Border Monitoring

PROJECT 21

Key Trends- April 2026

Chad - Sudanese Emergency

The comparative analysis of border monitoring results between March and April 2026 highlights several changes in arrival dynamics, displacement profiles, and protection risks reported by newly arrived households in Chad. While overall trends confirm the predominance of security-related factors in population movements, the data also reveal an increased concentration of flows in certain entry areas, as well as a rise in protection risks during displacement.

Cross-border flows

Border monitoring activities resulted in interviews with 960 households (2,235 individuals) in March 2026, compared to 980 households (2,581 individuals) in April 2026, reflecting a slight increase in the number of interviews (+20 households).

The geographical distribution of arrivals highlights a shift in dynamics across the main entry points. In March, flows were concentrated primarily in Ennedi Est (45%), followed by Ouaddaï (36%) and Wadi Fira (20%).

In April, the situation changed, with Ouaddaï taking the lead (43%), followed by Ennedi Est (28%) and Wadi Fira (29%), while Sila remained marginal (0%).

These changes reflect a rebalancing of flows across the main entry points, marked by a relative decline in concentration in Ennedi Est in favor of the provinces of Ouaddaï and Wadi Fira.

Reasons for displacement

Insecurity linked to armed conflict remains the main driver of displacement, with a slight decrease between March and April (57% → 56%). Persecution has also declined (38% → 35%), though it remains a significant factor in displacement.

Preventive flight increased slightly (1% → 2%), while displacement linked to a lack of access to economic opportunities and basic services rose (2% → 5%), although these remain secondary factors.

Overall, these trends confirm that displacement **remains primarily driven by security threats**, with **dynamics still dominated by conflict**, despite a slight diversification of secondary factors.

Household mobility

In March 2026, 36% of households reported having family members who had remained in Sudan. This proportion rose in April (42%), indicating an increase in family separation.

The reasons associated with these separations are changing. In March, they were mainly linked to a lack of means of transportation (76%), followed by a voluntary decision to stay (11%) and fear of arbitrary arrest (9%).

In April, the lack of means of transportation remained the dominant factor but decreased (65%), while voluntary decisions to stay increased significantly (29%). Fear of arbitrary arrest declined (4%).

These trends indicate that **family separations remain** largely linked to **logistical constraints**, while being increasingly **influenced by households' strategic choices**.

Exposure to rights violations

The proportion of households reporting at least one human rights violation remains stable at a high level (62% in March versus 62% in April).

The types of the incidents is changing:

- Extortion of property: 30% → 22%, down;
- Physical assaults: 24% → 27%, up

Other risks, such as illegal taxes (4% → 11%), have seen a notable increase.

These trends indicate that, despite stability in the overall level of exposure, the displacement environment remains highly vulnerable to abuse, with evolving forms of risk, marked in particular by an increase in physical assaults and illegal taxes.