



Chad

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For further information on voluntary return and reintegration, please visit the information portal 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 healthcare system is a 3-level pyramid, with a central level, an intermediate level and a peripheral level. The role of the central level is to design and provide guidance on the country's health policy and the mobilization of the resources needed to carry it out. It is also responsible for coordinating external aid, and supervising, evaluating and monitoring the implementation of national programs. It comprises the Conseil National de Santé et de la Prévention (CNSP), the central departments of the Ministry of Public Health, the national programs, the national health institutions (the CHU Référence Nationale, the CHU Renaissance, the CHU Mère et de l'Enfant (HME), the Hôpital de l'Amitié Tchad-Chine, l'Hôpital Militaire d'Instruction, l'École Nationale Supérieure des Agents Sanitaires et Sociaux (ENSASS), le Centre National d'Appareillage et de Réadaptation (CNAR), le Centre National de Transfusion Sanguine (CNTS), le Centre National de Traitement des Fistules (CNTF), la Centrale Pharmaceutique d'Achats (CPA) ...). The intermediate level is responsible for coordinating the implementation of health policies designed at national level. It provides technical support to the peripheral level. It includes the Regional Health Councils, Provincial Health and Prevention Delegations, Provincial Public Hospitals, Provincial Supply Pharmacies and Provincial Health Training Schools. The intermediate level comprises 23 provincial hospitals, with a university hospital located in Abéché in the province of Ouaddaï.

The peripheral level plays an operational role and comprises District Health Boards

(CSD), District Management Teams (ECD), District Hospitals (HD), Health Centers (CS), Area of Responsibility Health Boards (CSZR), Health Committees (COSAN) and Management Committees (COGES). The peripheral level is made up of 139 operational Health Districts (DS), subdivided into 1915 functional Zones of Responsibility (ZR). Each district comprises district hospitals located in the departmental capital or sub-prefecture, and health centers. The DS is responsible for implementing the activities defined by the health policy. The health center offers the Minimum Package of Activities (PMA), which includes preventive, curative and promotional activities, while the district hospital handles the Complementary Package of Activities (PCA), including maternal and neonatal complications. Health activities are extended to the community level in the form of advanced and mobile strategies, as well as community-based activities involving community health agents who are placed under the supervision of the Health Center Managers (RCS).

Insurance availability

The insurance sector in Chad is underdeveloped and undiversified. Available providers come from the private sector (Star Nationale, Saar Assurance, Star vie, Ascoma, Toumai Assurance) with services covering health, furniture and real estate, civil liability, industrial and housing risks, education, life insurance, retirement and personal property. However, in the public sector, the State provides benefits for both the private and public sectors through the Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance Sociale (CNPS - private sector) and the Caisse Nationale

1 Health Care

des Retraites du Tchad (CNRT - civil servant). For health insurance, the cost of coverage varies between 80% and 100%, depending on the case.

Availability of medical facilities and doctors

Chad's medical facilities cover the entire country. These medical facilities are divided between university hospitals, referral hospitals, district hospitals, health centers, clinics and health associations. Most hospitals (referral hospitals, health centers, clinics, regional referral hospitals) are distributed between the capital and the major urban and

peri-urban centers. In addition to these public facilities, there are clinics in major urban centers and health centers in peri-urban and rural areas. Biomedical analysis laboratories complete the picture, offering a wide range of services covering biomedical analysis, medical imaging, emergency care and so on. However, rural areas are poorly served by medical services, and do not have the health human resources to meet their needs.

Admission to medical facilities

Access to health services in Chad is guaranteed to all without exception. Patients



Photo: Unsplash/ Marcelo Leal 2018

1 Health Care

are free to choose the health facility available according to their geographical and social position (local hospital, health center or clinic), and private health facilities for patients who can afford the costs. Access to health services is guaranteed to all patients, whatever their origin. Patients are cared for once they have been registered and identified by the health care facilities, and provided with medical records by nursing staff.

Drug availability and costs

The availability and distribution of medicines is ensured by the Centrale d'Achats Pharmaceutiques (CPA), which is the only institution authorized to supply health entities (pharmacies, hospitals, clinics, health centers, etc.) with medicines and medical products. Setting the cost of medicines is the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Health and National Solidarity, as underlined by law no. 24/PR/2004 on pharmacy in Chad (Medicines are covered by local insurance service providers on the basis of a specific health insurance subscription.

Access for returnees

All persons residing in Chad and in possession of valid documents (identity card, passport, national identification number) have access to the health system, regardless of their status. Foreigners enjoy the same access to the healthcare system as nationals, without distinction. For the private sector, the Chadian government has set up the Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance Sociale (CNPS), which provides insurance services covering family benefits, occupational risks and retirement pensions for Chadians working in the private sector. In the public sector, however, there is no health coverage mechanism. However, under Law N°026/PR/2020, the government created the Caisse nationale d'assurance santé (National Health Insurance Fund) in 2021 to provide an insurance system for the population, including the poor. This law is currently being implemented. As far as health insurance coverage is concerned, only private service providers offer health insurance coverage due to the absence of public health insurance providers. Access to this health insurance is only guaranteed to people working in the public or private sector, or to self-employed people who can provide the insurance costs. The conditions of subscription vary according to each provider, but in general, the subscriber must present proof of activity or income, valid identification documents, and so on. For the time being, returnees and refugees cannot benefit from health coverage services, due to the weakness of the insurance sector in Chad.

2 Labour market

General information on the job market

With an estimated population of 17,414,717 in 2022, and a demographic growth rate of around 3.6%, over 50.6% of Chad's population is under 15. The activity rate for people aged 15 and over is 61.8%. According to the Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (INSEED), the overall underemployment rate in Chad is 40.8%. Employment in Chad is divided into three sectors: primary, secondary and tertiary. The primary sector accounts for 72% of the working population, with

agro-sylvio-pastoral activities (agriculture, fishing and livestock breeding) dominating; the secondary sector, which is not very dense or diversified, is essentially made up of agri-food companies (breweries, cigarettes, sugar) and cotton processing units (cotton, fiber, oil mills, soap factories). The tertiary sector employs nearly a quarter of the working population, with activities organized around trade, transport and crafts. Largely informal, the tertiary sector now accounts for half of added value. Unemployment (especially among young



Photo: IOM 2018/ Amando Nero

2 Labour market

people) is on the rise due to the limited recruitment of young people in the civil service, where priority is given to a few key sectors such as National Education, Public Health and Social Affairs. The civil service is no longer the main provider of jobs in Chad, with around 63,000 employees (civil servants and contract workers), i.e. 1% of the working population. The private sector employs 1,618,188 people out of a total of 3,061 formal businesses, of which 8,500 are registered with the Caisse Nationale de Sécurité Sociale (CNPS).

Job search

The employment sector is promoted by the Office National de Promotion de l'Emploi (ONAPE), which is responsible for "combating unemployment and underemployment". Present in the country's 23 provinces, ONAPE identifies job opportunities and makes them available to the public. ONAPE also finances vocational training, mainly for young people. In addition, there are platforms that also help jobseekers to easily find job offers. The main platforms are: www.emploi.td ; www.tchadcarriere.com ; www.jobboosterchad-entreprise.com ; https://tchadannonces.com/#google_vignette ; <https://www.africawork.com/fr/cabinet-recrutement/tchad>. Other non-negligible players are involved in this field, offering services ranging from worker placement to .

Unemployment benefit

To combat unemployment, a number of players are working to promote employment in Chad and combat unemployment and underemployment. To this end, the

State has developed structures such as the Office National de Promotion de l'Emploi (ONAPE) and the Fonds National de la Formation Professionnelle (FONAP), whose primary responsibility is to promote employment in Chad by developing mechanisms for access to employment. These structures provide information on employment and professional qualifications, as well as guidance, follow-up and advice on matching jobseekers to available job profiles. Present throughout the country, with local representations, some of these structures, notably ONAPE , also monitor migration services in terms of visas and authorizations for migrant workers.

Teaching and further training

Vocational training is provided by a number of public and private educational establishments. The training centers offer a range of courses covering practical areas such as masonry, mechanics, carpentry, catering, sewing and handicrafts, among others. These courses are offered in the country's two official languages (Arabic and French), and access is guaranteed to those who meet the entry requirements. To ensure equal access, a literacy center has been set up to guarantee opportunities for non-literate people. This access is also guaranteed to returnees, if they can provide the necessary documents or identity papers such as a national identity card or passport, or a document certifying their status, and provide information on their abilities and motivations.

3 Housing

General information on housing

Access to decent housing remains a challenge in Chad, despite the creation of the public real estate development company (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 has failed, this housing sector is covered by private service providers. In N'Djamena, in the city's outlying districts, the average rent for a room is 30,000 FCFA (50 USD) and 150,000-250,000 FCFA (250 USD - 400 USD) for a living room and bedroom in a decent house with water and electricity. In the urbanized areas of N'Djamena, housing applicants have to pay an average of 300,000 FCFA (500 USD) for a studio or apartment. In the rest of the towns outside the capital, average rental costs for decent accommodation range from 25,000 FCFA to 100,000 FCFA per month. Access to electricity is 8% and access to water is 62% for households nationwide . In terms of housing supply, the lack of access to titled land and affordable plots of land remains a real brake on investment in real estate. The land policy, although well-developed, is poorly understood by the population. Access to land is still traditional. The cost of plots is still very high, as are building materials. Basic services are also underdeveloped. The lack of basic infrastructure represents an additional cost, which is reflected in the final price of housing .

Finding accommodation

There is no framework for housing assistance in Chad, nor any social subsidies that cover housing. Most accommodation is available on cards in front of houses, offering rooms and apartments

for rent. The availability and standard of accommodation varies according to geographical location. As you move away from densely urbanized areas, the standard of the homes on offer also decreases. For access to homes, contact is made directly with the owner. However, some real estate companies are trying hard to offer services in the housing sector, such as :

- <https://tchadimmobilier.wordpress.com/>
- <https://tchadmarket.com>
- <https://www.mossosouk.com/>
- https://www.facebook.com/poulaecommerce/?locale=fr_FR
- <https://betdaari.com/>

Social housing assistance

To support the housing sector in Chad, the state intervenes through the Société de Promotion Foncière et Immobilière (SOFAPRIM), created in 2007, and the Banque de l'Habitat du Tchad, created in 2017, which are responsible for supporting the urban planning sector and housing financing by making serviced areas available and granting housing loans. Despite the establishment of these structures, the housing sector is struggling to get off the ground in Chad, due to the difficulty of accessing the services raised, and the production of housing as defined in their objective. For more information on their activities and the conditions of access to their services, please consult their respective websites:

- www.soprofim.com/
- www.bhtchad.com

3 Housing

Access for returnees

There are no public reception centers equipped to provide temporary accommodation for returnees. Through its Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) program, IOM provides 1-2 day accommodation for returnees in hotels or at the IOM transit center in N'Djamena. Hotel accommodation costs between XAF 25,000 and XAF 45,000 per night.

There are also social centers that can provide temporary accommodation for vulnerable people, particularly children, women and the disabled. These centers, under the supervision of the Ministry in charge of Social Action, can act as reception centers for vulnerable people or returnees, in times of crisis and emergency. This was the case during the crisis in Libya and the Central African Republic, where these social centers were used to provide temporary accommodation for returnees from these countries.



Photo: IOM Amanda Nero/ 2018

4 Social Welfare

Social welfare system

In Chad, the social protection system exists but remains limited. For example, there is no social allowance for the vulnerable and destitute. The social protection system in Chad is made up of two public institutions: the Caisse Nationale des Retraités du Tchad (CNRT), under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance and Budget, whose mission is to insure and pay the pensions of retired civil servants; and the Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance Sociale (CNPS), whose mission is to manage the compulsory social protection scheme for salaried employees and assimilated workers in the private sector, covering family and maternity benefits, occupational risks and the retirement branch. Premiums and monthly contributions are paid by the employer and the employee.

The pension system

As mentioned above, the retirement system in Chad is covered by two institutions, the CNRT and the CNPS. The retirement age is set at 60 by Law N° 017/PR/2001 of December 31, 2001 on the general status of the civil service. In the private sector, the retirement age is also set at 60, and is governed by Decree no. 1144/PR/PM/MFPT/2007 of December 28, 2007, raising the retirement age limit in Chad's private sector. For public sector workers, the schemes are financed by employee and employer contributions, at a rate of 5% for the employee and 12% for the employer. For the private sector, the rate of contributions paid to the CNPS by employers and workers for old-age, disability and death pensions is set at 5% and 3.5% of salary respectively. All retired civil servants are entitled to a retirement pension. However, to be entitled to a retirement pension, they must have paid contributions for at least 15 years.



Photo: IOM 2024 Great Oye, Tadjouba

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Vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups are taken care of in Chad by the Ministry in charge of Social Action, which is supported in this mission by the Ministry in charge of Women and Early Childhood Protection, as well as by national and international organizations. These ministries operate through specific technical departments that focus mainly on specific vulnerable groups. In the case of the Ministry of Social Action, these include the Humanitarian Affairs Department, which takes action in the event of disasters or humanitarian emergencies, the National Solidarity Department, which looks after vulnerable people, and the Department for the Reintegration of Disabled People, which oversees policies and programs for disabled people. For the Ministry of Women, these are : The Direction de la promotion des femmes et de l'intégration du genre deals with women's issues; the Direction de l'enfance is responsible for child protection. The interventions of these ministries on behalf of vulnerable people are implemented throughout the country via regional delegations. Most activities are carried out through a network of operational structures such as social centers, kindergartens, specialized social services, special education and social reintegration centers, generally located in major urban centers. Access is generally ensured by a referral mechanism developed between the various stakeholders, notably state actors, civil society and non-governmental organizations. It should be noted that Chad is assisted in protecting vulnerable people by various partners such as IOM for vulnerable migrants, internally displaced persons, disengaged ex-combatants,

etc.; UNHCR and CNARR for refugees and asylum seekers; UNICEF, CARITAS and SOS Village d'Enfants for children, FAO and WFP for food security, etc. Other national and international players intervene through foundations and shelters for street children, abandoned or abused children, etc. In principle, access to these protection systems is guaranteed to all vulnerable categories. However, due to limited resources, many vulnerable groups remain unreached.

Access for returnees

Access to the social protection system for returnees is very limited in Chad. People of foreign nationality working on the national territory cannot access the social protection system. This system is guaranteed and accessible only to those employed in the public or private sector; for the self-employed, access to the pension is available on the basis of individual contributions. Membership is compulsory for anyone working in the private or public sector. Employers are required to register all their employees with CNPS (private sector) or CNRT (public sector). To register with the CNPS, you must be a Chadian national, and bring your birth certificate or a national identity document, together with a request for registration. For more information, visit the websites of these 2 organizations:

- www.cnrt-officiel.com
- <https://cnps-tchad.com/>

5 Education

General information on education

In Chad, education is compulsory for children aged 6 to 11, and access to it is guaranteed by the constitution. Access is also free and guaranteed by the constitution. The education system comprises both formal and non-formal education. The Chadian education system is managed centrally by the Ministry of Education. Public and private schools operate in parallel to meet the demand for education.

Formal education comprises 5 cycles: preschool, primary, general secondary, secondary (including general secondary, technical education and vocational training) and higher education. Pre-school is not compulsory; it is intended for children aged 3 to 5. Primary school is compulsory, for children aged 6 to 16. At the end of this cycle, the child has access to basic education, which is divided into two cycles: the first cycle or intermediate education, and the second cycle or secondary education. Intermediate education is designed for children aged 11 to 15 and lasts four years; it culminates in the Brevet d'Education Fondamentale (BEF), which gives access to secondary education or the second cycle. The second cycle is for teenagers 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 leads to the general or technical baccalaureate, giving access to higher education (university). In addition, there are vocational training centers offering two-year vocational training courses leading to a professional qualification. Higher education offers a wide range of skills, from 1 to 7 years. These courses are mainly organized

by universities and higher institutes. Higher education prepares students for scientific research (bachelor's, master's and doctorate degrees) or for technical and vocational education. In addition, non-formal education is aimed at people who have not attended the formal school system, and includes literacy courses for adults wishing to acquire practical skills equivalent to primary education. Institutions are concentrated in urban areas, and rural areas are not sufficiently covered by educational structures. In some areas, day-care services have been developed by the State through social centers or pre-school structures aimed at developing children's psychomotor and socialization skills.

Costs, loans and allowances

Training costs vary between public and private establishments. Despite Law 06-016 2006-03-13/PR on the orientation of the Chadian education system, which stipulates in article 9 that public education is free, in practice, public education continues to be paid for. You have to pay around 3,000 FCFA (for rural areas) and between 5,000FCFA and 10,000FCFA (for urban areas) to enroll in public schools. For private educational establishments, enrolment fees average between 80,000FCFA and 500,000FCFA. For higher education in universities and university institutes, the cost of training is 50,000FCFA for normal schemes and 300,000FCFA for special schemes. Private higher education costs between 300,000FCFA and 750,000FCFA. No scholarships or financial aid are available for secondary or higher education. Most of the higher education scholarships that do

5 Education

exist come from partnerships forged by the Chadian state. The private education sector is not regulated, and the cost of training is set by investors.

Approval and verification of foreign diplomas

Diploma authentication in Chad is managed by the Office National des Examens et Concours du Supérieur (National Office for Higher Education Examinations and Competitions), under the supervision of the Ministry of Higher Education. The Office handles the authentication, equivalence and translation of diplomas and baccalaureate certificates. This authentication is carried out for a random fee depending on the country of origin of the document, but it costs between 3,000FCFA and 20,000FCFA to have your diplomas authenticated. Documents are deposited with the office, which verifies the authenticity of the diploma with the issuing country. For authentication, the applicant submits a copy of these documents, together with the originals, to the Office secretariat, which then initiates the procedure by transmitting the diplomas to the verification and authentication department. The Verification and Authentication Department is responsible for investigating the authenticity of the diplomas issued by the issuing university. This verification process generally takes from 2 weeks to 1 month.

Access for returnees

Classes in Chad's educational establishments generally start in September and end in June with the national examinations. Returnees or repatriates do not have to meet any particular conditions to gain access to public or private educational establishments in Chad.

To enroll in a primary or secondary school, returnees can contact the desired institution, and must provide proof of Chadian nationality, a copy of the birth certificate, two passport photos, and payment of enrolment fees. Some schools 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 refugee camp schools into the Chadian education system. This means they enjoy the same privileges in terms of access and training opportunities. Education in refugee camps is provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in partnership with the Ministry of Education. Access to the Chadian education system is guaranteed to all nationalities without exception. It is the conditions of access that differ according to the country of origin. Conditions are determined according to the geographical zone of origin. Nationals from the CEMAC zone benefit from the same conditions as nationals, while those from other geographical zones do not.

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 parties, including Chad, to develop strategies to guarantee children access to quality education and health care, protection against sexual exploitation and abuse, child labor, participation in armed conflict, deprivation of liberty or any form of discrimination. However, in reality, the situation of children and their protection in terms of respect for their rights remains precarious in Chad.

In terms of education, 34.4% of children aged 6 to 11 do not attend school, while over 760,000 children aged 9 to 14 do not attend school. The overall school enrolment rate varies between 95% in the south and 20% to 40% 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 precariousness prevents vulnerable groups from accessing quality care, or because of the geographical location of major health centers. Unfortunately, lack of access to sanitation and health care also means that 1,100 out of every 100,000 women die in childbirth in Chad. Due to the lack of sanitation, 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 high rate of irregular migration by men, leaving 23% of households headed by women.

On the question of child labor and exploitation, the minimum age for admission to employment in Chad is set at 14 by Law n°038/PR/96 of December 11, 1996

on the Labor Code. In addition, articles 335 and 336 of the penal code punish the exploitation of children through prostitution, with penalties ranging from 2 to 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of between 100,000 and 2 million CFA (\$180 and \$3,520) for perpetrators.

The National Assembly has adopted the Child Protection Code, the Labor Code, the Family Code and other laws which now contain additional provisions sanctioning child trafficking and reinforcing the protection of child workers in the informal sector.

Non-governmental actors concerned with children's welfare and rights

In the context of children's well-being, several organizations, both international and national, are working to ensure that children's rights are respected and protected. First of all, there are the United Nations agencies, headed by UNICEF, which places children at the heart of its intervention strategy, covering issues of health, education and development, in collaboration with the Ministry responsible for child protection. Alongside the UN agencies, there are a considerable number of non-governmental organizations such as SOS Children's Villages, CARITAS Tchad, the Fondation "Dieu Bénit", Alima (Alliance pour l'Action Médicale Internationale), Alerte Santé, APLFT (Association pour la promotion des libertés fondamentales au Tchad) and many others working in various fields such as health, food, access to civil status services, education, access to justice, protection against all forms of child exploitation, in order to achieve the well-being of children in Chad in accordance with the Convention on the Rights

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of the Child. Returnees benefit from these services without discrimination as to race, sex, religion or nationality.



Photo: IOM Amanda Nero/ 2018

7 Contacts

Caisse Nationale des Retraités du Tchad (CNRT)

Social security and pensions for the private sector
Quartier Dombé, BP : 1142
+235 22 51 55 48
N'Djamena
www.cnrt-officiel.com

Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance Sociale (CNPS)

Social security and pensions for the private sector
N'Djamena
+235 22 52 58 80
www.cnps-tchad.com

SAFAR Assurance SA

Insurance company
BP : 6089, N'Djamena
+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, certifications and equivalences
Rectorat de N'Djamena, Quartier Kabalaye
+235 22 51 82 76

Agence Nationale des Titres Sécurisés du Tchad (ANATS)

Production of national identity cards, passports, driving licences, visas, etc.
Rue de Bordeaux, N'Djamena, Chad, +235 93 51 79 79
<https://anats.td/>

Agence immobilière

Housing and property
<https://tchadimmobilier.wordpress.com/>
<https://tchadmarket.com>

Marché du travail et service de l'emploi

Job offers
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-ndjamena.td/>

Lycée du Sacré Cœur au Tchad

Secondary education
Boulevard Marechal Idriss Debi Itno
BP. 325, N'DJAMENA, Tchad
+235 22 51 49 09

Hôpital de la mère et de l'enfant

Center for children and women
BP. 6667, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, N'Djamena, Chad
+235 22 51 55 12 | 22 51 55 14

Clinique International SOS

Private medical center
Avenue Galmai Youssobomi Kirmis
BP. 1215, N'Djamena, Chad
+235 22 52 25 01 / +235 62 49 61 61

Croix Rouge du Tchad

Humanitarian Aid
BP: 449 - N'Djamena - Tchad
Avenue Kondol - Moursal
+235 22 52 02 55 / 66 20 25 93
<https://croixrougedutchad.org/>

Caritas Tchad

Humanitarian Aid
BP : 136, N'Djamena, Chad
Tél. : +235 22 52 50 80
E-mail : unad@caritastchad.org
www.caritastchad.org

SOS Village d'enfants

Child Protection
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>

7 Contacts

Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM)

United Nations Migration Agency
Quartier Klemat, rue 3256. BP
6450 N'Djamena -Tchad
Courriel : iomchad@iom.int
<https://rodakar.iom.int/fr/tchad>

Ministère de la Femme et de la Petite Enfance

State Department for Gender,
Child Protection and Social Affairs
Quartier N'Djari
www.sante.gouv.td

Ministère de la santé et de la solidarité nationale

Public Health Department
Quartier N'Djari, PB : 548
www.sante-tchad.org

Le Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés (HCR)

United Nations Refugee Agency
Moursal, Avenue Marechal Idriss
Debi Itno
5001 Porte 22, BP 5601
www.unhcr.org/afr/tchad

Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture (UNESCO)

Education, science and cultural heritage
Antenne N'Djamena
s.khaled@unesco.org

Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance (UNICEF)

United Nations Children's Fund
Route de l'aéroport, Rue 1039
BP 1146
ndjamena@unicef.org
www.unicef.org/tchad/

Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO)

United Nations Agency for Agricultural Development and Food Security
Bâtiment N'Djamena, Rue 2058,
Avenue Felix Eboué, BP : 101,
N'Djamena

Fonds des Nations Unies pour la population (FNUAP)

United Nations Population and Reproductive Health Agency
Klemat Deux châteaux
BP 906, Rue 3608, Porte 128
www.chad.unfpa.org

Programme alimentaire mondial (PAM)

United Nations Food security,
Quartier Beguinage
Ilot Q, lot 2, TF n° 1159
Croisement de l'avenue Galmal
Youssouboumi KIRMISS BP
6308, N'Djamena
www.wfp.org/Chad

World Health Organisation

United Nations Health Agency
Quartier Farcha, BP : 152
Avenue Nelson Mandela
aawrchad@who.int, www.afro.who.int/countries/tchad

Hôpital Général de Référence Nationale (HGRN)

Public health establishment
+235 22 51 53 09
Hgrn.tchad@gmail.com

Hôpital de la Renaissance

Public health establishment
N'Djari, BP : 2029
N'Djamena
+235 65 85 93 93
www.hopitalrenaissance-tchad.com, contact@hopitalrenaissance-tchad.org

Institut National de la Statistique, des Etudes Economiques e Démographique (INSEED)

Recherches, données, statistiques
www.inseed.td

La Star Nationale SA

Compagnie d'assurance
Avenue Charles de Gaulle, BP
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Office Nationale pour la Promotion de l'Emploi (ONAPE)

Agence gouvernementale pour la promotion de l'emploi
Quartier Bololo, BP : 721
N'Djamena

8 At a glance

Measures to be taken before return

- **Travel document:** Make sure your travel document is valid, otherwise contact the nearest Chadian embassy for advice.
- **Family and friends:** Be sure to inform your family and/or friends in Chad of your return, as they will be your most important support in the post-return situation. If this is not possible, ask the IOM office for advice.
- **Legal situation:** If you fear legal problems upon your return to Chad, please inform the relevant IOM advisor before your return.
- **Birth certificates:** For children born abroad, obtain a birth certificate, legalized by the nearest Chadian embassy.
- **Education:** Bring diplomas translated into French, certified by the relevant authorities and legalized by the Chadian Embassy.
- **Health:** Obtain doctors' medical reports, translated into French if possible.
- **Transport:** Transportation from N'Djamena airport to your final destination in Chad.
- **Accommodation:** Arrange (temporary) accommodation on your return.

Measures to be taken upon arrival

- **ID card registration:** Be sure to register with the relevant authorities and request a valid ID card from ANATS (Agence nationale des documents sécurisés) on arrival.
- **Immigration:** Chadian nationals are not required to register with any authority. The Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire (DST) may conduct a brief interview at the airport on arrival. If you are returning with an emergency travel document (Laissez-Passer, Sauf-conduit), these original documents will be collected at the airport. Make a duplicate before your trip, in case you need to keep it.
- **Social protection:** Retirement insurance / pension schemes for employees are generally provided by employers. If you have already registered, you do not need to register again.
- **Health insurance:** Health insurance is available on payment of a premium (see Health care section). There are no public health insurance schemes, which only cover people below the poverty line.
- **Schools:** Enroll your children in school as soon as possible (if applicable).