



 **HAGUINA**

**EMPOWERING REFUGEES AND VULNERABLE HOST COMMUNITIES IN CHAD**



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HAGUINA

# 1. VISION

## THE OBJECTIVES OF HAGUINA

**HAGUINA** « *It's Ours* » in Chadian Arabic

**OBJECTIVE** Strengthen and foster the self-reliance of refugees and host communities in Chad



*In support of the Chadian Government, United Nations agencies and partners are joining forces to empower refugees and host communities to become self-reliant through resilience activities.*

### Specific Objectives

01

Reduce the need for humanitarian assistance for refugees and host communities.



### HDP Nexus



Humanitarian

02

Contribute to economic development in shock-prone areas.



Development

03

Facilitate greater social cohesion between different communities.



Peace

These objectives will be achieved by following the **Humanitarian - Development - Peace Nexus approach**, ensuring that long-term initiatives are coordinated with crisis response, tackling the root causes of humanitarian needs and contributing to peace outcomes.

The initiative provides a **framework** to consolidate the activities carried out by UN actors and partners, and to **improve coordination** to advance the **Triple Nexus** objectives in line with those of the **Chadian Government**.



# AN APPROACH ALIGNED WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES



*This vision supports key objectives and policies of the Chadian Government in line with national priorities and development objectives.*



1

**Asylum Law**  
Implementing decree  
May 2023

2

**National Determined Contribution**  
2021-2030

3

**National Development Plan**  
2024-2028

4

**National Response Plan to the Eastern crisis**



Chad's progressive law providing refugees with access to land, property, and economic opportunities.

Strategic document establishing Chad's contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Chad's multi-year plan connecting resilience to climate change as a cross-cutting element in implementation

A multi-sectoral response plan to the crisis in the East in the provinces of Ouaddai, Sila and Wadi Fira.



**17,500 hectares of land** already made available by the Government.

Chad's commitment to **rehabilitate 5 million hectares** by 2030.

Commitment to the preservation of **natural resources** and focus on **infrastructure** as a lever for sustainable development. \*

Focus on a response to the crisis that **integrates resilience** and long-term aspects into the emergency response. \*

**Sources:**

Asylum Law: <https://www.refworld.org/legal/legislation/natlegbod/2020/fr/124254>

National Determined Contribution: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/CDN%20ACTUALISEE%20DU%20TCHAD.pdf>

National Development Plan: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/Cha186305.pdf>

*\* In process of validation and approval*





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1. VISION

# TARGETS



*The objectives will be achieved through various initiatives carried out by humanitarian and development actors, each according to their respective comparative advantage.*



**500,000**

refugees and host populations no longer rely on humanitarian assistance and can generate their own income



**100,000**

hectares of land granted by the Government are rehabilitated and made productive



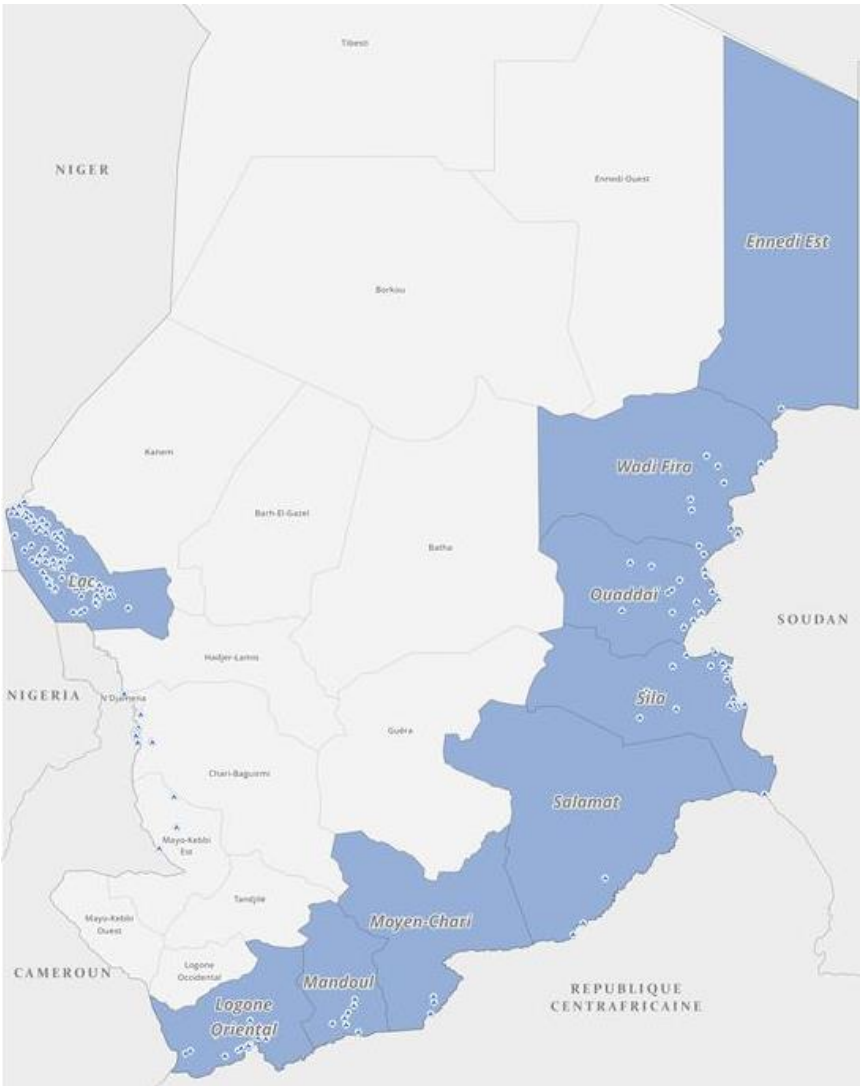
**9**

priority provinces among those welcoming refugees will benefit from investments in infrastructure and resilience



**5**

years to achieve the objectives





# SCOPE OF THE REFUGEE INFLUX

11

Provinces hosting refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons

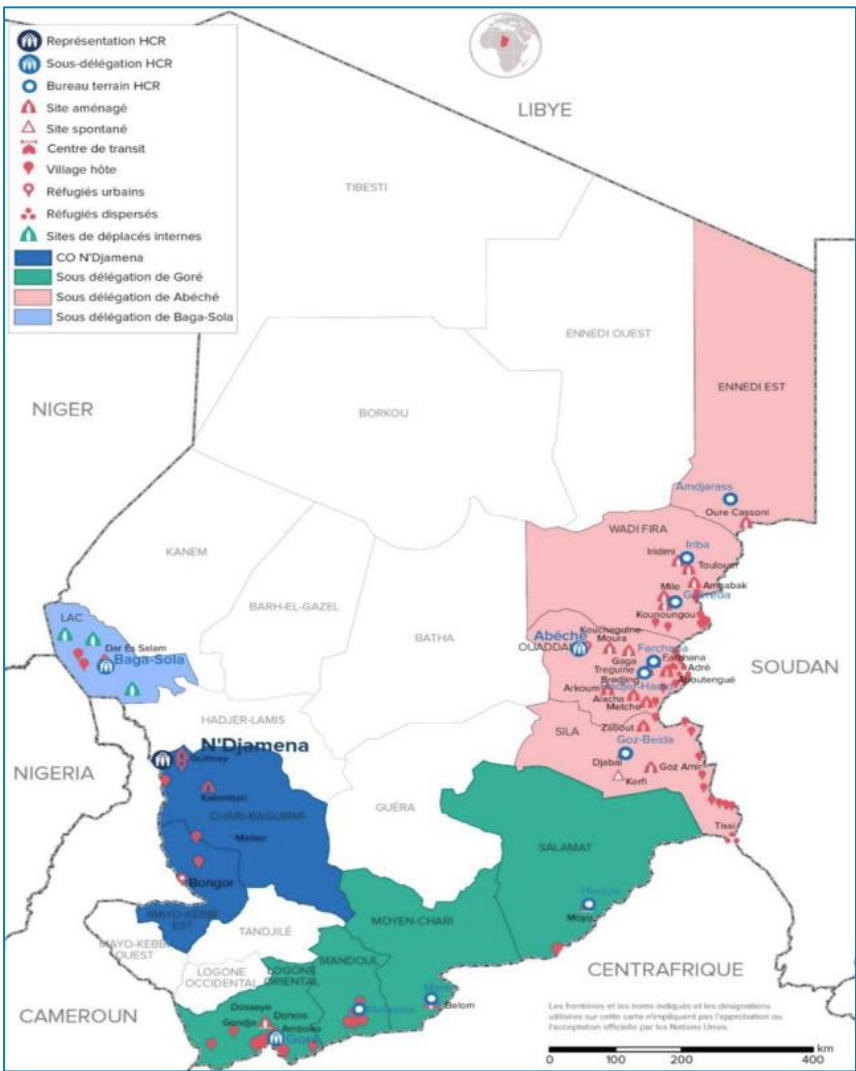
1,215,631

People in forced displacement

*which represents*

6.5%

of the Chadian population



## Refugees by province

Ouaddai	636,101
Wadi Fira	224,996
Sila	165,437
Logone Oriental	67,277
Ennedi Est	43,866
Moyen Chari	38,634
Lac	21,519
Mandoul	17,440
N'Djamena	14,240
Salamat	10,070
Chari-Baguirmi	9,540
Mayo Kebbi Est	2,199

Source: INSEED (18 675 547  
Population of Chad in 2024)

Source: UNHCR CHAD: FORCEDLY DISPLACED AND STATELESS PEOPLE,  
June 2024



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## 2. CONTEXT

# GROWING FOOD INSECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT

## 3,364,458

People in situation of crisis and emergency food insecurity in Chad (18% of Chad's population)

## 85% of

Sudanese refugees in Chad are food insecure

## 14%

Decrease in agricultural yield in 2023/24



**HUMANITARIAN AID IS NO LONGER SUFFICIENT TO MEET THE MULTI-DIMENSIONAL NEEDS CONFRONTING CHAD.**

# CONDUCTIVE CONDITIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS, DESPITE THE CRISIS

**01** *Remarkable hospitality from host populations towards refugees, increasingly tested by the crisis and growing pressure on resources.*

**02** *The prolongation of the crisis and the high likelihood that most refugees will remain in Chad, combined with limited humanitarian resources, requires a rapid change of approach.*

*UN agencies must adapt their approach to maximize their impact, give **priority to the most vulnerable** and explore **innovative solutions** amidst these growing challenges.*

*“A nexus approach is a way of working in a specific context of fragility or crisis that prioritizes prevention, development where possible, and humanitarian actions where necessary.”*

*Source: OECD DAC Recommendation on the Interfaces between Humanitarian Aid, Development and Peace*





# ACTIVITIES



*A combination of activities already tested and implemented in Chad, which will contribute to achieving results while participating in the fight against climate change.*



## Natural resources management

**The productivity of natural resources (land, water) is restored**

- Environmental protection and conservation
- Construction and rehabilitation of hydro-agricultural assets
- Tree production and planting
- Training on climate-smart agricultural techniques
- Creation and revival of pastoral assets
- Fish farming and arboriculture



# ACTIVITIES



## Development of basic infrastructure

## Enhancing sustainable development through improved infrastructure

- Construction and rehabilitation of schools and classrooms
- Construction of rural access roads and bridges
- Rehabilitation of health centers
- Construction of community warehouses
- Support for clean water infrastructure



*A farmer displays his daily sorghum harvest before transporting it to the Mongo market to sell the surplus.*



## Economic integration

## Boosting capacity of small producers

- Post-harvest management and storage
- Professional training for small producers
- Building relationships with institutional buyers
- Value chain development
- Income generating activities and financial inclusion
- Canteen model based on local production



## Social Cohesion

## Strengthening peaceful coexistence between communities

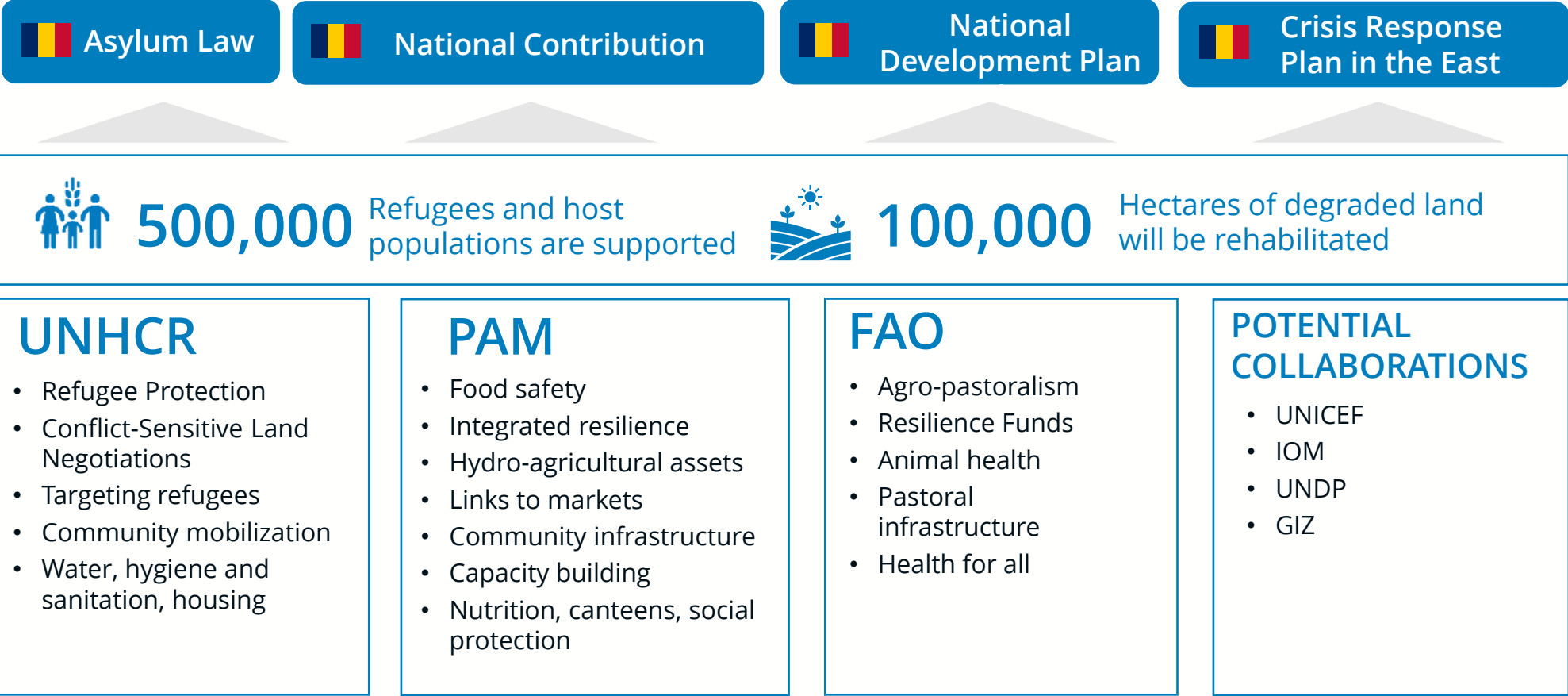
- Local conventions for sustainable land management
- Community process to define activities
- Involvement of host and refugee communities
- Awareness campaigns
- Community Dialogue Workshops



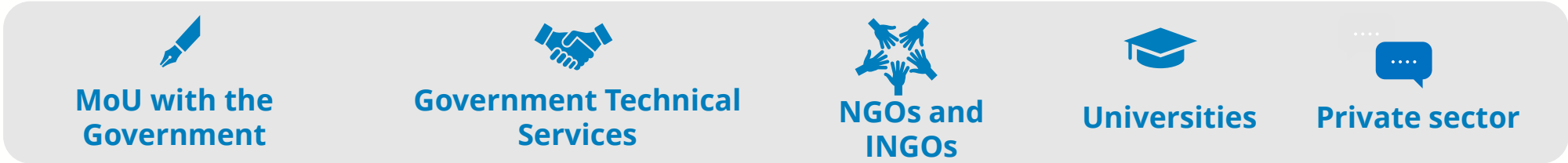
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4. PARTNERSHIPS

# A COMPLEMENTARY PACKAGE OF ACTIVITIES



EXAMPLES OF FIELDS OF ACTION AND ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED BY THE ACTORS, NON-RESTRIVE



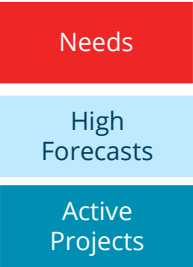


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4. PARTNERSHIPS

# FUNDING ARCHITECTURE

Legend



WFP Resilience Projects

2022-2024

WFP funding in eastern Chad already contributing to the Haguina objectives.



European Union

2023-2025: Regional funds (EU-INTPA) for UNHCR for resilience projects in Ouaddai



Chadian Government

ProAgri - 2023-2029

World Bank financing for strengthening agricultural value chains (refugee window)

ResiTchad Phase 2

\$10M

\$7M

\$3.3  
M

\$28M

\$40M

\$12.1  
M

\$32M

Total needs: \$400 MILION

CLTF (PAM)

2023-2027

WFP catalyst funds dedicated to launch Haguina vision



Chadian Government

ResiTchad, Rapid Impact 2024-2025

World Bank funding for infrastructure strengthening near new refugee camps.



Donors

Under discussion



Available and high-forecast resources: \$132.4M

Deficit: \$267.6M





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# 4. PARTNERSHIPS

## ACTIVE AND FUTURE PROJECTS



*WFP and UNHCR, in collaboration with other partners, are currently implementing or negotiating projects which fall under the Haguina umbrella, contributing to its overall objectives.*



### CHANGING LIVES TRANSFORMATION FUND

- PAM project, multilateral funds
- Strengthening livelihoods, land rehabilitation, market linkages.
- 20,500 beneficiaries in six Eastern and Southern Provinces
- \$7 million over 3 years
- **Actors: Government, WFP, NGOs**



### EU INTPA

- UNHCR project, EU-INTPA fund
- Land rehabilitation
- Provinces: Ouaddai
- 22,000 beneficiaries
- €3 million over 18 months
- **Actors: Government, WFP, UNICEF, NGOs, private sector.**



### RESITCHAD

- Government project, with the World Bank
- Construction of schools, health centers, roads, land rehabilitation.
- Provinces: Ouaddai, Wadi Fira
- \$28 million over 18 months
- **Actors: Government, WFP, UNICEF, NGOs, private sector.**



### PRO AGRI

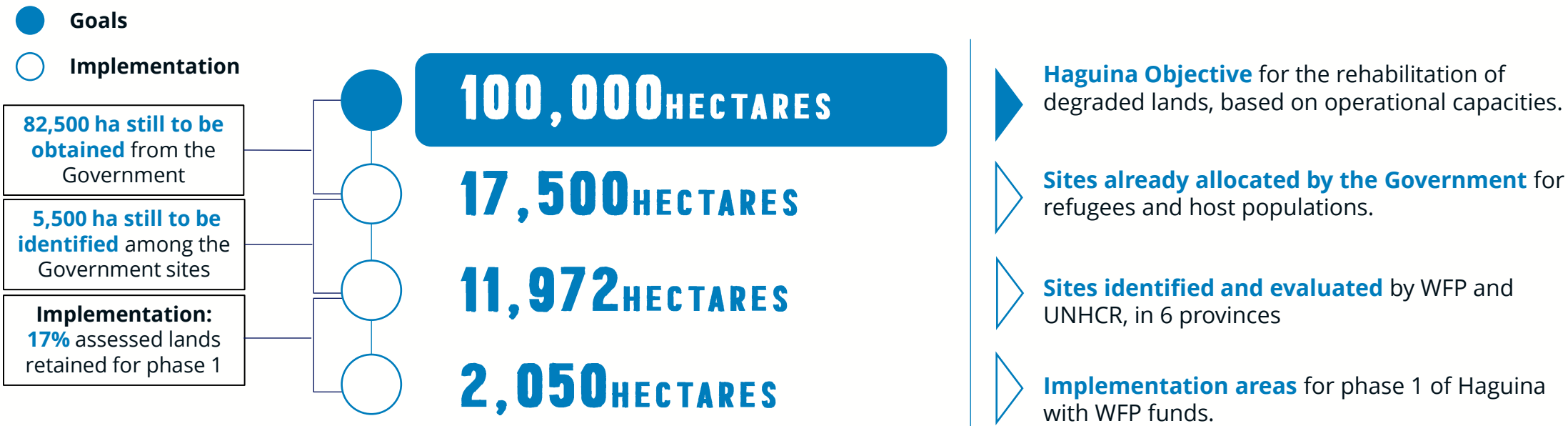
- Government project, with the World Bank
- Strengthening refugee and host livelihoods and value chains.
- 5 provinces: Lake, Logone Oriental, Ouaddai, Wadi Fira, Sila.
- \$40 million over 6 years.
- **Actors: Government, WFP, UNHCR, NGOs.**







# IDENTIFICATION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS



# A SUSTAINABLE APPROACH TO LAND ACCESS



## 1. LAND IDENTIFICATION

- ✓ The **government** generously allocates land for use by refugees and host communities through empowerment programs.
- ✓ **UNHCR** identifies and negotiates land at the local level with authorities and landowners.
- ✓ **WFP** carries out mapping and technical assessments.



## 2. LAND AGREEMENTS

- ✓ A **land agreement** is signed between the parties: landowners, authorities and communities.
- ✓ It allows **secure access to land** and establishes the creation of a management committee.
- ✓ Facilitates a **quick start of activities** and a common understanding by the stakeholders.



## 3. LOCAL CONVENTIONS

- ✓ In addition to the land agreement, **the local convention** defines the rules and procedures for land management and governance **in the long term**.
- ✓ A **management committee** for monitoring is put in place.
- ✓ Allows **sustainable land management**, ecological sustainability and economic viability.
- ✓ Facilitates **peaceful coexistence** between different users.



# THE 3-PRONGED APPROACH (3PA)



*The three-pronged community approach promotes ownership by target populations, thus ensuring the relevance and sustainability of investments.*

**1**

## **NATIONAL LEVEL: INTEGRATED CONTEXT ANALYSIS (ICA)**

Identifies and classifies geographic areas according to different levels of vulnerability, based on analyses and reports on food security, natural shocks, land degradation.

**2**

## **REGIONAL LEVEL: LIVELIHOODS PLANNING**

The partners jointly establish multi-annual, multi-sectoral plans, integrating gender and seasonal aspects.

**3**

## **LOCAL LEVEL: PARTICIPATORY COMMUNITY PLANNING (PCP)**

Community approach where target communities come together to establish their own needs and decide on their priorities.







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5. TO DATE

# EXAMPLES OF SELECTED SITES FOR HAGUINA



*Sites within 9 km of refugee camps are initially prioritized, allowing equal participation of refugees and communities.*



**Barde site, Ouaddai, 42 hectares**

- Selected for Phase 1
- Located 5 km from Treguine camp
- The site will be developed for market gardening
- Access to wadi for livestock to be provided



**Kerboughi site, Ennedi East, 50 hectares**

- Selected for Phase 1
- 4 km from the refugee camp OureCassoni
- Exploitable during the receding waters of the Karyari Artificial Lake between November and July



**Baouda site, Sila, 268 hectares**

- Selected for Phase 1
- 8 km from Zabout camp
- Transhumance corridor, allow 125 m on each side
- Exploitation of wadis, water reservoirs



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5. TO DATE

# EVALUATIONS AND EVIDENCE-GENERATION



*Several initiatives have been launched to collect quantitative and qualitative data on the impact of ongoing programmes.*

C4ED

**Center for  
Research and  
Evaluation**

WFP impact study comparing the effects of the resilience program between Haguina beneficiaries and control groups, over 3 years.

IFPRI

**International Food  
Policy Research  
Institute**

Retroactive cost-benefit analysis on all WFP resilience programmes since 2018. Data available end of 2024.

AIMS

**Asset Impact  
Monitoring  
System**

Initiative using satellite imagery and terrain analysis software to assess the long-term impact of resilience activities. Implemented in 2023, could be requested within the framework of Haguina.







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# REAL-TIME MAPPING



*WFP and UNHCR have mobilized their experts to map and technically assess the land allocated by the government. About 82,000 hectares remain to be negotiated to achieve the Haguina targets.*



## 1. DASHBOARD:

<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/dashboard/0de08bf90dd74c5396da4d4d406c13d2>

## 2. STORY MAP:

<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/c5370b34c91a4c4699a41c35aabb9779>



**THANKS !**

