

Chiffres clés



8,575  
Households interviewed



84%



16%

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 1<sup>st</sup> January to 28 February 2025, 8,575 households of 30,236 individuals were interviewed, including 7,292 households of 26,236 individuals, at *Birak, Kulbus and Tiné* entry points in Wadi-Fira province and 642 households of 2,047 individuals, at *Adré* entry point, in Ouaddai province, 484 households, at *Kariari and Bahai* entry point in Ennedi Est province and 157 households in Sila Province.

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

Access to the asylum country

- 45% said that insecurity was the main driver of their flight to Chad while 15% mentioned Lack of livelihood.
- 81% experienced Human Rights violations, including physical assault 43%, extortion of property 27%, and illegal taxes 9%
- 47% have family members stuck in Sudan and unable to flee to Chad because of lack of transportation's means (21%); fear of arbitrary arrest (13%) and fear of forced recruitment (6%).

Education

- 75% of households indicated that their children dropped out of school due to the crisis.
- 96% of households have children of school age.

Child protection \*

- 39% of households shared their concern regarding school drop-out for their children.

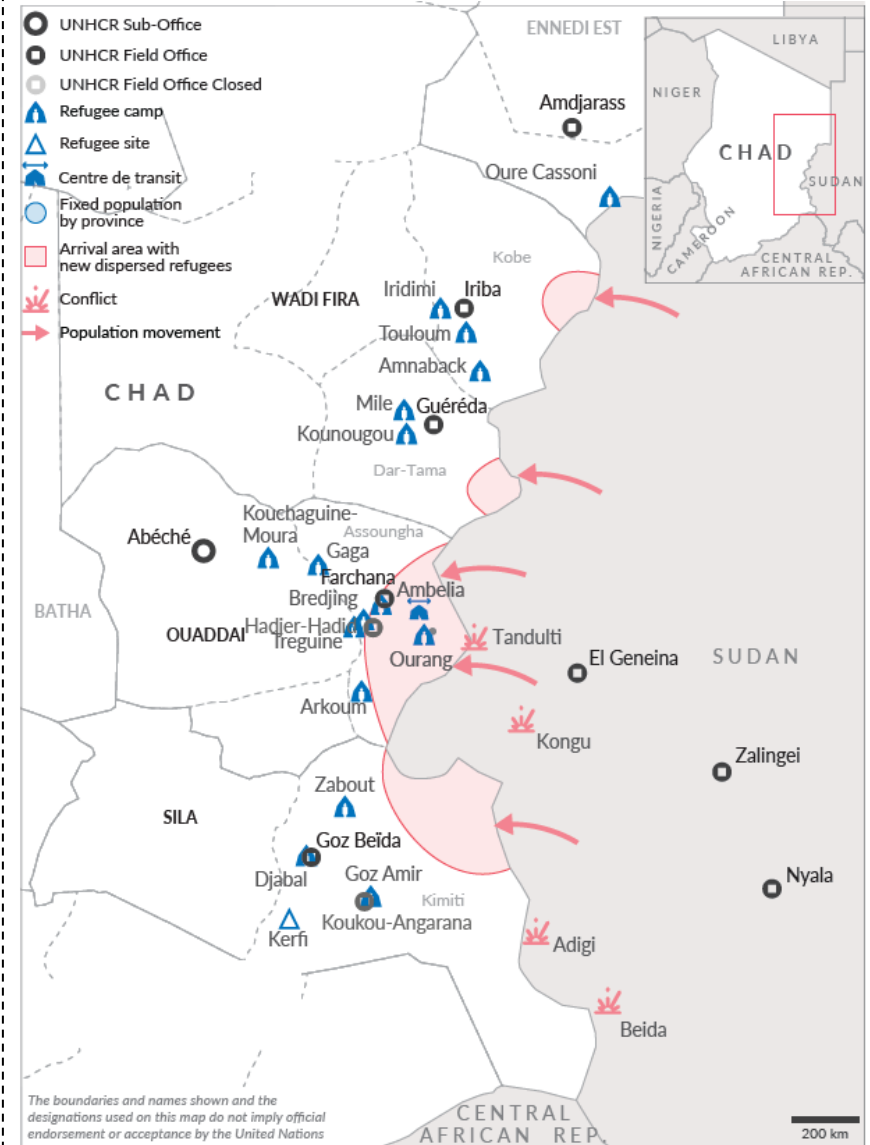
Documentation

- 10% have birth certificates and 48% have identity cards or other types of documents
- 42% of households don't have documents and claimed that their documents were lost or burnt (88%) or confiscated during their flight to Chad by armed elements (3%).

Community engagement \*

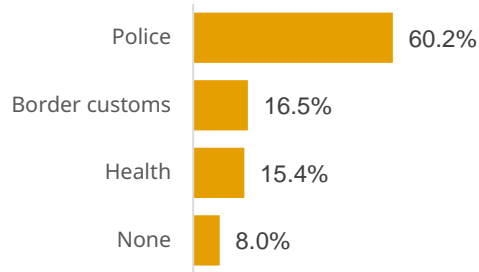
- Access to available services (26%), Information on the country of origin (18%) and available assistance (26%) are the types of information requested by the households surveyed.

NEW ARRIVALS FLOWS

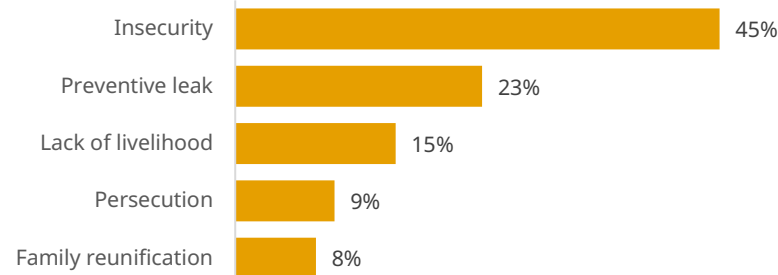


## ACCESS TO THE ASYLUM COUNTRY

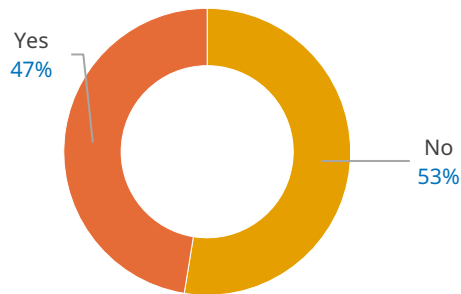
### Border services



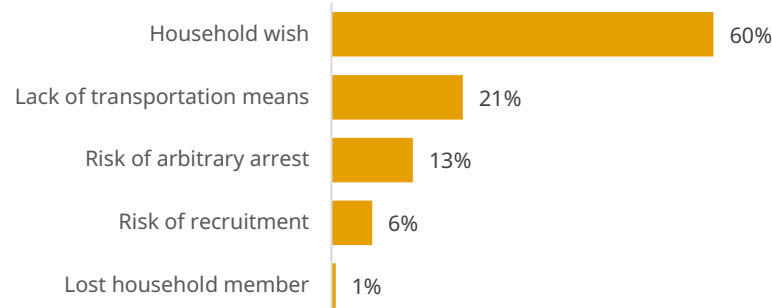
### Reason(s) of displacement



### Family members still in Sudan

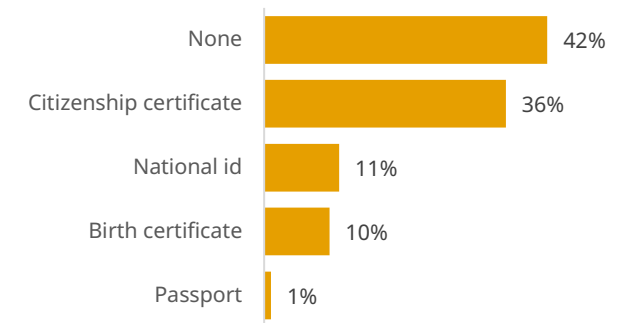


### Family members still in Sudan : raisons

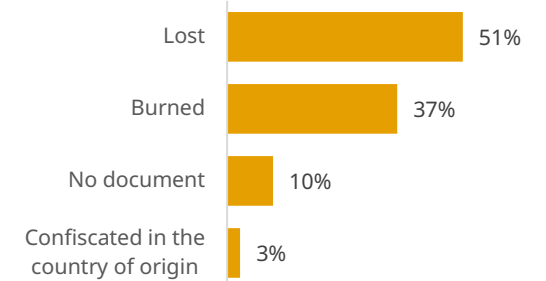


## DOCUMENTATION

### Individual documents possessed by refugees

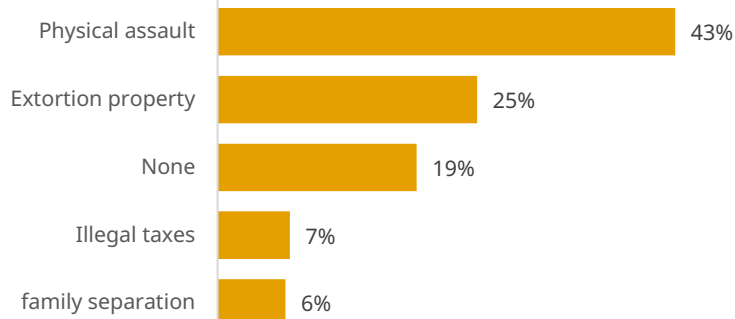


### Reason for not having individual documents



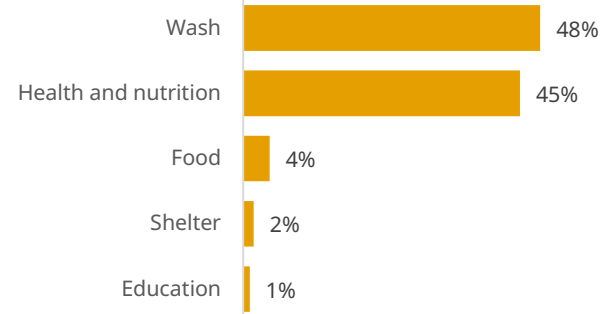
## RISK OF PROTECTION DURING DISPLACEMENT

### Hazards encountered during displacement

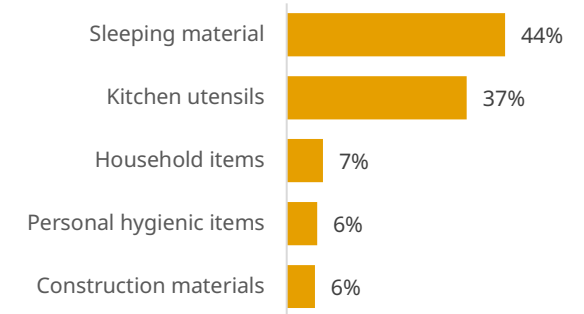


## BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES

### Basic services accessible to refugees \*



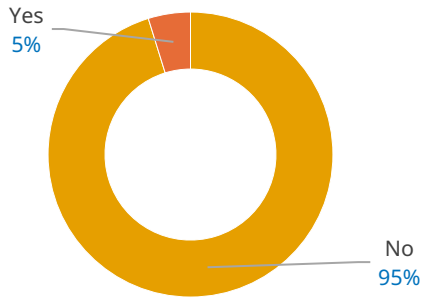
### Priority household needs \*



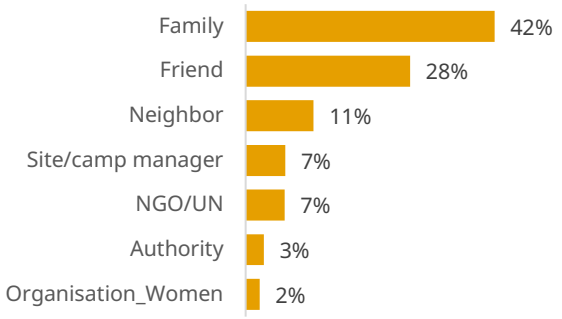
From January 1 to February 28, 2025

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE** **EDUCATION**

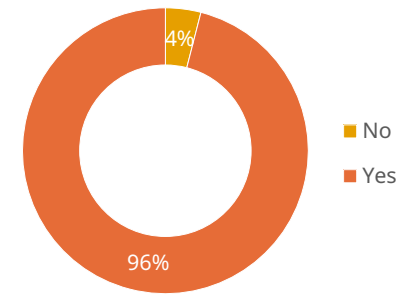
Existence of unsafe places in the community \*



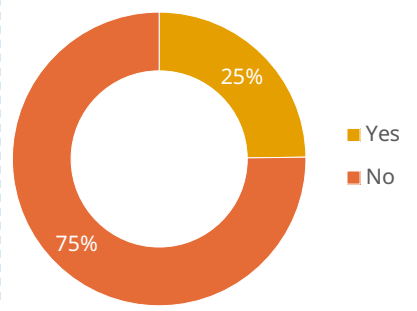
Support mechanism for GBV survivors \*



Presence of school-age children

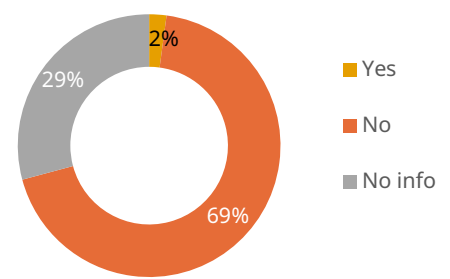


Children attending school in 2023 in Sudan

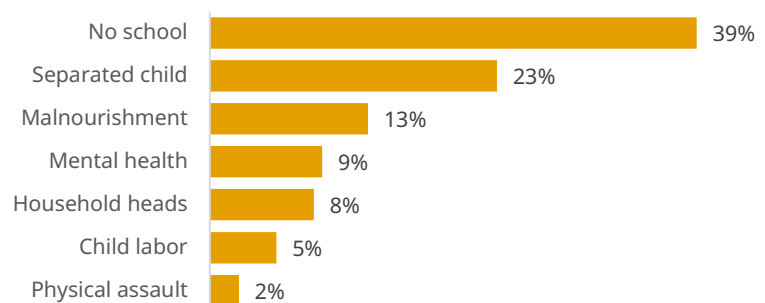


**CHILD PROTECTION**

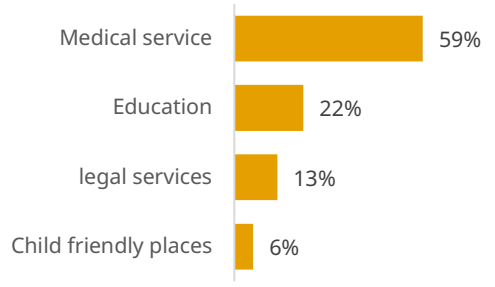
Presence of unaccompanied children \*



Risks affecting refugee children \*

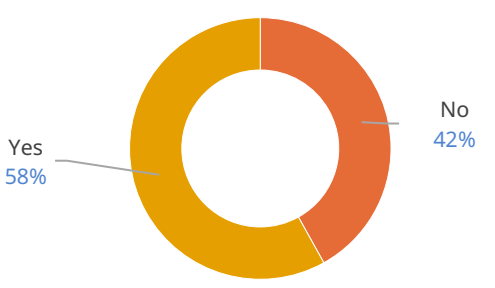


Services available for children \*

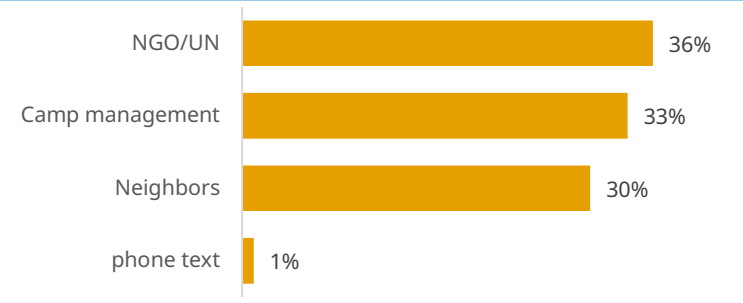


**COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

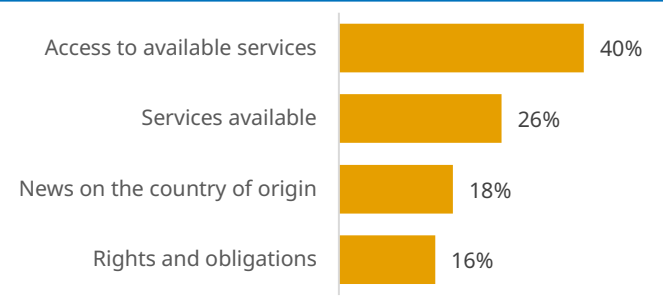
Information on available services \*



Preferred method to receive information about available services \*



Type of information preferred from humanitarian/authorities \*



\* Households surveyed only at transit sites

Data source | CRT, UNHCR, CIAUD

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