Border Monitoring

PROJECT 21

Key trends - February 2026

Chad - Sudanese Emergency

A comparative analysis of border monitoring results between January and February 2026 highlights several trends in arrival patterns, movement profiles, and protection risks reported by households newly arrived in Chad. While the general trends confirm the predominance of security factors in population movements, the data also indicate a geographical redistribution of flows and an intensification of certain risks during displacement.

Cross-border flows

Border monitoring activities enabled 2,582 households (6,018 individuals) to be surveyed in January 2026, compared with 2,050 households (5,619 individuals) in February 2026, reflecting a moderate decline in the number of interviews (-532 households) between the two periods. The geographical distribution of arrivals also shows a shift in entry corridors. In January, flows were mainly concentrated in the provinces of Ennedi Est (46%) and Wadi Fira (35%), while the province of Ouaddaï accounted for 19% of arrivals. In February, Ennedi Est became more significant (52%), followed by Wadi Fira (32%), while Ouaddaï's proportion fell to 16% and Sila remained marginal (1%).

These developments indicate an increased concentration of flows at the entry points in the province of Ennedi Est.

Household mobility

In January 2026, 44% of households reported having family members who had remained in Sudan. This proportion remained similar in February (43%), indicating relative stability in terms of family separation. However, the reasons for these separations changed slightly. In January, they were mainly linked to a lack of means of transportation (79%) and fear of arbitrary arrests (10%). In February, lack of transportation remained the main constraint but decreased (44%), while the voluntary decision to stay increased (37%) and fear of arbitrary arrests rose slightly (16%).

These evolutions indicate a gradual diversification of the factors causing family separations, combining logistical constraints and strategic choices made by households.

Reasons for displacement

Insecurity linked to armed conflict remains the main factor driving displacement, although its proportion decreased slightly from 67% in January to 59% in February. At the same time, persecution increased significantly (26% → 35%), indicating a rise in violence as a reason for fleeing. Preventive flight increased slightly (4% → 5%), while displacement linked to lack of access to economic opportunities and basic services decreased (2% → 1%).

Overall, these developments confirm that displacement continues to be triggered mainly by direct security threats, with persecution playing an increasingly important role in the dynamics of flight.

Exposure to rights violations

The proportion of households reporting at least one human rights violation during their displacement remained high (66 to 67%) between January and February.

However, the types of incidents are changing. Extortion of property increased significantly (26% → 34%), while physical assaults also rose (25% → 28%). Arbitrary arrests remain marginal and stable (1%).

These trends confirm that the displacement environment remains highly vulnerable to abuse, marked in particular by an increase in extortion.