



A comparative analysis of border monitoring results between June and July 2026 highlights notable changes in arrival dynamics, displacement profiles, and protection risks. While overall trends confirm the predominance of security-related factors, the data reveal a **moderate redistribution of entry points, relative stability in displacement drivers, and a contrasting evolution of reported risks during displacement.**

Cross-border flows

Border monitoring activities recorded **1,847 households (5,402 individuals) interviewed in June 2026, compared to 1,813 households (5,389 individuals) in July 2026**, reflecting a **slight decrease in the volume of interviews (-34 households)**.

The geographical distribution of arrivals shows some changes:

- In June, flows were **evenly distributed** across Ouaddaï (35%), Ennedi Est (33%), and Wadi Fira (32%);
- In July, flows become **more concentrated**, particularly in Wadi Fira (39%) and Ouaddaï (38%), with a decline in Ennedi Est (23%) .

These developments indicate a **partial reconcentration of flows**, following the more balanced distribution observed in June.

Reasons for displacement

Insecurity related to the armed conflict remains the primary driver of displacement, with a **slight decrease (64% → 62%)**, confirming the central role of security dynamics .

Persecution remains stable at a significant level (**25% → 25%**).

Secondary factors show limited variation:

- Lack of access to economic opportunities: **7% → 5%**;
- Preventive flight: **1% → 6%, increasing**;
- Family reunification: **2% → 2%, stable**.

Overall, these trends confirm the **predominance of security-related factors**, alongside a **slight recomposition of secondary drivers**, particularly the increase in preventive displacement.

Household mobility

Proportion of households reporting that some family members remain in Sudan remains **stable at 41% between June and July**, confirming the persistence of family separation .

The underlying reasons evolve:

- Lack of means of transportation: **81% → 76%, decreasing but still dominant**;
- Voluntary decision to stay: **10% → 19%, increasing**;
- Fear of arbitrary arrest: **7% → 4%, decreasing**.

These trends indicate a **slight rebalancing between logistical constraints and voluntary decisions**, while confirming that mobility constraints continue to limit family reunification.

Exposure to rights violations

Proportion of households reporting having experienced at least one human rights violation **increases (53% → 58%)**, indicating a **higher level of exposure to protection risks**.

Typology of incidents evolves as follows:

- Physical assaults: **22% → 29%, increasing**;
- Extortion of property: **20% → 18%, slightly decreasing**;
- Arbitrary arrests: **2% → 5%, increasing**;
- Illegal taxation: **7% → 4%, declining**.

At the same time, the proportion of households reporting **no incidents decreases (47% → 41%)**, reflecting a **relative deterioration of the protection environment**.

These trends highlight an **intensification of direct violence**, particularly physical assaults, despite a decrease in some economically driven risks.