shocks by developing seasonal coping strategies and diversifying supply chains to maintain the optimal market capacity. Therefore, the context offers an opportunity to develop markets and gradually increase the number of cash-based interventions. Chad's operation will continue to monitor and update the market feasibility assessments during the program cycle to ensure that a safe, appropriate, and dignified delivery mechanism is selected (in-kind or cash-based interventions). Moreover, UNHCR called on IFC and private sector actors in order to support refugees' entrepreneurial capacities.

1.3 Vision and Strategic Orientation

UNHCR's multi-year strategy for Chad from 2025 to 2028 is driven by a clear vision: forcibly displaced and stateless people should find legal protection, access to basic needs, and pathways to durable solutions that enable them to rebuild their lives with dignity. This vision centres on strengthening protection frameworks and promoting socio-economic integration through advancing a coordinated approach between humanitarian aid and long-term development.

To achieve this vision, UNHCR has identified five key strategic priorities in Chad. Firstly, to provide humanitarian assistance and to respond to emergencies by addressing the urgent needs of new arrivals and internally displaced persons. Secondly, UNHCR aims to strengthen the implementation of the asylum law and other pertinent laws to bolster legal protection for forcibly displaced people and those at risk of statelessness. Thirdly, UNHCR will continue to strengthen advocacy for the socio-economic effective inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless individuals into the fabric of society. Fourthly, UNHCR seeks to foster durable solutions such as local integration, voluntary repatriation, and resettlement. Finally, to recognize the importance of development interventions in ensuring the sustainability of UNHCR's work and the peaceful coexistence between forcibly displaced and host populations.

UNHCR will continue to promote investment in refugee-hosting areas through partnerships with key development actors, government authorities, and other stakeholders to address the socio-economic needs of both refugees and host communities. This vision will allow for the gradual transformation of the sites into 'urban areas' within the framework of an out-of-camp strategy, bringing together refugees and

host populations while benefiting from an integrated approach to development projects. The national response plan of Chad for the Sudan emergency, launched in 2024 in conjunction with the upcoming local elections for the materialization of the decentralization, will be a tool to reinforce the implementation of this vision. It will enable better coordination between government, peace/security, humanitarian, and development actors to reduce dependence on humanitarian aid gradually.

These strategic priorities reflect a balanced approach to addressing the immediate humanitarian needs of displaced populations (also considering that further sudden influxes could happen) while laying the foundations for longer-term solutions. UNHCR's strategy is based on a collaborative approach that brings humanitarian and development actors together in refugee hosting areas, focusing on creating sustainable systems and fostering community resilience. In this regard, UNHCR will support the transition of the National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Repatriates (CNARR) into an agency for sustainability, autonomy and institutionalization.

1.4 Fair Access and Representation

In Chad, some social and legal norms hinder gender equality and contribute to widespread gender-based violence. Social inequalities exacerbate the marginalization of refugees, IDPs, returnees, and stateless persons. This increases the risk of exploitation and abuse.

The UNHCR Protection Strategy in Chad promotes greater participation in local development planning and open access to the labour market and financial systems to ensure that displaced persons and returnees are at the centre of emergency planning. Key activities include:

Collaborating with the Government to ensure that laws, policies, and administrative procedures are sensitive to the risks and challenges faced by forcibly displaced and stateless people, particularly women, girls, and others with specific needs.

Working from the planning stage to ensure that education and health services meet the needs of displaced girls and women (target: 70 per cent education retention rates among girls by 2026).

Partnering with the Refugee-Led Organizations and support their formal registration

Partnering with development actors on resilience projects that address gender inequalities affecting access to and control over opportunities and resources.

Removing barriers to the meaningful participation of women and youth in management committees and decision-making processes.

Documenting the results of participatory planning, implementation, and monitoring to define priorities better and continuously measure the strategy's success.

Engaging with forcibly displaced persons and returnees so that their capacities, actions, rights, and dignity are at the centre of programming.
Collaborating with governments, partners, forcibly displaced persons, returnees, and host communities on capacity development.

2. Impact Statements

Impact statement

By 2028, forcibly displaced persons and persons at risk of statelessness fully enjoy their rights, including access to asylum, freedom of movement, documentation and justice, leading to achievement of dignity and fundamental freedoms

Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments

Outcome statements

The refugee status determination (RSD) mechanisms and procedures adhere to international standards for asylum-seekers in Chad.

Outcome area: Refugee status determination

Preventing statelessness by strengthening the international protection of people at risk of statelessness through advocacy for the domestication of international legal instruments relating to statelessness.

Outcome area: Protection policy and law

Forcibly displaced people will benefit from prevention and GBV risk reduction actions and have access to quality multi-sectoral care services

Outcome area: Gender-based violence

Children experiencing forced displacement are secure and able to exercise their rights.

Outcome area: Child protection

Strengthening the international protection environment for forcibly displaced persons through advocacy for the adoption and dissemination of relevant national legal instruments

Outcome area: Safety and access to justice

Enhancing border monitoring and capacity-building initiatives for relevant authorities and stakeholders to facilitate access to territory and asylum, particularly in the context of mixed movements.

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation

Impact statement

By 2028, living conditions of forcibly displaced persons and persons at risk of statelessness in Chad, including host communities, are improved through safe and equitable access to basic services, including state public services

Impact area: Realizing rights in safe environments

Outcome statements

Strengthen the dignity of displaced populations in Chad by optimizing cash-based interventions and fostering environmental sustainability

Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs

Forcibly displaced persons live in safe, dignified, and sustainable accommodations

Outcome area: Sustainable housing and settlements

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons have access to quality comprehensive healthcare services and are integrated into the national health system

Outcome area: Healthy lives

The access to clean water is improved through the construction/rehabilitation of water systems, strengthening the water governance systems and ensuring the resilience of refugees hosting areas.

Outcome area: Clean water, sanitation and hygiene

Procurement and supply chain functions will ensure fulfillment of critical needs for forcibly displaced and stateless persons, including their safe and secure relocation, in alignment with the organization's commitment to sustainability and operational efficiency.

Outcome area: Operational support and supply chain

Impact statement

By 2028, forcibly displaced persons are empowered to meet their needs with dignity and resilience, marking a significant milestone in their journey towards sustainable self-sufficiency

Impact area: Empowering communities and achieving gender equality

Outcome statements

School enrollment and attendance rates rise, ensuring access to quality education for all students.

Outcome area: Education

Forcibly displaced persons have reached a level of resilience that ensures dignified and sustainable living conditions.

Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods

The capacities of communities affected by forced displacement will be strengthened on community engagement, involvement and participation in their protection, empowerment and peaceful cohabitation.

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment

Impact statement

By 2028, lives of forcibly displaced persons and persons at risk of statelessness are transformed through resettlement, repatriation, local integration and statelessness prevention, promoting equitable service access and long-term societal stability

Impact area: Securing solutions

Outcome statements

Refugees who have expressed their intention to return are voluntarily repatriated with dignity and security.

Outcome area: Voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration

Ensuring the secure establishment of resettlement programs and complementary pathways for forcibly displaced persons.

Outcome area: Resettlement and complementary pathways

Forcibly displaced persons have access to local solutions

Outcome area: Local integration and other local solutions

Enhance coordination with external stakeholders to foster increased resource mobilization and collaboration for sustainable refugee and displacement solutions.

Outcome area: External engagement and resource mobilization

Forcibly displaced persons live in safe, dignified, and sustainable accommodations.

Outcome area: Sustainable housing and settlements

Strengthen the dignity of displaced populations in Chad by optimizing cash-based interventions and fostering environmental sustainability

Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs

3. Chad 2025 Indicators and Targets

Country	Results	Result Area	Indicator	Population	Baseline	Target 2025
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	Level			Type		
Chad	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Chad	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Chad	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84%	Not applicable
Chad	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85%	Not applicable
Chad	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Chad	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	71%	Not applicable
Chad	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25%	Not applicable
Chad	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Chad	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15,954	Not applicable
Chad	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,489	Not applicable
Chad	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2b Number of people who	Refugees	33	Not

			departed through complementary pathways	and Asylum-seekers		applicable
Chad	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,100,927	Not applicable
Chad	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Chad	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	26%	3%
Chad	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	IDPs	10%	10%
Chad	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	10%
Chad	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Stateless Persons	10%	10%
Chad	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	150	90
Chad	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Chad	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Chad	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its	None	Not yet aligned: ≤69 points	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points

			1967 Protocol			
Chad	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	None	Not yet aligned: ≤69 points	Progressing towards alignment: 70-89 points
Chad	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	67%	100%
Chad	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	78%	100%
Chad	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	IDPs	79%	65%
Chad	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84%	65%
Chad	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	IDPs	67%	100%
Chad	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75%	100%
Chad	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	39%	100%
Chad	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
Chad	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	To be confirmed	100%
Chad	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	IDPs	Moderate: 40-69 points	Extensive: ≥70 points

Chad	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Moderate: 40-69 points	Extensive: ≥70 points
Chad	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	IDPs	18%	60%
Chad	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85%	60%
Chad	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	IDPs	18%	25%
Chad	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41%	25%
Chad	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9%	To be confirmed
Chad	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	23%	To be confirmed
Chad	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	IDPs	14%	50%
Chad	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84%	45%
Chad	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	IDPs	20%	40%
Chad	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10%	60%
Chad	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years	Refugees and	100%	100%

			who have received measles vaccination	Asylum-seekers		
Chad	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99%	95%
Chad	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1%	10%
Chad	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	49%	60%
Chad	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	79%	90%
Chad	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41%	50%
Chad	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	IDPs	10%	20%
Chad	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	IDPs	18%	35%
Chad	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25%	35%
Chad	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	IDPs	To be confirmed	70%
Chad	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	55%	75%
Chad	Outcome	OA14:	14.1 Proportion of returnees	Refugees	100%	100%

		Return	with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	and Asylum-seekers		
Chad	Outcome	OA15: Resettle	15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,712	To be confirmed
Chad	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	IDPs	To be confirmed	60%
Chad	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	IDPs	To be confirmed	50%
Chad	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	Stateless Persons	To be confirmed	40%