

Annual Results Report

2023

Chad

Acknowledgements

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- 4.1 - Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2023, despite facing challenges such as a fragile socio-political situation and the global financial crisis, Chad maintained its commitment to hosting people forced to flee their homes. By the end of December 2023, the country hosted a record 1,422,322 forcibly displaced persons, including 1,100,927 refugees, some 5,000 asylum seekers, 215,928 internally displaced persons and 100,542 returnees. This represents a significant increase of 46.2% compared to 2022, largely due to the conflict in Sudan, which in less than eight months drove more than 500,000 people to seek safety in Chad. More than 80% of these displaced people are women and children.

In a context of socio-political fragility in neighbouring countries such as the Central African Republic, Sudan, Nigeria and Cameroon, combined with socio-political tensions in the central Sahel region (Burkina-Faso, Niger and Mali), exacerbated by political upheaval and the withdrawal of French troops, there is a heightened risk of the proliferation of non-state armed groups. In response to these challenges, in April 2023, Chad adopted Decree No. 0648/PT/PM/MATDBG/2023 laying down the modalities of application of Law No. 027/PR/2020 of 31 December 2020 on asylum in the Republic of Chad.

The new asylum law clarifies the principles applicable to refugees and asylum-seekers to ensure their protection and provides a legal basis for their civil and socio-economic rights, including freedom of movement, access to justice, the right to work, health care, education and land. The new asylum law also grants refugees the same rights as Chadian citizens in terms of education, health and social protection, and recognises the refugee card as a valid residence permit.

In addition, in May 2023, Chad enacted Law No. 012/PT/2023 on the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons, which incorporates the Kampala Convention.

In 2023, UNHCR worked with the Government of Chad to take stock of the commitments made at the 2019 Global Refugee Forum (GRF), assess the status of their implementation, adjust them where necessary to improve feasibility, and present five additional commitments for the 2023 GRF.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
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	Unknown	100.00%

On 25 April 2023, in response to a significant influx of arrivals from Sudan, the Transitional President, President of the Republic and Head of State of Chad signed Decree No. 0648/PT/PM/MATDBG/2023 on the implementation of the Asylum Act. This decree sets out the operational measures for implementing the provisions of the Asylum Act 2020. Together, these legal instruments, consisting of the Asylum Act 2020 and the Decree 2023, are referred to as the Asylum Act. The 2023 Decree provides guidelines for the implementation of the 2020 Asylum Act.

The 2023 Decree sets out the protocols for the reception and registration of asylum seekers upon their arrival in Chad. It elaborates on the individual refugee status determination (RSD) process, specifying interview procedures, RSD assessments and the final decision by the Sub-Eligibility Commission.

The decree also addresses prima facie refugee recognition for mass influxes due to violence or unrest or for groups of asylum seekers with similar characteristics, which has allowed more than 500,000 Sudanese refugees to access asylum in Chad.

The new asylum legislation introduces a structured legal framework for the stay of refugees and asylum-seekers in Chad. Article 31 of Law 2020 requires the competent authority to issue a refugee card. This card serves as both an authorisation to stay in Chad and a residence document, allowing refugees freedom of movement within the parameters set by the law.

In addition to the constitutional guarantee of freedom of movement, Article 21 of the Asylum Act affirms that refugees and asylum-seekers in possession of identity documents have the right to move and reside in Chad under the same conditions as nationals. In addition, Article 73 of Decree 2023 stipulates that the refugee card allows refugees to move freely in accordance with the law.

Discussions are ongoing between UNHCR and the Agence Nationale des Titres Sécurisés (ANATS), the government agency responsible for issuing secure documents in Chad, to integrate 430,000 biometric refugee identity cards and 170,000 machine-readable travel documents into the national database, in line with a commitment made at the 2019 Global Refugee Forum and renewed at the second Forum in 2023.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	84.00%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	76.00%	85.00%

Ranked 190 out of 191 on the Human Development Index, Chad faces significant challenges as one of the world's least developed countries. With a poverty rate of 42% and only 12% of its arable land used for agriculture, largely due to harsh climatic conditions, the country is struggling with economic hardship and environmental pressures. Despite financial support from international institutions, the government's capacity for effective implementation remains low, exacerbating the plight of the population.

The impact of these challenges is particularly severe for refugees and host populations, with over 80% unable to meet their basic food and non-food needs. While humanitarian and development organizations provide essential services such as education and health care, access remains a critical issue, particularly for those living outside formal refugee sites in remote areas.

Efforts by UNHCR and health partners to improve access to health services have had some success, with the establishment of new health facilities in the east and an increase in the proportion of refugees and host communities accessing health services. 16 mobile clinics, 10 health posts and four health centers were established, bringing the total number of health facilities to 41. The proportion of refugees with access to health services improved from 82% in 2022 to 85% in 2023. Despite progress, achieving universal access to health care for refugees has been hampered by limited geographical reach and the capacity of referral hospitals in certain regions. In addition to health initiatives, interventions focused on nutrition and immunization coverage have contributed to improving the well-being of vulnerable groups. In particular, the absence of epidemics and successful medical interventions, such as the restoration of sight to 400 people in Baga-Sola, have helped to keep mortality rates at acceptable levels.

A significant number of refugees in Chad are settled in various locations (26) throughout the country, including villages and towns with basic infrastructure. Efforts led by UNHCR, and other partners have resulted in the construction of semi-permanent shelters and transitional sites for refugees. However, challenges remain, particularly for the approximately 160,000 Sudanese refugees in Adre who are awaiting relocation to sites with improved shelter.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
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	66.77%	71.19%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21.81%	25.00%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	100.00%

The government of Chad has an open-door policy to welcome and protect people fleeing violence and persecution. With just over one million registered refugees, Chad is the fifth largest refugee-hosting country in the world per capita. In fact, Chad has hosted more refugees in the last six months than it has in the last 20 years, and is now one of the top 10 African countries facing the most acute forced displacement crises. The arrivals have increased humanitarian and development needs in one of the world's poorest countries

and put pressure on natural resources. This sudden influx, combined with a poor harvest and the worsening effects of climate change, will increase food insecurity in the coming months. The massive presence of refugees in these provinces is also putting severe pressure on basic socio-economic services.

The economies of the eastern provinces are vulnerable to shocks of various kinds. Cross-border trade, the main source of income and economic opportunity, is disrupted by cross-border insecurity and the deterioration of transport infrastructure, exacerbated during the rainy season. The main items imported from Sudan are food, household appliances, clothing, solar panels, computer hardware and equipment, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, etc. There is also a general increase in the price of products and services, regardless of their origin, and a reduction in economic opportunities.

As a result, forced displacement in Chad is a complex humanitarian, development and peace challenge that requires the commitment of development partners to ensure that no one is left behind. Chad's commitment to addressing forced displacement is significant, as evidenced by its co-chairmanship with Switzerland of the Asylum and Protection Group of the Rabat Process.

The number of school-age children (6-18 years) in 2023 is 206,346, an increase of 9.6% compared to 2022. The number of children attending primary and secondary schools in 2023 is 100,204, an increase of 5% compared to 2022.

In 2023, 75,205 children were enrolled in primary schools, an increase of 3%, while the gross enrolment ratio (GER) remained unchanged at 71%. Compared to 2022, the primary school population increased by 4,199 (3%) from 102,444 to 106,673.

For secondary schools, the proportion of refugee children enrolled in 2023 was 25%. This represents an increase of 2,806 students from 22,193 in 2022 to 24,999 in 2023. The gross enrolment rate (GER) increased by 2% from 23% in 2022 to 25% in 2023.

UNHCR contributed to these improvements through the construction of 58 temporary learning spaces, the recruitment and capacity building of 260 teachers, the distribution of 22,615 school kits to children and 2,313 textbooks to teachers.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	15,954
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	500	1,489
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3	33
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	1,100,927

In 2023, UNHCR Chad facilitated access to resettlement for vulnerable refugees, alongside complementary pathways such as scholarships and labour mobility programmes, and family reunification for those who met the criteria. Resettlement was used as a protection tool, particularly for women at risk, children at risk, survivors of violence and refugees with medical needs.

During the reporting period, 1,489 refugees left Chad for resettlement (514 Central Africans from the south, 813 Sudanese from the east and 162 from the urban population of N'Djamena). 30 people left for family reunification, two for higher education in France and one for studies in Canada. 157 people were assisted with complementary pathways and family reunification.

In 2023, 1,712 refugee applications were submitted (1,133 Sudanese from the east, 461 Central Africans from the south and 118 urban refugees) against a quota of 956. This represents a 179% oversubscription of the quota. This high rate of over-submission was due to the fact that 691 individuals were submitted as

additional children or spouses of cases submitted in previous years, which needed to be updated due to changes in family composition.

In 2023, UNHCR Chad hosted 17 resettlement selection missions, including three French selection missions and two USCIS missions, with the remaining missions hosted by RSC Africa in support of USA out-processing. A total of 8,671 people were interviewed by resettlement countries. UNHCR Chad assisted by providing advice, following up on necessary documentation and ensuring timely response to deferral requests.

In terms of local integration, efforts continue to focus on building the resilience of forcibly displaced persons through access to services such as education, health, agriculture and the labour market. And for the first time, a Syrian refugee was naturalised in 2023. Many refugees work in the informal sector, but data on this is also not available. Most refugees are self-employed, particularly in agriculture, which remains the backbone of the Chadian economy. However, agricultural value chains in the country are very weak, affecting both refugees and host populations. The main constraints, which are even more pronounced for women, relate to difficulties in accessing agricultural land, infrastructure, agricultural inputs such as certified inputs, and financial services.

15,954 Cameroonian refugees living in the Guilmey and Calambari refugee settlements near Ndjamen, as well as those living outside organised settlements, have returned to Cameroon. Of these, 2,200 were accompanied by a cash assistance package to facilitate their return.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

It is important to emphasise that the influx of new Sudanese refugees in 2023 is unprecedented. In less than 8 months, Chad has received more Sudanese refugees than in 20 years. One of the main challenges in this context has been the lack of funding to meet the immense needs of the displaced, which has been a major challenge to achieving impact.

As regards refugee status determination, limited national structures have led to significant delays in the processing of asylum applications. Several cases are still pending. However, the government partner CNARR conducted a mission in Eastern Chad from 27 November to 15 December 2023 and 229 pending cases were processed. In addition, during the 2023 Global Refugee Forum, the Government of Chad made a commitment to resolve all pending RSD cases by 2027.

Low staffing levels hampered protection monitoring, including the tracking of incidents and movements. In addition, the National Agency for Secured Documents (ANATS) faces challenges in deploying staff to remote areas, creating difficulties for civil registration and the issuance of birth certificates. The far north remains difficult to access, making it difficult to gather information on the dynamics of movements.

With regard to community-based protection and gender-based violence interventions, illiteracy hampers communication to strengthen leadership, including that of women and girls. There are also limited financial resources and no strategy for people with special needs. With regard to gender-based violence, there is a lack of confidential and safe spaces for counselling. Survivors face low socio-economic inclusion and cultural barriers to accessing support. There is also a lack of expertise, poor medical care and limited legal protection. Child protection faces challenges due to insufficient staffing (UNHCR & partners) and adolescent care programmes.

Urban refugees continue to face significant challenges in accessing primary, secondary and tertiary education. The number of school-age children is increasing every year. However, with decreasing budgets, fewer students are able to receive individual support. This particularly affects older students and children with special needs.

The lack of a stable security/political situation in the refugees' areas of origin in Sudan, CAR, Nigeria and Cameroon has prevented the implementation of voluntary repatriation activities.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2023, the operation faced significant challenges due to the escalating forced displacement crisis throughout the country, which intensified in April with the outbreak of the Sudan crisis, resulting in a massive influx of refugees into eastern Chad, adding to the existing humanitarian emergency caused by Central African refugees in the south, Cameroonian refugees in N'Djamena, Nigerian refugees and IDPs in the Lake Region.

Throughout the year, cooperation and partnership remained crucial for the operation to effectively respond to the needs of forcibly displaced persons seeking safety and protection assistance. UNHCR Chad played a key role in supporting the coordinated humanitarian response to IDPs, leading 3 of the 8 clusters, which are sectoral groups that help coordinate the work of organizations providing services within a specific sector.

When the Sudan crisis erupted in April 2023, UNHCR Chad, in collaboration with its network of implementing and operational partners, quickly mobilized support to develop a comprehensive response plan that was integrated into the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP). Despite the ongoing crisis, UNHCR Chad and its partners worked tirelessly alongside the Government to advocate for durable solutions while providing multi-sectoral support to newly arrived refugees from Sudan.

In line with the Global Compact on Refugees, RRRP partners supported the authorities in responding to the Sudan crisis, emphasizing a multi-stakeholder approach and laying the foundations for solutions from the outset. Coordination mechanisms have been strengthened through the establishment of specific inter-agency Refugee Coordination Forums to agree on response strategies, steer the implementation of the response and ensure the sharing of information on vulnerabilities, enabling partners to work efficiently to maximise the response, avoid duplication and better link with existing long-term coordination mechanisms to engage development actors early in the response.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

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

Support to the management of UNHCR's programmes in Chad

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.01%	70.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	IDPs	Unknown	90.00%	60.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.95%	90.00%	26.38%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Stateless Persons	Unknown	90.00%	40.00%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	IDPs	Unknown	100.00%	10.33%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.01%	70.00%	100.00%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Stateless Persons	Unknown	100.00%	10.33%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Chad, which adopted a new asylum law on 31 December 2020, is a party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol and the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. (Loi No. 027/PR/2020 Portant Asile en République du Tchad) Despite a historically favourable environment for refugees and other forcibly displaced persons in Chad, the lack of a specific refugee legal framework has been a long-standing problem. The new 2020 Asylum Act has helped to fill this vacuum and reinforces the existing national institutional framework for the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers, which was taken over by the Commission Nationale d'Accueil, de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Apatrides (CNARR), as established by the 2011 decree (Décret n°839/PR/PM/MAT/2011 portant création de la Commission Nationale d'Accueil, de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Apatrides). The latter remains in force, given the role of the CNARR in overseeing the management of refugees in the country. The new Asylum Law clarifies the principles applicable to refugees and asylum-seekers to ensure their protection and provides a legal basis for their civil and socio-economic rights, including freedom of movement, access to justice, the right to work, health care, education and land. In addition, the new asylum law grants refugees the same rights as Chadian citizens in terms of education, health and social protection. It also provides for the recognition of the refugee card as a residence permit. The 2023 Decree provides for implementing measures to operationalise the 2020 Asylum Law (hereafter,

the 2020 Asylum Law and the 2023 Decree will be referred to as the Asylum Legalisation). Decree 2023 outlines the procedures for the reception and registration of asylum seekers arriving in Chad. In addition, the new asylum legislation - specifically Article 31 of the 2020 Law and Article 73 of the 2023 Decree - provides for the issuance of refugee identity cards by the competent national authority. It states that the refugee card is valid for five years, renewable, and is issued to any refugee over the age of 18. It is worth noting that the birth registration rate is expected to increase from 15 per cent in 2020 to 26 per cent in 2023. The strategic partnership between UNHCR and the government agencies responsible for issuing birth certificates, namely the Directorate of Political Affairs and Civil Status (APEC until 2020) and ANATS since 2021, has facilitated the issuance of birth certificates to more than 150,000 refugee and host community children in refugee hosting areas. Following the armed conflict in Sudan and the influx of several thousand Sudanese refugees to the Chadian border, UNHCR, in collaboration with CNARR and its implementing partners, provided the first emergency response. During this period, 484,950 new refugees were counted at more than 32 entry points in the provinces of Ennedi Est, Waddi Fira, Ouaddai and Sila. Approximately 45% of the new arrivals were relocated to new sites to improve their security, protection and assistance. During the reporting period, 69% of the relocated people were individually and biometrically registered in the Population Registration and Identity Management Platform (PRIMES). EcoSystem (PRIMES) and then documented in order to respond effectively to their various needs. It is important to note that 86% of this population are women and children and 18% are people with special needs. The remaining 55% were pre-registered at the border at the household level with biometric registration of household members to reduce the risk of recycling. Despite the emergency situation in the east, continuous registration activities were maintained as much as possible, allowing for the regularisation of 48,579 refugees, including 43,000 reactivations, 3,940 births and 723 individually recognised; and the de-commissioning of a further 31,744 refugees due to durable solutions, deaths or spontaneous departures.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	360.00	300.00	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%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Chad, the National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Repatriates (CNARR) is the administrative body responsible for determining refugee status. In accordance with the relevant provisions of Law No. 027/PR/2020 on asylum, any person wishing to apply for asylum in Chad may do so directly with the CNARR, which will assess and decide on their status. In 2023, 4 workshops were organized by UNHCR to popularize the asylum law and its implementing decree.

In 2023, CNARR processed and granted refugee status to 6078 asylum seekers at first instance, 140 after appeal and 65 cases rejected at first instance. In addition, there are 455 cases awaiting interview, 234 awaiting assessment, 43 awaiting examination, 6 awaiting appeal interview and 5 awaiting appeal assessment.

In addition to these RSD cases, all new Sudanese refugees have been prima facie recognized in

accordance with Article 1(2) of the 1969 OUA Convention.

It is also worth mentioning the effectiveness of the decree implementing the Asylum Act and the domestication of the Kampala Convention on the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons, thanks to advocacy with the government and the National Assembly (CNT). These provisions will further strengthen the existing legal framework and create an environment conducive to protection.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	Not yet aligned: ≤69 points	Not yet aligned: ≤69 points

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Chad has always shown hospitality to new arrivals and has maintained an open-door policy to refugees from neighboring countries fleeing conflict and persecution, thus ensuring respect for the basic principles of international protection. Chad is a party to the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, as well as to the 1969 African Union Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. Chad has also ratified or acceded to most of the international legal instruments relating to the fundamental principles of human rights. The National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Repatriates (CNARR) has the capacity to identify, register, locate and document refugees in N'Djamena and in the provinces of Chad. The introduction of the Biometric Identification and Management System (BIMS) for the registration of refugees has improved the reliability of data collection. The Ministries of Territorial Administration, Autonomous Communities and Good Governance, Public Security and Justice are working to prevent and reduce the risk of statelessness. Since 2017, these ministries have strengthened their relationship to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the civil registry system in Chad and to ensure the delivery of birth certificates to children in Chad.

As of 31 January 2024, Chad hosted 1,570,417 refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees from several neighboring countries. Of the refugees hosted in Chad, 1,108,991 are Sudanese refugees living in settlements and reception centers in the east of the country. Most refugees have been in Chad for a long time, with two separate waves arriving in 2003 and 2015. Since the start of the ongoing conflict in Sudan on 15 April, the Chadian government has continued to receive asylum seekers, despite the official closure of the border, and more than 550,000 people have arrived. This law has significantly advanced protection practices for refugees and asylum seekers, including freedom of movement, the right to work and access to health care, education and justice. With the adoption of this pioneering law, Chad has become one of the first countries in the region to implement the commitments announced at the 2019 World Refugee Forum in Geneva to strengthen the legal, physical and material protection of refugees and asylum seekers. The law will also guide the development of an effective national asylum system, led by the Asylum Capacity Support Group. The law is in line with international standards set out in the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol, as well as the 1969 OAU (Organization of African Unity) Refugee Convention.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

The access to services of prevention and response to gender-based violence is guaranteed

for forcibly displaced or stateless persons

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	Unknown	50.00%	66.67%
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75.98%	78.00%	78.45%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	IDPs	Unknown	84.00%	78.62%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.79%	84.00%	83.56%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	IDPs	Unknown	75.00%	66.67%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	72.15%	75.00%	74.80%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2023, UNHCR, in collaboration with its implementing and operational partners, carried out response, gender-based violence (GBV) risk prevention/mitigation and coordination activities. Activities related to GBV were carried out in all areas of operation in Chad, including old and new settlements. It should also be noted that the conflict in Sudan has resulted in a massive influx of refugees since April 2023, which has had a significant impact on the activities planned to address GBV in 2023.

In 2023, 2001 GBV cases were reported between January and December 2023, of which 696 were committed against new refugees. There was a 13% increase in GBV cases in 2023 compared to the same period in 2022, which is linked to the influx of new Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad. Of the GBV incidents experienced and reported by survivors, 15% were related to sexual violence (rape and sexual assault) against women and 85% were other types of GBV. More than half of the GBV incidents in 2023 are documented in the east of Chad - 64%, the south 20% and the remaining 16% (west and N'Djamena). 99% of survivors are women and girls, (86%) women and (13%) girls, 1% are men and boys.

In terms of holistic care, GBV survivors benefited from different services according to their needs. Psychosocial, medical, legal/judicial, security and socio-economic services were provided, but limited resources did not allow partners to fully provide a holistic response to survivors, with only 73% expressing satisfaction with the services provided, which is explained by the absence of certain service provider partners in the sites and settlements.

All survivors in 2001 received psychosocial support, i.e. 100% of survivors, 778 survivors received medical assistance, 362 survivors received safe care, 268 survivors received legal assistance (very low indicator due to the absence of a partner in the new settlements), 947 survivors received material assistance or a survival kit, 371 survivors received cash assistance as part of support for income generating activities, 6,368 women and girls out of a total of 231,689 of childbearing age received dignity kits, i.e. 2.7% of women and girls received dignity kits. This represents 2.7% of women and girls of reproductive age, a very low coverage rate.

3,689 women, including 1,151 girls, participated in women's room activities (bread making, basket making, knitting, sewing, perfume and incense making). 15 groups (150 people) of self-managed psychosocial support groups were established in eastern settlements as part of resilience activities.

In terms of GBV risk prevention and mitigation, 73% of refugees reported that they were aware of or could find various services if they needed them. 216,416 refugees and host community members were sensitized on GBV and PSEA.

240 UNHCR and partner staff and 1,406 refugee community leaders trained on GBV and PSEA

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	83.13%	100.00%	39.00%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	83.91%	75.00%	118.38%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.88%	50.00%	235.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

1,170 refugee and asylum-seeking children were supported through the best interest procedure, out of 4,831 children at increased risk identified, including 161 children with disabilities. This represents 39% of the target and 8% of the total number of children at risk (13,545 according to ProGres (UNHCR database)), although it is an increase compared to previous years with 1156 cases of children at risk, despite almost 13,000 children at heightened risk for the emergency situation. In the absence of a dedicated Child Protection Information Management System (CP-IMS), efforts have been made to provide the implementing partner with access to proGres for the last quarter of the year.

2,350 unaccompanied and separated children identified were placed in appropriate alternative care out of a target of 1,000. This represents 235% of the target and 37.35% of the total number of UASC (6,296). Training sessions for 492 social workers and child protection actors resulted in qualitative identification of children at risk and data. It is worth noting the involvement of foster families and communities in the care of all unaccompanied and separated children. In addition, UNHCR and its partners supported 2,566 children with various types of assistance, including cash and ad hoc assistance, which contributed to reducing protection risks. This is a decrease from the previous year, when 2,980 children were assisted.

118,382 boys and girls, including 1,917 children with disabilities, participated in community-based child protection programmes, which is 130% of the established target. However, an in-depth analysis shows that only 23.76% of the children in need (498,352) were reached.

Nearly 100,000 (94,969 + UNICEF and partner figures) were reached through awareness-raising as a preventive measure to reduce risks to children. Seven hundred (700) community volunteers and social workers supported child protection activities at various levels, including facilitating identification and referral, case management and recreational activities as part of psychosocial support.

UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) and other operational partners such as Plan International and SOS Village supported some activities by providing recreational and educational kits for early childhood development centers and establishing child-friendly spaces in the Lac region and for Sudan Emergency.

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

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

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The new Asylum Act provides a robust legal framework to ensure access to justice for refugees and asylum seekers. This includes the establishment of specific provisions on legal aid and judicial assistance to enable access to justice, legal representation and enforcement of decisions. It is important to consider this framework in conjunction with Law 021-PR-2019 on Legal Aid and Judicial Assistance, which was enacted in 2019 but is not fully operational due to the lack of an implementing decree. Article 27 of the Asylum Act 2020 recognises the right of refugees to access Chadian courts. The same provision also provides for equal treatment with nationals in terms of access to legal aid, and exempts refugees from the caution *judicatum solvi* applicable to ordinary foreigners.

Article 65 of the 2023 Decree further clarifies that refugees and asylum-seekers have the same access to the courts as nationals. In addition, the 2023 Decree outlines the rights of asylum-seekers and refugees to access judicial and legal assistance under the conditions established by law. A specific legal provision of the 2023 Decree also details the various modalities that make up the legal aid available to refugees and asylum-seekers, with the aim of preventing conflicts, enabling their resolution and improving the understanding of law and justice.

In practice, the availability of legal services, including courts, remains scarce or too far away from refugee hosting areas, including settlements. Nascent government legal aid services remain limited in scope and coverage, exacerbated by a lack of implementation measurement. In addressing the legal and judicial needs of refugees and asylum-seekers, the predominant option continues to be the limited and unsustainable support provided by UNHCR and its partners for legal aid services. This assistance covers the costs associated with access to the courts. In 2023, 104 cases, including 80 criminal and 24 civil cases, were registered and followed up with the relevant services (police, courts, gendarmerie) by the local partner APLFT (Association for the Promotion of Fundamental Freedoms in Chad).

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

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	IDPs	Unknown	85.00%	17.79%
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.00%	85.00%	85.00%
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Stateless Persons	80.00%	85.00%	85.00%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	IDPs	Unknown	50.00%	17.79%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20.00%	41.00%	41.00%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Stateless Persons	30.00%	40.00%	40.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2023, the partnership agreement signed with partner HIAS contributed to the strengthening of the community approach in favour of refugees, while advocating for the involvement and ownership of

community protection strategies. However, existing community structures continue to provide technical support for community mobilization alongside UNHCR and its partners. It is important to highlight the elections of the three community structures: central committees, youth and women in urban areas. With a view to improving communication with refugees, several meetings were held with refugee representatives to share the challenges they have identified in the exercise of their functions and the lessons learned in the implementation of the various services offered to refugees and asylum-seekers by UNHCR and its partners. With the aim of improving community mobilization among refugees, but also peaceful coexistence between refugees and the host community, various socio-recreational and socio-educational activities were organized during the commemorative days, namely International Women's Day, Day of the African Child, World Refugee Day, 16 Days of Activism against Violence against Women. During these activities, the various refugee representatives were involved in the mobilization and participation of the refugee community. Through these various meetings, it was possible to demonstrate the potential of refugees in various fields to host populations, partners, donors and agencies of the United Nations system. In 2023, more than 217 central and sectoral committees were involved in community self-governance structures, with 15 members in each committee, for a total of 3,255 individuals. All 3,255 people were trained in 2023 to strengthen their leadership skills.

A key focus of the community engagement implementation was to strengthen women's leadership. 2,236 women received training to support their empowerment and engagement in community leadership, including 246 women leaders in the eastern settlements. The training covered topics such as leadership, peaceful coexistence, peacebuilding, inclusion, resilience, gender, human rights and PSEA. 19,414 refugees and host community members were sensitized on peaceful coexistence. In the South, monthly coordination meetings in settlements and sites were maintained. In order to improve community ownership and empowerment, capacity building sessions were held on the participation and effective engagement of community relays, committees and community leaders, training was provided to some 225 members of the 15 Complaints Management and Feedback Committees, the 04 community leadership committees in the Moissala sites were restructured and more than 40 coordination meetings were held with community leaders in refugee settlements and IDP sites.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

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

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5.23%	20.00%	8.92%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12.40%	20.00%	22.50%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Cash transfer has increased in 2023 with a total amount of USD 2 338 308 distributed against 1 065 838 in 2022 representing an increase of 119%. Consequently, the number of people we serve scaled up from 17 719 to 98 194 individuals compared to 2022 thanks to the CERF contributions which funded about 50% of UNHCR cash interventions.

The operation has demonstrated its capacity of using CBI for emergencies with 83% of targeted individuals who received multipurpose cash during the flood response in N'djamena and the Sudanese urban response in Abeche. However, findings from market assessment conducted by UNHCR in July 2023 indicated that Cash Transfer was feasible only in urban settings and in the extensions of old sites. Unfortunately, most of new refugees are being settled in new established sites completely devoid of market or with limited market capacity in term of number of traders, availability, and assortment of items.

The cash modality was also used for durable solutions to support spontaneous repatriation of about 2414

Cameroonian refugees who chosen returning home as the appropriate solution for their families. Cash was transferred throughout a remittance company for addressing basic needs, straightening livelihood activities, reinforcing shelter and for supporting students and GBV survivors.

As the immediate impact, 81% of refugees who received CBI rated it as their preferred modality of assistance with 99% among them who stated be able to find key items or services when needed. However, 14% preferred a combination with in-kind assistance with only 1.3% who reported feeling at risk while receiving, keeping or spending the cash assistance.

In 2023, UNHCR through its implementing partner ADES has trained many artisans in the manufacture of improved AFFRAH stoves during previous projects. For the current project, artisans from the camps of Iridimi, Ouré casoni, Amnabak, Touloum, have been involved. Two production sites have been set up in Touloum to manufacture and distribute a total of 4,500 AFFRAH stoves in the villages of Arkoum, Zabout, Ourang, Metche, Alacha, and Mile. The distribution was focused on the new settlements due to the environmental impact caused by the influx of new refugees. The distribution of stoves was done in close collaboration with CNARR and refugee leaders.

Also, the Improved banco stove is an energy-saving tool made from local materials such as clay soil, water, cow dung, and other available materials. Its manufacture is simple and does not require high technical skills, making it accessible to households. With a good cost/energy-saving ratio, banco stoves remain an important solution in the energy-saving strategy in the East of Chad.

24 female facilitators were recruited to monitor the production of banco stoves. They were trained and then participated in the monitoring of stove production in the camps, purchasing inputs for demonstration sessions.

The mobilization of refugees in the 12 targeted camps has been remarkable, with even one refugee developing income-generating activities around the manufacture of banco stoves.

The involvement of refugees in the production and distribution of banco stoves has not only provided them with a source of income but has also contributed to the reduction of their environmental impact in the camps. The use of local materials and the simplicity of manufacturing the stoves has empowered the refugee community to take a more sustainable approach to their energy usage.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	IDPs	74.17%	40.00%	14.00%
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85.00%	80.00%	84.00%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.47%	30.00%	9.53%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

As of December 31, 2023, UNHCR, in collaboration with the Chadian government and other stakeholders, was able to build a total of 59,693 shelters distributed as follows:

In the frames of response to the emergency situation in eastern Chad, 2,724 RHU (refugee housing units) and 56,302 emergency shelters were installed to accommodate 236,104 new refugees. Each emergency shelter has an average surface area of 17.50 square meters and is built on a wooden frame, tarpaulin facing and corrugated metal roof. The strategic approach adopted is that these emergency shelters are easily transformed into semi-durable shelters using local materials such as adobe bricks, fired bricks, millet stalks;

In the Lake Chad area hosting Nigerian refugees and for Central African refugees in the South, 667 semi-durable shelters were built, including 465 semi-durable shelters for refugees and 202 semi-durable shelters

for internally displaced persons.

In addition to these shelters, 168 community hangars have been built in transit centers. 2,699 hectares are being developed for the opening of 5 new camps and 9 extensions in the eastern zone of Chad.

All these achievements would not be possible without the participation and contribution of at least 5 partners whose contribution covered 7% of the shelters.

Access to energy for lighting remains a concern; nevertheless 51 solar streetlights are installed in 02 camps and 6000 solar lamps are distributed.

The main impacts of these achievements, among others:

Improvement of the living conditions of refugees, strengthening their security, dignity and protection against bad weather conditions;

Creation of temporary jobs for the local workforce (refugees and host population) and increase of their income;

Acquisition and strengthening of construction techniques for shelters and other structures by the laborers mobilized for the work

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination	IDPs	Unknown	100.00%	99.45%
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	82.00%	100.00%	99.94%
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination	Returnees	Unknown	100.00%	100.00%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73.00%	100.00%	99.45%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Returnees	Unknown	100.00%	100.00%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Stateless Persons	Unknown	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR and its partners continued to provide 24-hour primary health care in the refugee settlements through a network of 41 health facilities, including four health centers, 10 health posts and 16 mobile clinics in the new refugee settlements. Some 756,832 consultations were provided, including 20% for Chadian nationals, 57% for women and 39% for children under five. The health facility utilization rate was 1.1. A mental health specialist was recruited to coordinate MHPSS activities, and 28,238 clients received mental health and psychosocial support, and some 8,673 patients were referred for secondary and tertiary care. Three measles vaccination campaigns were conducted in health districts hosting new refugees, reaching 223,961 children. The survey showed good measles vaccination coverage in all sites: Abeche 93%, Gore 98%, Ndjamenana outpost 98% and Baga-Sola 99%. Overall measles vaccination coverage increased from 90% to 96%.

44,125 new pregnant women received antenatal care (ANC) services, including mother-to-child HIV prevention. The proportion of HIV-positive women attending ANC was 1%. The overall proportion of skilled

deliveries was 92% (20,097/21,845), an increase of 7% on the previous year. 1,721 people living with HIV/AIDS were followed up at ART clinics. As the integration of health centers in refugee settlements into the national health system progresses, discussions have been held with refugees to introduce a cost recovery mechanism, and some pilot sites have started to implement it. The mechanism will be strengthened in the coming years.

UNHCR and its partners continued to promote results through the implementation of nutrition-specific, infant and young child feeding and nutrition-sensitive programmes. Partners enrolled 55,028 children with moderate acute malnutrition and 25,869 children with severe acute malnutrition in therapeutic feeding programmes. Some 97,893 children aged 6-23 months and 46,383 pregnant and lactating women benefited from the universal supplementary feeding programme. The nutrition survey conducted in December 2023 showed an improvement in global acute malnutrition rates since the last surveys in 2021: 10.4% for Sudanese, 9.9% for Nigerians, 6.7% for Central Africans and 4.5% for Cameroonians.

These interventions have helped to keep mortality rates under control, with crude and under-five mortality rates at 0.15 and 0.3 deaths/1000.per month respectively. Other partners contributed significantly to the emergency response. MSF supported the emergency response by setting up three health centers with basic medical and vaccination services. ACF and ALIMA established four health posts. Premiere Urgence International provided three mobile clinics. WHO provided essential drugs, UNFPA provided reproductive health kits and 12 midwives, UNICEF and WFP provided nutritional products.

11. Outcome Area: Education

By 2024, children have access to education

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.95%	10.00%	1.29%
11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	44.88%	50.00%	48.56%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Three education level will be outlined in the activity implementation as of 2023: primary, secondary as well as tertiary education:

For primary and secondary education, 100,204 refugees out of 206,346 (48,5%) school-age children were enrolled in different schools located in the camps and in the host community. 2161 refugee and Chadian teachers were recruited and paid salaries and incentives by different actors including UNHCR with 1643 (76%); JRS/BPRM with 202 (9,3%), government 124 (5,7%) and others 192 (9%). In 2023 UNHR managed to increase the teacher incentive by paying 12 months instead of 10. Hence all teachers both Chadians and refugees received their incentives for the whole year 2023 and with no doubt the decision may have contributed to their motivation to better deliver their lesson to refugee and Chadian children. 95 primary teachers enrolled in certified in-service training that will help them to acquire a national qualification in education and become competitive on the labor market.

UNHCR in collaboration with other actors strengthened schools' absorption capacities by constructing and rehabilitating several facilities including 45 classrooms rehabilitated in 4 schools.

As regards to the quality education, the enrollment and retention have been facilitated by different activities that UNHCR in collaboration with partners, government of Chad, other UN agencies such as WFP implemented to motivate and supplement families to enroll their children. Uniforms and scholastic materials were provided.

The Chadian Government renewed his engagement towards refugees' education in the Global refugee Forum (GRF) reinforcing the quality education by recruiting the qualified teachers. The government committed also to operationalize the vocational Centers located in the refugee camps and vicinity as to open door to refugee youth end Chadians. Refugee children continued to be admitted in national schools and follow the Chadian curriculum and acquire the national certificate equally as Chadians, currently all children in primary and secondary schools are following the national curriculum.

At the tertiary level, of the 654 students were enrolled in Chadian universities and High schools, through several scholarships and programs such as Mixed Migration Grant (MM), DAFI, scholarships of French embassy, complementary pathways, self-sponsored etc.

The Sudanese emergency in the Eastern Chad has created pressure to the operation capacity to addresses the education needs in the camps. Efforts were mostly focused on the East to ensure the basic needs are responded to save the lives of the arrivals. With limited human resources and time, humanitarians managed to only start some education activities including the construction of temporary classes (58 TLSs), teacher recruitment (260) and training (178), supply of scholastic materials. At such small scale, 35,000 new arrivals were enrolled at school following the national curriculum

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96.54%	90.00%	78.80%
12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25.00%	30.00%	41.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2023, UNHCR and its partners-initiated a thorough program to meet the water, sanitation, and hygiene needs of the diverse refugee population in Chad. The primary focus was on emergency response to the inflow of Sudanese refugees, maintaining water infrastructures in existing camps, and promoting toilet construction and hygiene campaigns.

As a result, UNHCR and its WASH partners successfully constructed or rehabilitated a total of 146 boreholes and wells in various regions:

68 boreholes and wells were built in the Est region.

27 boreholes with hand pumps were rehabilitated and 2 boreholes were constructed in the south.

31 boreholes with hand pumps were rehabilitated in Bagasola.

26 boreholes with hand pumps were rehabilitated in Ndjamena.

Additionally, 10 FRP water storage towers with a capacity of 680 m3 were installed, along with 16.550 meters of water supply network.

By the end of the reporting period, an estimated 79.8% of refugees had access to drinking water services, a decrease from the 89% baseline at the end of 2022. More efforts are needed to achieve the acceptable range of at least 90%.

There is a significant disparity in water supply access across different areas. In the Est, Sudanese refugees still faced critical access to potable water, with an average of 11.2 liters per person per day, and average of 10.78 liters per person per day for new arrivals in the new camps and the extension areas. In Wadi Fira and Ennedi Est, the access to potable water ranged from 6 to 10 liters per person per day.

For Nigerian and Cameroonian refugees, the average access to potable water was 18.3 liters and 19 liters per person per day, respectively, which is below the standard of 20 liters in a protracted situation.

Access to safe drinking water met the standard for Central African Republic (CAR) refugees in the south, with an average of 21 liters per person per day at the end of the reporting period, though some isolated settlements had averages ranging from 5 to 10 liters per person per day.

In terms of sanitation, only 41% of refugees had access to a safe household toilet, a slight increase from the 27% baseline at the end of 2022. In 2023, UNHCR and its partners supported the construction of 10,793 latrines and showers in camps, with 97% focused on emergency responses.

The limited access to latrines was a result of low investment in new construction, and substantial number of new influxes of refugees, particularly in the east.

In terms of hygiene promotion, awareness sessions were conducted through sensitization campaigns, door-to-door visits, and focus group discussions. A total of 370 hygiene promoters supported the communities throughout the reporting period, covering topics such as family hygiene practices, basic knowledge of

cholera, key messages on hand washing with soap, proper use of latrines, environmental hygiene, and Menstrual Hygiene Management.

The continuous provision of potable water and hygiene promotion helped prevent waterborne diseases in refugee settlements.

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

By 2024, improvement of productive assets

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	5.00%	25.00%
13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.00%	75.00%	55.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Livelihoods and economic inclusion activities focused on three components: (i) agricultural value chains, including support to land access and provision of tools and equipment, livestock production; (ii) income-generating activities - with a savings, credit and functional literacy programme; (iii) vocational training and entrepreneurship skills development.

The programme targeted 46,636 people, including 50% of men, 27% of women and 23% of hosts (about 25% of Sudanese refugees, 60% of CAR refugees, 12% of Nigerian refugees and 3% of Cameroonians and their hosts) in the three components as direct beneficiaries, spread over the 21 settlements in Chad.

Overall, the programme responded to the needs of the refugee population and host communities in Chad, but not to the extent required given the resources available within UNHCR. The project has improved living conditions, particularly in the predominantly agricultural areas.

The most convincing and potentially sustainable results relate to agriculture in all situations. Observational FGDs showed that the assistance has changed the lives of refugees and host communities. The improved agricultural yields (2/3 of the support is in agriculture) and increased production reported by Sudanese and host beneficiaries have encouraged them to continue and expand their activities.

Support for income-generating activities, with a focus on petty trade, achieved satisfactory results in all situations, particularly for women, although sustainability cannot yet be demonstrated. The question therefore arises as to whether cash assistance, in addition to micro-enterprise training, aimed at building up limited start-up capital and meeting basic needs, could be a viable form of assistance in the future.

However, the lack of microfinance institutions has not facilitated the effective development of microcredit activities.

Overall, 16% of beneficiaries in Sudan reported having an account with a bank, mobile money service provider or other financial institution, an increase of 12 percentage points from 4% at baseline to 16% at endline. The percentage of beneficiaries who reported that they were currently self-employed increased by 3%. At endline, 53% of beneficiaries reported that their income had increased compared to the previous year, an increase of 13 percentage points from baseline.

UNHCR's continued implementation of livelihoods and economic inclusion activities as part of a nexus approach requires a true 'project' approach, with strong monitoring and evaluation and more sustained, evidence-based supervision of operational partners. The implementation of interventions appears to have contributed to building trust and interaction between refugees and host communities in a spirit of peaceful coexistence. This bodes well for any future 'out-of-camp' transition.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

Refugees have access to voluntary repatriation.

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Throughout 2023, it has been recorded that 13,754 Cameroonian refugees has spontaneously opted for return in early 2023. This has been possible thanks to the improvement of the security situation and efforts of reconciliation in the country of origin. It was planned to have 5000 returnees with recognized identity documents. While the 13, 754 return spontaneously with no support of the recognized identity documentations, 2,200 returnees have received in the month of December 2023 the VRF and a cash assistance of 20,000 XAF each during a process of spontaneous accompanied return.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

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

Refugees have access to resettlement.

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	123	856	1,712
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,020.00	1,291.00	1,936.00
15.3 Number of people admitted through complementary pathways from the host country	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3	20	33

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2023, UNHCR Chad continued to facilitate access to resettlement for vulnerable refugees, alongside complementary pathways for those fulfilling the criteria. Resettlement was used as a protection tool, especially for women at risk, children at risk, survivors of violence, and refugees with medical issues.

During the reporting period, 1,489 refugees departed for resettlement from Chad (514 Central Africans from the South, 813 Sudanese from the East and 162 from the urban population in N'Djamena. Departures were supported in collaboration with IOM as well as the local authorities for sauf conduits from the camps and exit permits from Chad. 30 individuals departed on family reunification, two individuals on tertiary education scholarships in France and one individual for studies in Canada. 157 individuals were supported with complementary pathways and family reunification cases.

In 2023, 1,712 refugees were submitted (1,133 Sudanese from the East, 461 Central Africans from the South and 118 urban refugees), against the quota of 956 individuals. The submissions therefore represented 179% against the quota. Such high over-submission rates were due to 691 individuals being submitted as either add-on children or spouses of cases submitted in previous years needing updating due to family composition changes.

UNHCR Chad hosted 17 resettlement selection missions, including three French selection missions and two USCIS missions, with the remaining missions by RSC Africa, supporting out processing by the USA.

8,671 people were interviewed by resettlement countries. UNHCR Chad supported by providing counselling, following up with necessary documentation and ensuring timely response to deferral requests.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

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

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

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Asylum law in the Republic of Chad grants refugees the most favorable treatment afforded under similar circumstances to foreign nationals regarding the pursuit of gainful employment, whether salaried, non-salaried, and/or self-employed. The same provision pursues that nonetheless, refugees shall be exempted from certain restrictive measures imposed by the prevailing regulations on the employment of foreigners. Additionally, Article 70 of the 2023 Decree stipulates that the refugee legally residing in Chad enjoys the same right and standards of treatment compared to foreign nationals. Article 61 of the 2023 Decree specifically addressing local integration also guarantees the refugee right to access salaried or non-salaried employment to reach self-reliance.

Despite the enactment of new asylum legislation, potential inconsistencies may persist with other labor-related legislation that remain in force or have not been amended in the country. This lack of alignment could create hesitancy among prospective employers when considering the hiring of refugees.

The major challenges to local integration are as follows: Security issues affecting socio-economic activities (activism of armed groups in the Lac Province), inadequate local integration policy (villagization and urbanization of camps), the State's poor capacity to integrate thousands of people locally into National/Local Development Plans (few companies established in the country, nepotism, corruption, etc.), climate change (strong pressure on natural resources), refugees' lack of interest in naturalization and local integration, preferring resettlement.), climate change (strong pressure on natural resources), refugees' lack of interest in naturalization and local integration, preferring resettlement, documentation and access to public and private services sometimes poses problems (the refugee's identity card is not recognized by various economic operators).

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In 2023, participatory evaluation activities with the People we serve, state actors and partners were carried out in order to obtain the vision of the beneficiaries on the services; on their assessment of the progress and the shortcomings of the programs, but above all on their vision of the context and recommendations for improvement. UNHCR has systematically used the AGD approach during the different phases of operational cycle management. This involves needs assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring of projects. In the East: 1,890 refugees divided into 207 focus groups in the 19 developed sites participated in the AGD exercise. For the urban/Cameroonian refugees: 385 refugees in 36 AGD focus groups participated. And in the South: 600 refugees in 120 AGD focus group discussions have participated in Goré, Moissala, Haraze and Maro. Representatives of refugee communities, children, women, men, people living with disabilities were involved in these discussions. Age, gender and diversity (AGD) considerations guided the discussions. A Kobo form on tablets facilitated data collection. The main information collection themes included among others ; (i) Protection and sustainable solutions, (ii) Community Engagement and responsibility, and finally (iii) Socio-economic integration of refugees and Basic needs/services essential. About 225 members of the 15 complaints management and feedback committees were trained.

A total of 50 actors are involved in the emergency response in eastern Chad, with around 500 staff members (UN, INGO, NGO, local organisations, Red Cross, MSF, IFRC, development actors) UNHCR is

leading the Coordination Network for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). 4000 communications tools were developed in 2023 including visual aids and posters produced in French and Arabic, and 2000 sent to field offices.

207,025 individuals (including new refugees) were involved in awareness sessions on feedback mechanisms, communication, services, and referral circuits. In N'Djamena an information and feedback center has been installed in the camp of Guilmey. The existing hotline has been made national and the refugees in the entire operation are able to call and receive reference to various help intervention sectors according to their needs. 2,675 refugees were received face to face at the one stop shop located in UNHCR N'Djamena and were oriented to the various services based on their needs.

Section 3: Resources

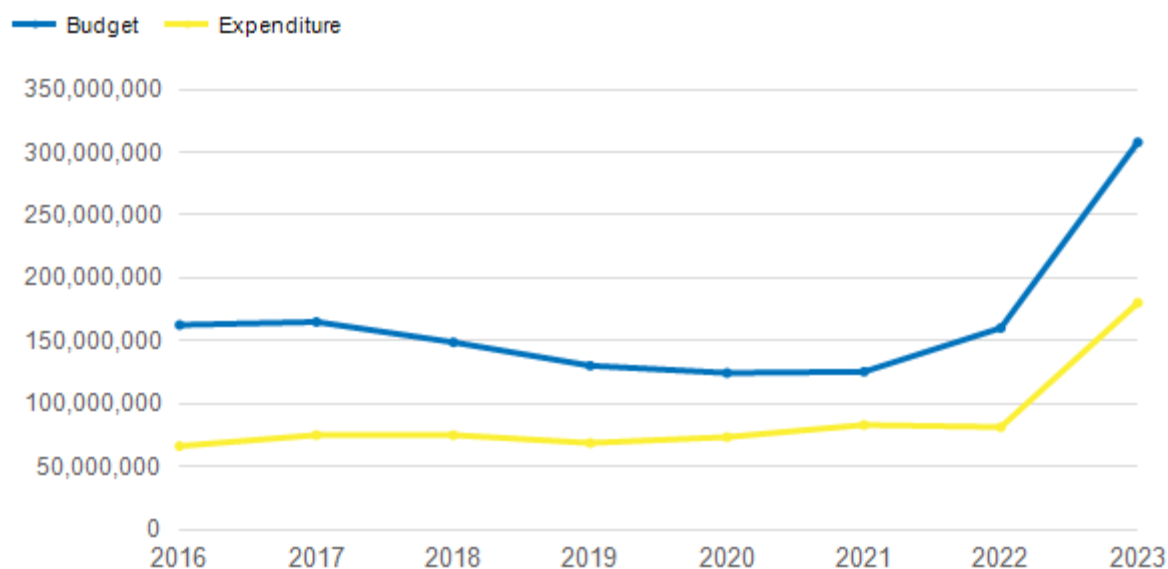
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

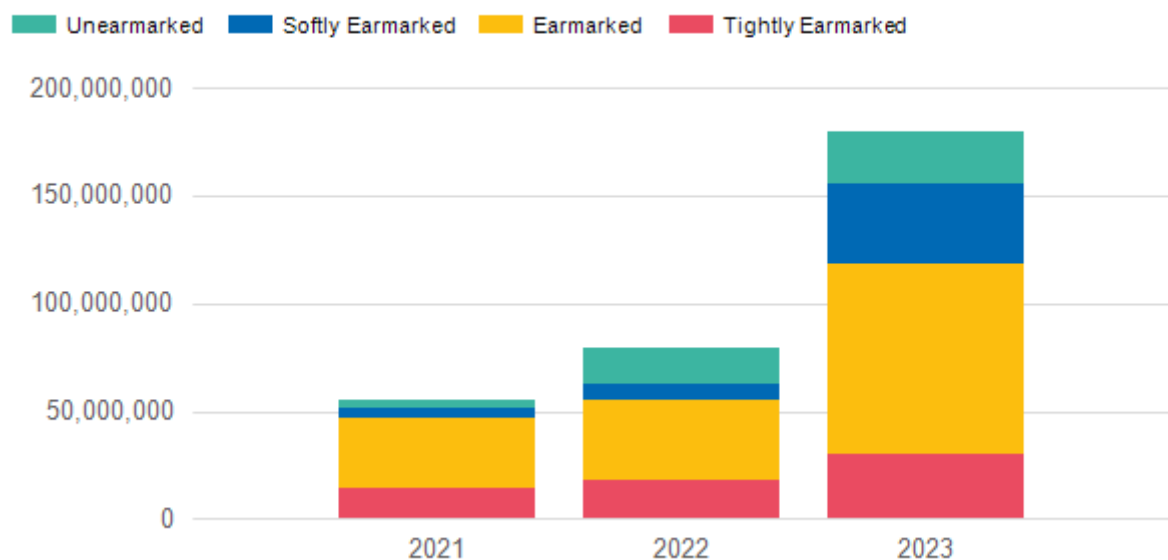
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	53,376,053	34,280,150	64.22%	34,230,133	99.85%
IA2: Assist	194,388,842	125,876,343	64.75%	123,628,015	98.21%
IA3: Empower	44,695,878	16,207,357	36.26%	16,207,357	100.00%
IA4: Solve	15,467,695	6,259,769	40.47%	6,259,769	100.00%
All Impact Areas		115,648			
Total	307,928,469	182,739,267	59.34%	180,325,273	98.68%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	20,895,563	12,320,299	58.96%	12,320,299	100.00%
OA2: Status	648,683	540,351	83.30%	540,351	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	4,646,303	432,878	9.32%	432,878	100.00%
OA4: GBV	7,645,644	3,229,333	42.24%	3,196,720	98.99%
OA5: Children	9,902,815	4,538,600	45.83%	4,538,600	100.00%
OA6: Justice	1,724,690	9,903,285	574.21%	9,885,880	99.82%
OA7: Community	7,912,355	3,315,404	41.90%	3,315,404	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	34,590,653	22,404,520	64.77%	22,404,520	100.00%
OA9: Housing	72,497,948	49,651,577	68.49%	48,455,981	97.59%
OA10: Health	37,614,605	25,698,384	68.32%	25,698,384	100.00%
OA11: Education	22,453,432	7,937,996	35.35%	7,937,996	100.00%
OA12: WASH	28,022,811	17,239,781	61.52%	17,239,781	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	22,242,447	8,269,361	37.18%	8,269,361	100.00%
OA14: Return	8,273,193	2,973,533	35.94%	2,973,533	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	3,625,317	1,664,133	45.90%	1,664,133	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	3,569,185	1,622,104	45.45%	1,622,104	100.00%
EA18: Support	21,662,825	10,882,081	50.23%	9,829,348	90.33%
All Outcome Areas		115,648			
Total	307,928,469	182,739,267	59.34%	180,325,273	98.68%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

Chad is facing multiple emergencies almost every year. Just to mention some of them, during last five years there was an influx of Nigerian refugees in 2019, Sudanese in 2002, Central Africans in 2021, Cameroonians at the end of 2021 and in 2022, although level of resources available remained more or less the same. In April 2023, unprecedented emergency started – due to a conflict in Sudan, Chad has received some 500,000 refugees during eight months. After first influxes, Operation has immediately started to respond to the most urgent needs such as shelter as the first protection tool, access to water and sanitation and registration, within its current budget, putting on hold some regular planned activities such as biometric verification of the Sudanese refugees already in the East, contribution to the costs of UNHAS flights, cash-

based assistance for urban refugees in Ndjamena, procurement of fuel and vehicle spare parts for operational activities and other activities.

Since the start of emergency, Operation has multiplied resource mobilization efforts by submitting project proposals to public and private donors and multiplying donor outreach and advocacy. Efforts led by the operation have helped to secure some 49% of the USD 166M needed to support emergency response in Chad. Overall, operation was financed at 40% of its needs. The operation has kept donors abreast of the evolving situation and increased needs, facilitating producing and sharing regular operational updates, field missions and hosting meetings. Donors have showed continuous interest in supporting UNHCR's response to skyrocketing needs.

Even with this level of financing, Operation continues to struggle to provide even basic services to the newly arrived refugees. Among prioritised activities, - relocation of refugees from the border entry points to organised settlements, provision of emergency shelter, water supply and sanitation structures, some basic health activities and limited protection response including protection monitoring, GBV response and child protection.

Response in other areas of the country remains very limited, with only critical sectors prioritized. Other sectors remain heavily underfunded.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Chad Operation enters last year of its multi-year strategy and as such has to start developing a new one. Therefore, Strategic Moment of Reflection workshops organized in February 2024 both at the field level and a national one, combined review of 2023 results and launch of development process for a new multi-year strategy.

In the spirit of operation's current vision, which is based on the partnership with refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees, host populations, national and local authorities, implementing and operational partners, the work will be continued towards the progressive and sustainable empowerment of forcibly displaced populations and their host communities for sustainable development of refugee reception areas, pending voluntary repatriation to the areas and countries of origin. For the new strategy, operation will be aiming to improve the access to the rights of the persons we serve and socio-economic conditions for forcibly displaced persons and host community while promoting social cohesion in the host areas, by joining forces with the people we serve, the government of Chad, civil society, humanitarian and development actors and through strengthened coordination / complementarity of humanitarian and development actions.

As strategic priority axes for the next years, operation has defined the following:

Continuation of humanitarian assistance for new arrivals as well as for the most vulnerable groups of refugees and internally displaced persons;

Systematic inclusion of refugees and host populations in development programs;

Active participation of refugees and host populations in income-generating activities;

Following a long-term investment by development actors in the areas where the refugees reside, the population of the refugee sites (some of which have become villages) as well as the host population, will contribute to the economic growth of the country and the proper functioning of the state services.



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