Border Monitoring

PROJECT 21

Key Trends- June 2026

Chad - Sudanese Emergency

A comparative analysis of border monitoring results between May and June 2026 highlights significant shifts in arrival patterns, displacement profiles, and protection risks. While overall trends confirm the continued predominance of security-related drivers, the data point to a reconfiguration of entry areas, a stabilization of displacement drivers, and a contrasting evolution of reported risks during displacement.

Cross-border flows

Border monitoring activities recorded 661 households (1,623 individuals) interviewed in May 2026, compared to **1,847 households (5,402 individuals) in June 2026**, reflecting a significant increase in the volume of interviews **(+1,186 households**).

The geographical distribution of arrivals also shows notable changes:

In May, flows were primarily concentrated in Ouaddaï (47%), followed by Ennedi Est (28%) and Wadi Fira (25%);

In June, flows appear much more evenly distributed across the provinces of Ouaddaï (**35%**), Ennedi Est (**33%**), and Wadi Fira (**32%**).

These developments indicate a dispersion of flows across the main entry points, contrasting with the concentration observed in previous months.

Household mobility

The proportion of households reporting that some family members remain in Sudan **remains stable at 41% between May and June**, confirming the persistence of family separation in a context of forced displacement.

The underlying reasons show slight changes:

- Lack of means of transportation: **85%** → **81%**;
- Voluntary decision to stay: **11%** → **10%**;
- Fear of arbitrary arrest: **4%** → **7%**.

These trends highlight the continued predominance of logistical constraints in driving family separation dynamics, while security-related factors, although secondary, show a slight increase. They also reflect severely constrained mobility, limiting opportunities for family reunification despite ongoing arrivals.

Reasons for displacement

Insecurity related to the armed conflict remains the primary driver of displacement, with an increase (**56%** → **64%**), confirming the central role of security dynamics.

Persecution continues to decline (**29%** → **25%**), while still remaining a structuring factor.

Secondary factors show limited variation:

- Lack of access to economic opportunities (**8%** → **7%**)
- Family reunification (**6%** → **2%**)
- Preventive flight (**1%** → **1%**)

Overall, these trends confirm the predominance of security-related factors, despite a relative decline in secondary drivers observed in May.

Exposure to rights violations

The proportion of households reporting having experienced at least one human rights violation remains nearly stable (54% → 53%), indicating an overall steady level of exposure.

The typology of incidents shows some changes:

- Physical assaults: **23%** → **22%**, decreasing;
- Extortion of property: **23%** → **20%**, decreasing;
- Illegal taxation: **8%** → **7%**, declining;
- Arbitrary arrests: **1%** → **2%**, increasing.

These trends reflect a stabilization, or even a slight reduction, in reported risks, which may be explained by both contextual developments and the effects of expanded data collection coverage in June.