

Annual Results Report

2025

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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- 4.1 - Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2025, the first year of implementation of Chad's Multiyear Protection and Solutions Strategy, the operational context was marked by economic hardship and increasing pressure on national systems. The intensification of the conflict in Sudan and worsening violence near the border forced hundreds of thousands of Sudanese toward eastern Chad. By December, Chad hosted 1.5 million refugees, representing 38 per cent of refugees in West and Central Africa. Sudanese accounting for 1.3 million people, while smaller but growing numbers of refugees came from Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Nigeria and other countries.

There were 183,000 new arrivals from Sudan, benefiting from prima facie recognition as refugees, with almost all of them reporting severe protection risks, food insecurity, and large-scale destruction of their communities. Their arrival profoundly shaped the demographic profile of forcibly displaced populations, increasing the number of women, children, and persons with specific protection needs. Asylum applications increased from 7,780 to 9,700, reflecting the growing demand for international protection among individuals from different countries of origin. Internal displacement remained substantial, with 219,600 people and 24,200 returnees as of December 2025.

These dynamics placed additional pressure on the reception capacity and essential services in Chad's border provinces. Refugee relocations reached 192,500, a 24 per cent drop from 251,000 in 2024, attributed to reduced resources and logistical constraints.

Funding cuts by some of UNHCR's major donors in 2025 significantly affected the scale of humanitarian operations. UNHCR introduced efficiency measures to safeguard essential protection activities and reinforce systems supporting long term resilience. UNHCR strengthened collaboration with national authorities under a whole-of-government approach, and advanced the humanitarian development peace nexus, promoting sustainable services, social cohesion, and greater inclusion of refugees and host communities within national structures.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

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

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

In 2025, 100 per cent of individuals seeking international protection were able to access asylum procedures, maintaining the baseline level. This achievement is particularly significant given the operational context in Chad, marked by the arrival of 183,000 new refugees during the year, mainly in eastern regions such as Wadi-Fira, following renewed violence in Darfur. Despite the scale of new arrivals, the asylum system remained accessible, reflecting both Chad's progressive legal framework on asylum and the sustained engagement of UNHCR with national authorities to preserve the integrity of protection mechanisms at border entry points.

Similarly, 100 per cent of refugees, asylum-seekers, and stateless persons were able to move freely within the country, maintaining the baseline value. This continued respect for freedom of movement remains a critical enabling factor for refugee inclusion and self-reliance. It facilitated refugees' access to livelihoods, markets and essential services, while supporting the operation's broader efforts to promote socio-economic inclusion through initiatives such as agricultural value chain development, access to financial services and integration into national social systems.

No cases of refoulement were reported in 2025, confirming continued respect for the principle of non-refoulement despite displacement pressures along Chad's eastern border. UNHCR maintained close collaboration with national authorities and partners to monitor protection risks and strengthen protection-sensitive border management. The establishment of the one-stop protection center in Tine, along a strategic migration route toward Libya, further reinforced screening, referral and coordination mechanisms.

Overall, these results demonstrate that Chad maintained a strong protection environment in 2025, safeguarding access to asylum and fundamental protection principles.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

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

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	77.00%	0.10%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89.00%	80.60%

In 2025, Chad made progress in expanding access to basic services and integrating refugees into national systems, even though increased needs continued to put a strain on service delivery. Access to public health, education, and civil registration improved, supported by stronger government leadership and coordinated engagement from development partners and humanitarian actors. Cost recovery mechanisms were introduced into key sectors, contributing to sustainable services delivery in areas affected by displacement.

Public health facilities saw increased utilization by refugees, but rapid population growth in the east led to a decline in effective access from 89 per cent to 81 per cent, with remote areas facing staff and equipment shortages. Civil registration improved significantly, with birth registration for children under five increasing from 59.7 per cent to 66.4 per cent enabled by expanded outreach and stronger collaboration with national authorities. There was stronger integration of UNHCR registration data and the National Identification Number (NNI) system, allowing refugees to be recognized within national systems and improving their access to public services and economic opportunities. However, issuance remained below target with 12,190 NNIs delivered out of 40,000 planned. Social protection coverage expanded from 39.7 per cent to 46.9 per cent, reflecting increased inclusion of vulnerable host and refugee households.

The integration of displacement priorities into the National Development Plan and the operationalization of ATI–Nexus Secretariats in the east, improved joint planning among humanitarian, development, and peace actors. However, economic vulnerability worsened, with the proportion of refugees and asylum-seekers living below the national poverty line rising from 77 per cent to 84 per cent, highlighting the gap between expanded service access and overall living conditions in the context of continuing arrivals and limited economic opportunities.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

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

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	62.37%	60.00%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	22.87%	19.50%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89.01%	61.30%

Progress toward empowering forcibly displaced communities remained uneven in 2025. While refugees and asylum-seekers continued to enjoy the right to work, this did not translate into substantial economic gains. Eighty-four per cent of refugees remained below the national poverty line, reflecting limited labour opportunities, weak local markets and the added pressure caused by large-scale arrivals from Sudan, which further constrained self-reliance.

In the education sector, sixty per cent of refugee children were enrolled at primary level, close to the baseline of sixty-one per cent. Investments in classroom construction and sanitation facilities supported this stability; however, these efforts were insufficient to meet demographic demand. Forty-nine per cent of the refugee population approximately five hundred and twenty-nine thousand children and youth are of school age, placing substantial strain on existing educational infrastructure.

Educational access declines sharply at higher levels. Secondary enrolment dropped to nineteen point five per cent, down from a baseline of thirty-one per cent, due to insufficient secondary schools, long travel distances, financial constraints and gender disparities. Current gross enrolment falls from sixty per cent in primary to twenty-three per cent in lower secondary, thirteen per cent in upper secondary and one point five per cent at tertiary level. Girls face the steepest barriers, with enrolment decreasing from sixty per cent in primary to twenty-six per cent in lower secondary and sixteen per cent in upper secondary.

Despite these constraints, targeted scholarship programmes provided essential support. Nine hundred and thirty-three refugee students received scholarships, including two hundred and seventy-eight through the DAFI programme and six hundred and fifty-five through cash-based interventions. Academic outcomes varied: the BEF achieved a strong ninety per cent pass rate, while the Baccalauréat remained low at forty-four per cent, reflecting structural and academic challenges at higher levels.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

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

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	17,536	8,127
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,810	584
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	31	17
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,100,927	0

UNHCR implemented protection and solutions initiatives aimed at expanding durable pathways, strengthening voluntary repatriation frameworks and promoting the socioeconomic inclusion of refugees across the country. UNHCR also facilitated processing for as far as Resettlement and Complementary Pathways is concerned, 163 cases comprising 463 individuals were submitted for resettlement to Australia, Canada, Finland, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, and the United States.

In 2025, 584 individuals from 179 families departed for resettlement in Canada, Finland, France, Norway, and the United States. In addition, 17 individuals accessed complementary pathways to Canada, France, Italy, Uganda, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

UNHCR together with Governments facilitated returns for 1,127 Cameroonian refugees and gave them financial aid to ease their reintegration. This brings the total number of Cameroonian refugees who have voluntarily returned since 2023 to 18,887 individuals.

Significant progress was also recorded in 2025 with the establishment of two Technical Working Groups dedicated to the voluntary return of Nigerian and Central African refugees in Chad. Following the Tripartite Agreement signed in February 2025, the return of approximately 7,000 individuals was organized unilaterally by the Nigerian authorities. Neither the Government of Chad nor UNHCR took part in this operation, as it did not guarantee compliance with essential safety and dignity standards.

Finally, several positive initiatives were undertaken to promote the socioeconomic inclusion of refugees and support their longer-term local integration. One notable example is the training of 100 refugee lawyers and paralegals by the Chadian Bar Association, enabling them to familiarize themselves with Chadian legislation and acquire the skills necessary to provide legal counselling within law firms and NGOs

These combined efforts contribute to advancing the longer-term objective of ensuring that displaced populations in Chad can access sustainable, rights-based and dignified solutions.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

In 2025, the operational environment in Chad was shaped by the continued escalation of conflict in Sudan, prompting large-scale displacement into eastern provinces. Civilians arrived in successive waves after fleeing severe violence, human rights violations, and the collapse of basic services. The scale and pace of movements placed exceptional pressure on already overstretched reception capacities, with significant concentrations of refugees remaining in border areas where protection risks were heightened and access to essential services remained limited.

The humanitarian response faced growing constraints as needs outstripped available resources. A sudden and substantial reduction in funding from the United States early in the year, followed by a general decline in contributions from other traditional donors, resulted in a marked narrowing of operational space. To preserve core protection and life-saving activities, the operation adopted difficult internal adjustments, including the closure of three offices and a workforce reduction of approximately 20 per cent. These measures, though necessary, inevitably affected field presence, response timeliness, and the breadth of services that could be delivered.

As displacement intensified, critical gaps emerged in food assistance, safe water, primary health care, essential household items, child protection, prevention and response to gender-based violence, and civil documentation. Host communities already facing multidimensional vulnerabilities experienced rising pressures on land, water, and public services, increasing the risk of social tensions and underscoring the need for conflict-sensitive programming.

Efforts to advance resilience, inclusion, and longer-term solutions were challenged by the protracted emergency context and limited absorption capacity within national systems. While progress was made in strengthening collaboration with national authorities and promoting integrated approaches, the persistent influx and resource constraints slowed implementation of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and limited the sustainability of gains.

Despite these constraints, opportunities exist to regain momentum. Restoring predictable, flexible and diversified financing remains essential to stabilize life-saving pipelines and enable timely relocations away from high-risk border areas. Continued refinement of a more efficient field footprint including closer colocation with national counterparts can enhance access and cost-effectiveness. Strengthening whole-of-government engagement and deepening partnerships with developmental actors will be critical to expand water systems, health and education facilities, and livelihood opportunities that reduce recurrent needs. Together, these measures offer a realistic path toward greater resilience, improved service delivery, and more sustainable outcomes for both refugees and host communities.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2025, collaboration across humanitarian, development, governmental and private partners remained central to the response in Chad. Public partners including Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the European Union, the Netherlands, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States of America continued to support essential protection, shelter, water and sanitation, health and education services.

Cooperation with international organizations strengthened rapid response and service delivery. The Central Emergency Response Fund enabled timely reinforcement in border areas during sudden arrivals, while the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome and Education Cannot Wait reinforced efforts in education, health and child protection.

Private sector engagement also broadened. Partners such as Fast Retailing, the Mastercard Foundation, the Zurich Foundation, the Grundfos Foundation, the Federation International Football Association and several community platforms contributed to improving shelter, water and sanitation and essential relief support.

UNHCR worked closely with the Government of Chad to coordinate an inclusive national response. Together with national and provincial authorities, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, refugee-led groups and community representatives, the operation strengthened joint assessments, planning and service delivery. The response was fully integrated into national and regional coordination frameworks, including the Humanitarian Response Plan, the national plan for eastern Chad, the Regional Refugee Response Plan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

Partnerships with development actors expanded through programmes supported by the World Bank, the European Union, the United Nations Development Programme and bilateral partners such as Italy and Spain, contributing to progress in health, education, gender equality, energy access and climate resilience. Localization advanced significantly, with more than sixty per cent of partners being national organizations, complemented by a six-month governance and technical capacity-strengthening initiative for twenty-five national and local organizations.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

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

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.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	75.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	56.99%	100.00%	65.94%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
IDPs	35.34%	40.00%	24.68%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	183,310
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation	
IDPs	2,610
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	183,310
Stateless Persons	20,905

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR strengthened registration and identity management systems to improve protection and access to assistance for refugees and asylum-seekers. By the end of the year, 75 per cent of refugees and asylum-seekers were individually registered, despite the significant influx of new arrivals. Most registration activities were conducted in the eastern part of the country, where 183,310 new arrivals were identified, 99 per cent of whom were Sudanese, recognized under prima facie status. Progress was also made toward including refugees and asylum-seekers in the national identification system through a joint initiative implemented with the Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés (CNARR) and the Agence Nationale des Titres Sécurisés (ANATS). 12,190 refugees and asylum-seekers were also enrolled, and 1,888 attestations were issued pending the delivery of national identity documents. This

initiative aligned with UNHCR's Data Transformation Strategy 2020–2025 and contributed to the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly the commitment to legal identity for all.

UNHCR worked with the Government to prevent statelessness, by supporting 20,905 refugee births registrations by national authorities during the year.

Pending the full inclusion of refugees in the national identification system, the operation continued issuing family attestations to all registered refugees and asylum-seekers as a temporary proof of identity and status. In parallel, data protection safeguards were strengthened through the establishment of data-sharing agreements with partners and the implementation of comprehensive data protection measures during 90 food distribution exercises conducted with WFP under the PING project, covering approximately 900,000 refugees across the country.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	150.00	150.00	150.00
2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
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	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
Stateless Persons	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, refugee status determination (RSD) procedures in Chad continued to align with international standards, ensuring access to fair and efficient asylum procedures. The Sub-Commission on Eligibility held 48 ordinary sessions, while the Appeals Sub-Commission convened 15 sessions during the year. As a result, 996 individuals were granted refugee status at first and second instances, including 507 women and girls and 489 men and boys across Chad.

UNHCR maintained procedural safeguards throughout the asylum process. The average processing time from registration to first-instance decision remained at 150 days, meeting the established target. In addition, all asylum-seekers undergoing the procedure had access to legal representation and an effective appeal mechanism, ensuring compliance with due process standards.

Capacity-building efforts also contributed to strengthening national asylum systems. Two training sessions were organized for 17 staff members of the Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés (CNARR), including members of the Eligibility Sub-Commission, eligibility officers and protection assistants, to enhance technical expertise in RSD procedures and international protection standards.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

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.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol			
None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness			
None	Progressing toward alignment	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
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	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and partners strengthened the protection environment in Chad through expanded legal assistance, reinforced detention monitoring, and increased awareness of refugee rights. Continued engagement with national authorities supported the progressive alignment of domestic legislation with international refugee and statelessness instruments.

Access to justice improved through legal and judicial support in urban and southern regions. A total of 145 cases were followed before competent authorities (90 criminals, 52 civil, two social, five others). 40 procedural documents were prepared for refugees, while 12 individuals received direct legal representation and 11 obtained supports for procedural fees. These efforts resulted in the closure of 133 cases with satisfactory results, although 88 cases remained under follow-up at year's end.

Detention monitoring remained essential to safeguarding rights. 68 visits to police and security facilities identified 29 refugees in custody, including five women. An additional 25 visits to Kléssoum and Bongor prisons revealed one detained refugee. Legal interventions contributed to the release of two refugees due to insufficient evidence.

Legal awareness activities strengthened refugees' understanding of their rights and obligations. 13 information sessions reached 184 participants, and four mass awareness campaigns in Mayo-Kebbi East engaged 315 refugees and host community members.

In southern Chad, the access-to-justice programme exceeded targets, with 442 cases identified and

followed up (349 criminal, 93 civil), surpassing the planned 300. 55 legal documents were prepared (91.7 per cent), and 17 cases received financial support. Five detention monitoring missions covered 84 detainees, reinforcing protection oversight.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services			
IDPs	73.83%	100.00%	90.04%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	78.02%	100.00%	70.60%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women			
IDPs	57.48%	65.00%	100.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	64.19%	65.00%	53.02%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services			
IDPs	73.13%	100.00%	100.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.98%	100.00%	78.01%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
IDPs	1,024
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	26,012

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, women represented fifty-four per cent of all refugees in Chad, while in eastern Chad women and children accounted for up to eighty-seven per cent of the refugee population. Many arrived under extremely difficult conditions, and violence against women and girls remained a serious protection concern. A total of three thousand three hundred and thirty-four incidents were reported across the country, including two thousand four hundred and ninety-two in the east. Women and girls accounted for ninety-seven per cent of survivors, and twelve per cent of cases involved children. The most frequently reported violations included physical assault, emotional abuse, denial of resources and rape, with forced and child marriage reported in several eastern locations.

Humanitarian partners remained committed to strengthening prevention and response. Together with partners APLFT, Nirvana and CLEAP, services addressing violence against women and girls were delivered across twenty-four refugee sites, two transit centres and urban areas. All identified survivors received psychosocial support and referrals. Reported incidents included thirty-five per cent physical

assault, thirty-two per cent emotional violence, eleven per cent rape, three per cent forced marriage, seventeen per cent denial of resources and two per cent sexual assault.

Community engagement and awareness were expanded, reaching more than three hundred and six thousand people. Training efforts strengthened frontline capacity: one thousand four hundred and eighty-five frontline workers and authorities, and three thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight community members were trained on prevention, identification and referral. Security audits in Ouaddai, Wadi Fira and Ennedi East informed risk-mitigation measures, supported by two detailed assessments.

Prevention initiatives also advanced through the Engaging Men through Accountable Practice programme in Farchana, training two hundred and twenty-three refugees as community change agents and reaching seven thousand eight hundred and thirty people with messages on positive social norms. Material support improved safety and dignity, with twenty thousand nine hundred dignity kits distributed, alongside sixty-eight thousand five hundred and forty-four improved stoves and four hundred and fifty-six tons of eco-charcoal. In eastern Chad, one hundred refugee women were trained to produce improved stoves, supporting both livelihoods and safer energy access.

Survivor-centred services were strengthened: all survivors received psychosocial support, thirty-four per cent accessed legal assistance, eighty-four per cent medical care and thirty-seven per cent financial assistance. Collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund and national institutions expanded integrated services, ensuring comprehensive care and improved access to protection for survivors.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	58.01%	100.00%	47.60%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.31%	100.00%	46.50%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13,512

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR strengthened child protection for refugee and asylum-seeking children who continued to arrive in highly vulnerable situations. In eastern Chad, women and children represented eighty-seven per cent of the refugee population, highlighting the critical importance of robust safeguards for children affected by displacement.

UNHCR and partners ensured that one hundred per cent of identified unaccompanied and separated

children were placed in alternative care arrangements, providing safety, stability and reducing exposure to further risks. Through Best Interests Procedures, forty-seven per cent of identified children at heightened risk received assessments, follow-up and referrals to specialized services.

Community-based child protection remained a key component of the response. Forty-six per cent of children participated in community activities offering psychosocial support, protection awareness and structured learning designed to strengthen resilience. These mechanisms helped detect risks early and supported effective referrals.

Collaboration with international and national partners played a central role. Joint work with international humanitarian organizations, national child protection partners, the United Nations Children’s Fund and the Ministry responsible for women and child protection enabled improved management of high-risk cases and strengthened referral pathways. Coordination was reinforced through a reorganized Child Protection Sub-Working Group: in Ouaddai, the United Nations Children’s Fund led with UNHCR as co-lead; in Wadi Fira and Ennedi East, UNHCR led in the absence of the United Nations Children’s Fund; and in Sila, UNHCR co-led with government social services.

These collaborative efforts expanded coverage, improved service quality and reinforced a coherent child protection system across refugee-hosting areas, ensuring that children at risk received timely, safe and appropriate protection.

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

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

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
IDPs	170
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,012

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR expanded cooperation with government institutions to reinforce compliance with international protection standards. The operation disseminated key legal instruments, facilitated coordination among authorities responsible for asylum and civil documentation, and provided technical guidance that informed decision-making at provincial and national levels. Capacity building initiatives for local authorities, police, and administrative actors enabled more consistent interpretation of refugee rights and supported improved case handling for persons at heightened risk.

These collective actions strengthened the foundations for continued progress in 2026. Building on these results, UNHCR will maintain its focus on supporting the legal and institutional architecture for refugee protection, including targeted capacity strengthening, institutional mentoring, and enhanced monitoring systems. Continued collaboration with government and partners will aim to consolidate a protection environment where the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers are upheld, and where authorities are equipped to prevent and respond to protection risks, including arbitrary detention related to immigration status.

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

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.			
IDPs	Moderate	Moderate	Extensive
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Moderate	Extensive	Extensive
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
IDPs	20.02%	60.00%	70.24%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89.99%	90.00%	52.50%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures			
IDPs	20.09%	50.00%	38.46%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	39.99%	50.00%	40.02%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments	
IDPs	500
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,633
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback	
IDPs	2,793
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	77,092
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services	
IDPs	225,689
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,494,484

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The results highlight significant progress in strengthening community engagement, participation, and accountability mechanisms in Chad in 2025. Efforts to reinforce community structures, expand access to information, and strengthen feedback systems contributed to a more inclusive protection environment for refugees and host communities.

Participation of refugees in the different phases of the Operations Management Cycle reached 80 per cent, reflecting strong engagement of communities in planning, implementation, and monitoring of programmes that affect them. This level of participation demonstrates the effectiveness of community-based approaches and structured consultations in ensuring that refugee perspectives are integrated into operational decision-

making.

Access to safe feedback and response mechanisms also improved significantly, reaching 90 per cent among refugees. This progress reflected strengthened accountability to affected populations through multiple channels, including community feedback systems and the digitalization of the UNHCR hotline in partnership with VIAMO. In eastern Chad, UNHCR also led the inter-agency AAP working group and mapped existing feedback and response mechanisms to improve coordination and accessibility. Women's participation in leadership and community structures also showed encouraging progress. Women represented 60 per cent of leadership within the mapped refugee-led and community-based organizations and contributed to an overall participation rate of 31 per cent in community engagement activities. This reflects growing recognition of women's role in community governance and decision-making.

Finally, the mapping of 349 Refugee-Led Organizations (RLOs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), conducted in partnership with the Mastercard Foundation, provides a strong foundation for advancing localization and supporting community-driven initiatives. Overall, these results demonstrated a positive trend toward greater community empowerment, stronger accountability systems, and increased participation of refugees in shaping the humanitarian response in Chad.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

Reinforce compliance, monitoring, and operational support by strengthening adherence to policies and regulations, ensuring continuous oversight of activities and performance, and providing practical support to improve efficiency, accountability, and effective service delivery across operations.

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
IDPs	16.23%	7.00%	3.30%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	26.58%	7.00%	43.50%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.52%	50.00%	5.70%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance	
IDPs	49,314
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	530,061
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items	
IDPs	7,448
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	600,803
08.3.1 Number of people supported with improved cooking options	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85,185

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR Chad strengthened the dignity and resilience of displaced populations through expanded cash assistance and improved access to clean cooking solutions, contributing to both household well-being and environmental sustainability.

Access to basic needs improved. Across all sectors including multipurpose cash livelihoods grants, cash for education, shelter support and essential items, UNHCR assisted 600,803 individuals (145,103 households). As a result, the proportion of displaced people receiving cash transfers and/or essential items increased from a baseline of 26.5 per cent to 31 per cent, approaching the 35 per cent target. The most significant progress was observed in eastern Chad, where 523,359 Sudanese refugees (126,473 households) received multipurpose cash, allowing families to address essential needs such as food, healthcare, transportation and household items while stimulating local markets.

Livelihoods-related cash assistance further contributed to self-reliance, with 4,224 Sudanese households and 1,311 Chadian households receiving livelihoods grants to support income-generating activities such as small businesses, agriculture and livestock. Cash assistance also supported 2,507 students through education grants and more than 1,600 households through shelter and essential item. In parallel, UNHCR integrated emergency cash assistance into cholera prevention, reaching 526,849 displaced individuals to support the purchase of hygiene items.

Progress was also achieved in promoting clean cooking energy solutions. The proportion of people relying primarily on clean cooking fuels and technologies increased from 1.5 per cent to 5.7 per cent, moving toward the 5 per cent target. UNHCR supported the distribution of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) to 1,500 households in Ennedi-Est, while the Government of Chad, through the World Bank-funded ALBIA project, assisted 10,000 households with LPG, distributed 4,500 improved metal stoves, and provided 710.3 tons of ecological charcoal in Wadi-Fira. Additional support from private sector partners, including Fair Climate Fund, enabled more than 6,000 households to access solar cookers. For households still dependent on biomass, 74,239 improved clay stoves were produced and distributed, benefiting 371,195 refugees and host community members.

These initiatives were accompanied by awareness campaigns, culinary demonstrations and post-distribution monitoring to promote sustainable adoption of clean technologies. Overall, more than 481,695 people benefited from interventions improving access to safer and more sustainable cooking energy solutions in Eastern Chad.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing			
IDPs	45.09%	50.00%	83.01%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	77.00%	80.00%	85.00%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	54.98%	60.00%	70.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
IDPs	5,835
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32,000

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR strengthened access to safe and dignified accommodation for forcibly displaced populations, particularly in response to the continued influx of Sudanese refugees in the east. The percentage of refugee households with shelter increased from 77 per cent in 2024 to 85 per cent in 2025, exceeding the 80 per cent target, supported by large-scale shelter construction and site development. A total of 32,000 emergency shelters were constructed, accommodating more than 128,000 newly arrived refugees, while 1,080 hectares were developed to establish two new refugee sites and three extension areas. In the South and Lake Chad regions, 254 semi-durable shelters were built for refugees and internally displaced persons.

Access to lighting also improved, with the proportion of households with lighting energy increasing from 55 per cent to 70 per cent, supported by the installation of 550 solar streetlights, solar electrification of 10 health centres, and distribution of 1,375 solar lamps. These interventions contributed to improved safety, protection and living conditions, while creating temporary employment opportunities for refugees and host communities.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95.00%	95.00%	95.00%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.23%	90.00%	96.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,234,478
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	31,503

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and its partners strengthened access to comprehensive health services for refugees and host communities, despite continued arrivals from Sudan placing significant pressure on health systems. Key public health indicators remained robust. Measles vaccination coverage among children aged nine months to five years reached ninety-five per cent, meeting national targets. The proportion of births attended by skilled personnel increased from ninety per cent to ninety-six per cent, exceeding the expected standard. UNHCR-supported health facilities delivered one million two hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and seventy-eight primary care consultations twenty-two per cent of which benefited host communities and provided thirty-one thousand five hundred and three mental health and psychosocial support consultations.

A total of twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty-two refugee births were recorded, reflecting strong maternal health coverage. Nutrition programmes identified fifty-six thousand, five hundred and seventy-one cases of moderate acute malnutrition and twenty-six thousand and twenty-eight cases of severe acute malnutrition, with all children enrolled in treatment.

UNHCR advanced efforts to integrate refugee health services into the national system under the 2024–2028 agreement with the Ministry of Health. Two health centres in N'Djamena were handed over to district authorities, four hundred and forty-three refugee health professionals were authorized to practice, and a cost-recovery mechanism was introduced in sixteen health centres in Gore and Baga Sola to reinforce sustainability.

Collaboration with key partners including the International Rescue Committee, ADES, the Ministry of Health, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the International Medical Corps, Médecins Sans Frontières and other humanitarian actors ensured continued access to quality care for refugees and host communities.

Since the onset of the crisis, UNHCR and partners have supported national efforts by coordinating emergency health and protection services and providing life-saving assistance, including food, water, health care, education and essential relief items to new arrivals.

11. Outcome Area: Education

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.69%	2.00%	1.50%
11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	43.93%	50.00%	36.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	185,687

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, access to education for refugees in Chad expanded, with over one hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred children and youth enrolled: nineteen thousand in pre-primary, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand in primary, thirty-six thousand in secondary and one thousand six hundred and eighty-seven in tertiary education. Fifty-two per cent of all learners were girls. In eastern Chad, girls formed the majority at every level, accounting for fifty-one per cent in pre-school, fifty per cent in primary, fifty-seven per cent in middle school and sixty-four per cent in high school reflecting decades of sustained efforts to advance girls' education. Despite this progress, the proportion of out-of-school refugee children aged three to eighteen increased from fifty-one per cent in 2023 to sixty-four per cent in 2025, driven by the emergency.

To advance inclusion, UNHCR, together with the Ministry of National Education, the World Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund, convened a national workshop in November 2025. Stakeholders examined key barriers to integration, notably the continued reliance on externally funded teachers. Education partners support two thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine teachers and five hundred and twenty-nine education personnel, including more than two thousand five hundred and four hundred and eighty supported directly by UNHCR. Over one thousand teachers fifty-five per cent women received training in inclusive education, mental health and psychosocial support, child protection, prevention of gender-based violence and core pedagogy.

In August 2025, an interministerial committee organized a special Sudanese baccalaureate session for nearly five thousand students unable to sit their exams in Sudan. During the same year, one thousand one hundred and six refugees earned the Chadian baccalaureate, thirty-nine per cent of whom were girls. Higher education opportunities also expanded, enabling one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven refugees, including five hundred and six women, to pursue university studies.

To promote digital access, UNHCR launched the establishment of Digital Learning Centres for refugees and host communities. In 2025, one centre opened in Iridimi, equipped with modern computers, reliable internet and flexible learning spaces for up to seventy learners at a time, while construction began on two additional centres in Abéché and Hadjer Hadid.

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene is sustainably enhanced in refugee-hosting areas through the construction and rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems/infrastructures, strengthened water governance frameworks, and improved resilience of local communities

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	86.02%	90.00%	88.00%
12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	45.02%	50.00%	53.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
12.1.1 Number of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,315,146

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector achieved significant progress in responding to the declared emergency, ensuring lifesaving assistance while strengthening sustainable service delivery for both displaced populations and host communities with systems strengthening approaches that improved service continuity, fostered local partnerships, and built a stronger foundation for long-term resilience.

Working closely with WASH partners and local WASH authorities, UNHCR ensured availability of safe water in the new and existing settlements through water trucking (usually until the construction of emergency water supply systems), construction of 45 new boreholes, 151 water points, five water storages and installation of 63,000 linear meters of water distribution pipes including regular maintenance and rehabilitation of existing water infrastructures. These efforts increased the proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services from 86 per cent in 2024 to 88 per cent in 2025 and ensured the continuity of water services amongst refugees and host communities.

In 2025, the proportion of people with access to safe household toilet increases from 45 per cent in 2024 to 53 per cent in 2025. To maintain and improve access to sanitation services, 12,405 latrines were constructed. Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) surveys also showed that only 12 per cent of households used open defecation and more than half of the households had their own latrine. UNHCR reinforced knowledge and practices of hygiene through regular awareness-raising, house-to-house visits and campaigns with distribution of soap and other hygiene items (water storage and collection recipients and menstrual hygiene kits) to improve sanitation and hygiene amongst the refugees and avoid the spread of the cholera outbreak.

Regarding the cholera outbreak, UNHCR's support was focused on strengthening access to safe drinking water, distribution of hygiene promotion kits including soap, hand washing devices, chlorine, sprayers, and hygiene promotions campaigns, and, setting up chlorination points and implemented systematic household disinfection.

UNHCR worked closely with local sanitation committees to ensure that solid waste management was effective at all refugee hosting locations. However, the KAP surveyor revealed that less than 20 per cent of the households declared having access to adequate solid waste management facilities.

To reduce the carbon footprint, Chad worked on the transition to solarization of the existing water distribution systems. Five water pumping systems were solarized by UNHCR, and partners were encouraged to focus on setting up solarized systems for any new borehole constructed. In addition, with the support of development funds, UNHCR worked on improving groundwater through the construction of four water spreading weirs.

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

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8.00%	25.00%	18.30%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18.98%	35.00%	31.20%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
Host Community	5,500
IDPs	1,018
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	31,857

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR strengthened agricultural livelihoods and economic resilience for refugees and host communities, particularly in eastern Chad. Investments in hydro-agricultural infrastructure restored degraded land and improved water availability. Seven flood-spreading weirs and two irrigated horticulture sites of five hectares each enabled the recovery of approximately six hundred and seventy-five hectares of farmland, increasing cultivated areas, improving yields and reducing tensions over natural resources through joint community management.

During the 2024–2025 season, three thousand five hundred and fifty-four farming households cultivated three thousand two hundred and five hectares, producing two thousand seven hundred and sixty-two tons of food, including one thousand five hundred and fifty-five tons of cereals and one thousand two hundred and seven tons of legumes. Average household cereal coverage rose from about three months to six months and three days, while sales of groundnuts and sesame generated additional income.

Women's economic empowerment advanced through off-season horticulture. One thousand four hundred and fifteen beneficiaries, seventy per cent women received seeds, tools and technical training to farm the new irrigation schemes. UNHCR also strengthened women's associations in groundnut and cereal value chains by constructing three modern processing units, improving productivity, storage and access to markets.

Beyond agriculture, two hundred and ninety-five micro and small enterprises received entrepreneurship training and financing. Community savings groups improved governance and financial management, contributing to increased financial inclusion. The share of refugees with a bank, financial institution or mobile money account rose from eight per cent in 2024 to eighteen point three per cent in 2025.

These combined efforts yielded measurable economic progress: thirty-one point two per cent of refugees reported higher income compared to the previous year, and the unemployment rate declined from twelve point four per cent in 2024 to ten point eight per cent in 2025. Livelihood support also expanded beyond the east, reaching two thousand four hundred and seventy-three additional beneficiaries in N'Djamena, the South and the Lake Province. Overall, twenty-two thousand and fifty-nine individuals benefited from livelihood and economic inclusion initiatives nationwide.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

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

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	26,127

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Launched at the end of December 2023, the operation supporting the spontaneous return of Cameroonian refugees continued into 2025. However, returns declined sharply compared to previous years: one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven Cameroonian refugees repatriated in 2025, compared with seventeen thousand seven hundred and sixty-six over the two preceding years, despite ongoing information campaigns at reception sites.

In parallel, approximately seven thousand Nigerian refugees returned spontaneously to Nigeria, outside the conventional legal and procedural framework for organized voluntary repatriation. These movements were not part of a formal repatriation operation and underscored the urgent need for strengthened monitoring, counseling and cross-border coordination to ensure safety and dignity during such self-organized returns. Beyond these spontaneous movements, 2025 marked the start of implementing the two tripartite agreements signed in 2024 governing the voluntary repatriation of Nigerian and Central African refugees living in Chad. To operationalize these agreements, a Technical Working Group was established to coordinate all activities related to voluntary return, including verification, logistics, protection monitoring and collaboration with the authorities of countries of origin.

These strengthened mechanisms aim to ensure that all organized repatriation movements are conducted safely, voluntarily and in accordance with international protection standards.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,826	534	463
15.3 Number of people admitted through complementary pathways from the host country			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	47	534	604

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR Chad made notable advances in expanding access to resettlement and complementary pathways, despite a challenging operational environment marked by the suspension of the United States resettlement programme in January. This suspension, despite an initial allocation of one thousand places, prompted a downward revision of annual targets: from one thousand six hundred to three hundred and seventy submissions, from one thousand six hundred to four hundred departures, and from four thousand to

one thousand seven hundred individuals receiving detailed information on resettlement and complementary pathways.

Against these revised targets, UNHCR exceeded expectations. A total of four hundred and sixty-three refugees were submitted for resettlement, three hundred and twenty-three Sudanese, one hundred and thirty-six Central African Republic nationals and four Nigerians; mainly to France (three hundred and twenty-six), Canada (sixty), the United States (thirty-one), Australia (seventeen), Finland (eleven), New Zealand (eleven), Norway (five) and the Netherlands (two).

Departures reached six hundred and four, including five hundred and eighty-four through resettlement (with three hundred and ninety-nine to France, ninety-seven to Canada, fifty-nine to the United States, nineteen to Norway and ten to Finland). An additional seventeen refugees departed through complementary pathways: thirteen for family reunification, one for education, and three through private sponsorship, to Canada, the United Kingdom, Italy, France and the United States.

France remained the only country with a dedicated annual quota of four hundred places for Chad; all other submissions were channeled through the regional unallocated quota. Although Chad initially received forty-six regional places, the operation was later requested to submit eighty-five cases to fill gaps, reflecting strong confidence in Chad's processing capacity.

UNHCR also intensified advocacy with Canada, the United Kingdom and others to expand quotas, while developing cost-efficient approaches for selection missions and medical processing. Complementary pathways continued to grow, with one hundred and ninety refugees receiving tailored support for family reunification and labour mobility.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

Forcibly displaced persons have access to local solutions

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.40%	60.00%	6.30%
16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	42.01%	45.00%	47.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people	
IDPs	Fully
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Fully
16.2.1 Number of people supported by UNHCR to acquire nationality, permanent residency status or to access naturalization procedures	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress toward strengthening the socio-economic resilience of refugees and asylum-seekers in Chad was reflected in expanded access to secure tenure and wider inclusion in national social protection systems, despite persistent structural constraints.

Access to secure tenure improved significantly. Six per cent of refugees and asylum-seekers held legally recognized rights to housing or land, well above the five per cent annual target and a major increase from 0.4 per cent baseline. This progress resulted from strengthened collaboration with local authorities and community leaders, particularly in eastern provinces, where formal land allocations, recognized occupancy agreements and community-negotiated arrangements enhanced household stability. Secure tenure enabled refugees to invest in shelter improvements and small-scale agriculture, a critical factor in a context where land access directly influences self-reliance and food security.

However, overall coverage remains limited. Most refugees continue to rely on temporary or informal settlement arrangements, especially in newly established sites opened after the large-scale influx from Sudan since 2023. Expanding secure land access therefore remains essential to long-term settlement planning, reducing environmental pressures and supporting sustainable livelihoods.

Inclusion within national social protection systems also improved. Coverage reached forty-seven per cent in 2025, up from forty-two per cent and nearing the fifty per cent target. This reflects growing alignment between humanitarian assistance and national social protection mechanisms, including gradual integration of refugees into government programmes and stronger interoperability between humanitarian registries and national systems.

Progress was supported by improvements in civil documentation and identification. Enhanced links between refugee documents and national identification mechanisms increased eligibility for state services and social assistance, reinforcing administrative inclusion and strengthening the foundation for equitable access to national systems.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In 2025, UNHCR prioritized the implementation of Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) consultations particularly in areas experiencing significant new arrivals and high refugee influx in Eastern Chad. (71% participation of women and girls and 69% participation of men and boys). These community consultations, including those conducted in the Ouaddaï refugee sites, highlight a refugee population that is resilient, organized, and aware of its rights. Communities demonstrate a good knowledge of available services, strong participation in governance structures, and a clear commitment to education, social cohesion, and risk prevention.

However, the discussions also reveal structural challenges affecting multiple sectors, including overcrowded schools, insufficient WASH infrastructure, precarious shelters, high levels of vulnerability among persons with specific needs, insecurity during daily activities, a high prevalence of gender-based violence, difficulties in accessing quality health care, and continued dependence on food assistance. Environmental pressures, combined with the shortage of household energy sources, particularly expose women and girls to serious risks when collecting firewood.

Despite these constraints, communities proposed realistic and prioritized solutions, including targeted improvements to essential services, expansion of school and health infrastructure, and the distribution of self-reliance tools such as improved cookstoves, PSN kits, and livelihood support.

Refugees also expressed openness to durable solutions, including voluntary return once the conflict in their country ends, as well as resettlement or local integration when conditions of safety and dignity are ensured. Overall, the findings confirm that interventions must remain multisectoral, community-based, and inclusive, with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups to ensure effective protection, reduce risks, and provide a humanitarian response adapted to the evolving needs of the sites. This participatory dynamic provides an essential foundation for adjusting programmatic priorities and strengthening the impact of interventions for refugees in Eastern Chad.

Section 3: Resources

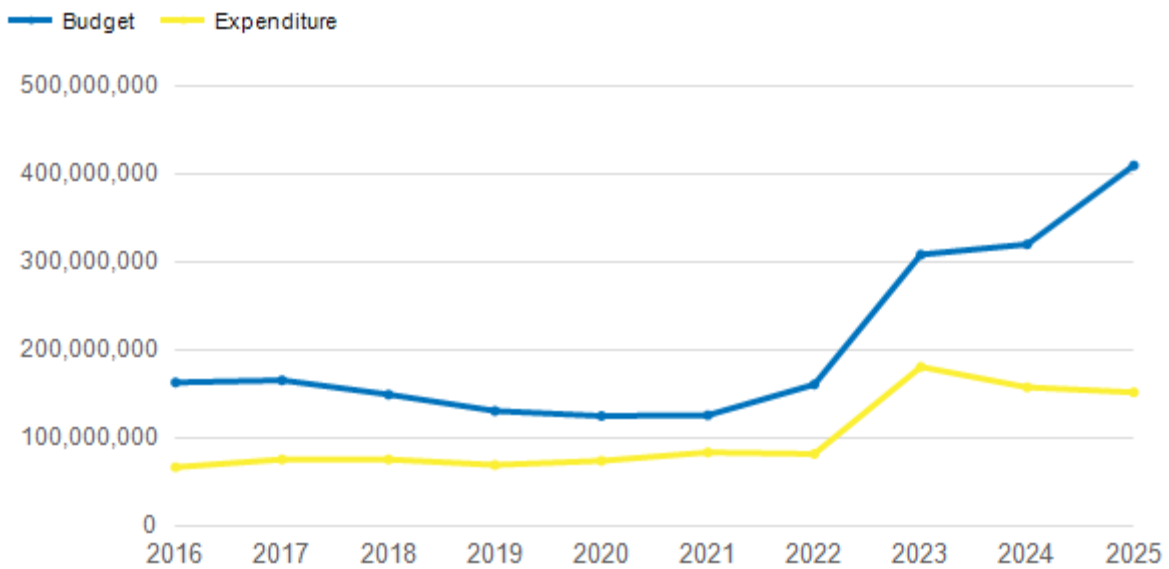
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

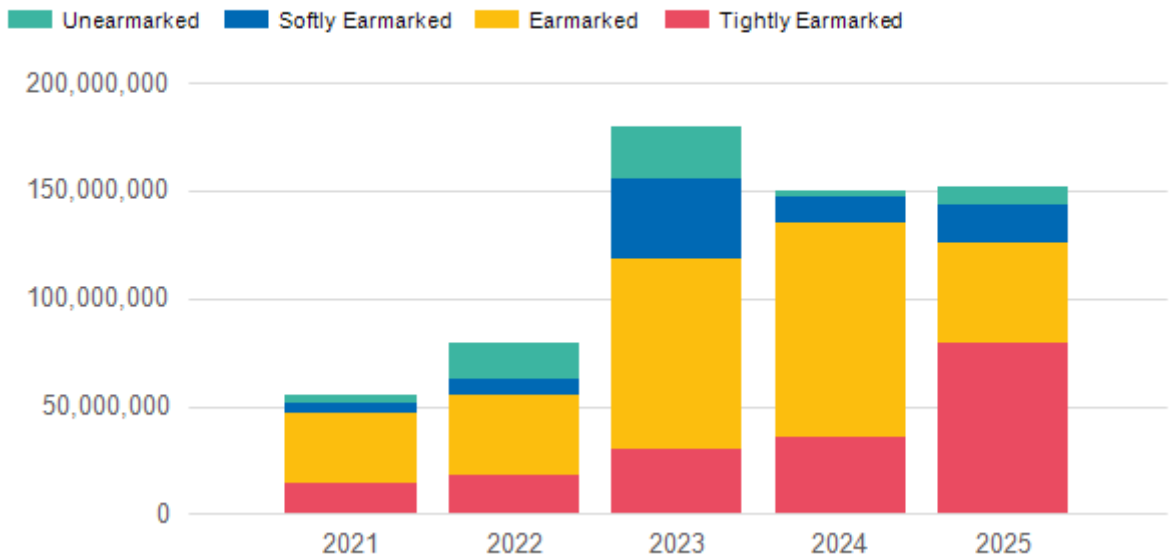
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	68,748,780	27,621,003	40.18%	27,247,256	98.65%
IA2: Respond	228,081,838	92,048,033	40.36%	91,998,033	99.95%
IA3: Empower	78,745,785	30,882,554	39.22%	29,456,156	95.38%
IA4: Solve	33,510,513	2,714,735	8.10%	2,714,735	100.00%
All Impact Areas		309,486			
Total	409,086,916	153,575,811	37.54%	151,416,180	98.59%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	18,332,829	12,955,612	70.67%	12,955,612	100.00%
OA2: Status	2,342,050	1,342,744	57.33%	1,342,744	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	12,635,838	2,335,707	18.48%	2,335,707	100.00%
OA4: GBV	18,138,755	3,793,644	20.91%	3,593,644	94.73%
OA5: Children	9,314,211	3,064,095	32.90%	3,064,095	100.00%
OA6: Justice	7,985,098	4,129,201	51.71%	3,955,454	95.79%
OA7: Community	10,091,228	6,771,950	67.11%	6,143,973	90.73%
OA8: Wellbeing	58,776,807	10,829,864	18.43%	10,829,864	100.00%
OA9: Housing	60,642,203	18,938,065	31.23%	18,938,065	100.00%
OA10: Health	36,873,910	17,938,960	48.65%	17,888,960	99.72%
OA11: Education	37,062,344	13,373,048	36.08%	13,331,637	99.69%
OA12: WASH	31,407,359	20,162,320	64.20%	20,162,320	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	31,592,213	11,047,042	34.97%	9,980,546	90.35%
OA14: Return	9,905,456	412,790	4.17%	412,790	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	3,795,110	676,171	17.82%	676,171	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	8,401,309	677,704	8.07%	677,704	100.00%
EA18: Support	48,587,440	24,503,241	50.43%	24,503,241	100.00%
EA20: External	3,202,756	623,653	19.47%	623,653	100.00%
Total	409,086,916	153,575,811	37.54%	151,416,180	98.59%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

In 2025, the operation recalibrated its footprint to concentrate in high-pressure eastern provinces for arrivals and safe relocations, while consolidating in more stable areas and deepening Government leadership at national and provincial levels. Municipal systems and community governance were leveraged in urban and peri-urban locations to sustain essential services, accountability, and social cohesion.

Prioritization. Four drivers shaped choices: (1) anchoring all action in the national asylum law and strengthening asylum institutions so procedures, documentation, and solutions are lawful and predictable; (2) a time-bound transition from broad assistance to targeted, vulnerability-based support with protection safeguards and post-transition monitoring; (3) absorption through national systems, education, health, and

water; and (4) sharper sector focus and rationalized footprints in high-impact geographies.

Localization and partnership optimization. To increase coverage and value for money, the operation reduced the number of international non-governmental organizations and expanded partnerships with qualified national non-governmental organizations and refugee-led organizations, coupled with professionalization support and performance compacts. This localization shift, aligned with Government-led platforms, strengthens proximity, cost-efficiency, and sustainability while preserving quality through supervision and common standards.

Resource mobilization. Alignment with Government nexus platforms enabled co-design of durable infrastructure and service co-financing with development partners. Engagement with financial and private-sector actors supported value-chain livelihoods, access to finance, and productive energy, while advocacy with traditional donors was paired with outreach to resilience-focused partners.

Efficiency measures. The operation consolidated projects and partners; introduced progressive cost-recovery with automatic exemptions for persons with specific needs and clear grievance redress; phased out low-impact activities (such as one-off training and prolonged water trucking) in favor of solarized systems. Systematic cash-based assistance for essential household items reduced logistics costs, accelerated delivery, and stimulated local markets, while transitioning shelter delivery to direct implementation through vetted enterprises improved speed, reduced unit costs, and improved quality control.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

During the 2025 review of the Multi-Year Protection and Solutions Strategy, the operation learned that the effective implementation of the national asylum law must serve as the foundation for all protection and solutions efforts. The annual review consultations showed that protection outcomes were strongest where asylum procedures were clear, documentation was reliable, and individuals possessed legally recognized status. Strengthening the national asylum system, including decision-making procedures, access to civil registration, and the recognition of legal identity, emerged as a central requirement for ensuring predictable protection and advancing pathways toward solutions.

The review further demonstrated that the transition from humanitarian aid to resilience is only sustainable when strong protection safeguards are in place. Households were able to begin their progression toward self-reliance when legal documentation, safety conditions, child protection support, services for survivors of gender-based violence, and psychosocial support were functioning effectively. Evidence also confirmed that collaboration with national authorities is critical for expanding access to health, education, social services, and legal identity systems, which are essential for inclusion.

The experience of 2025 also highlighted that livelihoods interventions are most impactful when they are designed around real market opportunities and value chains. Investments in agriculture, fisheries, and small business development, combined with coaching and access to financial services, proved more effective than isolated training. Likewise, shared investments in schools, water systems, and health facilities strengthened social cohesion and helped reduce tensions between communities.

These lessons will guide the 2026 implementation of the strategy. A key priority will be to support the Government in putting the national asylum law into practice to reinforce asylum institutions and promote sustainable solutions. This will include strengthening national procedures, supporting the quality and efficiency of asylum decisions, improving legal documentation systems, and ensuring continuity between refugee documentation and the national civil registration system. It will also involve promoting access to land, services, and secure legal status for individuals pursuing voluntary return, local integration, or other solutions.

In parallel, the operation will continue to reinforce protection safeguards in all transition pathways, deepen national leadership in service delivery and data management, scale market-driven economic inclusion approaches, and expand shared community investments. These measures will ensure that the strategy remains protection-centered, nationally anchored, and oriented toward sustainable, long-term outcomes.



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