



A comparative analysis of border monitoring results from July to August 2026 highlights notable changes in arrival patterns, travel profiles, and protection risks. While general trends confirm the predominance of security factors, the data reveal a redistribution of flows among entry points, relative stability in the reasons for travel, and contrasting trends in the risks reported during the displacement.

Cross-border flows

Border monitoring activities recorded **1,813 households (5,389 individuals) in July 2026**, compared with **1,733 households (4,707 individuals) in August**, a slight decrease of 80 households (-4%). The number of individuals surveyed declined even more sharply, by 682 people (-13%).

The geographical distribution of arrivals shows some changes:

- *Ouaddaï: 38% → 53%, increase;*
- *Ennedi Est: 23% → 30%, increase;*
- *Wadi Fira: 39% → 18%, a sharp decline*

While in July arrivals were mainly concentrated in the provinces of Wadi Fira and Ouaddaï, August was characterized by a concentration of migration flows in the province of Ouaddaï, which accounted for more than half of the households surveyed.

Reasons for displacement

Insecurity linked to armed conflict remains the **main factor driving displacement**, but declined significantly between July and August (**62% → 53%**). Meanwhile, **persecution rose from 25% to 32%**, increasing its share among the reasons for departure.

Secondary factors have changed;

- *Preventive flight: 6% → 7%;*
- *Lack of access to economic opportunities and basic services: 5% → 6%;*
- *Family reunification: 2% → 2%, stable.*

Overall, displacement remains primarily driven by security factors, with a notable increase in persecution among the reported reasons. Other reasons remain secondary.

Household mobility

The proportion of households reporting that they have family members who remained in Sudan has fallen sharply, from 41% in July to 27% in August, reflecting a decrease in cases of family separation. Among the households concerned, the reasons have changed as follows:

- *Lack of transportation: 76%;*
- *Voluntary decision to stay: 19% → 14%;*
- *Fear of arbitrary arrests: 4% → 8%.*

Despite the decrease in cases of family separation, the lack of means of transportation remains the main factor preventing household reunification.

At the same time, the increase in fear of arbitrary arrests reflects a more pronounced presence of security concerns among households that still have relatives in Sudan.

Exposure to rights violations

The proportion of households reporting that they had experienced at least one human rights violation during their displacement **decreased from 58% in July to 47% in August**.

The breakdown of incidents changed as follows:

- *Physical assaults: 29% → 22%;*
- *Extortion of property: 18% → 19%;*
- *Arbitrary arrests: 5% → 3%;*
- *Illegal taxes: 4% → 2%.*

These trends reflect a decrease in reported exposure to violations in August, driven in particular by a decline in physical assaults, arbitrary arrests, and illegal taxes.

However, **47%** of households still report having experienced at least one violation during their flight, with physical assaults and extortion of property remaining the main risks reported.