

Annual Results Report

2022

Chad

Acknowledgements

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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2022, despite the limited financial resources, restrictions related to Covid-19 and climate change-induced drought and floods, UNHCR provided protection and assistance to nearly a million forcibly displaced persons, including almost 300,000 internally displaced people in the Lake Chad province. Chad ranked 187 out of 189 in the 2022 UN Human Development Index. Yet the country continued to apply its long-standing open-door policy towards refugees welcoming people seeking International Protection. By the end of 2022, Chad hosted close to 600,000 refugees and asylum seekers; an increase of 9% compared to 2021, mainly due to the influx of Cameroonian refugees in late 2021 and the ongoing registration process. Refugees and asylum seekers are mainly from Sudan, (over 65%), the Central African Republic (21%) Nigeria (3%) and most recently, from Cameroon (7%). Children represented 53% of the registered refugee population and, together with women, children made up 82% of the registered population. There are an estimated 55,000 (5%) vulnerable individuals (72% females and 28% males) amongst which are single parents, persons living with disability, children at risk, women at risk, elderly at risk, unaccompanied and separated children, people with severe medical conditions and others with specific legal and physical protection needs. Throughout 2022, UNHCR and its partners continued to support the Government of Chad in the implementation of the pledges made during the 2019 Global Refugee Forum on the integration of refugees in sectorial plans, the out-of-camp approach, the issuance of ID cards and travel documents, the support for resettlement and voluntary repatriation to countries of origin, the commitments to strengthening the legislative framework and the commitment towards the use of renewable energies.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

By 2024, people of concern to UNHCR enjoy rights including access to asylum, freedom of movement, documentation and justice.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of individuals seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	57.03%

In 2022, Chad adopted Law 027/PR/2020 on asylum, making good progress on its pledges made at the GRF and advancing its open-door policy for persons seeking international protection. With this law, refugees can enjoy their fundamental rights. The country systematically guaranteed access to asylum for refugees recognized on prima facie and group recognition, based on the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention and for those who must undergo an individual asylum application procedure. UNHCR continued to work with the government to further strengthen individual refugee determination adjudication and to support awareness-raising activities on the new law.

In addition, the government committed to issuing individual identification cards to all adult refugees, thus enhancing their protection, and facilitating their socio-economic integration as part of the GRF pledges. The government has also been issuing birth certificates to new-borns. Children not declared within the deadline can receive birth documents through suppletive judgment procedures. In 2022, 36,778 individuals, including refugees and Chadians, received birth certificates from the National Agency for Secured Documents, Agence Nationale des Titres Sécurisés (ANATS) in French. Furthermore, ANATS enrolled 6,329 internally displaced people to receive national identity cards. Despite this remarkable progress, challenges remained, including the effective deployment of ANATS in some of the most remote areas hosting forcibly displaced communities.

The constitution and the Asylum Act guarantee freedom of movement. However, refugees and asylum seekers travelling long distances must first obtain permission. Forcibly displaced persons also enjoy non-discriminatory access to justice. Still, the judicial system has structural problems that prevent the full enjoyment of the fundamental right of access to effective and efficient judicial procedures. The lack of fully functioning legal and judicial mechanisms has often resulted in prolonged periods of detention suffered by forcibly displaced.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

By 2024, the living conditions of people of concern to UNHCR in Chad, including host communities, are improved through safe and equitable access to basic services, including state public services.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	98.53%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	76.00%	82.30%

In 2019, the National Institute of Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED), the World Bank and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) Commission jointly supported the national Household Consumption and Informal Sector Survey (ECOSIT4) targeting 96% of the refugee population in

the country (i.e., refugees from Sudan in the east and those from the Central Africa Republic -CAR - in the south) as well as host villages in the east. The survey revealed that about 84% of Central African refugees and 80% of Sudanese refugees and host community populations could not meet their basic food and non-food needs, compared to 42% of Chadians. However, considering multidimensional poverty, refugees are better off than their hosts because they have greater access to education, health care, and essential services, provided mainly by humanitarian and development organizations.

The survey did not cover the Nigerian refugees from Lake Chad due to security concerns affecting enumerators and the refugees from Cameroon who arrived in the country towards the end of 2021.

UNHCR advocated for the inclusion of refugees in the national plans, and refugees have the same access as nationals to healthcare. UNHCR continued to support the provision of healthcare in the camps and at referral hospitals by paying 95% of staff salaries and incentives, drugs and all other necessities. The proportion of refugees with access to healthcare services improved from 76% in 2021 to 82.3% in 2022.

Refugees continued to have free access to health care. Host populations had also free access to health services in the camps. UNHCR fell short of meeting the 100% refugee access to healthcare target because of shortages of medicines, limited capacity of referral hospitals and limited geographical access for refugees living out of the camps in Gore and at the Cameroon border. Furthermore, admission trends data analysis of 2022 denotes apparent deterioration in the nutrition situation, with a 55% increase compared to 2021 in the number of severe and moderately acute malnourished cases admitted in the programme. This deterioration of the refugee nutrition status can be linked to the reduced food rations distributed and the limited nutrition-sensitive activities available. In 2022, WFP witnessed considerable breaks in the pipeline and food distributions continued to be irregular.

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	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	66.77%	71.19%
3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21.81%	23.17%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	100.00%

Refugees hardly have legal access to decent work but are confined to informal and menial jobs. Foreigners and refugees are not allowed to work in the public sector but can work in the private sector. However, a company must pay between USD 160 to USD 400 for each foreign employee and maintain the proportion of foreign employees below 2% of the total workforce. Measures that negatively hinder refugees' and asylum seekers' employment. Data on refugees employed in the formal and informal private sectors are unavailable. This said, schools and clinics in refugee camps employ refugees, but who receive incentives instead of salaries and who are paid by UNHCR. The approval in 2023 of the implementation decree of the asylum law should ensure access to decent and formal work to refugees across the country.

Ninety-five thousand sixty-seven refugees out of 198,240 (48%) school-age children were enrolled in primary and secondary schools in the camps and their vicinities. The enrolment of girls was slightly higher than boys, with 50,5% against 49,05% of the total school-age population. In general, half of the school-age refugee children do not go to school.

Compared to 2021, in 2022 the percentage of children aged 6 to 18 years old attending school increased by 9% and the number of children enrolled in school increased by 5,399 (6%). However, the gross enrolment rate

(GER), the total enrolment rate regardless of age, decreased by 1% from 49% to 48%. Primary-school age group population increased by 9,013 (9%), while the proportion of refugees enrolled in primary school decreased slightly by 3% (GER).

For secondary education, the proportion of refugee children enrolled was 23% in 2022. This represents an increase of 3,243 students and 2% in the GER compared to 2021.

Cash assistance to supplement family capacities to respond to basic needs and efforts to help girls and children with specific needs go and stay in school contributed to increasing children's enrolment in school. In addition to teaching students in the classroom, education provides jobs and income to refugee and host-community teachers. It provides a common cause for parents' associations, mothers' associations, and student committees to mobilize around.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

By 2024, the living conditions of people of concern to UNHCR in Chad, including host communities, are improved through safe and equitable access to basic services, including state public services.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	500	782
4.2b Number of PoC who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3	11

In terms of local integration and in line with the Global Refugee Forum pledges, the asylum law grants the provision for the naturalization of refugees, on the same basis as that of other foreigners. In 2022, no refugees were naturalized but UNHCR facilitated access to resettlement for vulnerable refugees, alongside complementary pathways, such as education scholarships and family reunification, for those fulfilling the criteria. UNHCR used resettlement as a protection tool to support women at risk, children at risk, survivors of violence, and refugees with medical issues.

UNHCR strengthened identification methodologies to ensure refugees in need of resettlement access it. Resettlement and complementary pathways were thus fully integrated into Chad's protection strategy and approach to solutions. UNHCR led efforts to enhance national capacity to respond to the increased number of slots available for resettlement. Despite staffing levels being at only 55% for most of the year, the number of submissions to resettlement countries swiftly increased. As a result, UNHCR submitted more individuals than the allocated quota and ten times the number submitted in 2021.

Seven hundred eighty-two refugees departed for resettlement (508 Central Africans from the South, 172 Sudanese from the East and 102 from the urban population in N' Djamena). Although departures have not reached pre-COVID-19 levels, they have significantly increased. Five individuals departed on family reunification, and six on tertiary education scholarships in France.

One thousand, two hundred and nine refugees were submitted (707 Sudanese from the East, 357 Central Africans from the South and 145 urban refugees) against the quota of 1,122 individuals. The submissions represented 108% of the allotted quota.

In 2022, UNHCR hosted 14 resettlements selection missions to support out-processing and departures.

UNHCR also introduced new standard operating procedures to strengthen fraud mitigation measures, ensure resettlement is integrated into the general protection approach and help identify resettlement cases with heightened needs.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Regarding refugee status determination, the limited national structures resulted in a significant delay in processing requests. Several cases are still pending adjudication.

Low staffing capacity hampered protection monitoring, including tracking incidents and movements. Additionally, the National Agency for Secured Documents, ANATS, faces challenges in deploying staff in remote areas, thus posing difficulties for civil registration and issuance of birth certificates. The extreme north remains difficult to access, making it challenging to collect information on the dynamics of movements.

Regarding community-based protection and gender-based violence interventions, illiteracy affects communication to strengthen leadership, including that of women and girls. Furthermore, there are limited financial resources and a lack of a strategy for people with special needs. Regarding 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 provision. 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 population of school-age children is increasing each year. Still, with decreasing budgets, fewer students can receive individualized support. This particularly impacts over-age 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 prevented the implementation of voluntary repatriation activities

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In addition to leading the national refugee response, UNHCR plays a key role in supporting the coordinated humanitarian response to internally displaced persons leading three of the eight clusters active in the country, including the protection, shelter and non-food items, camp coordination and management clusters. Clusters are sectoral groups that help coordinate the work of organizations providing services within a specific sector. UNHCR-led Protection and Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) clusters provided training on protection practices and the transversality of protection to build the capacity of authorities, cluster members and other humanitarian actors. The Protection cluster also collaborated with the Civil-Military Coordination Unit to organize training in several protection themes, including gender-based violence and Child Protection for the civilian and military coordination actors to improve the protection of civilians.

UNHCR's partnership and continuous engagement with development partners were critical in ensuring refugees, internally displaced persons and communities affected by displacement access basic services and increased livelihood opportunities. The Inclusive Development Programme in host areas (DIZA) supported Chad in the implementation of its pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) and the High-Level segment (HLS) on Statelessness, notably the adoption of an asylum law, facilitating access to employment and agricultural land in those fragile areas. The Project helped improving the living conditions of the local and displaced populations in eastern and southern Chad by enhancing their access to sustainable socio-economic opportunities, that focusing on social protection, basic services, vocational training, economic inclusion, good governance, and social cohesion.

The safety nets working group, with World Bank' financing, provided essential services, livelihood opportunities and basic social protection to refugees and host communities in seven provinces through the PARCA project. The World Bank also partnered with UNHCR to include refugees in the COVID-19 vaccination campaign and with IOM for the inclusion of IDPs. UNHCR interventions also supported the African Development Bank (AfDB) COVID-19 response (provision of medical and hygienic prevention measures and initial socio-economic response) for the Sahel countries. UNHCR partnered with the Swiss Development agency to establish a Solar Training Centre in Abeche to promote and expand the basic knowledge of solar energy amongst displaced communities, communities affected by displacement and partners.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

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

The systems and mechanisms in place facilitate access to the territory for asylum-seekers, as well as systematic registration and documentation of people of concern to UNHCR.

Support to the management of UNHCR's programmes in Chad

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.01%	95.00%	94.30%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.95%	100.00%	122.59%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.01%	90.00%	94.30%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Chad is a party to all international, regional, and national legal instruments for the international protection of refugees, including the 1951 Convention, its 1967 Additional Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, and Law o27/PR/2020 on asylum. All refugees have access to the territory and may if they wish, file their asylum application with the CNARR (Commission Nationale d'Accueil, de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés).

As of 31 December 2022, the population of refugees and asylum seekers reached 597,728, of which 405,896 (68%) were from Sudan; 126,908 (21%) were from CAR; 42,643 (7%) were from Cameroon; 20,801 (3%) were from Nigeria; and 1,480 (1%), were from other countries. Some 84% of refugees live in camps, 5% live in host villages, and 1% lives in urban settings.

All persons recognized as refugees and asylum seekers registered in the database receive documents attesting to their status (attestations and identity cards). In 2022, UNHCR and the national authorities in N'Djamena and Mayo Kebi-East issued 3,419 refugee documents, such as identity cards, refugee certificates, and travel permits. In 2022, ANATS also distributed 36,778 birth certificates to forcibly displaced people and members of the host communities and enrolled 6,329 IDPs for the issuance of their national identity cards.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The Eligibility and Appeals Sub-Commission sits in N'Djamena and centralizes all refugee status determination (RSD) files. As a result, it is difficult for an asylum seeker in the field to submit his or her application directly for review within the required timeframe.

Regarding documentation (civil status & identity card), the major challenge remains the effective

deployment of ANATS in the most remote areas where people of concern to UNHCR are located.

Once the implementing decree of Law No. 027/PR/2020 is effective, the issue of its popularization among local authorities, financial/banking institutions and populations remains an important challenge.

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	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision (disaggregated by individual and group procedures).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	360.00	300.00	180.00
2.2 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal advice or representation.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	Unknown	57.03%
2.3 Proportion of individuals 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 Returnees (CNARR) is the competent administrative institution responsible for determining refugee status. Any person wishing to apply for asylum in Chad may, per the relevant provisions of Law No. 027/PR/2020 on asylum, submit a request directly to the CNARR, which will assess and decide on their status.

During 2022, CNARR supported refugee status determination. CNARR received 476 cases, of which 273 were evaluated and forwarded to the Sub-Commission on Eligibility. Some 203 cases are pending.

UNHCR provided CNARR with technical and financial support.

Following the adoption of Law No. 027/PR/2020 on asylum in Chad, UNHCR continues to advocate with the Government for the issuance of an implementation decree. UNHCR also led efforts to facilitate the domestication of the Kampala Convention on the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons. These provisions will further strengthen the existing legal framework, creating an enabling environment for protection.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Regarding refugee status determination, the limited capacity of the national structures remained a challenge, leading to a significant number of cases pending adjudication. Increased staffing numbers and technical capacity-building initiatives are needed to help reduce the number of cases pending adjudication.

In addition, the high turnover of staff involved in RSD activities is also a challenge. Regarding Protection monitoring, one of the main challenges is the limited number of monitors.

Continued institutional capacity building of the CNARR eligibility officers remains a priority to achieve minimum standards in refugee status determination. In addition, all cases pending adjudication before the CNARR should be prioritized for processing in the coming year.

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

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Chad has always affirmed its hospitality towards new arrivals and has maintained an open-door policy welcoming refugees from neighbouring countries fleeing conflict and persecution, thus ensuring that the fundamental principles of international protection are respected. Chad is indeed 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 international legal instruments relating to fundamental human rights principles. The Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et Rapatriés (CNARR) has the capacity to identify, register, determine and document refugees in N'Djamena and the provinces. The introduction of the Biometric Identification and Management System (BIMS) to register refugees has improved the reliability of data collection. The Ministries of Territorial Administration, Public Security and Local Governance and Justice are working to prevent and reduce the risks of statelessness. Since 2017, the two ministries have strengthened their relationship to undertake a comprehensive assessment of the civil registration system in Chad and ensure the issuance of birth certificates for children in Chad. In December 2020, Chad adopted its first-ever asylum law, strengthening the protection provided to approximately 600,000 refugees currently hosted in the country. This law has significantly advanced protection practices for refugees and asylum seekers, including freedom of movement, the right to work, and access to healthcare, education, and justice. With the adoption of this pioneering law, Chad became one of the first countries in the region to implement its commitments announced at the Global Refugee Forum held in Geneva in 2019, with the strengthening of legal, physical, and material protection for refugees and asylum seekers. The law will also guide the development of an effective national asylum system conducted through the Asylum Capacity Support Group. The law complies 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 people of concern to UNHCR

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75.98%	78.00%	78.45%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.79%	84.00%	76.44%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	72.15%	75.00%	76.59%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

This year, UNHCR and its partner APFLT (Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad), in coordination with all the stakeholders involved in a holistic approach for the management of gender-based violence (GBV), identified and documented 1,728 cases, including 571 cases of physical assault, 62 cases of sexual assault, 383 cases of denial of resources, 44 cases of forced marriage, 115 cases of rape and 553 cases of psychological violence. UNHCR and its partners also carried out various activities related to preventing, responding, and mitigating GBV risks. To this end, all stakeholders, in line

with the standard operating procedures, organized 486 prevention activities, including 83 educational discussions, 377 awareness sessions (mass and door-to-door, theatrical productions and radio programs) and 26 training sessions on GBV and PSEA (Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse). They reached 41,679 people, including 16,336 women, 7,788 men, 10,474 girls and 7,081 boys. These activities aimed at raising awareness about the extent of GBV and its consequences to involve community structures in the fight against GBV. The responses provided to survivors considered the legal, psychosocial, socioeconomic, medical and security needs of survivors, depending on their wishes and the specificity of each case. Thus, 28% of registered survivors received medical care, while all 1728 registered survivors benefited from psychological care. UNHCR and its partners supported 1,623 survivors with legal assistance, while 276 survivors received socio-economic support. UNHCR partnered with UNFPA to build two safe spaces. Protection partners also conducted a GBV safety audit to identify the risks of refugees' exposure to incidents in different sectors and propose mitigation measures adapted to the context. Three refugee groups received technical and financial support to strengthen their various activities. UNHCR distributed 1,700 dignity kits to vulnerable women and girls of reproductive age. The increase in the GBV cases reported showed the positive results of the sensitization activities carried out in the communities. Physical aggression represented the majority of incidents reported, followed by sexual aggression, psychological/emotional violence, denial of resources, opportunities and services, rape, sexual aggression and early/forced marriages.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The limited partners' capacities and technological constraints (lack of computers and connectivity in remote locations) challenged the rollout of the gender-based violence module on proGres v4. The persistence of sociocultural constraints and the lack of formal safe spaces (as not culturally accepted) also constituted significant obstacles. In addition, the lack of GBV/psychosocial assistants in Moulkou, Bongor and Guelendeng in Moyen Kébi East and community outreach workers in Moulkou and Guelendeng make it challenging to identify incidents and provide care and follow-up to GBV survivors. Due to cultural factors often placing blame on the survivor, GBV perpetrators often enjoy impunity, including in the legal framework. There is a need to strengthen awareness raising in the community to overcome such prejudices and improve capacity building in community organisations.

Furthermore, there is a need to strengthen partners' capacity in using case management systems. Better use of reporting mechanisms, such as the hotline and complaint boxes, will need to be improved. Data from such tools will improve protection responses to GBV incidences by better informing the GBV strategy.

Additionally, there is a need to raise awareness among the people UNHCR serves and partners on the mechanisms for denouncing and reporting cases of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (SEA).

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

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

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	83.13%	100.00%	51.20%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	83.91%	100.00%	77.46%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an appropriate alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.88%	100.00%	132.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Child Protection partners included 1,156 children in the best interest procedure, representing a 51.19% achievement rate. This figure represents 8% of the 14,124 children at risk, according to UNHCR's database.

UNHCR drafted standard operating procedures granting access to partners to its child protection (CP) database module for regular updates and adequate documentation of cases.

Five hundred and ninety-two community volunteers facilitated the identification and referral of 359 child protection incidents. It is worth noting that all unaccompanied and separated children live in foster families and receive adequate assistance. UNHCR and its partners support 2,980 children with various assistance, including cash. Ad hoc assistance contributed to reducing protection risks.

According to standards, 250 Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) are considered Early Childhood Centers (ECD).

Collaboration between community protection structures and school structures for the identification and protection of children has enabled the inclusion of education issues in awareness-raising campaigns and referrals of cases. The involvement of members of the child protection community network supported facilitators to cover many children.

Partners led awareness-raising activities and training on various child protection topics, reaching 144,602 and 1,066 people, respectively. The activities aimed to strengthen the child protection environment.

Collaboration with state social services allowed the organization of joint training sessions and the effectiveness of best interest determination

panel meetings, which resulted in the placement of children and their consideration for durable solutions, especially resettlement. UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) and partners supported some activities providing recreational and didactical kits for early childhood development centres and establishing two child-friendly spaces during the Cameroonian emergency in the two refugee camps of Kalambari and Guilmei. UNHCR also collaborated with child protection partners to organise joint training.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Child protection activities fell short of the intended results due to some major challenges, including but not limited to the insufficiency of programs for adolescent, the poor application of the BIP (Best Interests Procedure), weak capacity of social workers and limited staffing of partners and their rotation. UNHCR will continue to work with its partners to improve the quality of the services offered to adolescents, build the capacity of case workers, increase staffing, improve child-friendly space and early childhood centres and strengthen community-based mechanisms.

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

As with Chadian nationals, access to justice is guaranteed to refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR partner, the Association for the Promotion of Fundamental Freedoms in Chad, is the legal adviser ensuring the respect of refugees' legal rights. However, lengthy procedures and limited understanding of rights held by persons UNHCR serves impact the judicial services provided. No arrests were reported based on the legal status of the persons UNHCR serves.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The remoteness of the courts poses a real challenge for refugee litigants who must travel long distances to access the courts. There is a conflict between traditional justice (a reference to customary law) and the state judiciary. Practices such as "dia" (financial means of reparation for homicide) and even the amicable settlement of criminal cases such as rape and forced marriages are common.

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	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70.00%	70.00%	70.00%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Over 5,415 refugees, asylum seekers and their hosts participated in all phases of the programme cycle, including needs analysis, follow-up, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. UNHCR engaged with over 1,222 refugees and asylum seekers in the participatory assessment through focus group discussions. Six hundred and six people participated in the programme cycle phases, including 76% of Cameroonian refugees. In Gore, 661 people took part in identifying the needs of their communities. In urban areas, 132 people, including 122 refugees and ten asylum seekers, participated in the needs analysis.

In 2022, out of 188,515 adult refugees living in the camps in the East, 96,110 used the complaints and feedback mechanisms, 51% of the total. UNHCR In the Cameroonian refugee camp, three complaints mechanisms were set up. Four thousand, seven-hundred and fifty-eight were collected, among which, 2,061 received feedback. Complaint committees and helplines have contributed to the collection and management of complaints. 86% of Cameroonian refugees have access to effective complaints and feedback mechanisms. The referral system was thus functional with the other partners, with UNFPA, for protection cases related to reproductive health; with NGOs like IRC, ALIMA, ADES

for the referral of cases of Persons with Specific Needs (PSN)); for medical care Chadian Red Cross (CRT) for shelters and WFP (World Food Programme) for food security. In urban areas, accountability was ensured with 2,986 complaints, including 235 through the toll-free number and 2,751 (1,474 women and 1,277 men) complaints received face to face at the Guichet Unique. 86% of refugees had access to effective complaint, feedback, and response mechanisms in Baga Sola, and 60% of internally displaced people (IDPs) had access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.

More than 18,285 refugees and 647 internally displaced women received training to support their empowerment and engagement. The training covered thematic such as leadership, peaceful cohabitation, peacebuilding, inclusion, resilience, gender, human rights and PSEA. In Baga Sola, 13/180 or 7% of refugee women and 37% of IDP women actively participated in the leadership structures. In Gore, 30.33% of women and 69% of central committee leaders have been trained in leadership. 32.86% of women leaders are elected in the 23 central committees restructured at 100%. UNHCR continued to carry out advocacy actions in line with the State's commitments in accordance with the recommendations and

commitments resulting from the Global Refugee Forum, particularly in the documentation of refugees, IDPS, inclusion and access to state public services.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Needs assessment policy based on AGD (Age, Gender, Diversity – profiles of individuals covering different age, groups and genders and ensuring a diversity of needs) was conducted. However, there was a low response rate among certain groups in the population, such as those with chronic illnesses. This was because there were limited specialised services available. By increasing the diversity and numbers of those targeted through these assessments, better data will support future protection strategies. This is also the case for children living with visual and hearing disabilities, considering the low presence of specialized services for their inclusion and access to Education, for example, in camps or elsewhere. The scarcity of resources and insufficient economic and job opportunities to support the empowerment of forcibly displaced persons. There has been limited access to some sites due to flooding in Chad. The weak presence of basic social services in areas hosting refugees. Women's leadership remains impacted due to gender inequality and limited job access.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

People of concern to UNHCR have access to cooking energy in a sustainable and environmentally-friendly manner

By 2024, the proportion of people of concern to UNHCR receiving cash support from UNHCR has increased

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5.23%	11.00%	2.99%
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12.40%	12.00%	11.28%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR distributed USD 1,065,838 to 17,719 refugees and forcibly displaced persons through a remittance company that delivered direct cash to targeted people for basic needs, education, livelihood, Essential household items and shelter. The transfer helped 2,745 students pursue their education in Abeche, Goré, Mayo Kebi Est and Ndjamen. Some 306 urban refugees with specific needs received quarterly cash assistance to help them meet their essential needs.

Five thousand five hundred forty-one refugees from Cameroon and internally displaced persons in the lake region also received cash for core relief items during the flood emergency. For livelihood activities, 8,217 smallholders among refugees and the host community were trained in farming, fishing and income generating activities (IGA) and received cash support to launch their resilience activities.

UNHCR piloted an innovative cash assistance for shelter project in the Eastern region where 182 camp-based refugees affected by flood in Goz Amir received conditional instalments to construct their shelters. UNHCR developed detailed standard operating procedures that were used to guide cash assistance interventions.

About 4,563 households in the east and 220 most vulnerable households among refugee and Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) population in the Lake region received improved “Afrah” cooking stoves. Some 5,415 households in Wadi Fira and Ennedi East camps received butane gas cylinders through a

UNHCR/WFP joint project. About 3,631 households among the refugees from Cameroon received butane gas cylinders as well. The refugee population in the east has the highest coverage rate of clean cooking stoves at about 12% of the households in the region. The clean cooking stoves have contributed to protecting refugees, especially women and children, who are exposed daily to the risk of gender-based violence as they walk long distances (up to 15km in the eastern camps) in search of firewood for cooking. In addition, clean cooking stoves reduce the pressure on forest resources and the exposure to firewood smoke and improve the relative speed of cooking time, allowing women to engage in other activities.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Compared to the previous period (from 2018 to 2021), the amount of cash transferred gradually decreases year after year, and so is the proportion of people receiving cash support from UNHCR. Only 3.2% of the 11% annual target was reached not only due to insufficient and limited budget allocated to cash assistance but also due to re-prioritisation following the sudden Cameroonian emergency.

The current provision of clean cooking solutions continues to be limited compared to the enormous needs exacerbated by deforestation and its impact on the environment and protection risks. Between 2014 and 2022, UNHCR explored several clean cooking solutions with little success. Some 60,000 households received improved stoves. Several factors explained the little success, including the low efficiency of the cooking stoves and the quality of the materials used for their manufacturing. Concerning butane gas, during field monitoring visits, beneficiaries decried frequent gas stock-outs at supply points (far from the capital city or urban centres), which drive the price upwards beyond the means of refugee households. Also, beneficiaries complained about gas refills that are sometimes incomplete, reducing their duration of use

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

People of concern to UNHCR have access to housing systems, emergency shelter, temporary and permanent housing.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	IDPs	74.17%	68.00%	100.00%
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85.00%	92.00%	71.13%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.47%	4.00%	3.19%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, 9,195 refugee and IDP households received shelter assistance, including varying types of shelter construction, maintenance and upgrade support, capacity development, and improvement of site planning standards.

Shelter partners provided 2,763 emergency shelters, built using plastic sheeting and wood framing for urgent crises., Shelter partners also provided 1,900 households with maintenance and rehabilitation support to prolong the durability of emergency shelters over time. Partners renovated 1,806 shelters with metal sheeting roofs, doors, windows, and wood framing. Partners also engaged local women to install cladding materials using straw and traditional weaving methods. Partners used a similar method to build 1,196 transitional shelters and used fired earthen bricks and metal sheeting roofs to build 2,362 semi-durable shelters Partners also renovated 40 semi-durable shelters for people with specific needs. During the flooding crisis in late 2022, shelter partners deployed and installed 300 tents and built 18 community hangars for urban IDPs in N'Djamena and built 253 transitional shelters and repaired 240 emergency shelters for IDPs affected in the Lac Province with CERF Rapid Response and Swiss government funding.

In addition to in-kind shelter assistance, the sector provided opportunities and support for persons facing long-term displacement through training and community engagement. The sector held 42 individual training sessions to raise awareness and knowledge on shelter fire safety, good shelter maintenance practices, and more robust training in construction and sustainable building methods. The shelter sector held four intensive workshops targeting Cluster Partners, local and traditional authorities, beneficiaries, and national staff. The training aimed to improve mainstreaming of the use of SPHERE Standards (a set of principles and minimum humanitarian standards in four technical areas of humanitarian response: water supply, sanitation, and hygiene promotion (WASH), food security and nutrition) and integration of master planning tools and methods in site planning and integration of host and displaced communities,

The sector designed new operational site planning standards to improve the overall dignity of shelter and settlement conditions. The new site planning standards included Standard Residential Block Design, including adequate circulation and fire safety measures, Household Parcel Design with proper space for daily household activities in and around shelters, designing community hubs at the centre of Residential Blocks to include child-friendly spaces, easily accessible WaSH facilities/infrastructure and streamlining the use of zoning.

Partners used participatory planning methods and the new site planning standards to engage with the communities to develop three IDP settlements housing 320 households in the Lac Province. In addition to new standards, a thorough analysis of the Environmental Impact of Shelter & Settlements Report was published in early 2022, defining clear mitigation measures to reduce or offset the carbon footprints of sector interventions for the UNHCR and Shelter Cluster partners.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Despite successfully implementing all planned activities in 2022, the sector faced several challenges and setbacks that negatively impacted planned activities and capacity to respond to emerging needs. These included the rising market cost of building materials and decreasing the scale in which partners can support growing shelter needs. Lack of funding continues to force UNHCR to prioritise the most urgent needs. This results in no durable shelter solutions for households affected by long-term displacement. The low technical capacity in site planning, infrastructure construction and management, and building techniques at the implementation level also impacted the results.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

People of concern to UNHCR 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	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	82.00%	95.00%	89.85%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. [SDG 3.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73.00%	95.00%	85.14%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR and its partners continued to provide primary health care 24/7 in the camps through a network of 27 health centres. UNHCR-supported health facilities conducted 523,568 consultations, including 18% for Chadian nationals, 56.5% for females and 18% for children aged below five. The health facility utilization rate was 0.9. Distribution of new consultations was Abeche 68.8%, Gore 22.6%, Bagasola 4.1%, Ndjamen 3.1% and urban 1.4%. Leading morbidity causes were malaria 33% and respiratory infection 28%. Some 6,620 patients with non-communicable diseases continue to be followed up. Some 6,678 clients attended

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support. And about 5,471 patients received referrals for secondary and tertiary care. UNHCR supported 48 health facilities with assorted medical equipment, organized training sessions for health workers, and recruited qualified refugees.

Twenty-five thousand hundred thirteen children received the measles vaccine. Overall coverage was 90%, a 3% decrease from last year. The highest and lowest coverage was 97.3% and 70.8% in Gore and urban refugees, respectively. There was no outbreak in the refugee camps. For COVID-19, 127,989 refugees were vaccinated (41% of coverage). The proportion of refugees with access to health care services was Urban 96.3%, Abeche 90.0%, Bagasola 80.4%, Gore 70.1% and Ndjamenena 67.8%.

Twenty-four thousand three hundred thirty-seven new antenatal care (ANC) recorded, ANC3 coverage was 94.2% for Nigerians, 90% for urban refugees, 90.8% for Cameroonians, 81.6% for Sundanese and 58.8% for Central Africans. Overall ANC3 coverage was 78% compared to national coverage of 18.3%. Twenty-one thousand six hundred new live births were recorded, with a proportion of skilled delivery of 85%. The proportion of skilled deliveries was 72% in Gore, 86.8% in Abeche, 87.6% in Bagasola, 88.2% for Ndjamenena and 89% for urban refugees. Thirty-eight thousand five hundred eighty-one women used a family planning method. Contraceptive prevalence was 38%, an 18% increase compared to last year. Health partners distributed 12, 7275 condoms. Some 2,068 clients, including 185 new HIV cases, enrolled in ART. About 93% of rape cases received PEP at health centres. Awareness-raising activities reached 199,039 individuals.

UNHCR and its partners continued to foster results by implementing nutrition-specific, infant, and young child feeding and nutrition-sensitive programmes. Partners enrolled 34,492 children in the therapeutic feeding programme. Some 75,655 children 6 to 23 months and pregnant and lactating women benefitted from the blanket feeding programme. The nutrition survey conducted in 2021 showed a global acute malnutrition rate above 10% in all refugee camps: 19.3% for Sudanese, 12.5% for Nigerians and 10.5% for Centrafricans. Admission trends data analysis of 2022 denotes plausible deterioration in the nutrition situation, with a 55% increase in severe acute malnutrition and moderate acute malnutrition cases admitted in the programmes compared to last year. This situation is linked to the food ration cut. Results of the post-distribution monitoring conducted by UNHCR, and WFP show that only 24% of households are farming. This situation is due to the limitation of land access.

These interventions have contributed to maintaining the crude and under-five years mortality rates below the threshold of 0.75 and 1.5 deaths/1000/month in all the refugee camps.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Challenges included: the shortage of nutrition products and medicines due to insufficient budget; low regional hospitals' capacity to provide specialized care led to an increase in the referral cost; some health facilities in the camps are dilapidated due to lack of maintenance with no accommodation for health workers.

The cut in the food ration distributed and the limited livelihood opportunities seemed to impact the nutrition status of refugees negatively.

Additional challenges were the low number of health workers and the qualified incentive refugee workers, often demotivated due to low pay compared to nationals, leading to high staff turnover; delaying implementing the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2018 with the Ministry of Health regarding the integration of the refugees in the national health system; the limited number of health workers assigned to health centres in the camps by the Ministry of Health in; the high burden of tropical and infectious diseases including HIV and outbreaks threats.

11. Outcome Area: Education

By 2024, children have access to education

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
11.1 Proportion of PoC enrolled in tertiary and higher education.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.95%	1.00%	0.78%
11.2 Proportion of PoC enrolled in the national education system. [GCR 2.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	44.88%	47.00%	47.99%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

For primary and secondary education, 95,127 refugees out of 198,240 (48%) school-age children were enrolled in different schools in the camps and the host community. One thousand nine hundred and thirty-three refugee and local Chadian teachers were recruited and paid incentives across all refugee camps. In addition to the training to build their capacities in teaching the national curriculum, 30 primary teachers enrolled in certified in-service training to help them acquire a national education qualification. Two thousand children with specific needs were supported to enrol at school and received additional support.

To improve the learning environment, UNHCR, in collaboration with other actors, strengthened schools' absorption capacities by constructing and rehabilitating several facilities, including 119 classrooms, five multipurpose sports, seven administrative blocks and five fencings. Regarding WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) services at school, UNHCR and partners built 198 latrines and five boreholes. All these facilities were constructed in the spirit of considering the inclusiveness aspect to allow all children, including those with specific educational needs, to have equal access to education.

The enrolment and retention have been facilitated by different activities that UNHCR, in collaboration with partners, the government of Chad, and other UN agencies such as UNICEF and WFP implemented to motivate and supplement families to enrol their children. Uniforms, scholastic materials, and kits for specific groups (girls, SNE) were provided.

The Chadian Government's engagement in Global refugee Forum (GRF) has opened doors to integrating refugee students into the national education system. Refugee children continued to be admitted to national schools, follow the Chadian curriculum, and acquire the national certificate equally as Chadians. Due to this commitment, all children enrolled in primary and secondary schools are integrated into the national education system. During the reporting period, 733 refugee students sat and successfully passed their Baccalaureate (BAC) with a success rate of 56 %, while 8,938 (86%) passed their Fundamental BEF (Brevet d'Etudes Fondamentales) national exams.

At the tertiary level, 605 students were enrolled in Chadian universities and High schools through several scholarships and programs such as Mixed Migration Grant (MM), DAFI, scholarships by the French embassy, complementary pathways such as scholarships and scholarships and family reunification, etc. DAFI is a scholarship programme that offers qualified refugee and returnee students the opportunity to earn an undergraduate degree in their country of asylum or home country. Since the start of the programme in Chad in 2012, 379 youth refugees have benefited from the scholarship, including 252 supported in 2022.

The closure due to lack of funding for all vocational training centres hampers the offer of other alternatives to the youth.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Although there is a Strategy for Education under the government's leadership involving other stakeholders, implementing the core actions is slow.

- At the primary and secondary levels,
- Many out-of-school children. There is a dire need to ensure that 103,137 (52%) out-of-school children have access to primary and secondary education
 - Persistent influxes and increased number of people of concern to UNHCR or forcibly displaced persons. For the past nine years, the country has been receiving new influxes.
 - The limited number of classrooms: The ratio of students per durable classroom is so high, with 118

children per class per day as opposed to the national standard of 55.

- High budget for teacher incentives: UNHCR pays over 72% of the teacher population against only 5% under the government payroll.
 - Low incentive rates for refugee teachers create demotivation and affect the quality of education
 - Teacher qualification: only 50% of refugee teachers are qualified,
 - Conflicting priorities: teacher salaries and education infrastructures take a significant portion of the education budget (70%). It is impossible to prioritize other education activities to promote quality
- The limited number of scholarships remains a key challenge for improving refugee access to tertiary education. Out of 776,31 youth aged between 18-24 years, only 605 are enrolled in tertiary education, and only 1% are enrolled. Further opportunities are needed for youth to pursue technical and vocational training. The lack of connectivity in the camps hinders other alternatives and opportunities for learning and doing business.

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People of concern to UNHCR have access to water and sanitation services, including hygiene promotion

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
12.1 Proportion of PoC using at least basic drinking water services [linked to SDG 6.1.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96.54%	94.00%	97.45%
12.2 Proportion of PoC with access to a safe household toilet [linked to SDG 6.2.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25.00%	78.00%	27.12%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The water, sanitation and hygiene interventions were carried out throughout the reporting period for the refugee population groups living in Chad. The main activities implemented focused on the care and maintenance of the water infrastructures to ensure a continuous drinking water supply, the construction of boreholes to improve the quality of the service and the construction of toilet and hygiene promotion campaigns.

UNHCR and its partners built and rehabilitated 103 boreholes and wells, including 15 in the Est, 33 in the south, four in Bagasola and 51 in N'Djamena. In addition, UNHCR and its partners also constructed 22 small scale solar water pumping systems and installed and rehabilitated 10.318 m of waterpipes and 65 tap stands.

At the end of the reporting period, 89% of refugees have access to basic drinking water services, which is considerable progress compared to the baseline of 82,5% at the end of 2021. Yet additional efforts must be made to enhance access to the acceptable range equal to or greater than 90%.

Besides, there is a huge discrepancy regarding the water supply from one area to another. In the Est, access is still critical for Sudanese refugees, with an average of 16.6 l of potable water available per person per day and an average of 11 l/p/d in the provinces of Wadi Fira and Ennedi Est.

Nigerian and Cameroonian refugees have access to an average of 19 l/p/d and 17.9 l/p/d, respectively, which is below the standards of 20 l in a protracted situation.

The access to safe drinking water has reached the standard for CAR refugees in the south with an average of 22,9 l/p/d at the end of the reporting period; this is extremely far from the situation of some isolated sites such as Don, Began etc., where the average water available range from 5 to 10 l.

Regarding sanitation, only 27% of refugees have access to household toilets showing a slight increase compared to the baseline, which was 25% at the end of 2021.

In 2022, UNHCR and implementing partners have supported the construction of 2,070 latrines and 1,343 showers, of which 898 latrines and 894 showers in Ndjamen, 1022 latrines and 402 showers in the Est, 47 latrines and 47 showers in South and 103 latrines in Bagasola.

In terms of hygiene promotion, the awareness sessions were carried out through sensitization campaigns, door-to-door, and focus group channels. Three hundred seventy-eight hygiene promoters have supported the communities throughout the reporting period.

Among the key topics covered are the hygiene essentials' family practices with special emphasis on basic knowledge of cholera and the COVID-19 pandemic, key messages on hand washing with soap, proper use

of latrines etc.

Similarly, 43 washing areas were constructed or rehabilitated, and 3,500 handwashing devices were installed in the refugees' settlements.

The continuous provision of potable water and hygiene promotion has contributed to preventing waterborne diseases in the refugees' settlements.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR oriented its strategy in Chad toward the solarization of boreholes, the construction of water retaining structures and the water pipe network upgrade. Unfortunately, UNHCR has been unable to implement these projects effectively due to financial constraints. This has reduced the opportunity for substantial progress in water availability, especially in the Est.

Also, in 2022 the Cameroonian refugee influx was critical in how the Chad Government installed them in the new camps and host villages. In this regard, UNHCR has mobilized resources to construct new infrastructures, including 51 boreholes in Kalambari and Guilmei camps and three refugee-hosting villages. This emergency has reduced the level of intervention for refugees living in the country despite the huge need for boreholes construction.

On the other hand, the expectation regarding access to sanitation has not been achieved as well due to low investment for new latrine construction, flooding causing many latrines to collapse, and increased needs linked to the influx of refugees. Due to these reasons, access to latrines has remained less than 30% as opposed to 85%, according to UNHCR standards.

In this regard, additional resources should be mobilized to support households without latrines to construct one.

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

By 2024, improvement of productive assets

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
13.1. Proportion of PoC with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider [SDG 8.10.2 Tier 1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	85.00%	100.00%
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	2.00%	2.34%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Chad, access to formal financial services is low (less than 2 per cent of Chadian adults have accounts with financial institutions) and almost non-existent among refugees and their hosts. The refugee identity card is not always recognized as a legal document by law enforcement, banks, and mobile network companies. The only Microfinance Institution in the south went bankrupt, and the people we serve lost total savings worth approximately USD 23,000 (XAF 15,000,000) and trust in financial institutions. UNHCR could not reach the target of facilitating access to bank accounts for 2% of people of concern because the project of monetizing assistance is still in the inception phase.

The national Household Consumption and Informal Sector Survey (ECOSIT4) survey revealed that 93 % of Central African and 97 % of Sudanese adult refugees were working (according to the ILO definition). The main sector of work for refugees (about 59 and 67 % for Central African and Sudanese refugees, respectively) and the host communities is agriculture. However, the main sources of income for refugee households are aid and earnings, often from working on another person's farm, which amounts to about 50 and 20% of refugee household income, respectively. Although agriculture is the mainstay, refugees obtain

minimal earnings from agricultural production because of restricted access to land and quality inputs. In the east, the size of farmland per household does not exceed 0.5 ha, with yields of around 500 kg of cereals compared to the expected 900 kg to 1,000 kg for the said surface area. This harvest can cover food needs for a maximum of 4 to 5 months. UNHCR continuously works to secure refugee farmland. In 2022, 2,700 hectares have been negotiated in the east, 1,450 hectares in the south, and 17 hectares for refugees from Cameroon, but UNHCR lacks funding for supporting the development of the land. In addition, in most cases, legal documents confirming the rights on the negotiated land are yet to be obtained.

The operation did not conduct the results monitoring survey to estimate the number of refugees who self-report positive changes in their income compared to the previous year. However, the operation provided 7,883 heads of refugee households with equipment and assistance to carry out agricultural production, distributed small ruminants and facilitated access to veterinary services to 2,682 heads of refugee households, assisted 2,087 head of refugee households with training and starter kits to initiate IGA (income-generating activities) and provided 760 heads of households with fishing materials. Among the IDPs (internally displaced persons), 479 head of households received support towards farming, 845 were provided with fishing kits, and 887 were granted initial seed funding. Also, 971 refugee households in the east were initiated and trained to participate in community savings and credit schemes. These groups offer their members a safe space for savings, access small loans, obtain emergency insurance, and pool savings to build credit to support business development. In total, 15,627 refugees and IDPs received support towards livelihood activity. Overall, 5.3% of refugees in the working age (18-59 years) group received support.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

UNHCR had to reduce certain targets to up to 50% because the influx of new arrivals between November 2021 and early 2022 necessitated a reduction and reallocation of the budget in favour of lifesaving interventions. The recurrent droughts and floods, the economic downturn due to the fall in oil revenues, the subsequent lack of income opportunities, and food insecurity have severely impacted the most vulnerable households, including the refugees and IDPs.

Also, UNHCR and its partners' short-term, fragmented, and small-scale interventions failed to improve the livelihoods durably of refugee farmers. UNHCR and partners increasingly engage with donors and development agencies to include refugees and IDPs in development projects.

UNHCR will continue to work to improve implementing partners' monitoring and coordination and M&E capacities.

UNHCR continues to work closely with ANATS to disseminate refugee rights to businesses and advocate for the issuance of biometric refugee ID for access to public services and business registration.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

Refugees have access to voluntary repatriation.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
14.2 Proportion of PoC who wants to receive the CoO information actually receives it.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	Unknown	41.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR and its partners did not organize large-scale voluntary repatriation in 2022. This is due, on the one hand, to the socio-political situation of the refugees' countries of origin, i.e., Sudan Central African Republic, Nigeria, and Cameroon. On the other hand, to the absence of a legal framework for signing tripartite agreements. However, Chad's operation has set up cross-border mechanisms with the refugees' countries

of origin (Sudan, Cameroon, Nigeria, and CAR) to share information on the security situation and the protection environment to prepare a future voluntary repatriation programme. Furthermore, regarding the issue of Central African refugees, the CAR platform for durable solutions for Central African refugees could be an excellent opportunity to advance discussions for the signing of the CAR-Chad-UNHCR Tripartite Agreement for the voluntary repatriation of Central African refugees. On the Cameroonian refugee side, a return intention survey organized in 2022 revealed that more than 40% of the refugee population would like to return voluntarily, while the majority remains sceptical. A draft tripartite agreement is expected to be signed in 2023.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Voluntary repatriation was not organized in 2022 due to a lack of a stable socio-political situation in the refugees' areas of origin in Sudan, CAR, Nigeria, and Cameroon and the absence of a legal framework, i.e., the signing of tripartite agreements. In CAR, continued clashes between loyalist forces and the coalition of armed groups CPC make Voluntary repatriation efforts difficult. Finally, for Cameroonian refugees, voluntary repatriation prospects are hampered by the perception of most refugees that the root causes of the conflict that led to their forced displacement have not been addressed. This said, information on spontaneous returns to Cameroon and CAR were received, but not all figures could be verified.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Refugees have access to resettlement.

People of concern to UNHCR have access to complementary pathways in their host country

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	123	1,122	1,209
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,020.00	1,020.00	1,291.00
15.3 Number of PoC admitted through complementary pathways from the host country.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3	20	11

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR Chad continued to facilitate access to resettlement for vulnerable refugees alongside complementary pathways for those fulfilling the criteria, responding to an upscaling of activities compared to 2021. Resettlement was used as a protection tool, especially for women and children at risk, survivors of violence, and refugees with medical issues. The programme targeted Central African and Sudanese refugees. However, UNHCR also took action to identify Nigerian refugees in need of resettlement and complementary pathways.

During the reporting period, 782 refugees departed for resettlement (508 Central Africans from the South, 172 Sudanese from the East and 102 from the urban population in N'Djamena). While departures picked up from 2021 for Central African refugees, they remained low due to slow processing for Sudanese nationals. Departures were supported in collaboration with IOM and the local authorities for sauf conduits from the camps and exit permits from Chad. Five individuals departed on family reunification. Six individuals left on tertiary education scholarships to France with the support of academic institutions such as CAMPUS France, UNIV'R, the University for Refugees, and the French Embassy. Further outreach needs to be continued to improve the identification of cases for complementary pathways.

UNHCR submitted 1,209 refugees (707 Sudanese from the East, 357 Central Africans from the South and

145 urban refugees) against the quota of 1,122 individuals. The submissions, therefore, represented 108% of the quota.

In 2022, UNHCR hosted 14 resettlement selection missions. There were four French selection missions, two USCIS (United States Citizenship and Immigration Services) missions, one remote mission by Australia, and missions by RSC (Resettlement Support Centre) Africa, supporting out processing by the USA. UNHCR provided information sessions to 8,060 refugees on submission, missions, and departure. UNHCR also provided general administrative support.

2022 also focused on the clean-up of proGres v4 data, which was completed by the end of the year.

UNHCR introduced new SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) for resettlement case processing, strengthening fraud mitigation measures, ensuring resettlement is integrated into the general protection approach and ensuring a pipeline of identified resettlement cases with strong needs.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Staffing levels were around 55%. ProGres v4 data required significant clean-up and needed dedicated human resources, taking away capacity from other areas.

Availability of escorts in the east, as staff are normally escorted to the camps by DPHR (Detachment for the Protection of Refugees and Humanitarian), poor connectivity in the camps, flooding or security concerns preventing access to the camps, and low availability of fuel disrupted case processing.

Regular proGres maintenance days slowed down case write-ups. Small numbers of cases identified and slow protection follow-up means that case processing is inefficient.

A centralized hotline in N'Djamena needs to be set up. Distance interviewing capacity continues to need to be strengthened through appropriate equipment in the field offices/ camps where there is connectivity. Laptops or computers, speakers, and locks are needed to be able to proceed with this activity.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

The strategy put in place is in line with the needs and rights of people of concern to UNHCR

People of concern to UNHCR who have chosen local integration are locally integrated

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
16.2. Proportion of PoC covered by social protection floors/systems [SDG 1.3.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	24.00%	23.66%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Chad, the social protection system, especially social assistance, remains in a pilot phase with very few beneficiaries. The formal social protection system is weak, characterized by the low level of funding, inadequate financing arrangements, limited institutional capacities and absence of M&E and accountability frameworks. The social registry launched in 2019 remains underdeveloped despite continuous support from WFP and NGOs.

Technical and financial partners fund the existing social safety net programs, and the coordination is mostly limited to humanitarian affairs and focuses on immediate needs.

The main social protection programs are the two flagship safety net programs PARCA (with World Bank

financing) and DIZA (with EU and AFD funding), as well as seasonal transfers and multisectoral humanitarian cash transfers from FAO and WFP.

Under the DIZA, 12,454 refugees, IDPs and returnees in the East and South received a package of unconditional cash transfer, training, starter kits for IGAs (income-generating activities) and coaching over a period. UNCHR role was to coordinate bi-monthly coordination meetings with the EU, the AFD, PARCA and two consortia of NGOs working in the south and in the east of the country.

As part of PARCA's emergency response, refugees from Cameroon residing in Guilmey camp near N'Djamena received one-off cash assistance of about USD 70 via mobile money transfer.

Through its school feeding program, WFP provided meals to 29,500 pupils in 78 schools in refugee camps to help children overcome the current malnutrition crisis and tackle school dropout rates.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Although 30% of the beneficiaries of the PARCA are refugees, few data on progress are available.

The poor coverage of refugee hosting areas by mobile money agents, security issues, and the lack of digital financial literacy among beneficiaries are some of the main challenges that hindered the delivery of safety nets through cash transfer.

Most of these 'safety nets' programs are provided through poorly coordinated and unpredictable interventions, relying on external funding and the implementing capacities of humanitarian actors. Also, these programs are more in line with a humanitarian approach rather than a development one and do not meet the challenges of structural poverty.

The findings of the social protection study on Chad conducted in November 2022 offer avenues to explore opportunities and entry points for UNHCR to support the integration of refugees into social protection systems.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In 2022, 96,110 out of 188,515 adult refugees living in camps in the East have used the complaints and feedback mechanisms available, a rate of 51%. In the Cameroonian refugee camps in N'Djamena, three complaints mechanisms called CIF (Information and Feedback Center) have been set up in the camps and have served those outside the camps with 100% achievement. Thus 4,758 complaints were collected, and 2,061 complaints received feedback, with 75% as the target, 43% achieved. Complaint committees and helplines have been set up and contributed to complaints collection and management. 86% of Cameroonian refugees have access to effective complaints and feedback mechanisms. The referral system was thus functional with the other partners, with UNFPA, for protection cases related to reproductive health, with IRC, ALIMA, and ADES for the referral of cases of people with specific needs for medical care, the Chadian Red Cross for shelters and World Food Program (WFP) for food security. In urban areas, accountability was ensured with 2,986 complaints, including 235 through the toll-free number and 2,751 (1,474 women and 1,277 men) complaints received face to face at the Guichet Unique. 86% of refugees had access to effective complaint, feedback, and response mechanisms in Baga Sola, and 60% of IDPs had access to effective feedback and response mechanisms. Thus, women and girls benefited from individual registration and documentation. The participation of women on an equal footing in all decision-making and community management structures has been guaranteed. Women and girls have benefited from economic opportunities, access to health services and quality education in both camps. Given the risks of GBV identified during the assessments, a prevention and response program has been implemented

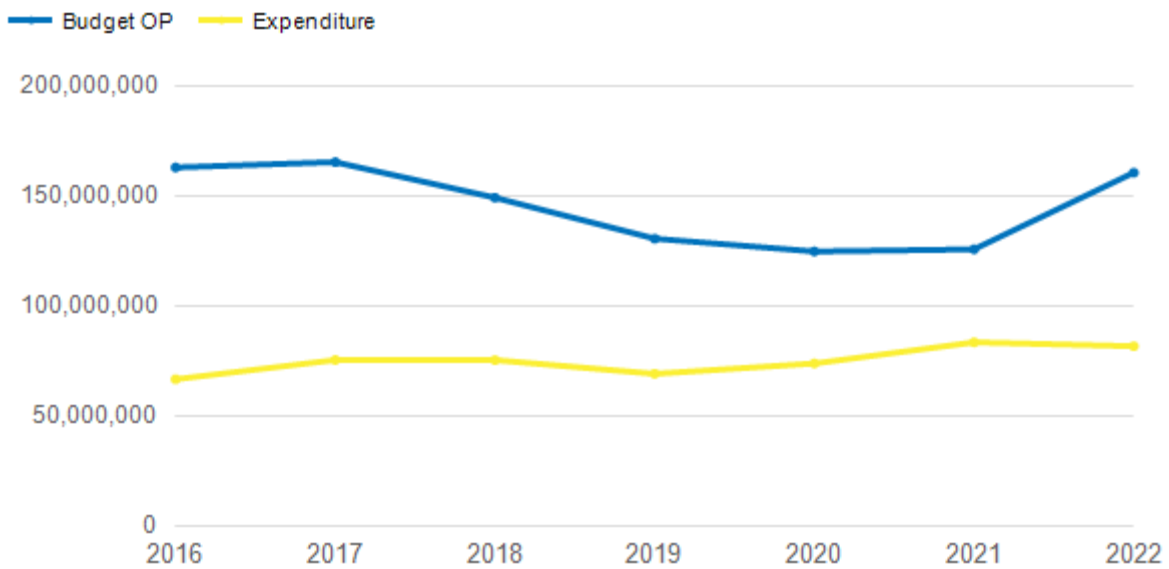
Section 3: Resources

3.1 Financial Data

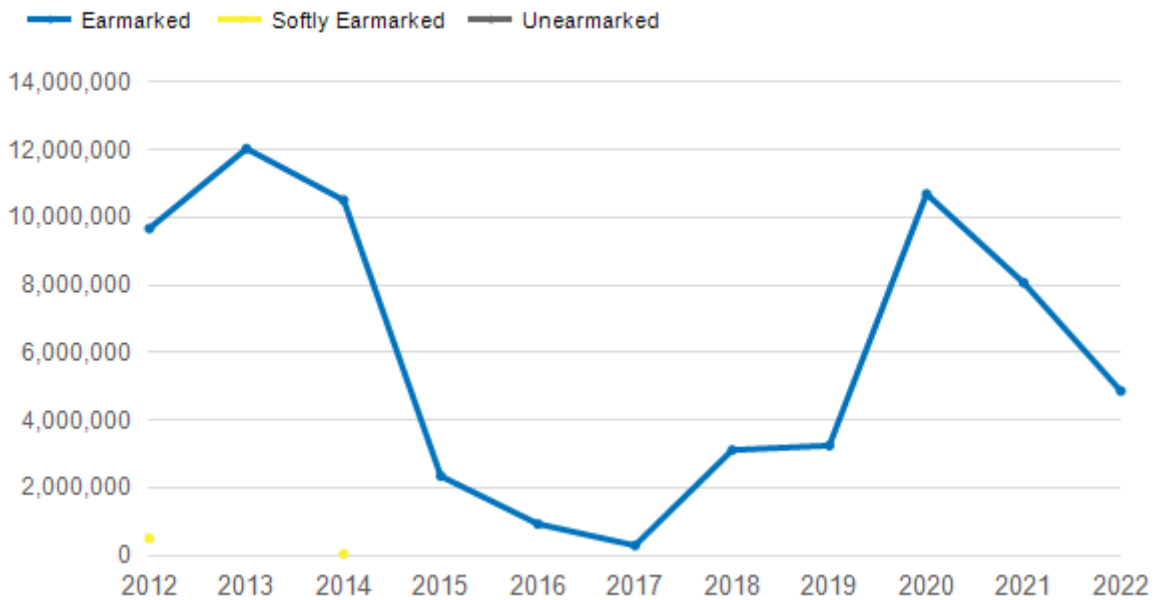
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	29,312,267	17,373,359	59.27%	17,064,935	98.22%
IA2: Respond	80,815,347	38,212,585	47.28%	38,466,537	100.66%
IA3: Empower	39,088,446	19,025,489	48.67%	19,024,488	99.99%
IA4: Solve	11,136,840	7,053,464	63.33%	7,002,427	99.28%
All Impact Areas		276,968	0.00%		0.00%
Total	160,352,900	81,941,866	51.10%	81,558,388	99.53%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	9,982,125	7,122,656	71.35%	7,122,656	100.00%
OA2: Status	646,808	489,716	75.71%	489,716	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	3,455,939	1,652,579	47.82%	1,652,579	100.00%
OA4: GBV	5,442,966	1,661,883	30.53%	1,661,872	100.00%
OA5: Children	5,301,538	2,301,934	43.42%	2,301,935	100.00%
OA6: Justice	1,589,440	869,976	54.73%	789,338	90.73%
OA7: Community	2,893,452	2,862,600	98.93%	2,626,393	91.75%
OA8: Well-being	20,896,117	9,138,024	43.73%	9,138,024	100.00%
OA9: Housing	15,418,400	7,202,447	46.71%	7,202,447	100.00%
OA10: Health	20,411,204	11,745,001	57.54%	11,744,442	100.00%
OA11: Education	23,249,814	9,582,129	41.21%	9,571,224	99.89%
OA12: WASH	24,089,626	10,411,641	43.22%	10,684,487	102.62%
OA13: Livelihood	15,838,632	9,569,056	60.42%	9,569,057	100.00%
OA14: Return	4,739,936	3,381,133	71.33%	3,381,133	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	3,761,810	1,983,050	52.72%	1,932,013	97.43%
OA16: Integrate	2,635,094	1,690,567	64.16%	1,690,567	100.00%
EA17: Systems		505	0.00%	505	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		276,968	0.00%		0.00%
Total	160,352,900	81,941,866	51.10%	81,558,388	99.53%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

In 2022, thanks to the generous contributions from its donors, UNHCR received some 51% of the total funding needed to support its intervention in Chad. This forced UNHCR to prioritize essential protection and humanitarian services, including water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, health, education and livelihoods for refugees and internally displaced persons. However, some critical sectors, such as education, health and nutrition, WASH, shelter, and livelihoods, remained heavily underfunded.



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