

From 27<sup>th</sup> June to 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2025

### Key figures



**951**

Households interviewed



**56%**

**44%**

682 households interviewed from 27<sup>th</sup> June to 3<sup>rd</sup> 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).

### 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 27<sup>th</sup> June to 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2025, **951 households of 2,721 individuals** were interviewed, including **1,205 households of 821 individuals** at *Birak, Kulbus and Tiné* entry point in Wadi-Fira province, **176 households of 558 individuals** at *Adré* entry point in Ouaddai province and **433 households of 958 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

- **60%** of households surveyed fled Sudan because of insecurity, while 18% reasons related persecution.
- **68%** declared that they had been victims of human rights violations during their flight to Chad, including 27% **physical attacks**, 24% **extortion of property** and 3% **sexual violence**.
- **43%** of households surveyed said that members of their family were still in Sudan because of a **lack of means of travel** (59%), **fear of arbitrary arrest** (32%) .

#### Education

- **38%** of households indicated that their children dropped out of school due to the crisis.
- **96%** of households have children at school age.

#### Child protection \*

- **50%** and **36%** of households respectively say they have access to **medical services** and **hygiene services** (water, latrines, etc.) for their children.

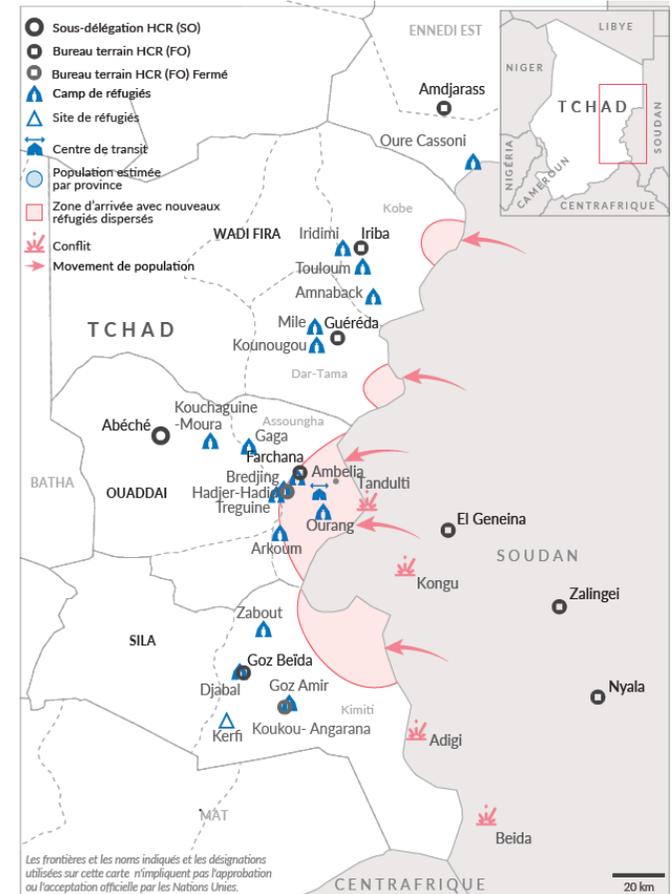
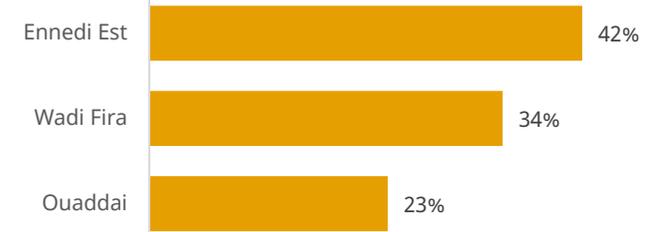
#### Documentation

- **8%** have **birth certificates** and 16% have **citizenship certificate**.
- **59%** of households don't have **documents** and claimed that their documents were **lost** or **burnt** (97%) or **confiscated** while fleeing to Chad(1%).

#### Community engagement \*

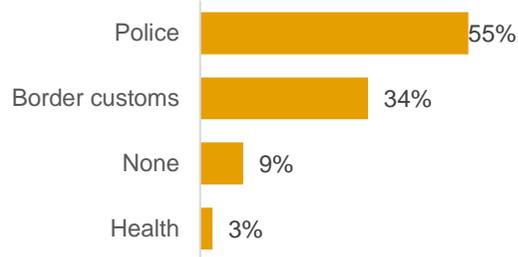
- **How to access services (41%)** and **news on the country of origin (38%)** are the types of information preferred by the households surveyed

### NEW ARRIVALS FLOWS (Households interviewed)

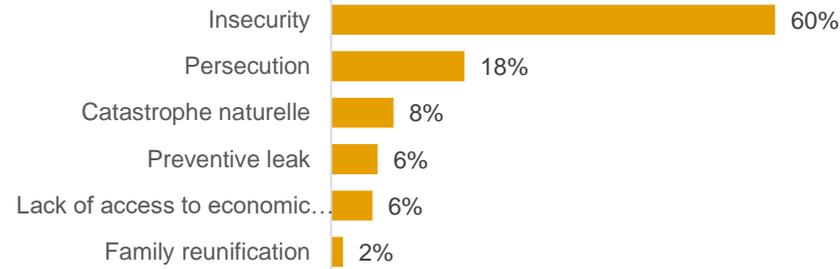


## ACCESS TO THE ASYLUM COUNTRY

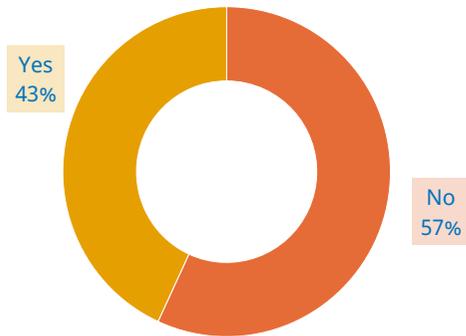
### Border services



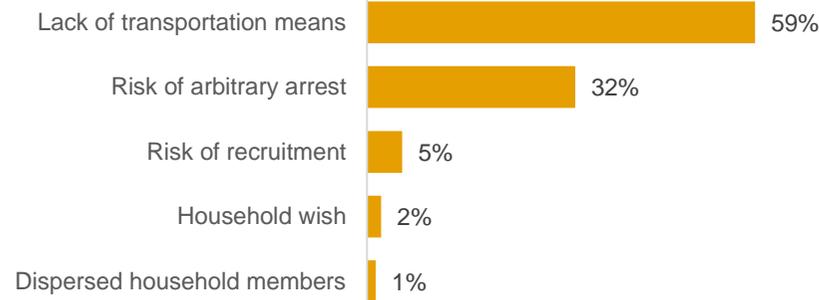
### Reason(s) of displacement



### Family members still in Sudan

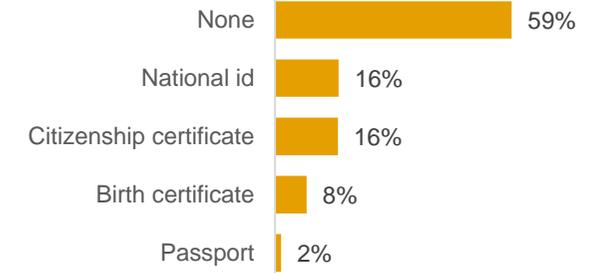


### Family members still in Sudan : raisons

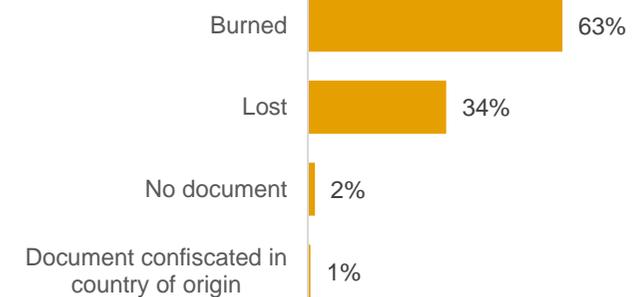


## DOCUMENTATION

### Individual documents possessed by refugees

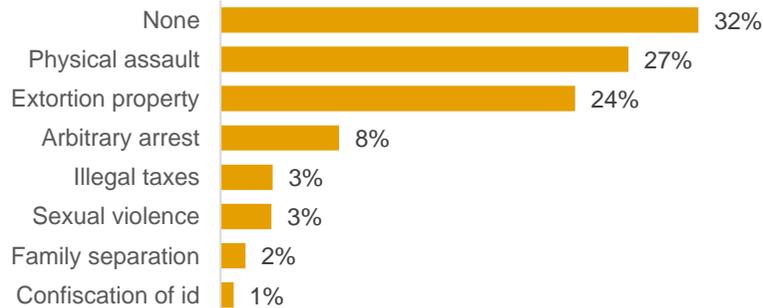


### Reason for not having individual documents



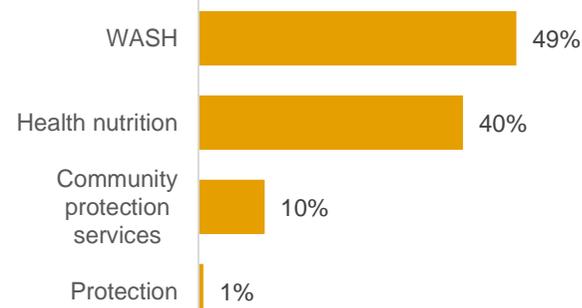
## RISK OF PROTECTION DURING DISPLACEMENT

### Hazards encountered during displacement

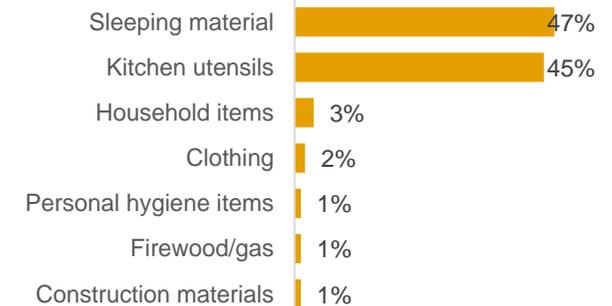


## BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES

### Basic services accessible to refugees \*

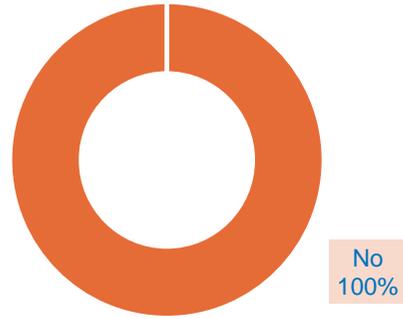


### Priority household needs \*

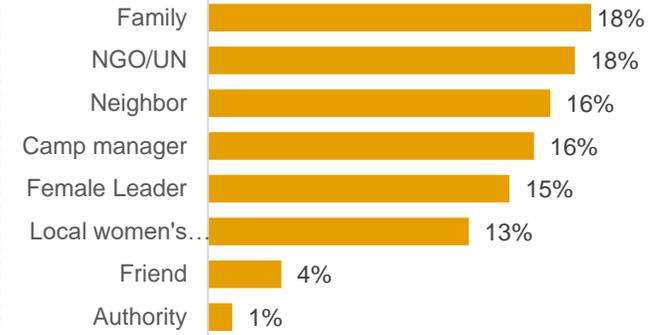


## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Existence of unsafe places in the community \*

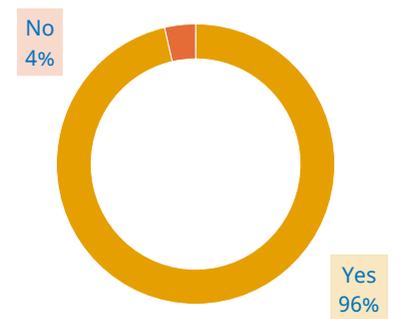


Support mechanism for GBV survivors \*

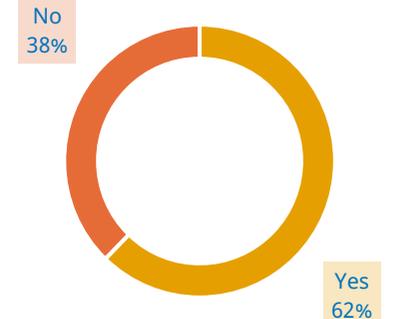


## EDUCATION

Presence of school-age children

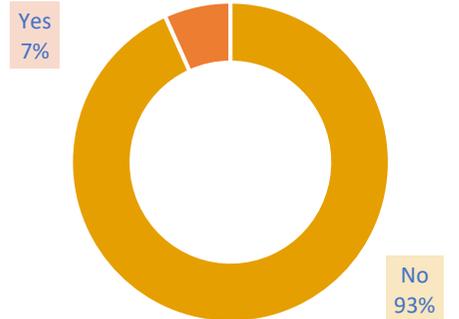


Children attending school in 2023 in Sudan



## CHILD PROTECTION

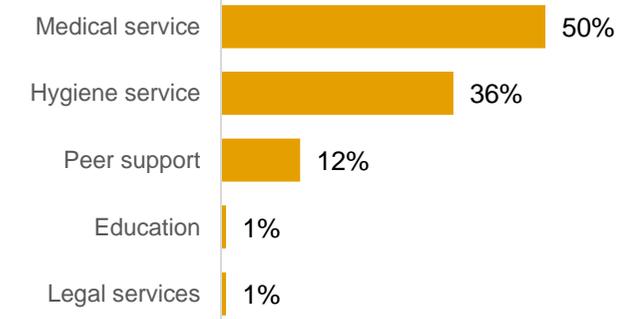
Presence of unaccompanied children \*



Risks affecting refugee children \*

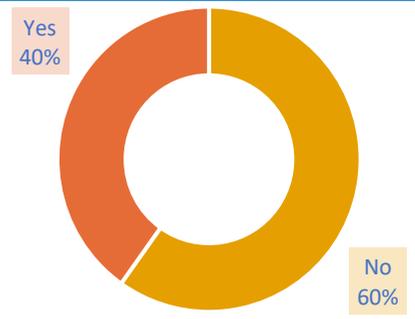
No Data Collected

Services available for children \*

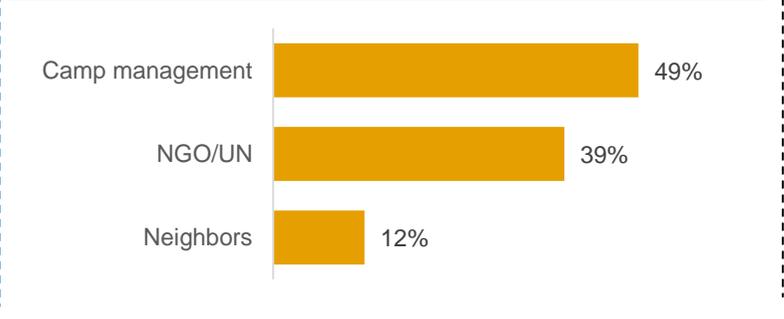


## COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Information on available services \*



Preferred method to receive information about available services \*



Type of information preferred from humanitarian/authorities \*

