

Climate change, conflict, food security, and Migration

Perspectives from CHAD

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Key messages

- Climate change has multiple impacts on mobility in a country like Chad that is highly exposed to climate change, especially forced displacement (IDPS, returnees and refugees), seasonal migrations such as transhumance and worsens existing inequalities and structural issues.
- There is no one-size-fits-all solution for climate mobility, as it requires a holistic, human-rights based, and gender-responsive approach that addresses the root causes and the consequences of the phenomenon.
- Migration in Chad has important implications for Europe, both in terms of challenges and opportunities. Some of the main implications of migration in Chad for Europe are Security and stability; Human rights and values; and Development and cooperation.

Welcome to Diversity and Africa (in Europe)

M - Toumani & Sidiki Diabate - Fatoumata Diawara - "Lamomali" / Victoires de la
Musique 2018 (youtube.com)



Welcome to Chad - Land of Toumai

What part of Africa is Chad located in?: West, East, Central, Northern, Southern

How many people are living in Chad? Under 15M, 15M – 17M, 17M – 20M, Over 20M

What is the size of refugees, IDPs and returnees in Chad?: Less than 1M, 1M, 1.5M, 1.8M, 2M, More than 2M



Institutional engagement

The Organization has adopted in 2021 an Institutional Strategy on Migration, Environment and Climate Change 2021-2030 for the benefit of migrants and societies





Introduction to Chad

Landlocked country located in the heart of Africa

Area: 1,284,000 km² – 26 times Slovakia

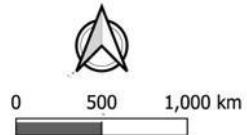
Population estimate: 17,180,000 (WB 2021)

80% of the population depends on agriculture and livestock for livelihood and employment

Human Development Index: 190/191

ND-GAIN Index*: 185/185 (Vulnerability to Climate change)

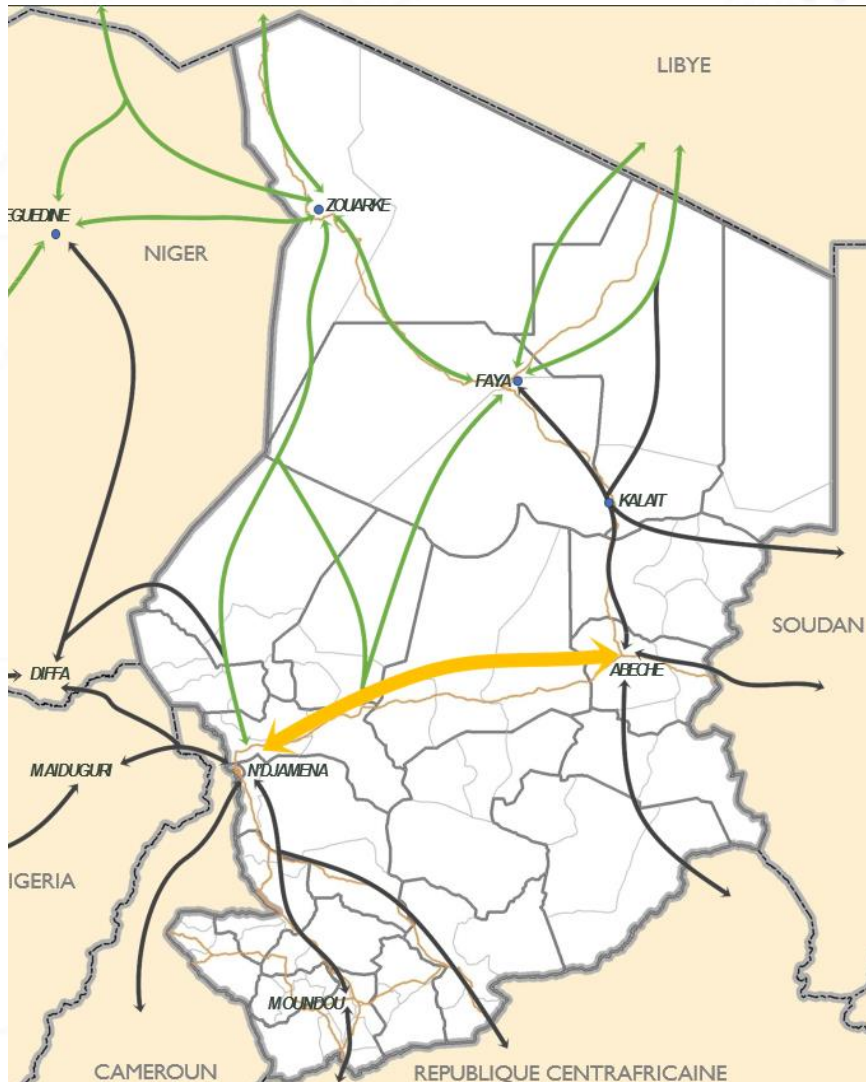
Main challenges: political instability, lack of basic services, conflicts in neighboring countries, intercommunity conflicts, armed groups attacks, refugees, internal displacements, climate change, etc.



This map is for illustrative purpose only. Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations and participating organizations

Current migration situation in Chad

Chad has historically been a point of origin, destination and transit for various migratory dynamic...

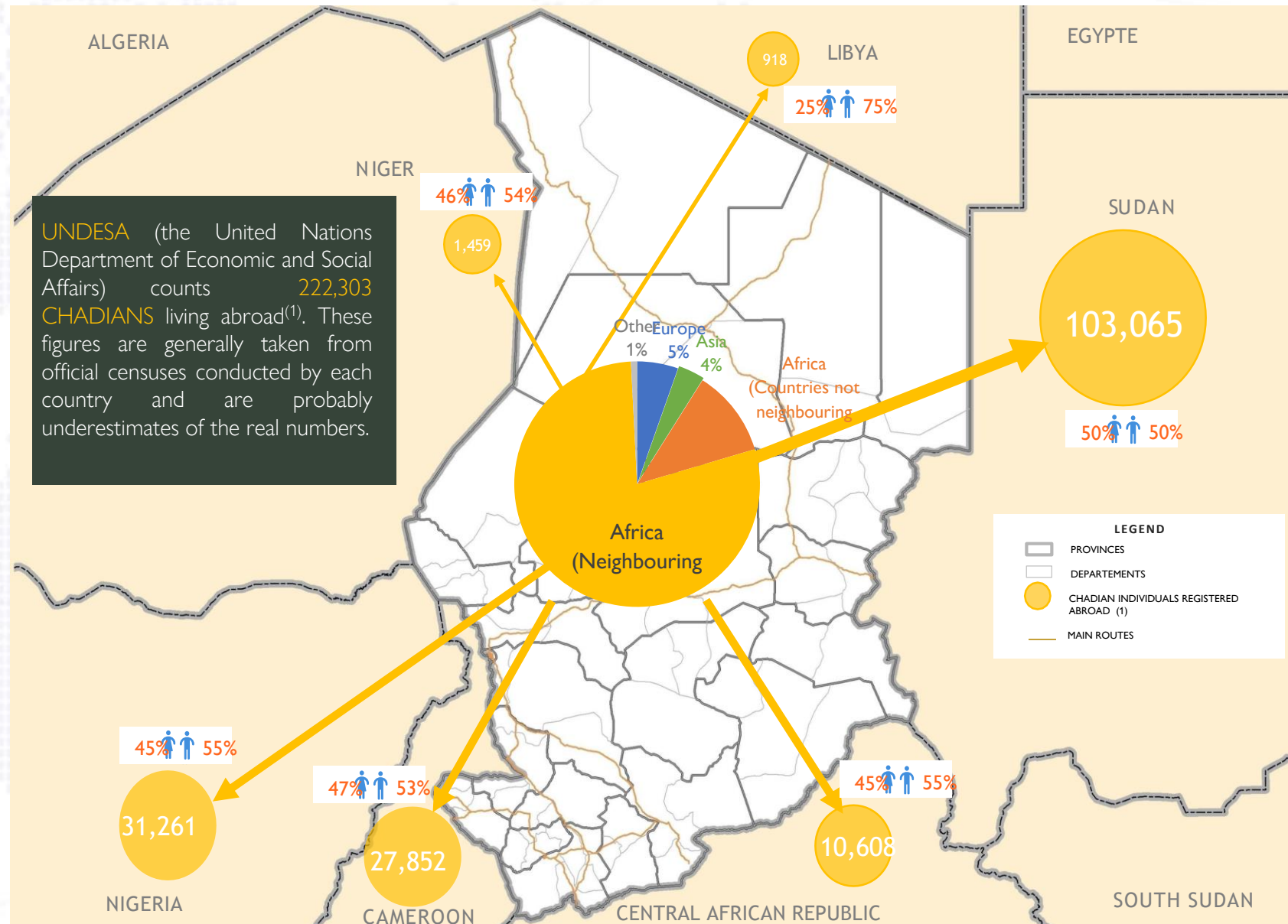


- Chadian abroad*: 222,303 underestimated
- Migrants in Chad: 236,159 observed by IOM/DTM in the north
- Human trafficking and smuggling: 3,500 expelled from Libya with at least 45% victim of forced labor, domestic servitude, forced child labor and sexual exploitation (April 2020-July 2023)
- Seasonal migration between rural and urban areas
- Transhumance: internal and cross border
- Forced displacement
 - Conflicts: 1,8 millions currently refugees, IDPs and returnees
 - Climate change: 1 million affected by flooding in 2022

Current migration situation in Chad

Chadian living abroad

- 222,303 Chadian living abroad mainly in neighboring countries in 2020 (UNDESA)
- 1,551 Chadian individuals arrived in Europe through the Mediterranean Sea from 2016 to 2022*

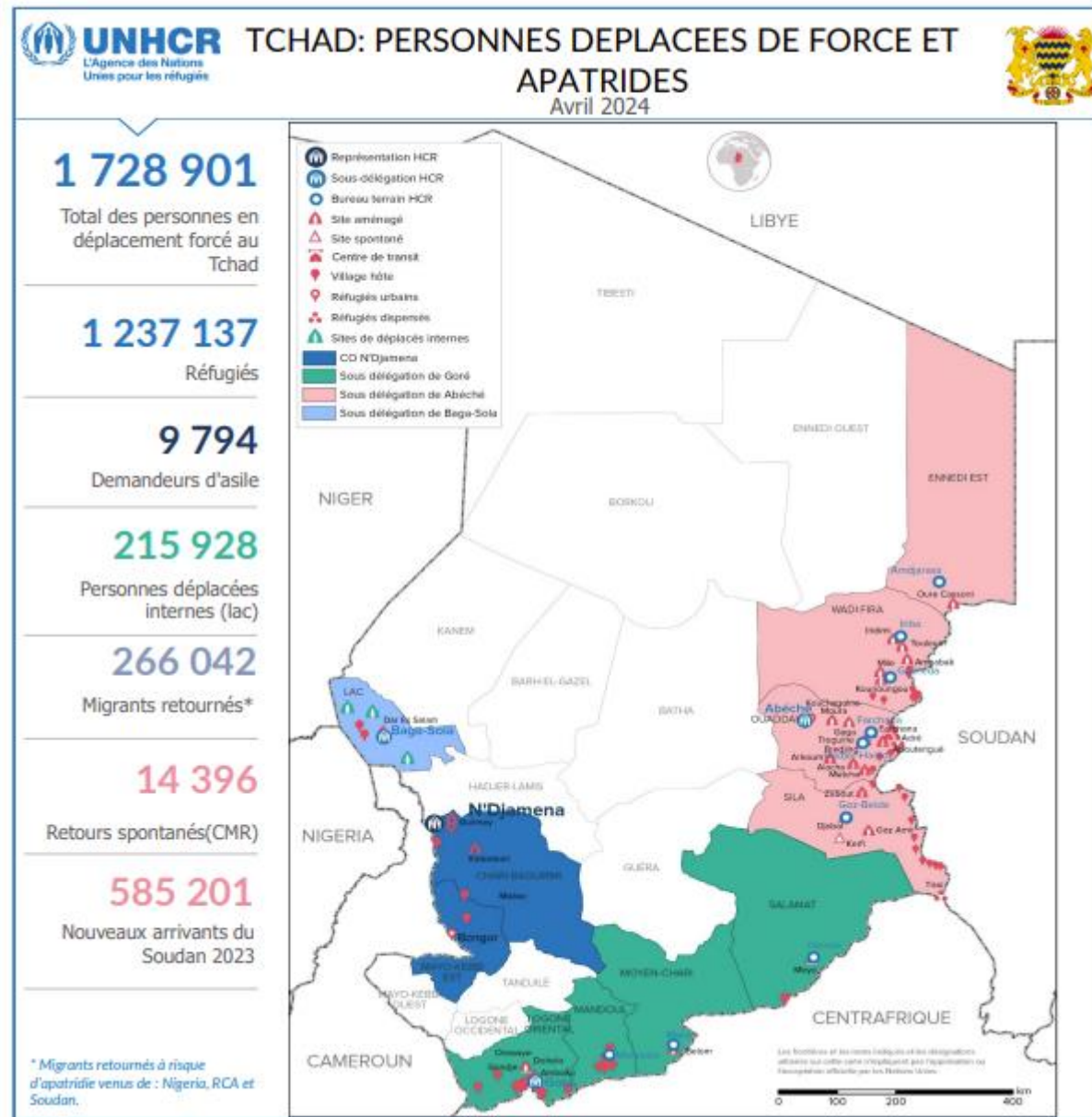


*Information based on the nationality declared by the migrants as reported by the national authorities in Spain, Italy, Greece and Malta.

Current migration situation in Chad

Forced displacement as of April 2024

- Refugees and asylum-seekers: 1,2 millions
- Internal Displaced people: 215,928
- Returnees: 266,042

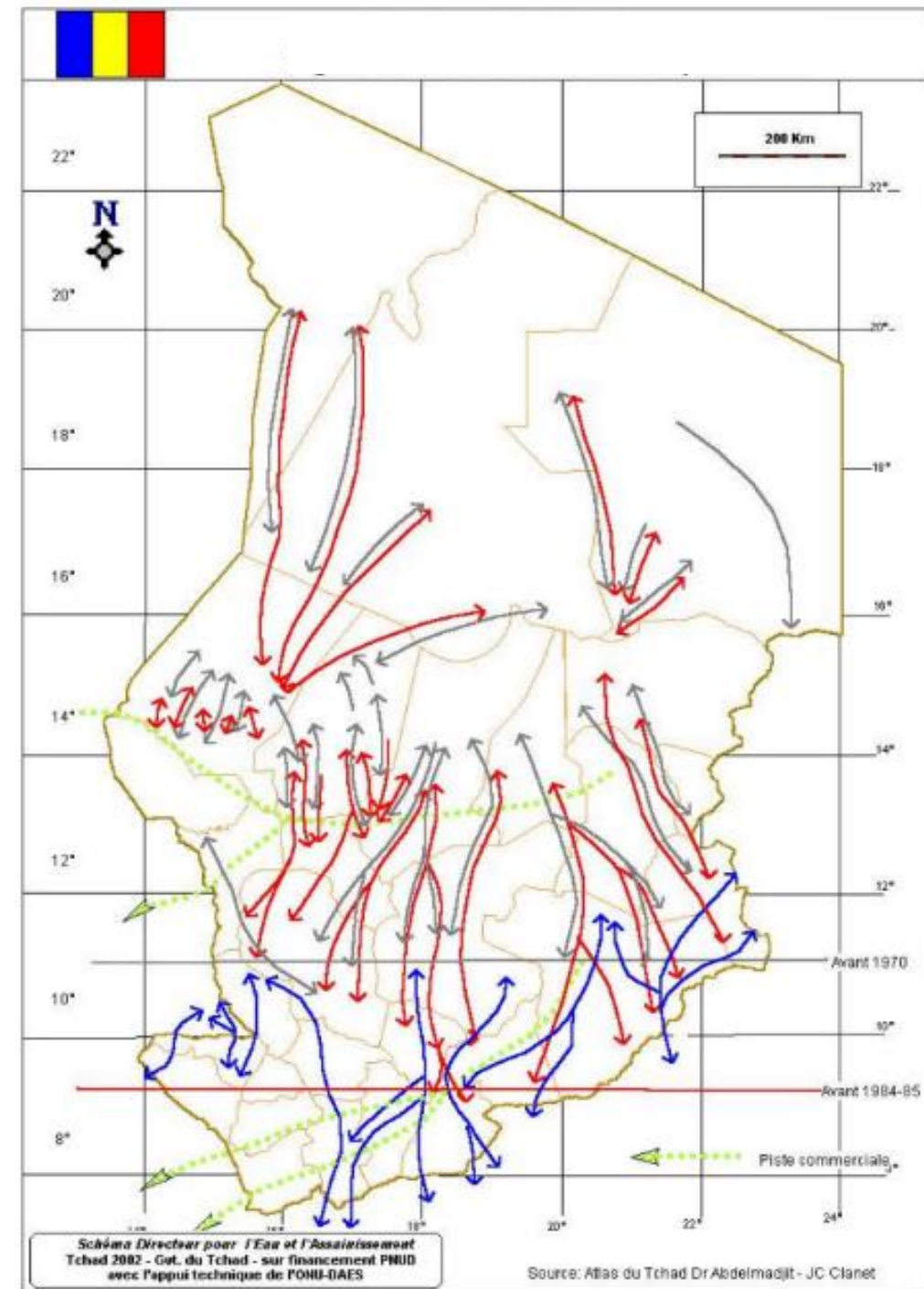


Current migration situation in Chad

Transhumance

This is one of the important aspects of mobility in Chad – seasonal movement

According to the General Livestock Census Office, the Chadian herd in 2021 included 137,664,217 head of cattle, all species combined (cattle, sheep, goats, camels, pigs, horses and donkeys)





Impact of climate change on migration dimensions in Chad

Impact of climate change on Humanitarian crisis

Chad's Strained Resources

Water scarcity

Chad is known for its arid climate and limited water resources, making water scarcity an increasingly urgent issue and threatening the livelihoods of millions of people in the country

Recurrent food crises

The country has experienced recurrent food crises as a result of drought and desertification. These crises have impacted the livelihoods of millions of people, causing hunger, malnutrition, and displacement. This year, the Government has urgent state for food insecurity

Floods and erratic rainfall

While drought is the dominant climatic hazard in Chad, the country also experiences floods and erratic rainfall patterns that cause crop failures, soil erosion, and damage to infrastructure and livelihoods.

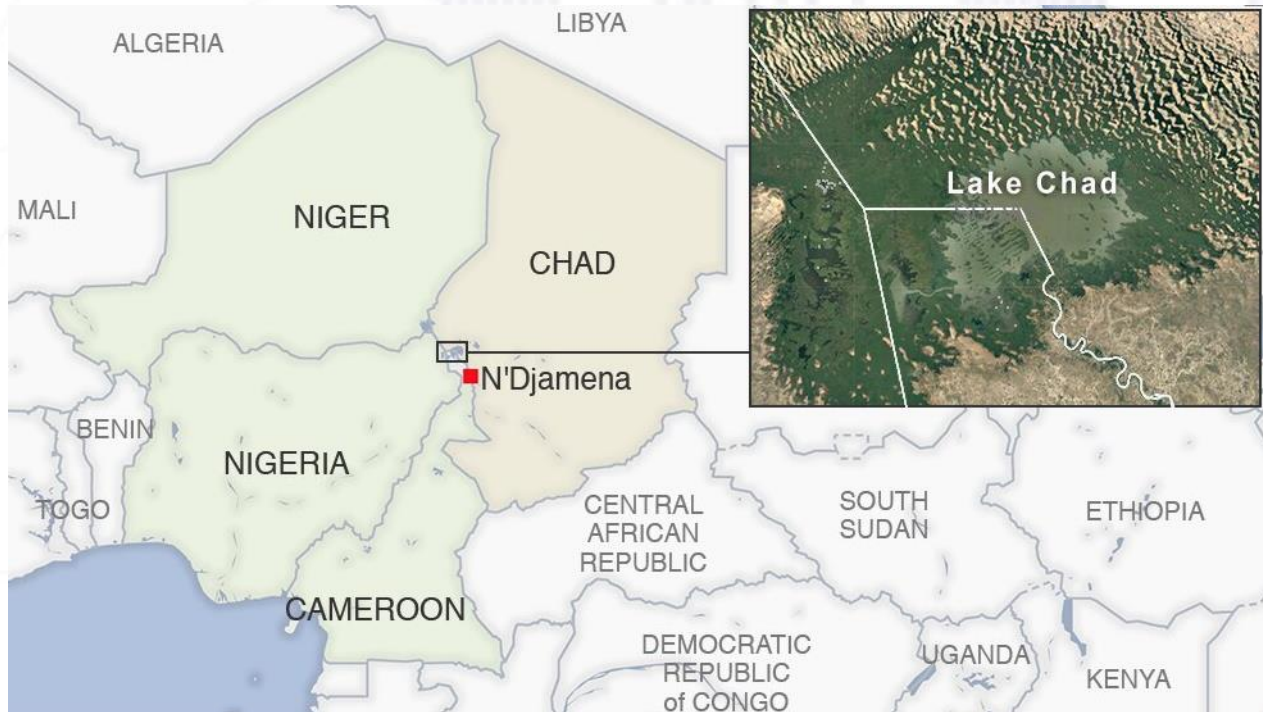
Fatima, Halima and the displaced communities



The humanitarian crisis is putting enormous pressure on the country's already strained resources, exacerbating the existing problems.

Climate-fueled violence and displacement in the Lake Chad Basin

Protracted crisis currently affecting the Lake Chad Basin results from a complex combination of factors, including conflict with non-state armed groups, extreme poverty, underdevelopment and a changing climate.



- Crisis ongoing since 2009
- Lake Chad Basin is crucial for the livelihoods of approximately 30 million
- Over 80 per cent of the population rely on the agriculture sector as their main source of employment and income.



Climate-fueled violence and displacement in the Lake Chad Basin

In Chad

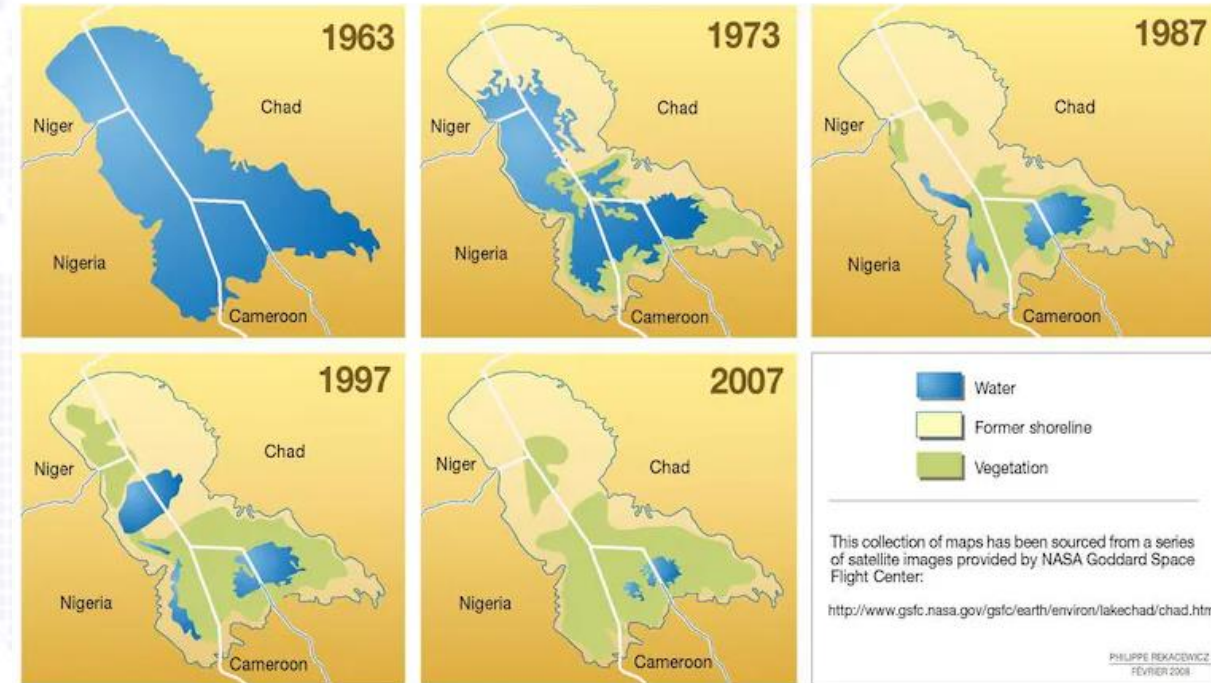
- Presence of Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) since 2015
- 80% of displacement in the lake is due to attacks perpetrated by NSAG
- In mid-2021, climate-driven scarcity triggered tensions between fishing, farming, and herding communities
- The result was an eruption of violence. The ensuing hostilities have caused an estimated 60,000 Cameroonians to seek refuge in neighboring Chad
- In 2022, more than 230,000 people impacted in the Lake Province and 1.3 million people affected by floods
- People already displaced were also affected by flooding



242 205 Individus
52 873 Ménages



281 Localités évaluées
227 sites
54 Villages





CLIMATE CHANGE, FOOD SECURITY AND MIGRATION IN CHAD: A COMPLEX NEXUS

A joint report developed by
American University, IOM Chad and
the Chad Food Security Cluster

Findings of a study conducted by American University, IOM Chad, and Food Security Cluster in 2021

- Conflict has led to significant displacement resulting in food insecurity
- Clear patterns emerge linking food insecurity as a clear driver of movement
- Climate change can impact aspects of the food system such as availability and access
- Climate change, conflict, and food insecurity create linkages that destroy livelihoods, drive displacement, widen inequalities
- Durable solutions required

Transhumance and climate change

DTM Chad deployed Transhumance Tracking Tool

During:

- Decent period : Nov – Dec 2022
- Ascent period : Jul – Aug 2023

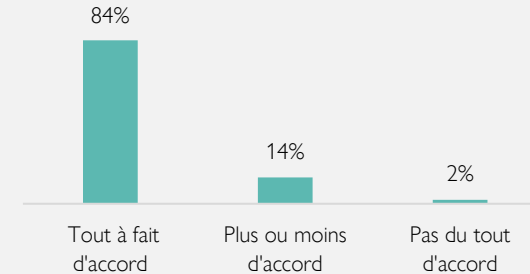
Number of transhumant surveyed: 950

The pastoralists surveyed said that the temperature is increasingly hot during the transhumance months (84%), that rainfall is not at all favourable for pastures (69%) and predictable (65%), which makes it difficult to coordinate the transhumance calendar with the agricultural calendar and to cross borders. Around 63 percent said that in the last 20 years, the amount of grazing has not increased.

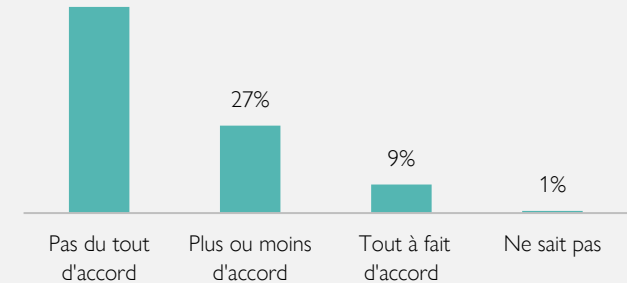
The early or late onset of rains disrupts the organization of the seasonal mobility or even agricultural calendar, leading / exacerbating conflicts between herders and farmers

PERCEPTION OF CLIMATE CHANGE DTM 2023

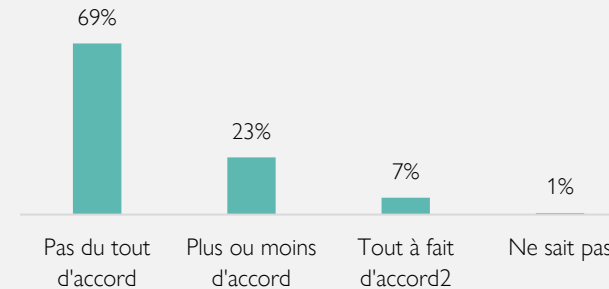
Temperatures rise, it is hot during the month of transhumance



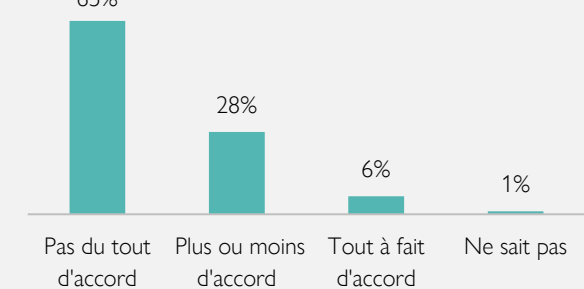
Over the past 20 years, the quantity of pasture has increased



Rainfall is increasingly favourable



Rainfall is increasingly predictable





Group work



Group activity on responses and solutions to climate mobility

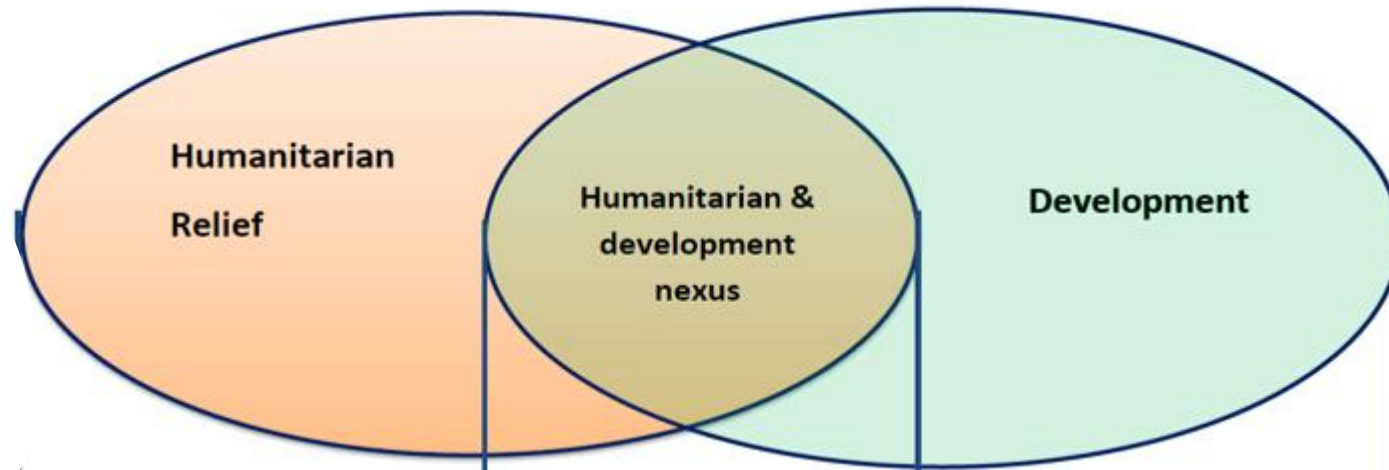
Duration : 45 mn

Work to be done

- Create 8-10 groups
- Half of the groups (4-5 groups): Brainstorm potential responses and solutions including climate change narrative into existing migration funding: opportunities and challenges
- Half of the groups (4-5 groups): Why Europe should pay attention to what's going in countries like Chad
- Put your responses on the flipchart
- Representative of each group to present

Responses and solutions to climate mobility

No one-size-fits-all solution for climate mobility, need of a holistic, human-rights based, and gender-responsive approach



Humanitarian assistance for the consequences and development investments that tackle root causes.

Responses and solutions to climate mobility

Engaging institutions to address Climate Mobility

- **Government and international organizations** through policy making and programming.
- **Private sector** through investments in climate-resilient infrastructure, risk-sharing mechanisms, and climate risk assessments.
- **Educational institutions** by conducting research on the effects of climate change and mobility.
- **Civil Society** to advocate for the rights of climate migrants and mobilize public opinion to demand action.
- **Local communities** to share valuable knowledge about local conditions and develop innovative solutions to address the impacts of climate change.



Responses and solutions to climate mobility

Climate mobility financing: current state

- According to the World Bank, there are currently about 64 million people who are displaced by climate change, and this number could rise to 143 million by 2050.
- However, there is no dedicated global fund or mechanism to address the specific needs and rights of climate migrants, who often fall through the cracks of humanitarian, development, and climate finance.
- Most of the existing funding for climate mobility is fragmented, insufficient, and short-term, focusing mainly on emergency response and recovery, rather than on prevention, preparedness, and long-term solutions.



Responses and solutions to climate mobility

Climate mobility financing: opportunities

- Increased global interest on climate mobility
- Leveraging the existing frameworks and platforms that address climate change, migration, and development, such as the Paris Agreement, the Global Compact for Migration, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- Enhancing the mobilization and allocation of climate mobility financing.
- Improving the coordination and coherence of climate mobility financing, by strengthening the partnerships and synergies among the different actors and sectors.
- Promoting the participation and empowerment of climate migrants and their host communities, by ensuring that they have a voice and a choice in the planning and delivery of the interventions, and by supporting their agency and resilience.

Why Europe should pay attention to what's going in countries like Chad

- Saving lives and protecting people on the move: one of the least developing countries is hosting 1,2 millions refugees
- Driving solutions to displacement: 481,928 internally displaced people comprising of IDPs (215,928) and returnees (266,000) in the most vulnerable country to climate change
- Facilitating pathways for regular migration: most of the migration flows are internal and toward neighboring countries

Need to create conditions for people to stay, promote regular pathways and support stability (as a global public good) to foster the achievement of SDGs goals

A photograph of two women in traditional Ethiopian clothing, including headwraps and patterned dresses. The woman on the left is wearing a headwrap with a pink and black polka-dot pattern and a blue and yellow patterned dress. The woman on the right is wearing a black headwrap and a pink and black patterned dress. They are both smiling and looking towards the camera. The background is slightly blurred, showing other people in similar clothing.

Thank you Q&A
