

SUMMARY

For the past two years, eastern Chad has seen an unprecedented influx of forcibly displaced people, fleeing an armed conflict and widespread insecurity in Sudan. This has led to acute humanitarian needs, including mental health, protection, access to essential services and support for the most vulnerable groups, including women and children.

This comparative analysis of the P21 Protection Monitoring trends, covering the two periods *April 2023 to March 2024 (8,595 households)* and *April 2024 to March 2025 (27,524 households)*, aims to better understand the dynamics of the crisis in order to have a humanitarian and development response adapted to the needs of the populations.

First and foremost, it was noted a significant increase (+220%) in the number of interviews conducted between the two periods, which was enabled by the funds received in 2024 to strengthen the data collection mechanism and ensure better geographical coverage thanks to increased human and logistical resources.

This Dashboard consist of a brief comparative analysis of the dynamics observed during these two periods through the following thematic:

Access to the territory and reasons for displacement * :

Trends have confirmed Chad's open-door policy over the past two years as no case of refoulement has been reported, and the difficulties of access to the territory resulted from practices of armed elements on the Sudanese side who imposed illegal taxes to displaced populations.

As for the main driver for displacement, initially dominated by armed conflict (89%), it was noted that over the period 2024-2025, the drivers shifted to additional factors such as the lack of access to economic opportunities and basic services (46%), preventive flight (14%) and family reunification (4%). This demonstrates the complexity of the humanitarian crisis with the emergence of new socio-economic dynamics that are the direct consequences of the two years of crisis.

Although 40% of refugees did not report any incidents, 60% of households interviewed claimed to have been victims of physical assault (27%) and extortion (19%), illustrating their vulnerability during displacement.

Documentation :

The majority of refugees arrived without documents: 47% over the period 2023-2024, and 54% in 2024-2025, revealing a persistence or even worsening of the protection risks related to documentation and the need to provide solutions in line with Chad's GRF pledges.

Basic needs and access to essential services * :

During the first period the main needs expressed by refugees focused on Core Relief Items, notably sleeping materials (45%), during the 2nd year it was noted a shift towards. Access to health and nutrition services whose needs has significantly increased from 33% in 2023-2024 to 51% in 2024-2025.

Gender-based violence (GBV) * :

In 2024-2025, 77% of GBV survivors first sought help from family members and friends, compared to 26% in 2023-2024. This increase is due to the massive influx of refugees recorded in 2024 at entry points in Kulbus, Tiné, and Birak, in Wadi-Fira province, where limited humanitarian presence hindered holistic support for GBV survivors. Conversely, in 2023-2024, the entry point of Adré in Ouaddaï, hosting the majority of refugees, benefited from a more structured humanitarian response, including GBV prevention and response services, resulting in greater reliance (33%) on NGOs and United Nations agencies..

Child Protection * :

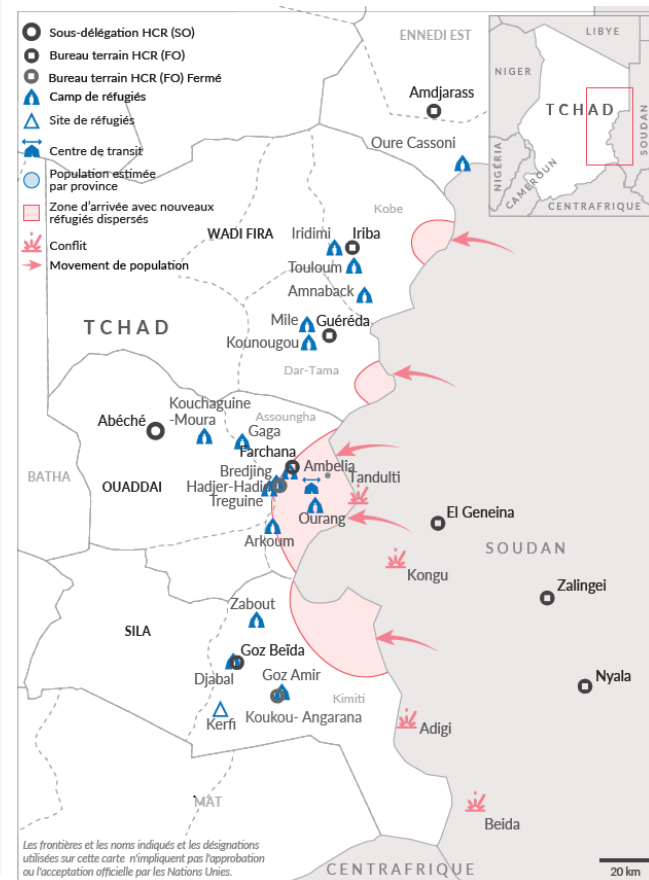
In terms of Child Protection, there has been a significant drop in reports of unaccompanied and separated children from 24% in 2023-2024 to 2% in 2024-2025; This situation emphasized on the one hand the efforts made by both forcibly displaced populations and humanitarians in family reunification activities, and on the other hand from the preventive displacement movements noted in 2024-2025, which are indeed better planned

Education :

82% of refugee children who arrived in the first year attended school in Sudan; However, a sharp decline was seen in the second year when only 16% of newly arrived children attended school. These data highlight the collapse of the education system, which has been severely affected by the conflict, particularly in the Darfur region where the majority of refugees originate. The main challenge in Chad remains the maintenance and integration of all school-age children into the school system.

MAIN ENTRY POINTS

Province	April 2024-March 2025		April 2023-March 2024	
	Individual	Household	Individual	Household
Ouaddai	53661	14338	29166	7793
Wadi Fira	40023	11202	1957	523
Ennedi Est	5487	1745	180	48
Sila	996	239	865	231
Total	100,167	27,524	32,167	8,595



* Households surveyed only at transit sites

Data Source | CRT, UNHCR, CIAUD

Feedback | ahouanso@unhcr.org, aidara@unhcr.org, UNHCR Chad Dima

Creation | ndri@unhcr.org, 15/04/2025

Comparative analysis, April 2023-March 2024 vs April 2024-March 2025

JUSTIFICATION Key figures (April 2023-March 2024) Key figures (April 2024-March 2025)

This dashboard, covering the periods April 2023 to March 2024 and April 2024 to March 2025, summarizes the views of Sudanese refugees on the situation and protection risks in Chad. The perceptions of these households, interviewed either at entry points or transit sites, a few days after their arrival in Chad, reflect the trauma of flight and the relief of having been able to find asylum in Chad.



8,595 Households interviewed

82% 18%



27,524 Households interviewed

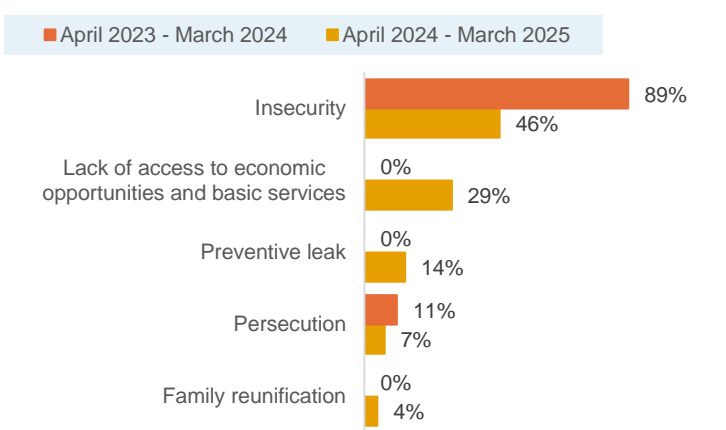
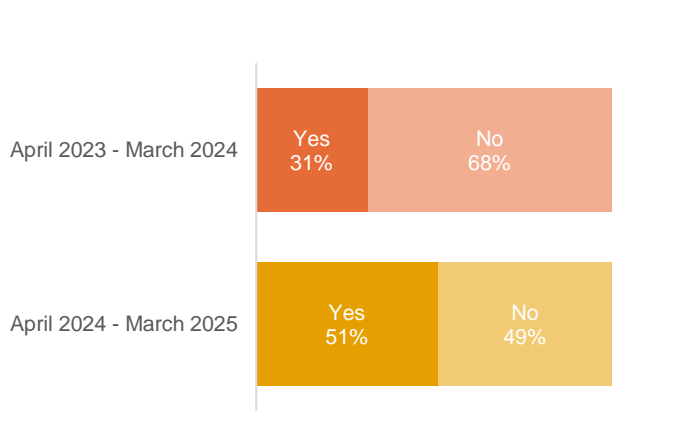
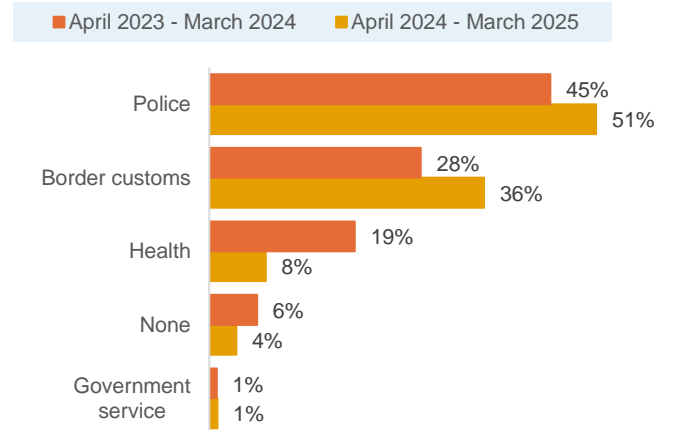
85% 15%

ACCESS TO THE ASYLUM COUNTRY

What services (security and administrative) are available at the border?

Did you have any family members left behind in Sudan?

Why did you leave your home country?

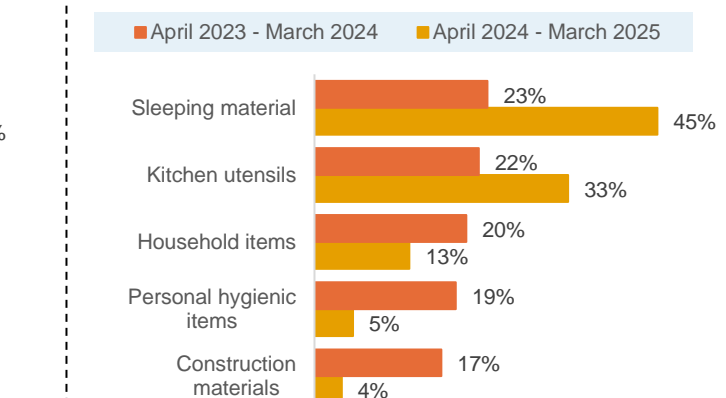
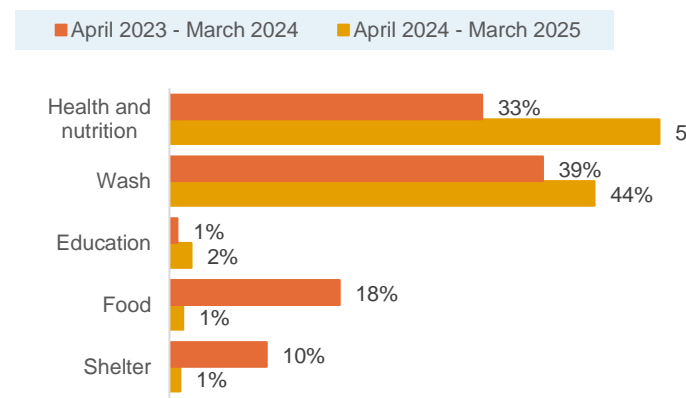
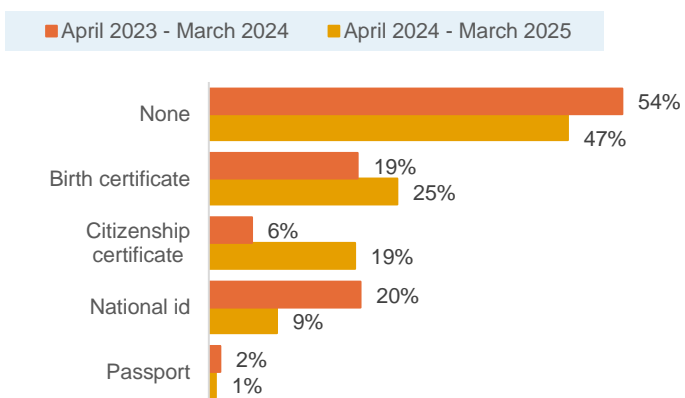


DOCUMENTATION BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES *

What type of individual document do you have?

What basic services do you have access to ?

What category of items does your family need most?



* Households surveyed only at transit sites

Data Source | CRT, UNHCR, CIAUD

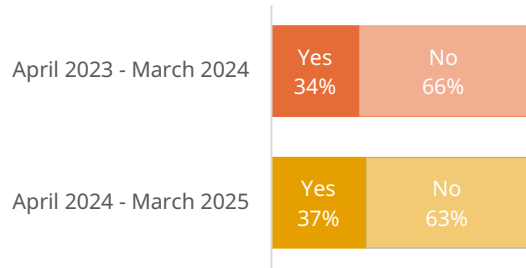
Feedback | ahouanso@unhcr.org, aidara@unhcr.org, UNHCR Chad Dima

Creation | ndri@unhcr.org, 15/04/2025

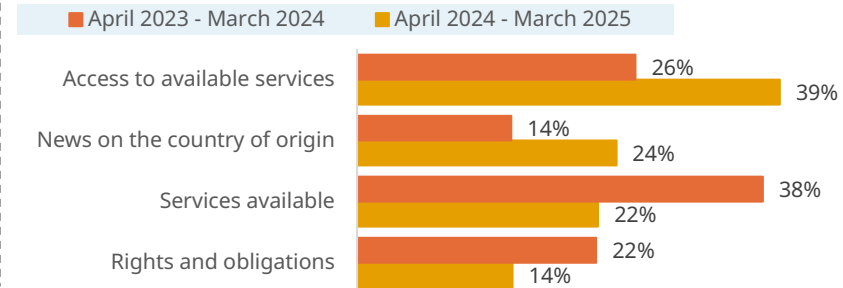
Comparative analysis, April 2023-March 2024 vs April 2024-March 2025

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT *

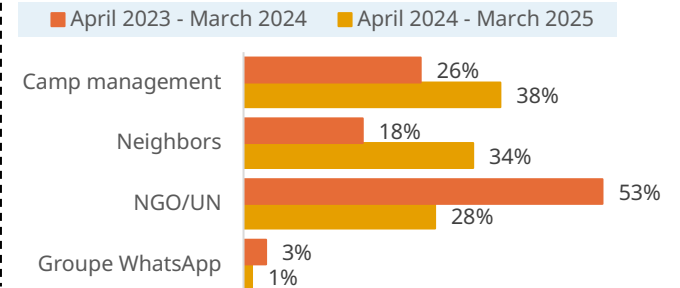
Do you receive information and service updates?



What kind of information would you like to receive from humanitarian and authorities?

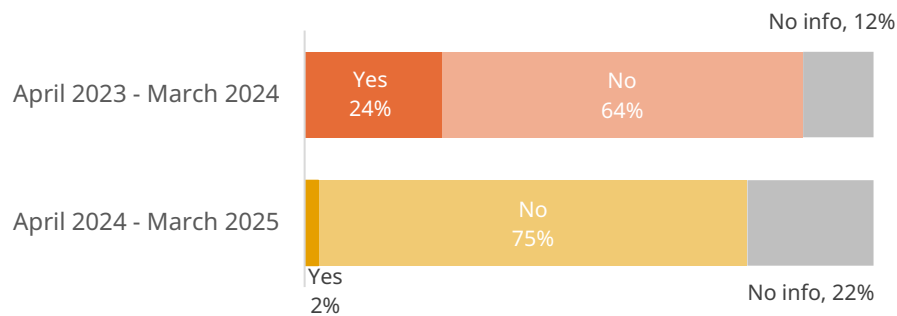


Preferred method to receive information on available services

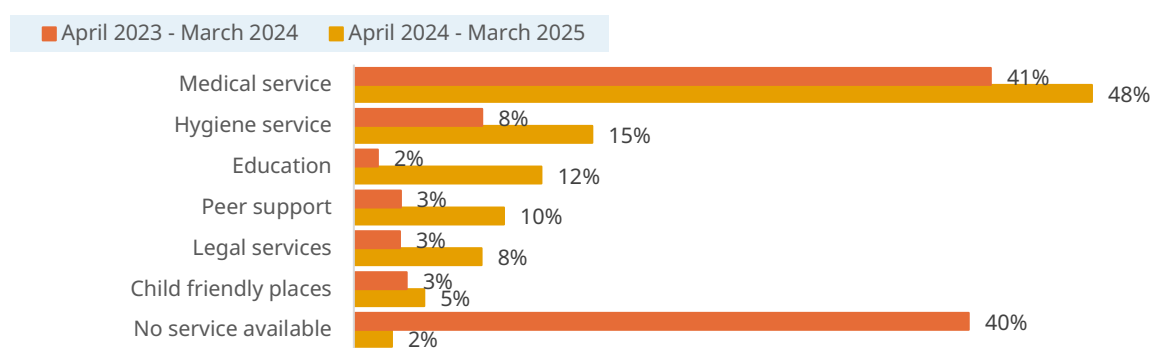


CHILD PROTECTION *

Are there any unaccompanied/separated children in the refugee community?

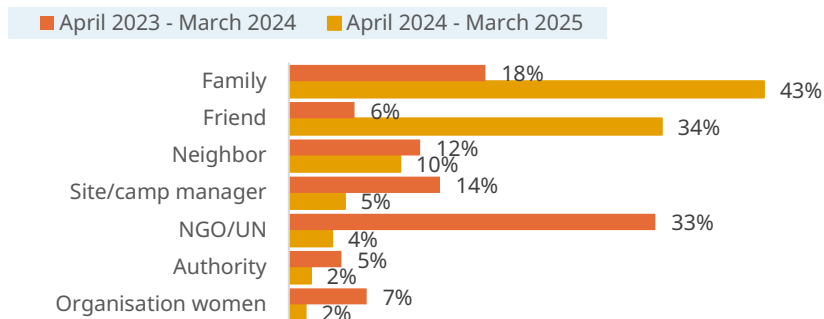


What services are available for children in the community?



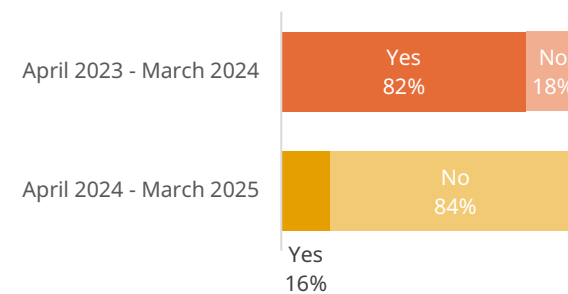
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE *

If you need support as a woman, who would you reach out to for help?

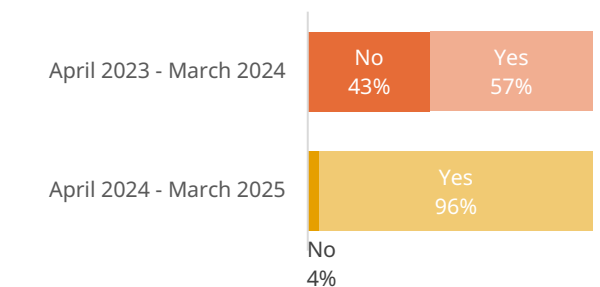


EDUCATION

Did your children go to school in your home country?



Are there any school-age children in your family?



* Households surveyed only at transit sites

Data Source | CRT, UNHCR, CIAUD

Feedback | ahouanso@unhcr.org, aidara@unhcr.org, UNHCR Chad Dima

Creation | ndri@unhcr.org, 15/04/2025