

REPUBLIC OF CHAD | PROFILE 2023

MIGRATION
GOVERNANCE
INDICATORS



IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

While efforts have been taken to verify the accuracy of this information, neither Economist Impact nor its affiliates can accept any responsibility or liability for reliance by any person on this information.

Publisher: International Organization for Migration
17 route des Morillons
P.O. Box 17
1211 Geneva 19
Switzerland
Tel.: +41.22.717 91 11
Fax: +41.22.798 61 50
Email: hq@iom.int
Internet: www.iom.int

With research and analysis by

**ECONOMIST
IMPACT**

Required citation: International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2023. *Migration Governance Indicators Profile 2023 – Republic of Chad*. IOM, Geneva.

ISBN 978-92-9268-634-5 (PDF)

© IOM 2023



Some rights reserved. This work is made available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 3.0 IGO License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/igo/legalcode) (CC BY-NC-ND 3.0 IGO).*

For further specifications please see the [Copyright and Terms of Use](#).

This publication should not be used, published or redistributed for purposes primarily intended for or directed towards commercial advantage or monetary compensation, with the exception of educational purposes, e.g. to be included in textbooks.

Permissions: Requests for commercial use or further rights and licensing should be submitted to publications@iom.int.

* <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/igo/legalcode>

REPUBLIC OF CHAD | PROFILE 2023

MIGRATION
GOVERNANCE
INDICATORS

CONTENTS

OBJECTIVES // 6

INTRODUCTION // 7

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK // 9

KEY FINDINGS // 10

AFTER THE MGI ASSESSMENT // 24

COVID-19 ANALYSIS // 25

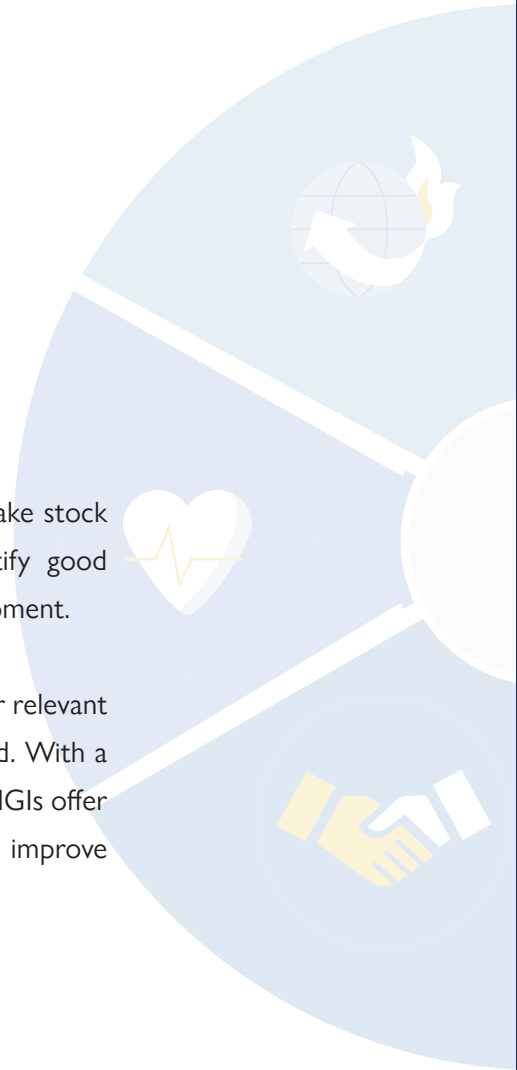
KEY SOURCES // 28

ANNEXES // 31

OBJECTIVES

The MGIs aim to help governments, upon request, take stock of their migration policies and strategies to identify good practices and areas with potential for further development.

The MGIs open dialogues with governments and other relevant stakeholders to identify priorities on the way forward. With a focus on government ownership of the process, the MGIs offer support at the national and local levels to gradually improve migration management systems.



INTRODUCTION

“ Migration has been part of the human experience throughout history, and we recognize that it is a source of prosperity, innovation and sustainable development in our globalized world, and that these positive impacts can be optimized by improving migration governance.¹

The need to maximize the opportunities and to face the challenges that mobility brings has been recognized with the inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and with the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. The incorporation of target 10.7 into the 2030 Agenda created the need to define “planned and well-managed migration policies”. This is why, in 2015, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) developed the Migration Governance² Framework (MiGOF). This Framework³ offers a concise view of an ideal approach that allows a State to determine what it might need to govern migration well and in a way that suits its circumstances. That same year, IOM in collaboration with Economist Impact developed the Migration Governance Indicators (MGIs), a standard set of almost 100 indicators that help States assess the comprehensiveness of their migration governance structures.

The indicators constitute a starting point to engage governments in a consultative process that allows them to identify areas that are well developed and others that would benefit from further development, and most importantly priorities that are in line with the specific challenges and opportunities that a given country is facing.

The MGIs are characterized by three main fundamental attributes:

1. The MGI process is a **voluntary** exercise: The MGIs are conducted in countries that have requested to be part of the process.
2. The MGIs are **sensitive to national specificities**: The MGIs recognize the different challenges and opportunities of each context, and therefore, do not propose a one-size-fits-all solution, but rather aim to spark a discussion on what well-governed migration can mean.
3. The MGIs constitute a **process**: The MGI process is not a static tool to collect data on countries’ migration frameworks. It is rather the first step of a dynamic exercise that can enable governments to identify areas of their migration policy in need of further development, or that could benefit from capacity-building.

The MGIs recognize that all countries have different realities, challenges and opportunities in relation to migration. Therefore, the MGIs do not rank countries on the design or implementation of their migration policies.

Finally, the MGIs do not measure migration policy outcomes or institutional effectiveness. Instead, they take stock of the migration-related policies in place and operate as a benchmarking framework that provides insights on policy measures that countries can consider as they further progress towards good migration governance.

This country profile presents a summary of the well-developed areas of the migration governance structures of the Republic of Chad (hereinafter referred to as Chad), as well as the areas with potential for further development, as assessed by the MGIs.⁴

¹ United Nations, *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration* (A/RES/73/195 of 11 January 2019), paragraph 8.

² “Migration governance” refers to the system of institutions, legal frameworks, mechanisms, and practices aimed at regulating migration and protecting migrants. It is used almost synonymously with the term “migration management”, although the latter is also sometimes used to refer to the narrow act of regulating cross-border movement at the State level.

³ IOM Council, *Migration Governance Framework*, 106th Session, C/106/40 (4 November 2015), page 1, footnote 1.

⁴ The MGI initiative is a policy benchmarking programme led by IOM and implemented with the support of Economist Impact. Funding is provided by IOM’s Member States.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

MiGOF

IOM's MiGOF sets out the essential elements to support planned and well-managed migration. It seeks to present, in a consolidated, coherent and comprehensive way, a set of three principles and three objectives which, if respected and fulfilled, would ensure that migration is humane and orderly, and benefits migrants and society.

At the basis of

PRINCIPLES

1. **Adhere** to international standards and fulfil migrants' rights.
2. **Formulate** policy using evidence and a whole-of-government approach.
3. **Engage** with partners to address migration and related issues.

OBJECTIVES

1. **Advance** the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society.
2. **Effectively address** the mobility dimensions of crises.
3. **Ensure** that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.


MGIs

WHAT THEY ARE

-  A set of indicators that offers insights on policy levers that countries can use to strengthen their migration governance structures
-  A tool that identifies good practices and areas that could be further developed
-  A consultative process that advances dialogues on migration governance by clarifying what "well-governed migration" might look like in the context of SDG target 10.7 and the Global Compact for Migration implementation*

Which support the measurement of

WHAT THEY ARE NOT

-  Not a ranking of countries
-  Not an assessment of policy impacts
-  Not prescriptive



Note: "The Global Compact for Migration is framed in a way consistent with target 10.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in which Member States committed to cooperate internationally to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration."



KEY

FINDINGS

The MGIs consist of almost 100 indicators grouped under the six different dimensions of migration governance that draw upon the MiGOF categories:



MIGRANTS'
RIGHTS
PAGE 12

Indicators in this domain look at the extent to which migrants have access to certain social services such as health, education and social security. They look at family reunification, access to work, and access to residency and citizenship. The international conventions signed and ratified are also included.



WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT
APPROACH
PAGE 14

Indicators in this area assess countries' institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks related to migration policies. This area also looks at the existence of national migration strategies that are in line with development objectives and overseas development efforts, as well as institutional transparency and coherence in relation to migration management.



PARTNERSHIPS
PAGE 16

This category focuses on countries' efforts to cooperate on migration-related issues with other States and relevant non-governmental actors, including civil society organizations and the private sector.



WELL-BEING
OF MIGRANTS
PAGE 18

Indicators in this area assess countries' policies on the recognition of migrants' educational and professional qualifications, provisions regulating student migration and the existence of bilateral labour agreements between countries. Aspects of diaspora engagement in the country of origin and migrant remittances are also under this domain.



MOBILITY DIMENSION
OF CRISES
PAGE 20

This category looks at the type and level of preparedness of countries when they are faced with mobility dimensions of crises. The questions look at the processes in place for nationals and non-nationals in relation to disasters and climate change, including if humanitarian assistance is equally available to migrants as it is to citizens.



SAFE, ORDERLY AND
REGULAR MIGRATION
PAGE 22

This area looks at countries' approach to migration management in terms of border control and enforcement policies, admission criteria for migrants, preparedness and resilience in the case of significant and unexpected migration flows, as well as the fight against trafficking in persons.



1

ADHERE TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND FULFIL MIGRANTS' RIGHTS

1.1. International conventions ratified

Table 1. Signature and ratification of international conventions

Convention name	Ratified (Year)
International Labour Organization (ILO) Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97)	No
ILO Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143)	No
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW), 1990	Yes (2022)*
ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)	Yes (1960)
ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)	Yes (1961)
Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989	Yes (1990)
African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 1999	Yes (2000)
ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)	Yes (2000)
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000	Yes (2002)
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979	Yes (1995)
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (also known as the Refugee Convention), 1951	Yes (1981)
United Nations conventions on statelessness, 1954 and 1961	Yes (1999)
African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention), 2009	Yes (2010)
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000	Yes (2022)
United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000	Yes (2009)
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000	Yes (2009)

* The transposition of the United Nations International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families into domestic law, including the right to family reunification, remains a priority for Chad.

1.2. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

In Chad, migrants in a regular situation have the same status as citizens with regard to access to State-funded health services. Under the National Health Policy (2016) and the Law on Universal Health Coverage in Chad (2019), all Chadian citizens and all migrants regularly admitted to the territory of the country have access to basic care if and only if they have identity documents. Basic care includes primary care, immunization against preventable diseases, prenatal care, reproductive care, monitoring of child health, treatment of malnutrition and disease screening; it also includes access to health centres and family wellness programmes. Furthermore, Chad adheres to the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (2019), and it was the first country to sign. Countries adhering to the Compact must provide access to basic health care to migrants in a regular situation.

Migrants in a regular situation have the same status as citizens with regard to access to State-funded primary education. Primary education is compulsory and free in Chad, with no distinction between nationals and regular migrants.⁵ In addition, Chad is broadly committed to the education of refugees on its territory. Article 21 of Law No. 27 (2020), on asylum in the Republic of Chad, explicitly states that all refugees and asylum-seekers in possession of a provisional document have the same rights as citizens with regard to access to education. In this connection, the Government has put in place the 2030 Education Strategy (2020) to strengthen the inclusion of refugees. In line with the Strategy, “All refugees in Chad now have access to the Chadian education system.”

All migrants with a residence permit also have the same access to social protection as Chadian citizens. The Chadian provident fund, the *Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance Sociale*, covers family and maternity benefits, occupational accidents and illness, and old-age and invalidity benefits for all workers, including migrant workers with a residence permit. In addition, Article 21 of Law No. 27 explicitly states that all refugees and asylum-seekers in possession of a provisional document have the same rights as citizens with regard to public assistance.

Chad has ratified several regional anti-discrimination and human rights conventions, which it has incorporated into its national legislation. Examples include the Penal Code of Chad, which was adopted by Law No. 2017-01 of 8 May 2017 and contains various provisions from international conventions; Ordinance No. 006 of 30 March 2018, on the fight against trafficking in persons in the Republic of Chad; Ordinance No. 002 of 4 March 2020, on the organization of the civil registry in the Republic of Chad; the Transitional Charter of the Republic of Chad (2021); and Law No. 004 of 15 March 2022,⁶ on the ratification of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

1.3. Areas with potential for further development

Chad has no specific plan or strategy to combat hate crimes, violence, xenophobia and discrimination against migrants, nor does it have a general law on hate crimes against anyone in Chad. However, under Article 14 of the Constitution of Chad (2018),⁷ the State “assures to all equality before the law without distinction of origin, of race, of sex, of religion, of political opinion or of social position”, and the Chadian Government adopts preventive measures aimed at, for example, heightening awareness among and training the authorities and services of the State.

* Please see *annexes for recommendations proposed by the Government*.

⁵ Secondary education is not obligatory, and the State remains silent on whether it is free.

⁶ Read more on the Law in this [article from TchadInfos](#).

⁷ The Transitional Charter (2021) is Chad’s fundamental law (Article 104). However, all provisions of the 2018 Constitution that have not been expressly abrogated by, or that do not stand in contradiction to, the Transition Charter remain in force (Article 102 of the Charter).



2

FORMULATE POLICY USING EVIDENCE AND WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACH

2.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

The Directorate of Immigration and Emigration, which is part of the Ministry of Public Security and Immigration, is responsible for the implementation of immigration policy, including controlling entry into and exit from the territory. It identifies officially recognized land and air entry and exit points. It runs the Air and Border Police, which is responsible for border surveillance and control. The Directorate implements Decree No. 46 (2020), on the admission to stay of foreigners in the territory of the Republic of Chad, which deals with the conditions of admission to stay and the responsibilities of the carrier (e.g. airline, shipping company). The Decree sets penalties for anyone who has been refused authorization to enter but nevertheless does so: a fine of XAF 18,000⁸ to 360,000 (about USD 28 to 560) and/or a prison sentence of between one month and one year. Since 2022, the Chadian Government has been working to update Decree No. 211/INT/SUR, which establishes the conditions for admission of foreigners and dates from 4 December 1961. The Ministry of Public Security and Immigration, through the Directorate of Immigration and Emigration, has been working since September 2022 on an integrated management model that will handle overall border control and encompass the gendarmerie, the police, the National and Nomadic Guard of Chad, and the army.

Decree No. 46⁹ (see above) also governs immigration to Chad. Since its independence in 1961, Chad has maintained a list of countries whose citizens enjoy free movement in the country and do not have to obtain a visa to enter its territory. In 1961 there were 11 countries on the list (member countries of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa, plus Benin, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo); there are currently 14, and that number is likely to grow. The Constitution of Chad (2018) and the Labour Code (1996) govern the rights of migrants and the procedures for obtaining a work visa in the country. Law No. 27 (2020), on asylum in the Republic of Chad, governs all issues related to the admission and reception of and support for refugees on the national territory. In Chad, people enjoy *prima facie* refugee status.¹⁰

In 2011, the Chadian Government set up the National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees (CNARR) through Decree No. 11-839 2011-08-02/PR/PM/MAT/11.¹¹ The mandate of the latter is to (a) implement international legal instruments and national laws relating to refugees and asylum-seekers; (b) provide protection and assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers; (c) raise human, financial and material resources for refugees and asylum-seekers; (d) deal with all matters relating to refugees and asylum-seekers; and (e) facilitate the return framework for returnees and their reintegration.

The Directorate for Chadians Abroad and Migration, established by Decree No. 412 of 12 March 2018, comprises the Division for Chadians Abroad, the Division for Consular Affairs, and the Division for Refugees and Migration Issues. It is responsible for ensuring the legal and social protection of Chadians living abroad; fighting irregular migration; counselling and guiding young people towards safe, orderly and regular migration; managing all migration-related problems; promoting the effective participation of the diaspora in the process of social, political and economic development; identifying Chadians abroad and foreigners in Chad; and identifying and supervising refugees in Chad.

⁸ XAF is the currency code for Chad and stands for the CFA (*Communauté financière africaine*) franc.

⁹ Decree No. 46 amends Decision No. 3109, which governed the entry and stay of foreigners on Chadian territory (1961).

¹⁰ *Prima facie* means "accepted as correct until proved otherwise".

¹¹ Decree establishing the organization and powers of the National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees (CNARR).

The Action Plan for the Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in Chad (2022–2024)¹² aims to, among other things, formalize an interministerial coordination framework for migration management, adapt to and ensure consistency with international frameworks, build capacity among both State and non-State actors, improve migrants' access to basic social services, and enhance the system for monitoring access to civil registry services and for issuing administrative and identity documents to migrants. The Plan was developed by the Interministerial Technical Committee for Monitoring and Evaluating the Implementation of the Global Compact for Migration in Chad, which was established in 2021 with the support of the United Nations Network on Migration. The Committee, which answers to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, African Integration and Chadians Abroad, brings together representatives of State agencies in charge of migration issues, civil society, the press and IOM.¹³

2.2. Areas with potential for further development

Chad has no national legislation on emigration. The Constitution of Chad refers to emigration, granting all citizens “the right to circulate freely in the interior of the national territory, to leave it and to return to it”, and Decree No. 0004 (2021), on the organization and functioning of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Integration and Chadians Abroad, entrusts certain activities relating to Chadian nationals abroad to the Directorate for Chadians Abroad and Migration. However, there are no laws or regulations specifically relating to the rights and obligations of Chadians with regard to emigration.

Chad does not have a regular process for publishing data on migration but does collect some data. The National Institute of Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies (*Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Économiques et Démographiques*, INSEED) launched a statistical survey on migration and urbanization in Chad in 1998. The survey comprised various indicators, particularly of life expectancy, migrant characteristics and categories, social and professional attributes, and the cause of their migration. In August 2021, INSEED and IOM signed a cooperation agreement to strengthen migration data governance in Chad, including the provision of support to improve migration data collection. Currently, data on migratory flows are collected primarily at airports, and then the data are centralized at the Directorate of Immigration and Emigration's server, using the Migration Information and Data Analysis System implemented in 2016 by the Government with IOM's support. Finally, thanks to its participation, with IOM's support, in the Migration Governance Indicators process in 2022, the country will be able to introduce standardized operational procedures for the management of migration and administrative data.

* Please see *annexes for recommendations proposed by the Government*.

¹² The 2019–2021 Action Plan was renewed in 2022.

¹³ Specifically, three representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Integration and Chadians Abroad; two representatives of the Ministry in charge of National Defence; and one representative of each of the following: the Prime Minister's Office; the Ministry of Justice (in charge of human rights); the Ministry of Public Security and Immigration; the Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Good Governance; the Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Innovation; the Ministry of Communication; the Ministry of the Economy, Development Planning and International Cooperation; the Ministry of Finance and Budget; the Ministry of Vocational Training and Trades; the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry; the Ministry of the Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development; the Ministry of Tourism Development and Manual Trades; the Ministry of Women, Family and the Protection of Early Childhood; IOM; the National Human Rights Commission; and private media.



3

ENGAGE WITH PARTNERS TO ADDRESS MIGRATION AND RELATED ISSUES

3.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Chad has done several things to implement the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration at the national level. For example, it produced its Priority Action Plan 2019–2021 in July 2019 and submitted its first voluntary national review in November 2020. It participated in the Africa Regional Review in August 2021¹⁴ and set up the above-mentioned Interministerial Technical Committee in November 2021. In February 2022, Chad organized the second voluntary national review to assess implementation of the Compact, with the support of the United Nations Network on Migration in Chad.

Chad is a member of the Pan-African Forum on Migration,¹⁵ which was established in 2015 to promote and deepen inter-State dialogue and intra- and interregional cooperation on migration governance, the free movement of people, integrated border management, visa systems and the fight against irregular migration.

Since 2006, Chad has also participated in the Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development (also called the Rabat Process), which brings together the countries of Europe and Central, North and West Africa. The Dialogue's strategic axes are the organization of mobility and legal migration, improvement of border management, prevention of irregular migration, strengthening of synergies between migration and development, and promotion of international protection.

Chad is party to the 1994 treaty whereby six neighbouring countries¹⁶ established the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa. Article 27 of the annex to the treaty sets forth a commitment to the circulation of workers and stipulates that this implies not only the rights of entry, movement and residence in the territory of the member States, but also the abolition of all discrimination based on nationality among citizens of the member States as regards searching for and taking up employment. Article 27 does not apply to all member countries,¹⁷ but in practice, Chad authorizes the free circulation of nationals of member countries.

Civil society participates in the consultations organized under the Action Plan for Implementation of the Global Compact for Migration in Chad and in the Interministerial Technical Committee, which developed the Plan. In addition, the Action Plan provides for engagement with civil society organizations to raise public awareness of the conditions for access to the civil registry and administrative documents.

Chad officially works with expatriate Chadians to set the agenda for and implement development policy. One of the tasks of the Division for Chadians Abroad is to involve the diaspora in the country's development, political and social processes, including by raising the diaspora's awareness of Chad's economy and by encouraging its members to return and invest in the national economy. For example, between July 2018 and March 2019, the Directorate for Chadians Abroad and Migration conducted various workshops attended by members of the Chadian diaspora in France, in collaboration with IOM. Together with IOM, the Directorate has also developed a guide to diaspora remittances in Chad, which contains information on remittance mechanisms in Chad and encourages the diaspora to invest in the country. In addition, in 2021 IOM conducted a survey in N'Djamena of households that receive money from the diaspora. The survey resulted in information on the average monthly amount received per household. A report was published after the survey had been completed.

¹⁴ More information is available in this [article from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa](#).

¹⁵ The Forum has 57 member States (26 African and 31 European countries) and two observer States (Algeria and Libya).

¹⁶ These are Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon.

¹⁷ As a result of various measures, such as border closures in Gabon and Equatorial Guinea, and border security in Chad.

3.2. Areas with potential for further development

Chad does not have memorandums of understanding on migration or bilateral labour agreements with other countries. It has nevertheless expressed willingness to conclude such agreements with other States. As of May 2023, the Chadian Government has not yet participated in bilateral negotiations, discussions or consultations on migration with countries of origin or destination. Chad and the Sudan signed the Bilateral Agreement for the Development and Strengthening of Relations in 2007 and the N'Djamena Agreement on the Normalization of Relations in 2010, but these do not contain provisions relating to migration. Chad has also signed multiple bilateral investment agreements, notably with Germany (1967), Burkina Faso (2001) and Qatar (1999),¹⁸ but these do not contain migration-related provisions.

There is no formal partnership related to migration issues between the Chadian Government and the private sector, including the main business associations in Chad, such as the National Council of Chadian Employers and the Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Agriculture, Mines and Manual Trades.

** Please see annexes for recommendations proposed by the Government.*

¹⁸ An overview of the bilateral investment agreements signed by Chad is available on the Investment Policy Hub of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.



4

ADVANCE THE SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF MIGRANTS AND SOCIETY

4.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

The Labour Code of Chad (1996) defines rules and procedures for the ethical recruitment of foreign workers. Under Article 68, the National Office for the Promotion of Employment verifies that foreign workers enter into employment relationships of their own free will, having given their free consent during the process of obtaining a work visa. In addition, Article 71 stipulates that if the employment relationship with a foreign worker continues without the worker having a visa, only the employer is held responsible, while the migrant worker retains all rights and privileges, including the right to decide unilaterally whether or not to terminate the employment contract.

Chad grants all foreign students equal access to university education. All students at Chadian universities pay the same tuition fees as nationals, regardless of their nationality. In particular, the Chadian Government has taken active measures to ensure that refugees have access to all levels of public education; these measures are reinforced by the Interim Education Plan of Chad 2018–2020 (2017) and the Strategy for the Educational Inclusion of Refugees in Chad (2020).

The National Office of Higher Education Examinations and Competitions (*Office Nationale des Examens et Concours du Supérieur*, ONECS) of Chad has established criteria for the recognition of foreign diplomas and qualifications. The diploma recognition process is carried out at the ONECS headquarters in N'Djamena. In addition, since 1968, Chad has been a member of the African and Malagasy Council for Higher Education, whose members recognize and accredit degrees from universities in member States.

4.2. Areas with potential for further development

Chad collects labour market data, disaggregated by sex but not by migration status. In October 2020, with the support of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies, the National Office for the Promotion of Employment launched an employment survey to gauge employment levels and corporate recruitment prospects. The survey was also intended to set up an updated database of numbers of workers and labour movements, to enable the Office to obtain a clearer understanding of public and private companies.

Chadian law, including the Labour Code of Chad, contains no provisions allowing or preventing foreign students from working while studying. Some technical streams require students to gain work experience alongside their studies; these are generally academic internships required for certain specializations.

Chad has not put in place specific programmes to promote the financial inclusion of migrants. In 2016, it adopted the National Strategy for Inclusive Finance, but the objectives do not mention migrants or their families. In 2017, the Chadian Government and the United Nations Development Programme developed the Programme to Support Local Development and Inclusive Finance in Chad (*Programme d'Appui au Développement Local et à la Finance Inclusive au Tchad*, PADLIFT), but it was not implemented, and its objectives did not include promoting the financial inclusion of migrants or their families.

Chad is laying the groundwork for, and is actively involved in, the establishment of formal remittance systems. From 2019 to 2022, management at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Integration and Chadians Abroad, working with IOM, developed a road map for integrating remittances into migration governance policies, developed a guide to diaspora remittances in Chad and conducted a survey of households receiving remittances. The recommendations set out in the survey report included strengthening the remittance

database and boosting the capacity of institutional and banking sector entities working on remittances in Chad. In addition, PADLIFT would have seen the construction of multifunctional financial service centres in rural areas, which would have allowed users to access, among other things, money transfer services, but there is nothing in the programme plan or website to indicate that those services would have included international transfers.

The Directorate General of Administration, Legal Affairs and Chadians Abroad, of which the Directorate for Chadians Abroad and Migration is part, is responsible for implementing specific mechanisms to protect the rights of workers abroad. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Integration and Chadians Abroad is also a member of the Interministerial Technical Committee currently transposing the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, which Chad ratified in February 2022, into national legislation. As of May 2023, the draft legislation and decree has not yet been validated. The attributes of each staff member of Chadian diplomatic missions are determined by Decree No. 214/PCMT/PMT/MAEIATE/2021 of 4 August 2021, which entrusts the protection of Chadians abroad without any distinction mainly to the ambassador, who may also call, as required, on the counsellors for social and humanitarian affairs or legal matters. In an emergency, all staff members of a Chadian diplomatic mission have an obligation to help protect the rights of Chadians in their respective areas of jurisdiction or operation. The decree does not define specific responsibilities related to the protection of the rights of Chadian workers abroad. The National Development Plan 2017–2021 (2017) and the Vision 2030 (2017) strategy do not specifically mention the protection of the rights of Chadian workers abroad.

** Please see annexes for recommendations proposed by the Government.*



5

EFFECTIVELY ADDRESS THE
MOBILITY DIMENSIONS OF CRISES

5.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

The Directorate General of Civil Protection, established by Decree No. 0663 of 18 March 2021 and placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Good Governance, is responsible for developing and implementing emergency contingency plans; devising and applying civil security regulations; ensuring the population's awareness of the dangers, risks and prevention of disasters; providing training in first aid; and coordinating all the activities of the national and international organizations that intervene in the field of civil protection and rescue.

Under its National Strategy and Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management (2020), the Ministry has established measures for the management of risks related to population movements, which cover all aspects of disaster risk management. The Action Plan also contains specific provisions to prevent or deal with the consequences of disasters in terms of population displacement. For example, it sets out measures to meet the humanitarian, health, food and educational needs of refugees, returnees, repatriated people and internally displaced persons. Furthermore, it identifies the deterioration of social cohesion and recognizes intercommunity conflicts in areas hosting displaced people as major risks: population displacements place additional pressure on already limited resources and thus spark conflicts with host communities. Provision is therefore made for the local integration of refugees into host communities.

In 2000, Chad also ratified the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1999) and applies the provisions, which extend to refugee children as well as internally displaced children whether as a result of a natural disaster, internal conflict, civil unrest, economic and social collapse, or any other cause.

The National Strategy to Combat Climate Change in Chad (2017) takes into account population pressures and competition for access to natural resources, the phenomenon of rural exodus, internal and external climate-related migratory flows, and the pressures on urban facilities and services resulting from the effects of climate change on human settlements. It refers to the emergence of numerous security hotspots (conflicts, rural exodus, climate migration, etc.); the modification of transhumance systems; the losses and damages suffered by agro-sylvo-pastoral systems, fisheries and human settlements; and food and nutritional insecurity (exacerbated by climate shocks occurring in conjunction with conflict and migration) as major climate change-related risks and challenges. The Directorate to Address Climate Change, under the Ministry of the Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development, has issued three national communications of Chad on climate change (most recently in 2021), which also deal with climate change-related migratory movements. Chad's National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (2021), which was implemented by the United Nations Development Programme and the Ministry of the Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development between 2013 and 2021, recognized the needs of the most vulnerable groups, including nomads, transhumant pastoralists and refugees whose only means of subsistence are rain-fed crops, in national, regional and local planning.

In its National Social Protection Strategy 2016–2020 (2015), the aim of which is to promote the country's development, the Chadian State identifies the massive displacement of populations in the event of crises and the various situations in which displaced persons find themselves in a state of vulnerability as challenges for the country. However, the Strategy does not refer to any measure or action plan to alleviate the difficulties that the displaced encounters. Regarding the protection of internally displaced persons, in practice the Government first helps them to settle in (this "beginning" is the first step in the protection of forcibly displaced persons). It then provides support in the form of food and non-food items, and the installation of hospital and school facilities at certain displacement sites ("ongoing protection", or the second step).

The Government also assists them by issuing civil registry documents at their displacement sites and seeks lasting solutions to their situations (“the end of protection”, or the third step).

5.2. Areas with potential for further development

The country’s 2030 development strategy, which is entitled Vision 2030, the Chad We Want (2017) and was drawn up by the Ministry of the Economy, Development Planning and International Cooperation, mentions migration and displacement caused by environmental degradation but does not propose a specific strategy to deal with it. To realize Vision 2030, Chad drew up a National Development Plan 2017–2021 (2017), which pointed to the impact of climate change on migration but did not mention the management of migration flows caused by environmental degradation or the adverse effects of climate change. In June 2022, the Government started developing a new plan for the period 2022–2026.

The National Development Plan does not address the reintegration of migrants returning to Chad after a crisis, nor do the two Priority Action Plans for the Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in Chad (2019–2021 and 2022–2024). Several situations require strategies and concrete action in terms of returnee reintegration – in particular, Chadian returnees from the Central African Republic and recently from Cameroon.

Chad does not have a comprehensive communication system enabling people to obtain information in times of crisis and allowing the public to make their needs known to the Government, apart from the alerts broadcast by the media. In 2013, Chad introduced the Food Security and Early Warning Information System (*Système d’Information sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et d’Alerte Précoce*, SISAAP), which produces and disseminates timely information to promote the prevention and management of food and nutrition crises. SISAAP makes available information on the vulnerability of populations to food and nutritional insecurity, but it does not allow the population to express its needs.

There are no emergency measures in terms of immigration procedures for migrants whose country of origin is in crisis, apart from the ordinary measures aimed at refugees. Chad provides for certain exemptions from immigration procedures in the case of a mass refugee status determination, but there is no such exemption for individuals. However, Law No. 27 of 31 December 2020, on asylum in Chad, defines the status of refugee and describes the rights granted to the persons concerned. In particular, pursuant to the Law, Chad does not apply penal sanctions to refugees having entered or staying in the country if their lives are threatened.

* Please see *annexes for recommendations proposed by the Government*.



6

ENSURE THAT MIGRATION TAKES PLACE IN A SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MANNER

6.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

The Directorate of Immigration and Emigration, which is part of the Ministry of Public Security and Immigration, is responsible for integrated border control and security. Chad has opted for an integrated approach, and border management and control is therefore provided by an entity made up of the gendarmerie, the police and the army. The Directorate of Immigration and Emigration manages the Air and Border Police, which are stationed at border posts. In 2020, the internal security forces (i.e. the National Police, the National Gendarmerie, and the National and Nomadic Guard) received IOM support aimed at strengthening their capacities in terms of border governance according to the principles of human rights.¹⁹

Ordinance No. 006 (2018), on the fight against human trafficking in the Republic of Chad, aims to prevent and punish human trafficking, protect and assist victims and witnesses of human trafficking, and ensure that perpetrators and their accessories and accomplices are prosecuted. Article 7 stipulates prison sentences of 4 to 30 years and fines ranging from XAF 250,000 to 5 million (approximately USD 410 to 8,100) for human trafficking. Chad was in the process of drafting a strategy to combat human trafficking in June 2022. The National Commission to Combat Human Trafficking, established in 2021, brings together representatives of the main government ministries.²⁰ In addition to establishing the Commission, in the same year the Government also set up a multisectoral technical committee to combat trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling; the committee is responsible for implementing national programmes to combat trafficking, collecting data on the phenomenon, and training magistrates and police officers in the protection, assistance and guidance of victims of trafficking.²¹ It plans to step up its efforts to prevent, combat and punish traffickers.

Chad has a paper-based visa application process that must be completed before arrival on Chadian territory. If Chad has a diplomatic representation in a country, visa applicants must go there to submit their applications. If there is no diplomatic representation, another procedure for requesting authorization to enter Chad is possible after consulting the Ministry of Public Security and Immigration. The person must subsequently go to the Directorate of Immigration and Emigration to apply for a visa.

6.2. Areas with potential for further development

Clear information on the various visa options is not readily available. Some Chadian embassies and consulates make brief information available on their websites, simply highlighting the need to obtain a visa to enter Chadian territory without specifying the type of visa required.

Chad does not yet have a system for monitoring visa overstays. Immigration officers carry out border checks only. However, in 2021, Chad's National Document Control Agency developed an automatic visa overstay reporting system (eVisa), which reportedly also allows people to apply for a visa directly at the border. The system was not yet in place in September 2022. Moreover, there is no mechanism for collecting information on the validity of residence permits for foreigners in the territory of Chad.

The Government has yet to introduce measures facilitating the integration of nationals who have returned to Chad, but it is putting in place ad hoc measures. In 2021, it granted an amnesty to exiled Chadian

¹⁹ The internal security forces also received IOM training in June 2021, in anti-trafficking activities and the protection of vulnerable migrants.

²⁰ The Commission includes the Ministry of Justice, the Directorate of Immigration and Emigration, the National Police, Interpol, the National Human Rights Commission and the Association of Traditional Leaders, among others.

²¹ More information is available in this [article from United Nations Chad](#).

nationals, allowing them to return to Chad and integrate into the country, and to participate in a national dialogue on the country's harmonious development and future.

Although the Government has granted amnesty to exiled Chadian nationals, allowing them to return to the country, it does not have a specific policy aimed at attracting nationals who have emigrated. The National Development Plan for 2017–2021 (2017) and Vision 2030 (2017) simply refer to the issue of emigration by indicating that the country should seek to facilitate the integration of the Chadian diaspora and mobilize its economic resources, but they do not propose specific measures.

Chad does not have a policy guaranteeing that migrants are detained only as a last resort. Article No. 8 of Decree No. 46 (2020), on the admission of foreigners to stay in the territory of the Republic of Chad, establishes penalties for those who enter irregularly and for the smugglers involved. Any person to whom entry has been denied and who by fraud or any other means has entered the national territory, without complying with the regulations in force, is liable to a fine ranging from XAF 18,000 to 360,000 (approximately USD 30 to 580) and a prison sentence of between one month and one year. In practice, however, arrivals are only rarely detained, for security reasons – for example, during arrests following a raid or check. In practice, migrants arriving in Chad irregularly, including migrant children, are referred to the country's partners – in particular, IOM.

** Please see annexes for recommendations proposed by the Government.*

After the MGI assessment

IOM would like to thank the Government of Chad for their engagement in this process. IOM hopes that the results of this assessment can feed into the Government's strengthening of their migration governance. After an MGI assessment, the following are recommended:



The MGI report can be used to inform policy work with the support of IOM (if desired).



The findings can feed into capacity-building activities, which may connect to other IOM initiatives.



A follow-up assessment can be conducted after three years to verify progress.



Governments can exchange best practices and innovative solutions with other governments that have conducted the MGI process.



PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PROTOCOLS ON THE RISKS OF THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)

This annex summarizes key national COVID-19 policy responses in Chad from a migration governance perspective. It is based on 12 questions that were added to the standard Migration Governance Indicators (MGIs) assessment in the country in order to effectively assess national migration governance in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.



In Chad, migrants can access health services related to COVID-19, including vaccination, under the same conditions as nationals. In March 2020, the Ministry of Health and National Solidarity developed the National Contingency Plan for the preparation and management of the epidemic of Coronavirus disease COVID-19 (2020).¹



The Government takes into account some of the needs of migrants in key COVID-19 policy response measures. The Ministry of Health and National Solidarity had opened a COVID-19 Reception and Reintegration Centre in Farcha (N'Djamena). The Centre, which was open to all people with COVID-19 – including migrants, regardless of their status – was no longer active in June 2022.



The Government ensures that important information relating to COVID-19 is shared in a language that migrants understand. To raise awareness and protect Chadians and migrants against COVID-19, the Government and the United Nations rely on journalists (in towns) and community workers (outside towns) who speak local languages.² In addition, since June 2020 and in collaboration with IOM, Chad has been carrying out awareness campaigns aimed specifically at migrants, which also allow them to make their needs known.³



Chad has developed no special measures to ensure that migrants can contribute to the COVID-19 response in key sectors.

¹ Ministry of Health and National Solidarity, Plan National de contingence pour la préparation et la riposte à l'épidémie de la maladie à Coronavirus COVID-19 (2020).

² International Organization for Migration, Des crieurs publics et troubadours sensibilisent au COVID-19 dans les campagnes du Tchad. 24 April 2020.

³ TchadInfos, Coronavirus : des migrants burkinabès au Tchad assistés par l'OIM. 1 July 2020.



PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PROTOCOLS ON THE RISKS OF THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)



The health statistics shared by the Ministry of Health and National Solidarity about the COVID-19 pandemic in Chad are not broken down by migration status.



Government institutions in Chad are measuring the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the country – in particular, on migration flows. The National Institute of Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies of Chad has set up a system to monitor the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 on households. The latest publication dates from March 2021 and measures the pandemic's impact in the light of various social and economic issues. However, migration status or specific information regarding migrant populations is not mentioned.



Since June 2020, the Chadian Government has participated, as part of G5 Sahel, in a project to support member countries in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic.⁴ The project has three components; the second focuses on vulnerable people, including refugees and displaced people in the Sahel region.⁵



In the face of the socioeconomic challenges arising from the pandemic, in April 2020 the Government introduced tax and social security measures via Circular No. 004/PR/MFB/2020 (2020), on the implementation of social and economic measures relating to the fight against the Coronavirus.⁶ In particular, the State pays all household water bills and electricity charges for domestic use in the first social bracket.⁷ The regulations do not distinguish between foreign residents and Chadian citizens.⁸

⁴ G5 Sahel, *Projet COVID-19 : un bon taux d'exécution au Tchad*. 13 December 2021.

⁵ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *Projet d'appui en faveur de pays membres du G5 Sahel pour la lutte contre la pandémie à Coronavirus (COVID-19)* (July 2021).

⁶ Ministry of Finance and Budget, *Circulaire No. 004 du Ministère des Finances et du Budget portant mise en application des mesures sociales et économiques relatives à la lutte contre le Coronavirus* (Circular on the application of social and economic measures relating to the fight against the Coronavirus) (April 2020).

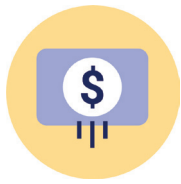
⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*





PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PROTOCOLS ON THE RISKS OF THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)



Chad has adopted no special policy measures to promote diaspora contributions to the local COVID-19 response. Diaspora members contribute on an individual and ad hoc basis. For example, since the pandemic, some have sent personal protective equipment or cash to Chad from abroad.

Chad has introduced no measures to facilitate the continued flow of remittances during the pandemic. However, some telephone operators (e.g. Airtel Tchad) have waived money transfer fees to facilitate remittances.⁹



At the start of the health crisis, in April 2020, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, African Integration and Chadians Abroad chartered flights to repatriate nationals stranded abroad. For example, 123 Chadians were repatriated from Egypt in June 2020.¹⁰ No measures have been put in place, however, to support their sustainable reintegration.



The Chadian Government has not established a specific system for extending visas, residence cards and work permits for migrants during the COVID-19 crisis. Foreigners have had to make a formal request to renew their residence permit with the relevant public administration, the National Document Control Agency.

⁹ TchadInfos, Coronavirus : Airtel Tchad supprime les frais de transfert d'argent par Airtel Money. 2 April 2020.

¹⁰ TchadInfos, Coronavirus : 123 Tchadiens rapatriés de l'Egypte. 9 June 2020.





KEY

SOURCES

African Union

- 2009 [African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa \(Kampala Convention\)](#).

Department of Environment, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Rural Development (*Département de l'Environnement, Ressources Naturelles, Agriculture et Développement Rural, DERNADR*)

- 2020 [Atelier de validation de la stratégie nationale de Réduction des Risques de Catastrophes \(RRC\) et plan d'action du Tchad](#) (Workshop to validate the National Strategy and Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management of Chad). N'Djamena.

Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (*Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale, CEMAC*)

- 1994 [Traité instituant la Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale](#) (Treaty establishing the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa). N'Djamena.

Government of Chad

- 1996 [Loi No. 038/PR/96 du 11 décembre 1996 – Code du travail](#) (Labour Code).
- 2006 [Loi portant orientation du Système Éducatif Tchadien](#) (Law on the Orientation of the Chadian Education System).
- 2011 [Décret No. 11-839 2011-08-02/PR/PM/MAT/11 portant création organisation et attributions de la Commission Nationale d'Accueil, de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés \(CNARR\)](#) (Decree establishing the organization and powers of the National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees).
- 2015a [Plan d'Action National de Renforcement des Capacités pour la Réduction des Risques de Catastrophes, la Préparation et la Réponse aux Urgences 2015–2020](#) (National Action Plan to Reinforce Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparation and Emergency Response Capacities).
- 2015b [Stratégie Nationale de Protection Sociale du Tchad 2016–2020](#) (National Social Protection Strategy of Chad).
- 2016 [Décret No. 622/PR/PM/2016 du 14 septembre 2016 portant sur la Structure Générale du Gouvernement et les Attributions de ses Membres](#) (Decree on the General Structure of the Government and the Attributes of Its Members). Not available online.
- 2017a [Loi No. 2017-01 du 8 mai 2017 portant Code pénal](#) (Penal Code).
- 2017b [Plan Intérimaire de l'Éducation au Tchad \(PIET\) 2018–2020](#) (Interim Education Plan of Chad).
- 2018a [Chad's Constitution of 2018](#).
- 2018b [Ordonnance No. 006/PR/2018 du 30 mars 2018 portant lutte contre la traite des personnes en République du Tchad](#) (Ordinance on Anti-trafficking in Persons Activities in the Republic of Chad).
- 2019 [Loi No. 035/PR/2019 instituant une Couverture Santé Universelle au Tchad](#) (Law on Universal Health Coverage in Chad). Not available online.
- 2020a [Loi No. 027/PR/2020 portant asile en République du Tchad](#) (Law on Asylum in the Republic of Chad).
- 2020b [Ordonnance No. 002/PR/2020 portant organisation de l'État Civil en République du Tchad](#) (Ordinance on the organization of the civil registry in the Republic of Chad).
- 2021a [Charte de Transition de la République du Tchad](#) (Transitional Charter of the Republic of Chad).
- 2021b [Décret No. 0004 de 2021 portant Organisation et le fonctionnement du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, de l'Intégration Africaine et des Tchadiens de l'Étranger](#) (Decree on the Organization and Functioning of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Integration and Chadians Abroad).
- 2021c [Arrêté No. 061/PCMT/PMT/MAE/ATE/SE/SG/DTEM/DRQ/2021 portant Création, Organisation et Fonctionnement du Comité Technique Interministériel pour le suivi et évaluation de la mise en œuvre du Pacte Mondial pour les Migrations](#) (Decision on the Establishment, Organization and Functioning of the Interministerial Technical Committee for Monitoring and Evaluating the Implementation of the Global Compact for Migration). Not available online.
- 2021d [Accord entre le Gouvernement du Burkina Faso et le Gouvernement de la République du Tchad concernant la promotion et la protection réciproque des investissements](#).

Government of Chad and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- 2017 [Programme d'Appui au Développement Local et à la Finance Inclusive au Tchad](#) (Programme to Support Local Development and Inclusive Finance in Chad).
- 2021 [Premier Plan National d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique de la République du Tchad](#) (National Climate Change Adaptation Plan of Chad).

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

- 2021 [Rapport d'étude sur les transferts de fonds au Tchad : le cas de N'Djamena](#). IOM Chad.

Ministry in the Office of the President, in charge of National Defence, Former Combatants and War Victims (*Ministère Délégué à la Présidence du Conseil, Chargé de la Défense Nationale, des Anciens Combattants et Victimes de Guerre*)

2020 Décret No. 0046/PR/MDPDNSACVG/2020 portant sur l'admission au séjour des étrangers sur le territoire de la République du Tchad (Decree on the Admission to Stay of Foreigners on the Territory of the Republic of Chad). Not available online.

Ministry of Finance and Budget (*Ministère des Finances et du Budget*)

2016 40,7 milliards pour dérouler la Stratégie Nationale de la Finance Inclusive au Tchad. 24 August.

2019 Réponse du Ministre des Finances et du Budget Tahir Hamid Nguilin au député Saleh Kebzabo. 1 October.

Ministry of Public Health (*Ministère de la Santé Publique*)

2016 Politique Nationale de Santé 2016–2030 (National Health Policy).

Ministry of Public Security and Immigration (*Ministère de la Sécurité Publique et de l'Immigration*)

2017 Note circulaire No. 0002/MDFL/SG/2017 à l'attention des responsables des administrations en charge de la gestion des frontières terrestres, aériennes et fluviales de la République du Tchad (Circular to officials in administrations in charge of managing Chad's land, air and river borders). Not available online.

Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Good Governance (*Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire, de la Décentralisation et de la Bonne Gouvernance*)

2020 Stratégie nationale de réduction des risques de catastrophes (SN-RRC) 2020–2030.

Ministry of the Economy, Development Planning and International Cooperation (*Ministère de l'Economie, de la Planification du Développement et de la Coopération Internationale*)

2017a Plan National de Développement (PND) 2017–2021 (National Development Plan).

2017b Vision 2030, le Tchad que nous voulons (Vision 2030, the Chad We Want).

Ministry of the Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development (*Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Pêche et du Développement Durable*)

2017 Stratégie Nationale de Lutte Contre les Changements Climatiques au Tchad (National Strategy to Combat Climate Change in Chad).

2020 Troisième Communication Nationale du Tchad sur les Changements Climatiques (Third Nationwide Communication on Climate Change).

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

2020 *Stratégie Éducation 2030 Tchad : une stratégie pour une pleine inclusion des réfugiés* (Chad Education Strategy: Strategy for the Educational Inclusion of Refugees). N'Djamena.

Organization of African Unity (OAU)

1990 Charte Africaine des droits et du bien-être de l'enfant. Addis Ababa.

United Nations

2007 Accord bilatéral pour le développement et le renforcement des relations entre la République du Soudan et la République du Tchad (Accord de Riyad) (Bilateral Agreement for the Development and Strengthening of Relations between the Sudan and Chad (Riyadh Agreement)).

2010 Accord de N'Djamena sur la normalisation des relations entre le Tchad et le Soudan (N'Djamena Agreement on the Normalization of Relations between Chad and the Sudan).

2019a United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 73/195 on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. Seventy-third session (A/RES/73/195).

2019b Plans d'actions prioritaires (2019–2021) pour la mise en œuvre du Pacte Mondial pour des Migrations Sûres, Ordonnées et Régulières au Tchad (Priority Action Plan for the Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in Chad).

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

n.d. Nationally Determined Contributions Registry.



ANNEXES

Summary of the discussions of the national consultation on the Migration Governance Indicators (MGIs) process in Chad (26 to 28 July 2022)

The national consultation on the MGI process in Chad took place on 26 to 28 July 2022 and involved more than 40 representatives from the Chadian Government, civil society, (associations of) migrants and United Nations agencies. The participants together assessed the priorities identified and reviewed the draft report, identified and shared good practices on migration governance in Chad in six thematic discussions, and developed recommendations for achieving the priorities in line with the Priority Action Plan (2019–2021) for the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in Chad. The consultation's key findings and recommendations are set out below.

Key findings

- The wide range of migration flows in Chad (e.g. transhumance, internally displaced persons, refugees, migrant workers, returnees, members of the diaspora, victims of human trafficking) requires comprehensive governance.
- The migration governance framework is flourishing (for example, the establishment of the Directorate for Chadians Abroad and Migration in 2018, the National Commission to Combat Human Trafficking in 2021, the Interministerial Technical Committee for Monitoring and Evaluating the Implementation of the Global Compact for Migration in 2021, the Committee for the Protection of Migrant Workers in 2022, and a growing legal arsenal).
- Data on migration exist, but they are insufficient and scattered.
- The diaspora is a source of potential for Chad's development and can contribute in several forms (e.g. human capital, remittances, social mobilization). It is important to foster a climate of investment able to attract the diaspora to the country.
- The phenomenon of trafficking remains poorly understood in Chad, especially in the context of the rural exodus. Hence, there is the desire to focus on extensive local awareness, based on indicators with specific targets, to ensure that families and people at risk are informed.

Recommendations

Strengthen coordination and partnerships

- Create more synergies between governmental and non-governmental entities.
- Step up the involvement of civil society in discussions/committees (for example, include migrant workers on the Committee for the Protection of Migrant Workers and involve the diaspora).
- Mobilize resources so that activities can be carried out.
- Strengthen the partnership between IOM and the National Institute of Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies on the collection of migration data in Chad.

Build capacities and knowledge

- Raise awareness about migrant protection (e.g. security forces, potential victims of trafficking, parents), data collection (e.g. border officials), information-sharing with the diaspora (e.g. agents at banks, private sector), the adverse effects of climate change and access to resources (e.g. the populations concerned), and the management and governance of orderly transhumance.
- Reinforce the dialogue with the parties concerned (i.e. migrants themselves) to understand their needs.
- Locate and identify potential innovative partners (for example, if not yet done, survey the diaspora).
- Facilitate the collection and systematic publication of migration data in Chad.

- Organize a forum for information-sharing on migration.
- Make the Interministerial Technical Committee for Monitoring and Evaluating the Implementation of the Global Compact for Migration in Chad an observatory.

Reinforce communication

- Give visibility to the achievements of the State and its partners.
- Help boost confidence among the State, the people (including migrants) and partners.

Develop long-term strategies

- Continue to develop the national anti-trafficking plan.
- Develop a social integration strategy for migrants (to combat discrimination).
- Develop a strategy for engaging with the diaspora.
- Develop a national strategy for the collection of migration data (incorporate it into the National Development Plan).

Increase the number of tangible activities

- Reduce natural disaster risks.
- Develop local climate adaptation plans.
- Work more closely with migrant associations.
- Have more exchanges with the diaspora.
- Establish a framework for exchanges on return migration.
- Accelerate the drafting processes for (a) the code on land registration and (b) the agro-sylvo-pastoral legislation.
- Establish an early warning system in connection with the Directorate General of Civil Protection and the collection of data on migration.

Recommendations



Adhere to international standards and fulfil migrants' rights

- Organize awareness-raising sessions with migrant communities on their rights and obligations in Chad, as well as on the existing protection and assistance mechanisms at the national and local levels.
- Strengthen coordination and partnerships between migrants and civil society, through associations that ensure migrants' representation in governance and decision-making bodies.



Formulate policy using evidence and whole-of-government approach

- Finalize the transposition processes of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as well as the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention).
- Periodically conduct voluntary national reviews of the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in Chad.
- Organize periodic meetings of the Interministerial Technical Committee for Monitoring and Evaluating the Implementation of the Global Compact for Migration in Chad.
- Strengthen interministerial coordination on issues relating to migration data management to improve the access of decision makers and other actors to migration data and encourage evidence-based decision-making.
- Strengthen the capacities of the various actors – in particular, civil society and the Defence and Security Forces – on the governance of migration, with a focus on the protection of migrants and referral to the competent services.



Engage with partners to address migration and related issues

- Organize conferences and working meetings to bring together the private sector and State actors to identify the role that this sector can play in the governance of migration.
- Organize interministerial discussions to identify sectors of activity that could be the subject of bilateral agreements between Chad and other countries of the subregion in connection with the Priority Action Plan for the Implementation of the Global Compact for Migration.
- Organize regular dialogues and exchanges with the Chadian diaspora to better understand their realities and identify priorities for action within the framework of a future national strategy for engagement with the diaspora.



Advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society

- Strengthen communication actions on migration – in particular, to educate and raise awareness among young people not only about the dangers of irregular migration, human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, but also of the mechanisms and procedures for regular migration. These actions could be carried out with not only government actors such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Integration and Chadians Abroad and the Ministry of Communication, but also the media, press organs and other civil society actors.
- Set up continuous training programmes for the benefit of the Defence and Security Forces and other State agents at the borders and on the main internal migratory routes to ensure knowledge of and compliance with international standards for the protection of migrants.

- Systematize ongoing training programmes for the benefit of the Defence and Security Forces and other State agents at the borders and on the main internal migratory routes to ensure knowledge of and compliance with international standards for the protection of migrants, thus guaranteeing the protection of the physical and mental well-being of vulnerable migrants.
- To maximize the benefits of remittances for development, it is recommended that a legal framework be put in place to facilitate the possibility of the Chadian diaspora investing in the country. This legal framework would also create a climate conducive to diaspora investment by relaxing financial and banking regulations, which would allow members of the diaspora to transfer funds more securely through formal channels.
- Organize communication and awareness campaigns on safe migration across the country to increase people's levels of knowledge of the risks of irregular migration, as well as the procedures for regular migration.
- Develop a national diaspora engagement strategy in coordination with all key actors, including members of the diaspora themselves.
- Organize workshops and information and training sessions with consular officials on the protection and assistance given to migrants, particularly members of the Chadian diaspora.
- Further popularize the Guide to Remittances and Investments in Chad to encourage investments from the diaspora.



Effectively address the mobility dimensions of crises

- Put in place standard operating procedures for communication and orientation to respond to crises and other natural disasters, allowing the most vulnerable people to have access to information as well as aid and assistance services.
- Establish an interministerial consultation framework to support returning migrants and ensure regular meetings of this framework.
- Clearly and systematically integrate migration and related issues such as remittances, protection of vulnerable migrants, the fight against human trafficking, engagement of the diaspora, management of migration caused by the effects of climate change, and durable solutions.



Ensure that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and regular manner

- Strengthen collaboration between the various actors to ensure migrants and other vulnerable people are guided towards the competent services.
- Strengthen synergies to ensure that migration is prioritized in national development policies and programmes – in particular, the next National Development Plan.
- Establish a mechanism for inter-agency coordination (governmental and non-governmental) and collecting information on the issuance of visas at all entry points, as well as the verification of the validity of residence permits of foreigners in the territory.
- Improve communication mechanisms for the availability of visas in Chad through the establishment of a digital information portal under the direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Integration and Chadians Abroad.
- Implement capacity-building programmes for ministries and institutions working on border governance and the protection of migrants – in particular, the Ministry of the Armed Forces, Veterans Affairs and Victims of War and the Ministry of Public Security and Immigration.

The MGI process



1

Launch of the MGI process

The first step of the process is to explain what the MGIs entail to key government officials, in order to ensure full understanding of the project and complete buy-in.



2

Data collection

The second step of the process is to start the collection and analysis of data, based on about 90 indicators grounded in the six dimensions of the MiGOF. A migration governance profile based on the analysis of the findings is then drafted and shared with the government counterparts.



3

Interministerial consultation

The third step of the process is to convene an interministerial consultation where all relevant ministries and other stakeholders discuss the good practices and main areas that could be developed further as identified in the draft migration governance profile, as well as priorities on the way forward. It is also an opportunity for them to comment and provide suggestions on the draft profile.



4

Publication of the report on the Global Migration Data Portal

After the migration governance profiles are finalized and vetted by government counterparts, they are published on the [Migration Data Portal](#) and the [IOM Publications Platform](#).



www.migrationdataportal.org/mgi

#migrationgovernance

 @IOM

 @UNmigration

 @UNmigration

 MGI@iom.int