CHAD
Border Monitoring

PROJECT 21

Sudanese emergency | Protection situation of new arrivals

From: 18/05/2026 to 30/05/2026

232 Household interviewed

68% Female | 32% Male

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.
232 households of **657** individuals interviewed.
The main trends to be highlighted from the interviews are as follows:

Access to the asylum country

57% of households surveyed fled Sudan because of insecurity while **12%** and **1%** respectively cited reasons relating to lack of access to economic opportunities and basic services and preventive flight.
27% declared that they had been victims of human rights violations during their flight to Chad, including **9%** physical attacks, **10%** extortion of property, **0%** arbitrary arrests.
41% of households surveyed said that members of their family were still in Sudan because of a **lack of means of travel** (85%) **fear of arbitrary arrest** (2%)

Documentation

0% have birth certificates and **35%** have identity cards or other types of documents.
65% of households don't have documents and claimed that their documents were lost or burnt (**87%**) or confiscated during their flight to Chad (**11%**)

Child protection

43% and **0%** of households respectively say they have access to **medical services** and **hygiene services** (water, latrines, etc.) for their children

Education

79% of households indicated that their children dropped out of school due to the crisis.
49% of households have children at school age.

Community engagement *

How to access services (1%), and **Services available** (2%) are the types of information preferred by the households surveyed.

Basic needs and essential services

26% of households say they have access to water, while **62%** claimed they have access to health and nutrition services.

HOUSEHOLD BY PROVINCE

PENTRY POINT

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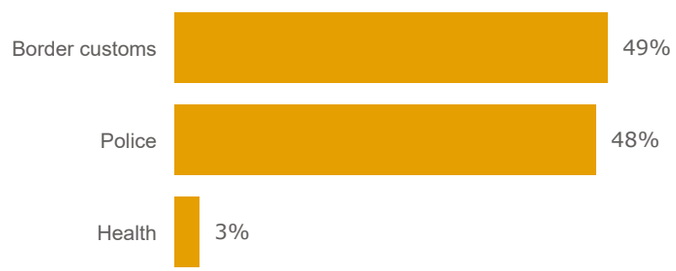
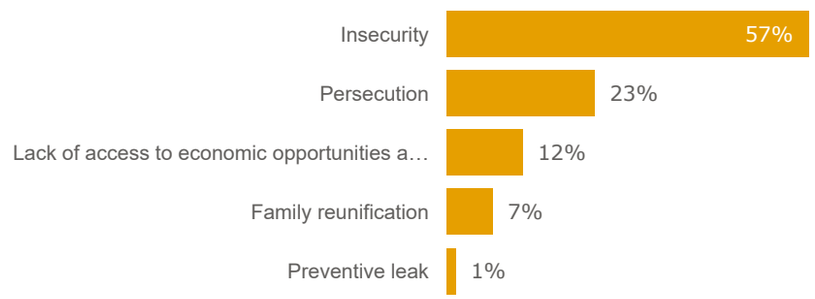
ACCESS TO THE ASYLUM COUNTRY

Border services

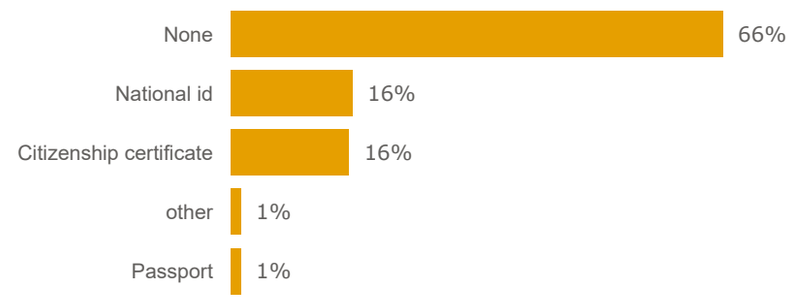


Reason(s) of displacement

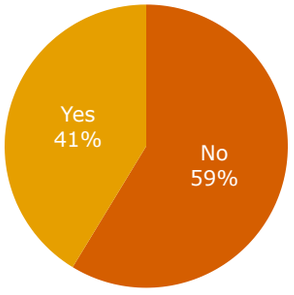


DOCUMENTATION

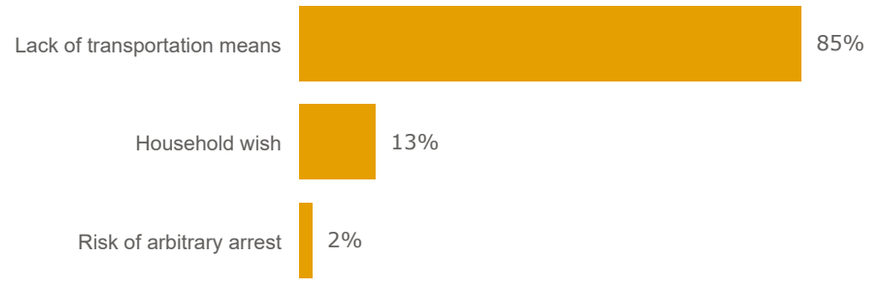
Individual documents possessed by refugees



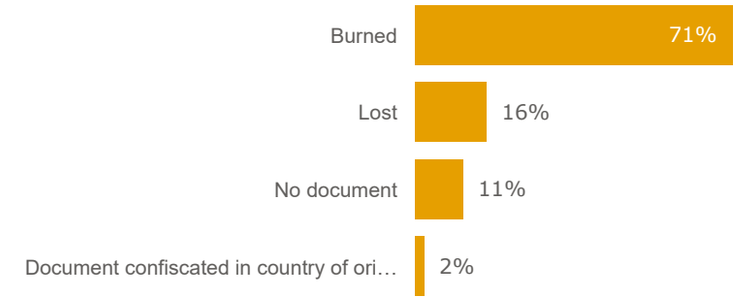
Family members still in Sudan



Family members still in Sudan : raisons

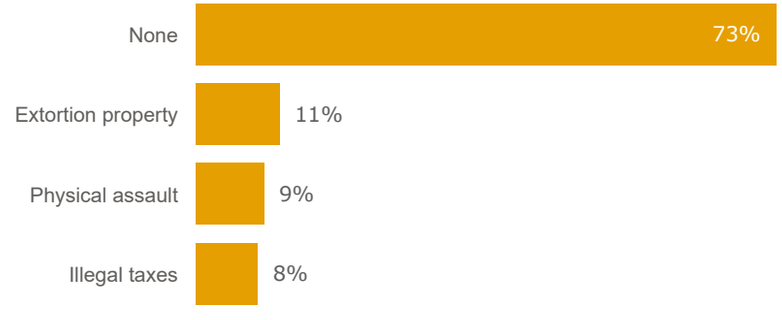


Reason for not having individual documents



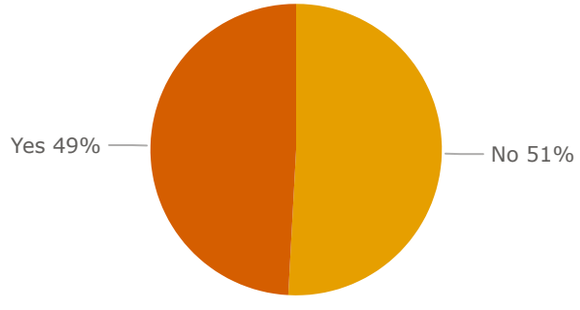
RISK OF PROTECTION DURING DISPLACEMENT

Hazards encountered during displacement

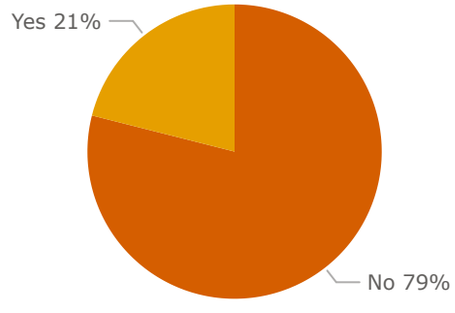


EDUCATION

Presence of school-age children



Children attending school in 2023 in Sudan



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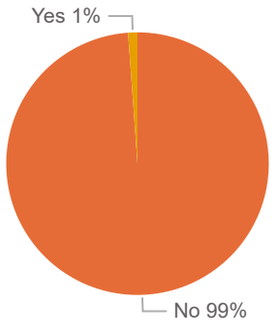
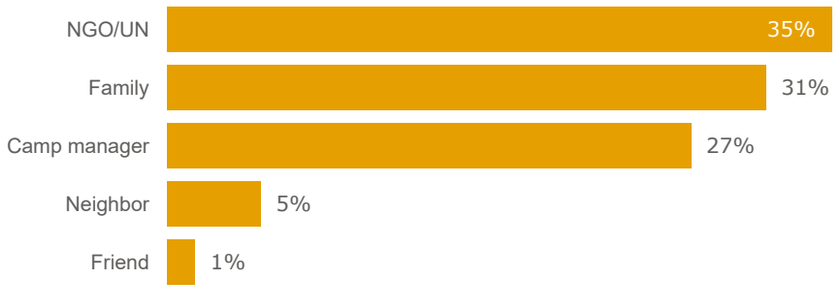
GENDER-BASE VIOLENCE *

Existence of unsafe places in the community

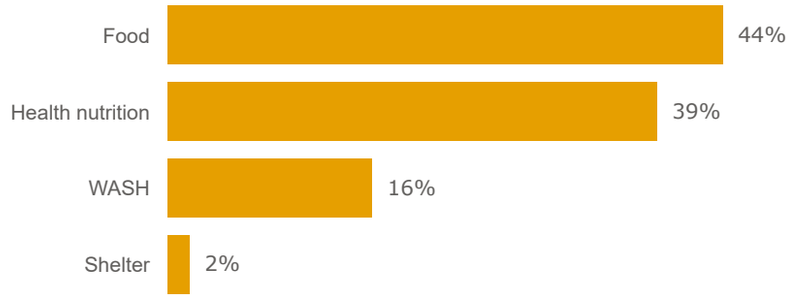


Support mechanism for GBV survivors



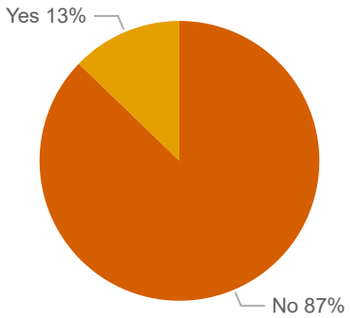
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES *

Basic services accessible to refugees *

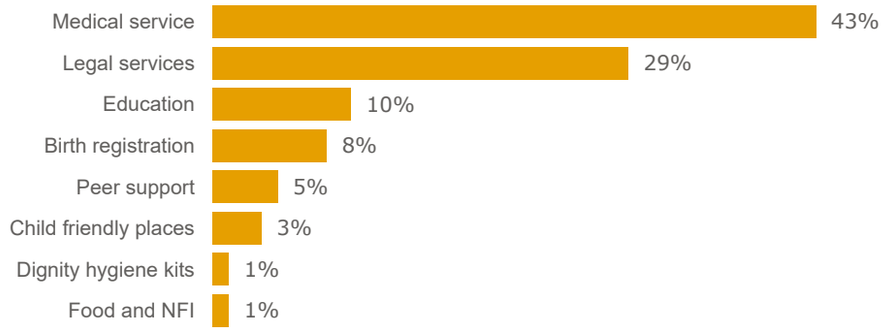


CHILD PROTECTION *

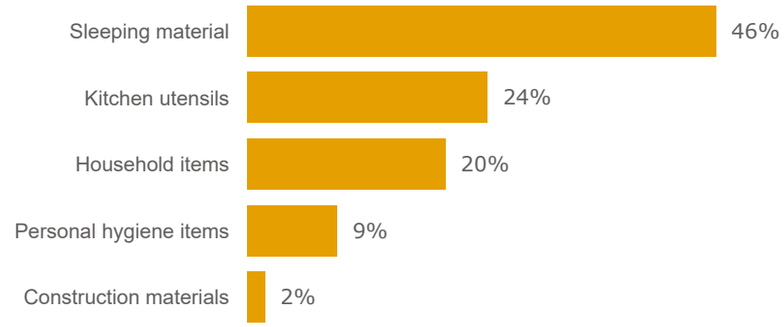
Presence unaccompanied children



Services available for children

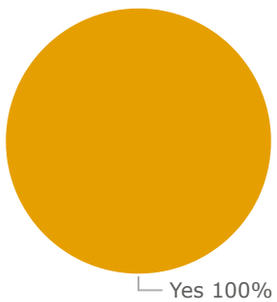


Priority household needs *

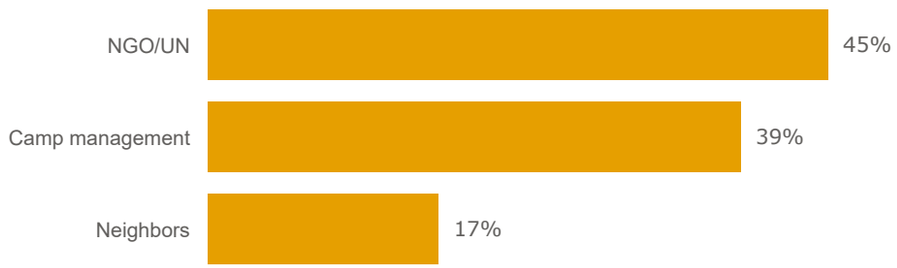
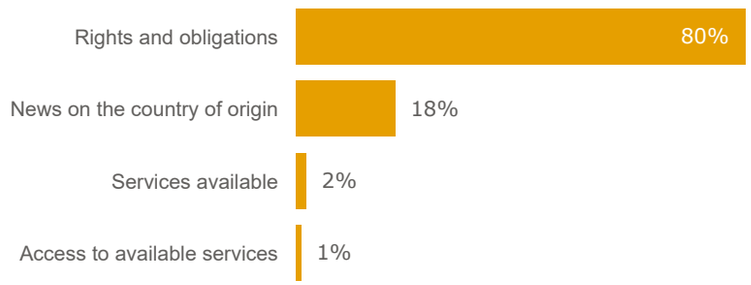


COMMUNITY COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT *

Information on available services



Preferred method to receive information about available services



Type of information preferred from humanitarians/authorities *