In the framework of its conflict prevention and management activities, IOM is currently implementing a project in the Grande Sido département (Moyen-Chari province). One of the components of this project is the monitoring of the transhumance (both internal and external to Chad) and the collection of data on alerts related to conflicts between herders and farmers. This Dashboard presents the results of the data collected from September to December 2019. They show the beginning of transhumance from the Northern to the Southern part of Chad. Most of the herders were Chadian nationals and 53 per cent were children. Moyen-Chari province (34%), Charibaguirmi (11%) and Ouaddai (8%), were the main places of provenance of the herders. Destinations were essentially the Moyen-Chari province (53%) and the Central African Republic (32%). Two incidents were reported in early December 2019: the first occurred after cattle devastated a farmland and the second, after a herder failed to get paid by the owner of the cattle.
In addition to the data collected on movements of herders, the GPS coordinates of pastoral facilities have been collected. Most of those facilities are located in the sous-préfecture of Maro and Sido, alongside the transhumance corridors. In total, 226 infrastructures have been identified, among which 42 per cent are water points.

When quoting, paraphrasing or in any way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: “Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM) [Month Year] Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).”