## TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL (TTT) CHAD - DÉPARTEMENT OF GRANDE SIDO

Data collection: September - December 2019 Date of publication: December 2019

82,03 l Total number of animals

Information on cattle 55,609 **Bovines** 

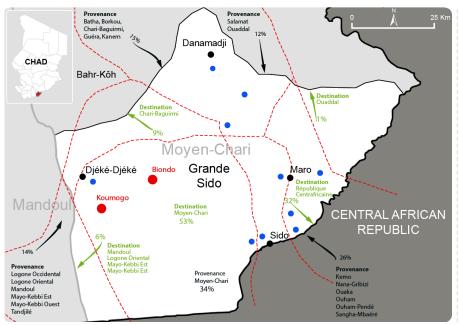
7.383 Caprines 19,039 Ovines

**Nationalities** 

Information on herders 26% Girls

27% Boys

20% Women 27% Men



## Legend: Country boundary Transhumance corridor Sous-préfecture capital Outflow of pastoralists Villages where incidents occurred Province boundary Inflow of pastoralists Monitoring points Département boundary

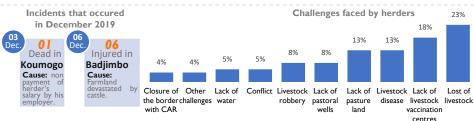
This map is for illustrative purposes only. Representations and the use of boundaries and geographical names on this map may include errors and do not imply judgment of the legal status of a territory, nor official recognition or acceptance of these boundaries by IOM. Geographic coordinates of villages and sites were collected during field assessments.

| Provenance of herders    | • | Destination country of herders | %   |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----|
| Central African Republic |   | Chad                           | 24% |
| Chad                     |   | Central African Republic       | 30% |
| Chad                     |   | Chad                           | 44% |
| Other                    |   | Other                          | 2%  |

## Context and methodology

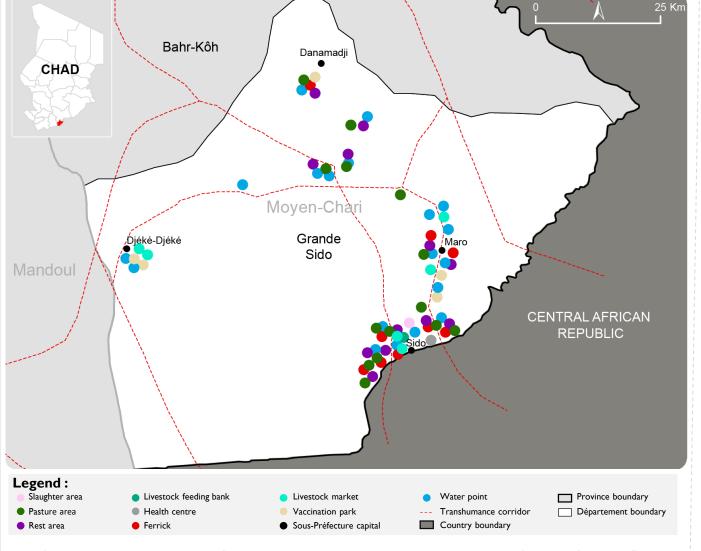
In the framework of its conflict prevention and management activities, IOM is currently implementing a project in the Grande Sido département (Moyen-Chari province). One of the components of this project is the monitoring of the transhumance (both internal and external to Chad) and the collection of 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%), Chari-Baguirmi (11%) and Ouaddaï (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.

Number of animals by provenance and destination **Nationalities of herders** Provenance Destination Transit area TCHAD 7 **GRANDE** TCHAD 6 SIDO MC=34% LOr=39 CB=11% GR=2% CB=9%OT=2% 0D=8% OT=3% LOr=2% Dieke-Dieke 56% TJ=5% Sido 25% **NIGERIA** CAR\* MD=4%Maro 11% <1% SL=4% Danamadji 8% BT = BathaLOr = Logone Oriental SL = Salamat CB = Chari-Baguirmi MC = Moyen-chari TI = Tandjilé MD = Mandoul OT = Other GR = Guéra LOc = Logone Occidental CAR = Central African Republic OD = Ouaddaï 1% Sudanese Chadian





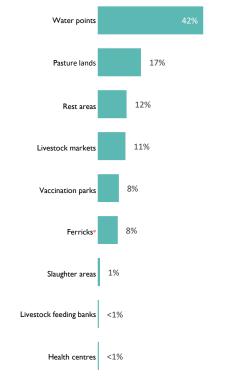




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## Pastoral infrastructures identified

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



\*Ferrick: Transhumant herder's temporary settlement to graze cattle before moving.





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