CHAD

Sudanese emergency - Protection situation of new arrivals

From 1st to 31st July 2025

PROJET 21

Key figures

2,347 Households interviewed

55%

45%

2,347 households interviewed from 1st to 31st July 2025, following the various influxes registered, mainly at the entry points of Tiné, Kulbus, Birak (Wadi Fira), Bahai and Kariari (Ennedi East) and Adré (Ouaddai).

NEW ARRIVALS FLOWS *(Households interviewed)*

Summary

This dashboard summarizes the views of Sudanese refugees, on the situation and protection risks in Chad. The perceptions of these households, interviewed either at the entry points or at the transit sites, a few days after their arrival in Chad, reflect the trauma of fleeing and the relief of having crossed the border.

From 1st to 31st July 2025, **2,347** households of **6,268 individuals** were interviewed, including **877** households of **2,793** individuals at *Birak, Kulbus and Tiné* entry point in Wadi-Fira province, **624** households of **1,565** individuals at *Adré* entry point in Ouaddai province and **846** households of **1,910** individuals at *Bahai and Kariari* entry point in Ennedi Est province.

The main trends to be highlighted from the interviews are as follows:

Access to the asylum country

- **58%** of households surveyed fled Sudan because of insecurity, while 13**%** cited **lack of economic means and** 13**%** cited reasons related persecution.
- **67%** declared that they had been victims of human rights violations during their flight to Chad, including 21% **physical attacks and** 28% **extortion of property**.
- **44%** of households surveyed said that members of their family were still in Sudan because of a **lack of means of travel** (71%), **fear of arbitrary arrest** (18%) .

Education

- **36%** of households indicated that their children dropped out of school due to the crisis**.**
- **97%** of households have children at school age**.**

Child protection *

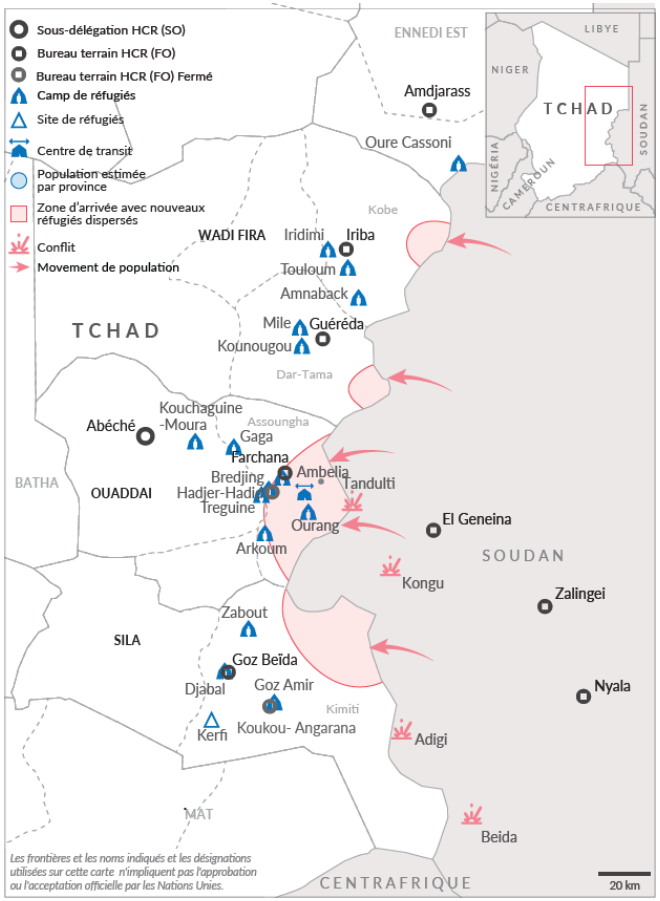
- **50% and 32%** of households respectively say they have access to **medical services** and **hygiene services** (water, latrines, etc.) for their children.

Documentation

- **7%** have **birth certificates** and 16**%** have **citizenship certificate.**
- **59%** of households don't have **documents and** claimed that their documents were **lost** or **burnt** (96**%**) or **confiscated** while fleeing to Chad(1**%**).

Community engagement *

- **How to access services (33%), rights and obligations (29%)** are the types of information preferred by the households surveyed



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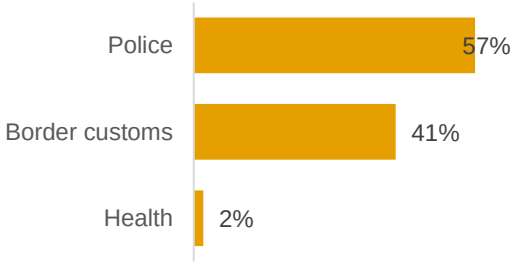
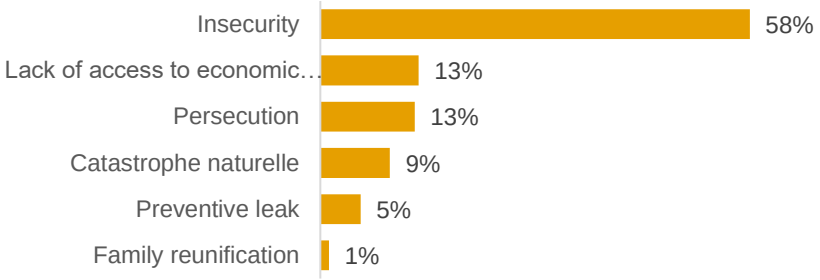
ACCESS TO THE ASYLUM COUNTRY

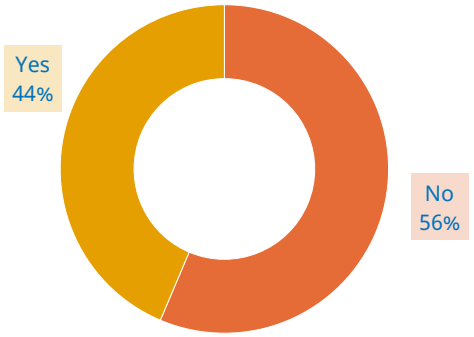
Border services



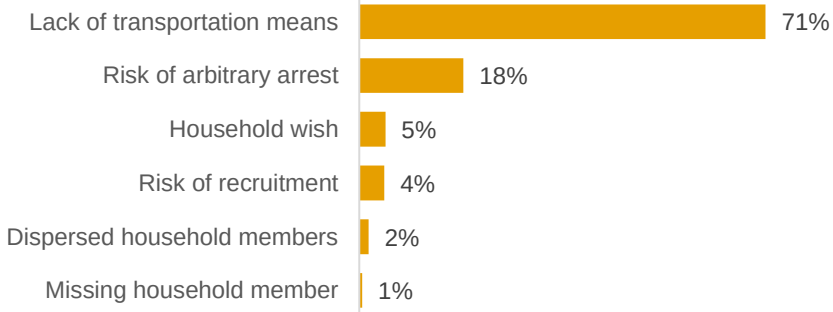
Reason(s) of displacement



Family members still in Sudan

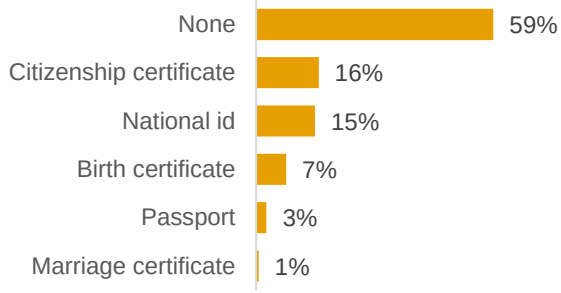


Family members still in Sudan : raisons

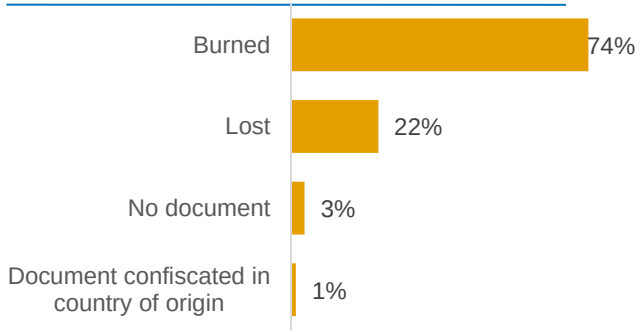


DOCUMENTATION

Individual documents possessed by refugees

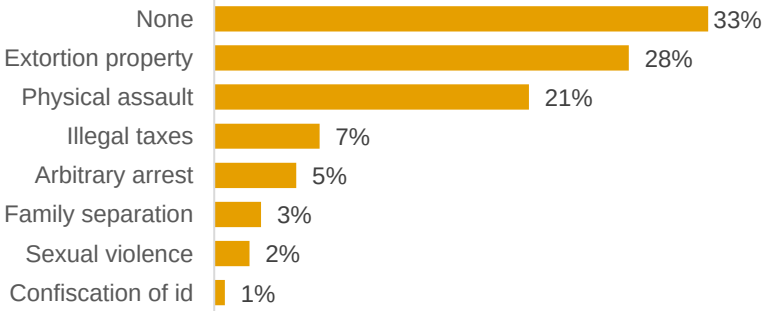


Reason for not having individual documents



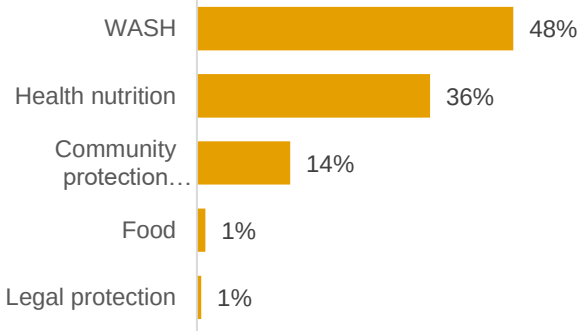
RISK OF PROTECTION DURING DISPLACEMENT

Hazards encountered during displacement

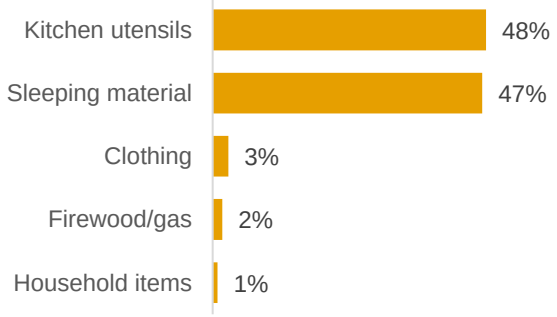


BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Basic services accessible to refugees *



Priority household needs *



** Households surveyed only at transit sites*

Data source | *CRT, UNHCR, CIAUD*

Feedback | ahouanso@unhcr.org , aidara@unhcr.org ,

Creation | ODM TCHAD , 01/08/2025

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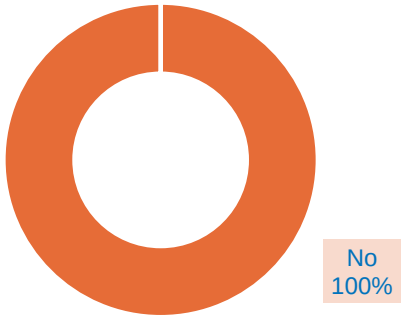
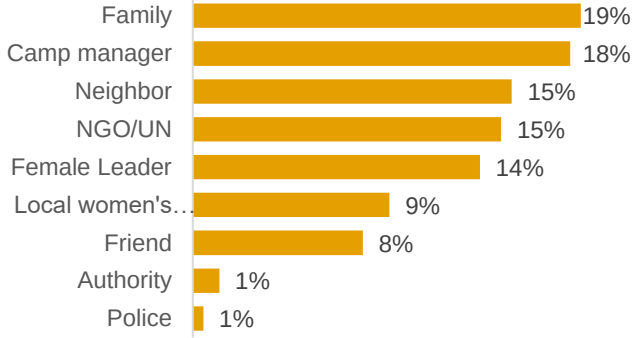
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Existence of unsafe places in the community *

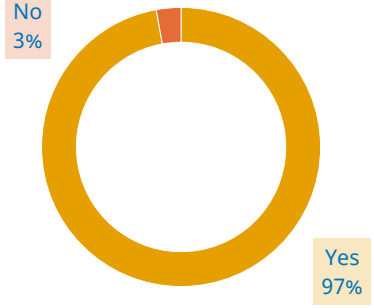


Support mechanism for GBV survivors *

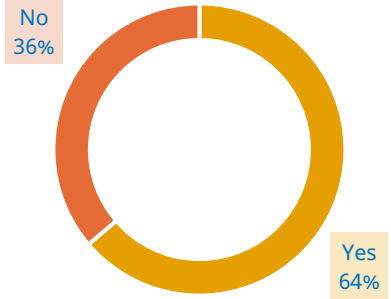


EDUCATION

Presence of school-age children

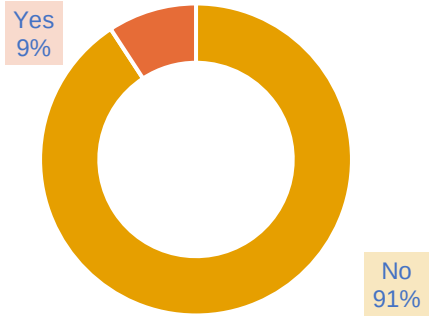


Children attending school in 2023 in Sudan

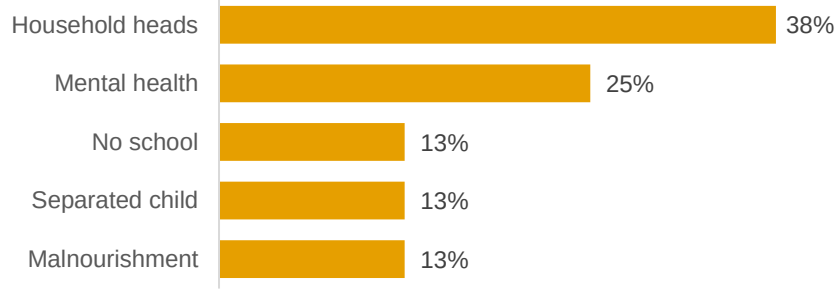


CHILD PROTECTION

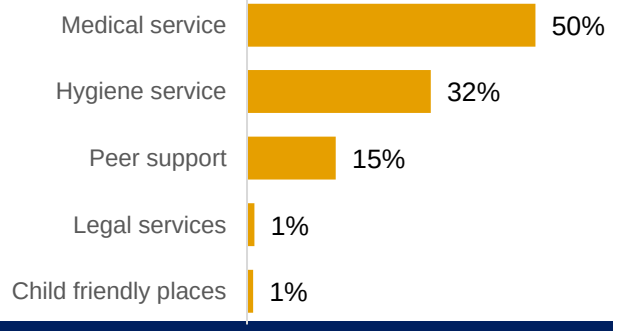
Presence of unaccompanied children *



Risks affecting refugee children *

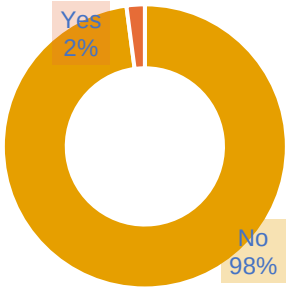


Services available for children *

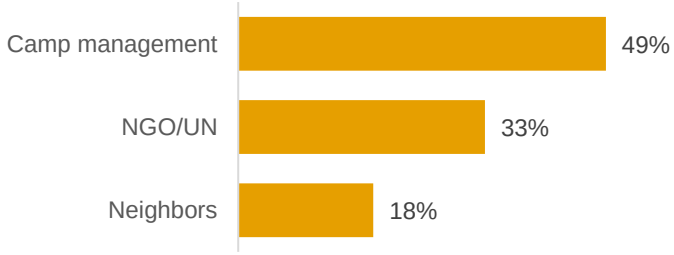


COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

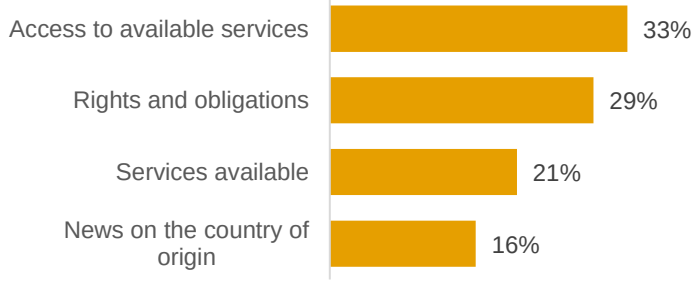
Information on available services *



Preferred method to receive information about available services *



Type of information preferred from humanitarians/authorities *



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