PROJECT 21

Border Monitoring – Main trends 2024 vs. 2025

Chad- Sudanese emergency

Amid the continued deterioration of the security situation in Sudan, recent border monitoring finding point to an intensification of cross – border movement of forcibly displaced people and associated protection risks between 2024 and 2025. This comparative analysis outlines key developments, in arrival patterns, populations profiles, and vulnerability trends, providing evidence to inform advocacy efforts.
The objective is to support the design and implementation of reinforced, forward-looking, and targeted protection responses at border entry points, ensuring the emerging needs are promptly addressed.

Cross-border flows

Border-monitoring activities facilitated interviews with more than 35,000 newly arrived households, representing 61% of Sudanese refugee households who entered Chad in 2025, an increase from 33% households coverage in 2024. This expanded reach demonstrates the strengthened capacity of Protection Monitoring through P21 to capture a more representative share of new arrivals. As a result, the dataset provides a more reliable basis for analyzing the intensification of displacement dynamics, the scale of the crisis, and the protection risks and needs faced by refugees upon entry. These insights are essential for evidence-based refugee planning and response.

Insecurity as the main cause of displacement

Insecurity linked to armed conflict remains the primary cause of forced displacement reported by nearly 60% of newly arrived individuals - a 3% increase from 2024. At the same time, persecution-related displacement has more than doubled (6% to 15% in 2025), and preventive flight has increased from 3% to 14%). In contrast, displacement driven by limited economic opportunities and basic services has sharply decreased (36% to 11%). Overall, forcibly displaced movement is increasingly triggered by direct or imminent threats, while risks of protection incidents and rights violations continue to rise along displacement routes.

Constraints related to household mobility

In 2025, 46% of households reported having family members who remained in Sudan, a decrease of 6% compared to 2024. Family separations were mainly linked to security risks in 2024, particularly the fear of arbitrary arrests (9%) and forced recruitment (9%). In 2025, they are dominated by a lack of means of transportation (50%), with a continuing fear of arbitrary arrests (15%).

The dynamics identified in 2024 are confirmed and intensified in 2025, resulting in increased exposure to protection risks and continued significant constraints on the mobility of household members still in Sudan. This situation highlights the need to strengthen protection mechanisms in a coordinated and targeted manner at the borders to respond effectively to the increasing needs of displaced populations.

Increased exposure to human rights violations

The proportion of households reporting at least one violation during displacement rose significantly - from 50% in 2024 to approximately 70% in 2025. Reported violations continue to be dominated by physical assaults (28% in 2024 versus 30% in 2025) and extortion of property (20% in 2024 compared to 22% in 2025). This situation indicates a deterioration in the conditions faced by refugees during their displacement journey, marked by heightened insecurity, greater exposure to armed actors, and increased vulnerability to abuses.

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