



CHAD

COUNTRY FACT SHEET 2022

Photo: IOM 2021

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## PUBLISHER

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For further information on voluntary return and reintegration, please visit the information portal [www.ReturningfromGermany.de](http://www.ReturningfromGermany.de), or contact your local return and reintegration office.

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## 1 HEALTH CARE

### General information on health care

The Chadian health system is of the pyramidal type with 3 levels: a central level, an intermediate level, and a peripheral level. The role of the central level is to design and guide the country's health policy and to mobilize resources. It is also responsible for coordinating external aid, supervising, evaluating, and controlling the implementation of national programs. It includes a National Health Council, the central services of the Ministry of Public Health, national programs, national institutions including the General Hospital for National Reference (HGRN), the Mother and Child Hospital (HME), the National School of Health and Social Workers (ENASS) and the Pharmaceutical Purchasing Center (CPA). At this level, note the existence of the Renaissance Hospital which provides care of a high quality as the national structures of the same level.

The intermediate level is responsible for coordinating the implementation of health policies designed at national level. It provides technical support at the peripheral level. It includes the Regional Health Councils, the Provincial Health Delegations, the Public General Hospital for Provincial Reference (HGPN), the Provincial Supply Pharmacies and the Provincial Health Training Schools.

The peripheral level plays an operational role and is made up of 127 Health Districts (DS) subdivided into 1,290 Zones of Responsibility (ZR). Each District includes District Hospitals located in the capital of the department or the sub-prefecture

and the Health Centers. The Health District is responsible of implementing health policies and activities defined by the central and intermediate levels. The health center offers the Minimum Package of Activities (PMA) which includes preventive, curative, and promotional activities, while the district hospital supports the Complementary Package of Activities (PCA) including maternal and neonatal complications. Health activities are extended to the community level in the form of advanced strategies and mobile strategies, as well as community-based activities involving community health workers who are placed under the supervision of Heads of Health Centers (RCS).

### Availability of insurance

The culture of insurance is very underdeveloped and very little diversified in Chad. The available insurance providers come from the private sector (National Star, Saar Assurance, Star Vie) and offer services that cover health, furniture and real estate, civil liability, industrial and housing risks, education. In addition, the State offers insurance services through the National Social Insurance Fund (CNPS) and the National Pension Fund of Chad (CNRT). In the context of health insurance, health insurance institutions coverage varies between 80 per cent and 100 per cent of the costs depending on the case and subscription.

### Availability of medical facilities and doctors

Medical facilities are available throughout the national territory, divided between university hospitals, reference hospitals,

## 1 HEALTH CARE

clinics, district hospitals, health centers, clinics, health centers, health associations. Most hospitals (reference hospital, clinics, regional reference hospitals) are rather present in the N'Djamena and the major urban and peri-urban centres in Chad. To these public health structures, private health institutions complete this list with clinics in the major urban centers of Chad, and health centers in peri-urban and rural areas. However, remote rural locations are underserved, and rural population sometimes travel very long distances to access basic health care.

### Admission to medical facilities

Access to health services in Chad are not restricted. The patient freely chooses the health structure available based on his geographical and social position (near hospital, health center, or clinic) and private health structures for patients who have the means to afford the costs.

Access to the health care service is guaranteed to all patients regardless of their origin. Patients are taken care of after registration and identification and health records are provided to them by the nursing staff.

### Availability and costs of medication

The availability and distribution of medicines is ensured by the Pharmaceutical Purchasing Center (CPA), which is the only habilitated institution to supply health entities (pharmacies, hospitals, clinics, health centers, etc.) with medicines and medical products. Setting the cost of drugs is the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Health and National Solidarity, as stipulated by Law No. 24/PR/2004 relating to Pharmacy in Chad (<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/cha126369.pdf>). Drug coverage is provided by local insurance service providers based on specific health insurance subscription.



Photo: Unsplash/ Marcelo Leal 2018

## 1 HEALTH CARE

### General information on COVID-19

In Chad, the response to COVID-19 pandemic is led by a technical management committee headed by the President of the Republic. This coordination has put in place several measures after the first confirmed case in March 2020. The state of health emergency was declared on national territory, and other measures included the closure of borders, the obligation of PCR tests for travelers departing from and arriving to Chad (after the opening of borders), etc. In order to limit the spread of the virus, a national vaccination campaign was launched in June 2021 linked to the COVAX program launched internationally. The vaccination campaign with vaccines such as Sinopharm, Pfizer and Johnson & Johnson, was rolled out throughout the national territory. In this purpose, a Green Line (1313) has been put into service by the Ministry of Health and is accessible to all individuals wishing to be vaccinated, regardless of their nationality. Following a substantial decrease of COVID-19 prevalence, in June 2022, the Government of Chad has lifted all measures and restrictions related to COVID-19 including mask mandate. However, the population is still encouraged to get vaccinated.

### Access for returnees

**Eligibility and requirements:** All individuals residing in Chad with valid documentation (IDs, etc.) have access to the health system, regardless of their status. Foreigners enjoy the same access to the health system as nationals, without any distinction.

However, for the health insurance, the Chadian Government established the CNRT (the National Fund for Chadian retirees, only for those who evolve and work in the public sector). For the private sector, the Government of Chad created the National Social Insurance Fund (CNPS), which offers insurance services covering family benefits, work-related risks and retirement pensions for Chadians working for the private sector. Regarding health insurance coverage, only private service providers offer health insurance coverage due to the absence of public health insurance providers. Access to this health insurance is guaranteed only to people working in the public or private sector, or to self-employed workers who can provide afford the insurance costs.

**Registration procedure:** The terms of subscription vary according to each service provider; however in general, the subscriber must present proof of his activities/income, valid identification documents. For the moment, returnees and refugees cannot benefit from health coverage services, due to the weakness of the insurance sector in Chad. However, the adoption and promulgation of Law No. 026/PR/2020 establishing the National Health Insurance Fund constitutes a decisive step in the establishment of the institutional framework of the National Health Insurance system and makes it possible to set up the health insurance scheme dedicated to poor and underprivileged people in 2023.

## 2 LABOUR MARKET

### General information on labour market

With a population estimated at 17,414,717 inhabitants in 2022<sup>1</sup>, and a demographic growth of around 3.6 per cent<sup>2</sup>, more than 50.6 per cent of the chadian population is under the age of 15. The activity rate of people aged 15 and over is 61.8 per cent. According to the National institute of statistics and economic studies (INSEED), the overall underemployment rate in Chad is 40.8 per cent<sup>3</sup>. Three sectors cover the field of employment in Chad, namely the primary sector, the secondary sector, and the tertiary sector. The primary sector represents 72 per cent of the active population with a dominance of agro-sylvio-pastoral activities (agriculture, fishing and livestock); the secondary sector, sparse and undiversified, is essentially made up of agri-food companies (breweries, cigarettes, sugar) and cotton processing units (cotton fiber, oil mill, soap factory); the tertiary sector occupies nearly a quarter of the workforce with activities organized around the trade, transport and craft sectors. Largely informal, the tertiary sector now represents half of the added value.

Unemployment (especially among young people) is on the rise due to limitations of recruitment of young people to the public service where priority is given to few key sectors like the National Education, Public Health, and Social Affairs. The public service is no longer the largest job provider in Chad with around 63,000 civil servants

(civil servants and contract employees), i.e., 1 per cent of the active population. The private sector, out of 30,761 formal enterprises identified, including 8,500 registered with the National Social Security Fund (CNPS) employs for 161,188 persons.

### Finding employment

To promote and support find employment, the Government of Chad has created the National Office for the Promotion of Employment (ONAPE), which is responsible for 'combating unemployment and underemployment'. Present in all the 23 provinces, ONAPE identifies job opportunities and makes them available to the public. ONAPE also funds vocational and professional trainings mainly for the youth. Furthermore, there are platforms that also support those job seekers to easily find job opportunities. The main two platforms are: [www.emploi.td/www.tchadcarriere.com](http://www.emploi.td/www.tchadcarriere.com)

### Unemployment assistance

To fight against unemployment, several actors are working to promote employment in Chad and to fight against unemployment and underemployment<sup>4</sup>. Thus, structures such as the National Fund for Youth (FONAJ), the National Office for the Promotion of Employment (ONAPE), National Fund for Vocational Training (FONAP) strive to fight against unemployment. These structures develop information on employment and professional qualifications, orientation, monitoring, and advice on

1 INSEED-TCHAD - Population\* (2022)

2 INSEED / Ministère de l'économie, de la planification du développement et de la coopération Internationale <https://www.inseed.td/index.php/thematiques/statistique-demographique/population>

3 INSEED-TCHAD - Emplois

4 <https://idl-bnc-idrc.dspacedirect.org/bitstream/handle/10625/58355/IDL%20-%2058355.pdf>



## 2 LABOUR MARKET

the correspondence of job seekers to the profiles of the available positions. Present throughout the national territory, with representations at the local level, some of these structures particularly the ONAPE also follows up with the immigration services regarding to visa and authorizations for migrant workers.

### Further education and training

Vocational and professional training is provided by several public and private educational establishments. The training centers provide a range of training courses that cover practical areas, such as masonry, mechanics, carpentry,

among others. These training courses are offered in the two official languages of the country (Arabic and French), and access is guaranteed to people who meet the basic requirements in these areas. For equal access, a literacy center has been created by Chad to guarantee the chances of access to non-literate people. This access is also accessible for returnees, if the latter can provide the necessary documents or identification documents such as the National Identity Card or the passport, or a document which certifies their status, and provide information about their abilities and motivations.



Photo: IOM 2018/ Amanda Nero

## 3 HOUSING

### General information on housing

There is a glaring absence in terms of housing offers in Chad, despite the creation of the public property development company, the Société de Promotion Foncière et Immobilière (SOPROFIM) in 2009 and the creation of the Banque de l'Habitat which is responsible for financing real estate and social housing. As public investment did not work out, this housing sector is covered by private service providers. In N'Djamena, in remote locations, the average rent fees for one bedroom are 30,000 FCFA (50 USD) and 150,000-250,000 FCA FCFA (250 USD - 400 USD) for a living room and one bedroom in a decent house that offers water and electricity in the outlying districts of the city. In urbanized parts of N'Djamena, house seekers have to pay an average of 300,000 FCFA (500 USD) for studios or apartments. In the rest of the cities out of the capital, the average rental fees for housing are between 25,000 FCFA and 100,000 FCFA monthly to have decent housing and depending on the city. On national level, only 8 per cent of the population have access to electricity and 62 per cent of households have access to clean water<sup>5</sup>. Regarding housing constructions, the lack of access to titled land and affordable plots remains a real obstacle to investments in real estate. The lack of basic infrastructure represents an additional cost, which is reflected in the ultimate price of housing.<sup>6</sup>

### Finding accommodation

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.inseed.td/>

<sup>6</sup> Source Banque Mondiale : <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/zhi/770711591005547697/pdf/Le-Financement-du-Logement-en-R%C3%A9publique-du-Tchad-Vers-un-Logement-Abordable-pour-Tous.pdf>

There is no housing assistance in Chad, nor any social subsidy that covers housing. Most of private accommodations offers are posted on gates of free houses or apartments for rent. The availability and standard of accommodation vary according to the geographical locations. Thus, moving away from areas with high urbanization, the standing of the houses also drops. For access to accommodation, contact is made directly with the owner of the house. Currently, some real estate companies are starting to offer real estate agency services sector like:

- <https://tchadimmobilier.wordpress.com/>
- <https://tchadmarket.com>

### Social grants for housing

To support the housing sector in Chad, the Government intervenes through SOFAPRIM (Société de Promotion Foncière et Immobilière) created in 2007 and the Banque de l'Habitat du Tchad created in 2017, which are responsible for supporting the housing sector, town planning and housing financing through serviced areas available and granting housing loans. Despite the establishment of these structures, the housing sector is struggling to take off in Chad. For more information on their activities and the conditions of access to their service, please consult their respective websites:

- [www.soprofim.com](http://www.soprofim.com)
- [www.bhtchad.com](http://www.bhtchad.com)

### 3 HOUSING

#### Access for returnees

**Eligibility and requirements:** As part of the reception of returnees, there is no public center equipped to provide temporary reception and accommodation for returnees. Through its Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme (AVRR Programme), IOM provides 1-2 days accommodation to returnees in hotels or in the IOM transit center in N'Djamena. For accommodation in hotel, accommodation for one-night costs between 25,000 XAF and 45,000 XAF.

There are also social centers which can provide temporary accommodation to vulnerable persons, in particular children, women, and people with disabilities. These centers placed under the supervision of the Ministry in charge of Social Action can play the role of reception center for vulnerable people or returnees, or in times of crisis and emergencies. This was the case during the crisis in Libya and the Central African Republic, where these social centers have been used to provide temporary accommodation for returnees from these countries.



Photo: IOM Amanda Nero/ 2018

### 3 HOUSING



Photo: IOM Amanda Nero/ 2018



## 4 SOCIAL WELFARE

### General information on social protection

In Chad, the social protection system exists but limited. For instance, there is no social allowance for vulnerable and deprived people. Two public institutions constitute the social protection system in Chad, namely the Caisse Nationale des Retraites du Tchad (CNRT) placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance and Budget, and whose mission is to ensure and provide pensions for retired civil servants ; and the Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance Sociale (CNPS), whose mission is to manage the mandatory social welfare scheme for salaried and assimilated workers in the private sector through family and maternity benefits, occupational risks and the pension branch. Premiums and monthly contributions are covered by both the employer and the employee.

### Pension system

As said above, the pension system in Chad is covered by two institutions, the CNRT and the CNPS. The retirement age is set at 60 years old by Law No. 017/PR/2001 of December 31, 2001, relating to the general status of the Public Service. In the private sector, admission to retirement is also set at 60 years old and is governed by Decree No. 1144/PR/PM/MFPT/2007 of December 28, 2007, raising the age limit for admission to retirement in the private sector in Chad. For workers in the public sector, the schemes are financed by contributions from the employee and the employer, at the rate of 5 per cent for the worker and 12 per cent for the employer. For

the private employment sector, the rate of contributions paid to CNPS by employers and workers for old-age, invalidity and death pensions is respectively set at 5 per cent and 3.5 per cent of the salary<sup>7</sup>. Any civil servant admitted to retirement is entitled to a retirement pension. However, to benefit from the retirement pension, it is required to have contributed at least 15 years.<sup>8</sup>

### Vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups are cared for in Chad through the Ministry of Women and Protection of Early Childhood in charge of Social Action, as well as national and international organizations. The Ministry operates through specific technical directorates which are mostly focused on specific vulnerable groups. The Directorate of promotion of women and gender integration takes care of women related matters; the Directorate of childhood is in charge of child protection; the Directorate for the Reintegration of Persons with Disabilities oversees policies and programs in favor of persons with disabilities; while the Directorate of Social Action oversees social affairs including assistance to vulnerable migrants, etc. The Ministry's interventions for vulnerable people are implemented throughout the country through the regional delegations in charge of the social affairs.

<sup>7</sup> Décret 09-1636 2009-12-04 PR/PM/MFPT fixant le taux de cotisations dues par les employeurs et travailleurs à la Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance Sociale au titre des pensions de vieillesse, d'invalidité et de décès.

<sup>8</sup> Voir loi n° 017/PR/2001 du 31 décembre 2001 portant statut général de la Fonction publique et décret n°1144/PR/PM/MFPT/2007 du 28 décembre 2007 portant relèvement de l'âge limite d'admission à la retraite dans le secteur privé au Tchad

## 4 SOCIAL WELFARE

Most of the Ministry's activities are carried out through a network of operational structures such as social centers, kindergartens, specialized social services, specialized education, and social reintegration centers generally located in large urban centers. Access is generally provided through a referral mechanism developed between various stakeholders including state actors, civil society, and non-government organizations. It should be noted that Chad is assisted in the protection

of vulnerable persons by various partners such as IOM for vulnerable migrants, internally displaced persons, disengaged former combatants, etc.; UNHCR and CNARR for refugees; UNICEF, CARITAS and SOS Children's Village for children, FAO, and WFP for food security, etc. Other national and international stakeholders intervene through foundations and reception centers for street children, abandoned or victims of abuse, etc. Access to these protection systems is in principle 2022.

### Access for returnees

**Eligibility and requirements:** Access to social protection system for returnees is very limited in Chad. The Social Protection System is guaranteed and accessible only to people who have a job in the public or private sector; for self-employed people who carry out an activity, access to the pension is accessible based on individual contributions. Enrollment is compulsory for anyone working in the private or public sector. The employer is required to declare all employees to CNPS (private sector) or CNRT (public sector). To be enrolled at the CNPS, the conditions to be met are to enjoy Chadian nationality, to bring your birth certificate or a national identity document accompanied by a registration application. For more information, consult the website of these 2 structures:

- [www.cnrt-officiel.com](http://www.cnrt-officiel.com)
- <https://cnps-tchad.com/>



Photo: IOM/Amara Nero/2018

## 5 EDUCATION

### General information on education

In Chad, education is compulsory for children from 5 to 11 years old. The education system includes formal education and non-formal education. The chadian education system is centrally managed by the Ministries in charge of education. Public schools and private schools operate in parallel to meet the demand for education.

Formal education comprises 5 cycles, namely preschool, primary, general middle, secondary (including general secondary, technical education, and vocational training), and higher education. Preschool is not compulsory; it is designed for children from 3 to 5 years old. Primary school is also compulsory and is intended for children aged from 6 to 11. At the end of this cycle, the child has access to basic education which is divided into two cycles, namely the first cycle or middle education, and the second cycle or secondary education. Middle education is intended for children aged 11 to 15 and lasts four years; it is sanctioned by the Basic Education Certificate (BEF) which allows access to secondary or second

cycle education. The second cycle is intended for adolescents aged 15 to 18 and lasts 3 years; it is subdivided into two parts and includes general education and technical or vocational education. The second cycle lasts three years and gives access to the general or technical Baccalaureate, thus allowing access to higher education (University). Furthermore, there are vocational training centers which offer two years professional training and give access to professional qualification. Higher education includes training in diversified skills, the duration of which varies from 2 to 7 years.

These training courses are mainly organized within universities and higher institutes. Higher education prepares students for scientific research (Bachelor, Master, and Doctorate) or for technical and professional education. In addition, the non-formal education is intended for people who didn't attend the formal school system and includes literacy courses for adults wishing to acquire practical skills equivalent to the primary cycle. Institutions are concentrated in urban areas, and rural areas are not



Photo: IOM/Amanda Naro/2015

## 5 EDUCATION

sufficiently covered by educational structures. In some areas, daycare services are developed by the State through social centers or preschool structures that aim to develop children's psychomotor skills and socialization skills.

### Cost, loans, and stipends

Education costs vary depending on whether the teaching establishment is public or private. Despite Law 06-016 2006-03-13/PR Law on the orientation of the chadian education system which stipulates in its article 9 that public education is free of charge, in reality, public education continues to be chargeable. Registration fees in public primary schools vary between 3,000 FCFA (in rural areas) and 10,000 FCFA (in urban areas). For private educational institutions, the enrollment fees vary between 80,000 FCFA and 500,000 FCFA.

For higher education in universities and institutes, admission and education fees vary between 50,000 FCFA for normal cycles and 300,000 FCFA for special cycles. To enroll in private higher education, the fees vary between 300,000 FCFA and 750,000 FCFA. There is no scholarship or financial aid awarded for training in secondary and higher education. The system is unregulated, education fees in private schools are fixed by investors.

### Approval and verification of foreign diplomas

The authentication of diplomas in Chad is managed by the National Office of Higher Education Examinations and

Competitions under the supervision of the Ministry of Higher Education. This Office takes handles the diploma authentications, equivalences and translation of diplomas and baccalaureate certificates. The authentication fee is fixed depending on the country of origin of the document. It varies between 3,000 FCFA and 20,000 FCFA. Before authentication, the documents are first submitted to the office in charge of verifying their authenticity in the issuing country.

### Access for returnees

**Eligibility and requirements:** In general, the period of classes in educational institutions in Chad begins in September and ends in June with the national exams. Returnees do not have to fulfill any condition to have access to public or private educational establishments in Chad during the school year.

**Registration procedure:** To register in primary or secondary school, returnees can approach the desired establishment, and must provide proof of their chadian nationality, provide a copy of the birth certificate, two passport photos, and pay the registration fee. Some institutions may organize admission tests. For admission to higher education, returnees must also provide an authenticated copy of their baccalaureate giving access to university. In 2014, the Ministry of Education decided to integrate schools in refugee camps into the chadian education system. They thus benefit from the same privileges in terms of access and training opportunities. Education in refugee camps is provided for by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in partnership with the Ministry of Education.



## 6 CHILDREN

### General situation of children and infants

Chad ratified the International Convention on the Rights of the Child in October 1990. This convention calls on party, including Chad, to develop strategies to guarantee children access to quality education and health, protection against sexual exploitation and abuse, child labor, participation in armed conflicts, deprivation of liberty, or all forms of discrimination. However, in reality, the situation of children and their protection with regard to the respect of their rights, remains precarious in Chad. In terms of education, 34.4 per cent of children between the ages of 6 and 11 are out of school, while more than 800,000 children between the ages of 9 and 14 do not go to school.

The schooling rate varies altogether between 95 per cent in the south and 20 to 40 per cent in the north. In terms of health, access to health facilities remains problematic for vulnerable families and children; either because of the lack of human resources in rural areas of Chad, or because of the precariousness that does not allow vulnerable groups to access quality care, or because of the geographical position of major health centers. Unfortunately, the lack of access to sanitation and health care also means that out of 100,000 women, 1,100 die giving birth in Chad. Due to the insufficiency of sanitation facilities, drinking water and health care in rural areas, the infant and child mortality rate is 102 per 1,000. Poverty in rural areas accentuates this phenomenon with a strong resort to irregular migration of men leaving 23 per cent of households headed by

women. On the issue of child labor and exploitation, the minimum age for employment in Chad is set at 14 years by Law n°038/PR/96 of December 11th, 1996, on Labour Code. Furthermore, articles 335 and 336 of the criminal law punish the exploitation of children through prostitution and provide for penalties of 2 to 5 years' imprisonment and a fine ranging from 100,000 to 2 million CFA (180 to 3,520 dollars) to perpetrators. The National Assembly adopted the Child Protection Code, the Labour Code, the Family Code, and other laws which now contain additional provisions that sanction child trafficking and increase the protection of child laborers in an informal sector.

### (Non-) governmental actors dealing with children's well-being and rights

In the context of the well-being of children, several organizations, both international and national, intervene on the realization of the rights of the child and the fulfillment of their protections. First, the United Nations agencies headed by UNICEF, which places children at the heart of their intervention strategy by covering issues of health, education, and their development, in collaboration with the Ministry in charge of child protection. Alongside the UN agencies, there is a considerable number of non-governmental organizations such as SOS Children's Villages, CARITAS Chad, the "Dieu Bénit" Foundation, Alima (Alliance for International Medical Action), Health Alert, APLFT (Association for the promotion of fundamental freedoms in Chad) and many others who work in various

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areas such health, food, access to civil registration services, education, access to justice, protection against all forms of exploitation of children in the realization of the well-being of children in Chad in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Returnees benefit from these services without discrimination.



Photo: © Amanda Nero/ 2018



## 7 CONTACTS

**International Organization for Migration (IOM)**  
*UN Agency for Migration*  
 Klemat District., Street 3256. BP  
 6450 N'Djamena –Tchad  
 Email: [iomchad@iom.int](mailto:iomchad@iom.int)

**Ministry of Women and Early Childhood Care**  
*State Department in charge of gender, Child protection and social affairs*  
 Quartier N'Djari  
[www.sante.gouv.td](http://www.sante.gouv.td)

**Ministry of Health and National Solidarity**  
*Department of public health*  
 Quartier N'Djari, PB : 548  
[www.sante-tchad.org](http://www.sante-tchad.org)

**The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**  
*UN Refugee Agency*  
 Moursal, Avenue Marechal Idriss  
 Debi Itno  
 5001 Porte 22, BP 5601  
[www.unhcr.org/afr/chad](http://www.unhcr.org/afr/chad)

**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**  
*Education, science, and culture heritage*  
 Antenne N'Djamena  
[s.khaled@unesco.org](mailto:s.khaled@unesco.org)

**United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)**  
*Child Protection Agency*  
 Route de l'aéroport, Rue 1039  
 BP 1146  
[ndjamena@unicef.org](mailto:ndjamena@unicef.org)  
[www.unicef.org/chad/](http://www.unicef.org/chad/)

**Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**  
*Agriculture*  
 N'Djamena Building, Rue 2058,  
 Avenue Felix Eboué, BP: 101,  
 N'Djamena  
[FAO-TD@fao.org](mailto:FAO-TD@fao.org)  
[www.fao.org/tchad/fr/](http://www.fao.org/tchad/fr/)

**United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**  
*Population, Reproductive health Agency*  
 Klemat Deux chateaux  
 BP 906, Rue 3608, Porte 128  
[www.chad.unfpa.org](http://www.chad.unfpa.org)

**World Food Program (WFP)**  
*Food security*  
 Quartier Beguinage  
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[www.wfp.org/Chad](http://www.wfp.org/Chad)

**World Health Organization (WHO)**  
*Health Agency*  
 Quartier Farcha, BP : 152  
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[www.afro.who.int/countries/chad](http://www.afro.who.int/countries/chad)

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 N'Djari, BP : 2029  
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**Institut National de la Statistique, des Etudes Economiques e Démographique (INSEED)**  
*Researches, Data, Statistics*  
[www.inseed.td](http://www.inseed.td)

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*Insurance company*  
 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, BP : 914  
 +235 22 52 42 22  
[www.lastarnationalesa.com](http://www.lastarnationalesa.com)

**Office Nationale pour la Promotion de l'Emploi (ONAPE)**  
*State agency for employment promotion*  
 Quartier Bololo, BP : 721  
 N'Djamena



Photo: IOM Amanda Nero/ 2018



## 7 CONTACTS

**Caisse Nationale des Retraités du Tchad (CNRT)**  
Social security and pensions for public sector  
Quartier Dombé, BP : 1142  
Tel : +235 22 51 55 48  
N'Djamena  
www.cnrt-officiel.com

**Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance Sociale (CNPS)**  
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+235 22 52 58 80  
www.cnps-tchad.com  
contact@cnps-tchad.com

**SAFAR Assurance SA**  
Insurance company  
BP : 6089, N'Djamena  
Tel : +235 22 52 09 80

**ASCOMA Tchad**  
Insurance brokers  
Immeuble CNPS, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, N'Djamena  
+235 22 52 23 33  
www.ascoma.com/ascoma-tchad  
tchad@ascoma.com

**Office Nationale des Examens et Concours du Tchad (ONECS)**  
Diplomas certification and equivalences  
Rectorat de N'Djamena, Quartier Kabalaye  
Tel : +235 22 51 82 76  
www.onecs.td

**Agence Nationale des Titres Sécurisés du Tchad (ANATS)**  
Production of National ID cards, Passports, Driving Licenses, visas, etc.  
Rue de Bordeaux, N'Djamena, Chad  
+235 93 51 79 79  
https://anats.td/

**Real estate agency**  
Housing and properties  
https://tchadimmobilier.wordpress.com/  
https://tchadmarket.com

**Labour market and employment service**  
Job vacancies  
www.emploi.td  
www.tchadcarriere.com

**Université de N'Djaména**  
Higher Education  
Quartier Kabalaye, BP 1117, N'Djaména, Tchad  
+235 66 33 13 73  
https://www.universite-ndjame-na.td/

**Lycée du Sacré Cœur au Tchad**  
Secondary School Education  
Boulevard Marechal Idriss Debi Itno  
BP. 325, N'DJAMENA, Tchad  
+235 22 51 49 09

**Hôpital de la mère et de l'enfant**  
Health facility for children and women  
BP. 6667, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, N'Djamena, Chad  
+235 22 51 55 12 | 22 51 55 14

**International SOS Clinic**  
Private medical facility  
Avenue Galmaï Youssobomi Kirmiss  
BP. 1215, N'Djamena, Chad  
+235 22 52 25 01 / +235 62 49 61 61

**Croix Rouge du Tchad**  
Assistance to vulnerable persons  
BP: 449 - N'Djamena - Tchad  
Avenue Kondol - Moursal  
+235 22 52 02 55 / 66 20 25 93  
https://croixrougedutchad.org/

**Caritas Tchad**  
Assistance to vulnerable persons, Professional training centers, etc.  
BP : 136, N'Djamena, Chad  
+235 22 52 50 80  
E-mail : unad@caritastchad.org  
www.caritastchad.org

**SOS Village d'enfants**  
Protection of vulnerable children  
Quartier Ndjari, 8ème arrondissement, 113 N'Djamena, Chad,  
+235 22 51 77 73 | Email: dn@sos-tchad.org  
https://www.sostchad.org/village-denfants-sos-ndjamena/

## 8 AT A GLANCE

### Measures to be taken before return

- **Travel Document:** Make sure your TD is valid, if not contact the nearest Chadian Embassy for advice.
- **Family & Friends:** Make sure to inform your family and/or friends in Chad about your return as they will be your most important guide on the current situation. If not possible seek advice from IOM office.
- **Legal:** If you fear of any legal issues upon returning to Chad, please inform the respective IOM counselling person prior to your return.
- **Birth Certificates:** For children born abroad, obtain certified birth, legalized by the nearest Chadian Embassy.
- **Education:** Have diplomas translated into French, certified by relevant authorities, and legalized by the Chadian Embassy.
- **Health:** Obtain medical reports from physicians, translated into English if possible.
- **Transportation:** Plan for onward transportation from N'Djamena airport to your final destination in Chad.
- **Accommodation:** Plan for (temporary) accommodation.

### Measures to be taken upon arrival

- **Register for ID Cards:** Make sure to register with relevant authorities and apply for a valid ID through ANATS (National Agency for Secure Documents) upon arrival. (<https://anats.td/>)
- **Immigration:** No registration is required for Chadian nationals with any authority. The Direction of territory surveillance (DST) may conduct a brief interview at the airport upon arrival. If you are returning with emergency travel document (Laissez-Passer, Sauf-conduit), these original documents will be collected at the airport.
- **Social welfare:** Pension insurance / employee pension schemes are generally provided by employers.
- **Health insurance:** Health insurance is available on payment of a premium (see section Health Care). There is no Government health schemes generally cover only people below the poverty line.
- **Labour market:** Enrolling on the employment websites/ local employment exchange for availing the employment opportunities. Get information about the ongoing skill development programs
- **Reintegration:** If you are eligible to any sort of reintegration assistance, you should contact IOM Chad the soonest after your arrival. You will be given an appointment and you will receive detailed counseling.
- **Schools:** Enroll your children in schools as soon as possible.

