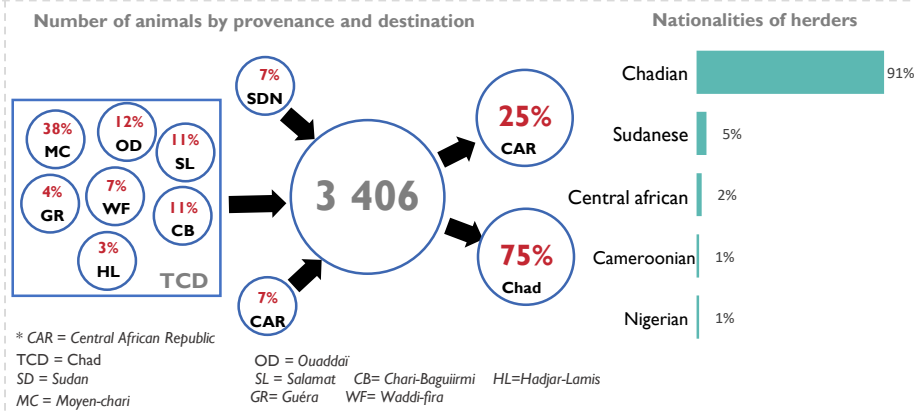


This map is for illustrative purposes only. Representations and the use of boundaries and geographical names on this map may include errors and do not imply judgment of the legal status of a territory, nor official recognition or acceptance of these boundaries by IOM. Geographic coordinates of villages and sites were collected during field assessments. However, some locations, especially those of the sous-préfecture of Kaiga-kindjiria, were evaluated remotely due to security reasons in particular.

Provenance of herders	Destination country of herders	%
Central African Republic	Chad	4%
Sudan	Central African Republic	9%
Chad	Central African Republic	16%
Chad	Chad	71%

### Context and methodology

According to a 2016 assessment by the International Crisis Group on transhumance in Central Africa, transhumance movements between the Central African Republic and Chad are among the largest in the world. Herders are moving cyclically along traditional transhumance corridors, both within the country's boundaries and across borders, in search of pastures for their livestock. These movements are often accompanied by conflicts that most of the time generate displacements of populations. As part of the prevention and management of these conflicts, IOM is implementing a project in the département of Grande Sido (Moyen-chari province), one of whose components is the tracking of transhumance movements and the collecting alerts related to agro-pastoral conflicts. Data is collected from herders in the course of their journey in search of pastures for their livestock (both internal or cross-border movements are counted). This dashboard presents results of data collections carried out in the département of Grande Sido during the month of August 2019.



### Challenges faced by herders

