Conflict Factsheet

Conflict between Tama and Zaghawa in Chad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of conflict</th>
<th>Intensity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<th>Conflict Locality</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Resources</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>2006–2006</td>
<td>Agricultural / Pastoral Land, Water</td>
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Local resource competition

**Conflict Summary**

In the context of armed conflicts in Chad and neighbouring Sudan, communal violence pitted Tama and Zaghawa groups against each other in eastern Chad. Frequently, these involved livestock raids and fighting over land.
Conceptual Model

**Climate Change**
- More Frequent / Intense Extreme Weather Events

**Environmental Change**
- Extreme Weather Event

**Intermediary Mechanisms**
- Change in Access / Availability of Natural Resources
- Grievances between Societal Groups

**Fragility and Conflict Risks**
- Displacements / Migration

**Social and Economic Drivers**

Context Factors

- **Water-stressed Area**
- **Power Differential**
  - Unresponsive Government

Agricultural / Pastoral Land, Water
Conflict History

Between 2006 and 2007, clashes between Tama and Zaghawa in Dar Tama, eastern Chad, claimed more than 200 victims and displaced several thousand people. Different factors contributed to the escalation of tensions between the two groups: the struggle for pastureland, fighting between elements of the Tama-dominated FUC (*Forces Unies pour le Changement*) and elements of the mainly Zaghawa RAFD (*Rassemblement des Forces Démocratiques*), as well as a worsening humanitarian situation with an increasing number of Darfurian refugees in eastern Chad (UCDP, 2014; HRW, 2007; Miarom, 2007).

Historically, relationships between the Tama and Zaghawa have oscillated between peaceful coexistence and occasional conflict over grazing resources and livestock. Tensions began to build up in 1990, when many Zaghawa moved into the Guereda region as a result of drought. This movement forced many Tama to flee to neighbouring Darfur, where they launched a rebellion against the Chadian government. Migration of Zaghawa onto Tama land was further encouraged by the fact that Idriss Déby, who had recently seized power in Chad, was himself a Zaghawa and largely expected to support his own community. Indeed, many local officials appointed in eastern Chad were Zaghawa, adding to the perception among the Tama that the government was sectarian (HRW, 2007). In the second half of 2006, violence between the two groups erupted in the wake of fights between Tama and Zaghawa-dominated rebel factions of the FUC and the RAFD. Each community suspected members of the other community to be supporting an enemy rebel group. Attacks frequently also involved the looting of property and livestock and the opportunistic use of violence in order to gain access to land (HRW, 2007; UCDP, 2014).

The level of violence between both groups has significantly decreased, partly as a result of the deployment of an EU force (European Union Mission in Chad and the Central African Republic) in 2008. Since 2007, there have been no reports of large scale clashes between Tama and Zaghawa (ACLED, 2014).

Resolution Efforts

Many people in Dar Tama have criticised the work of military and police forces, which has done little to stop communal violence and prosecute the perpetrators of attacks against the civilian population. Some have even accused local authorities of supporting the Zaghawa in their fight against the Tama (HRW, 2007).

Yet, the level of communal violence in Dar Tama has sensibly diminished since the deployment of an EU force in February 2008. In March 2009, this force was taken over by the United Nations under the MINURCAT (*Mission des Nations unies en République centrafricaine et au Tchad*) mandate.
**Intensities & Influences**

### INTENSITIES

- **International / Geopolitical Intensity**
- **Human Suffering**

### INFLUENCES

- **Environmental Influences**
- **Societal Influences**

**Violent Conflict**
- Yes

**Salience with nation**
- Regional

**Mass displacement**
- Less than 100.000 and less than 10% of the country’s population are displaced within the country.

**Cross Border Mass Displacement**
- Less than 100.000 and less than 10% of the population are displaced across borders.

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**Resolution Success**

### Reduction in Violence

- Violence reduced significantly, but did not cede.

### Resolve of displacement problems

- Displacement continues to cause discontent and/or other problems.

### Reduction in geographical scope

- There has been no reduction in geographical scope.

### Increased capacity to address grievances in the future

- There is no increased capacity to address grievances in the future.

### Grievance Resolution

- Grievances have been mostly ignored.

### Causal Attribution of Decrease in Conflict Intensity

- Conflict resolution strategies have been clearly responsible for the decrease in conflict intensity.
Entry Points for Resilience and Peace Building

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Treaty/agreement</th>
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<td>The deployment of an EU force in 2008 was successful in diminishing communal violence in Dar Tama.</td>
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</table>

Resources and Materials

References with URL

ACLED - Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project [accessed 2014-11-09]
HRW (2007). Attacks on Civilians in Dar Tama
Miarom, B. (2007). Chad declares emergency over ethnic clashes
UCDP Conflict Encyclopedia. Chad [accessed 2014-11-10]

Further information

https://factbook.ecc-platform.org/conflicts/tama-zaghawa