

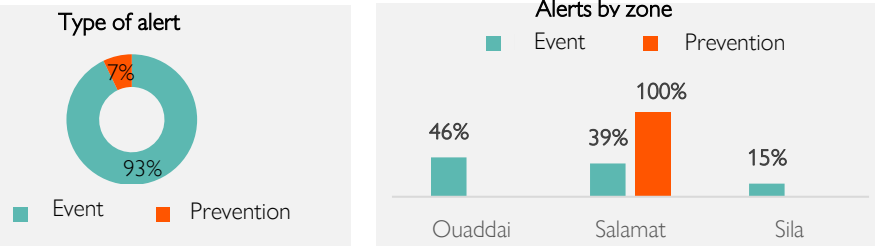
This map is provided for illustrative purposes only. The boundaries and geographical names shown and used on this map may include errors and do not imply any judgement about the legal status of any territory or the official recognition or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

Chad is one of the largest livestock countries in Africa and has nearly 94 million head of livestock (Ministry of Livestock and Animal Resources, 2016). However, the mode of livestock farming is of the traditional extensive type, characterised by the mobility of animals in search of water and pasture (Madina A. Affadine, 2018). These resources are reducing in quantity and quality over time with the effects of climatic hazards and anthropic actions (UNDP et al, 2012). Thus, the strong pressure on resources tends to degrade the relationship between herders and farmers. Conflicts of use have become recurrent, on the one hand, between farmers and herders, and on the other, between the herders themselves. In order to better understand the dynamics of transhumance movements and their impact, IOM, through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), has set up the Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) with the network of the confederation of professional organisations of pastoralists and actors in the livestock sector in Chad (COPAFIB) and its branches of relay organisations for follow-up in the provinces of intervention.

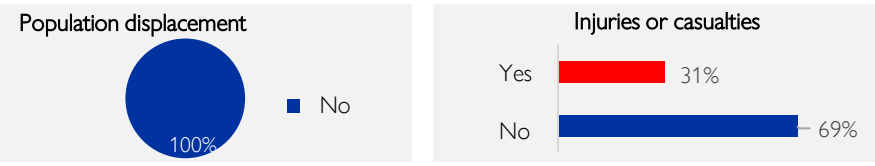
The TTT makes it possible to understand the dynamics of transhumance in Chad in general, and more particularly in the east of the country in the provinces of Ouaddai, Salamat and Sila. Thus, this tool is based on three components: the early warning mechanism, counting of transhumance flows, surveys and mapping.

The main objective of the early warning system is to collect information on events related to natural disasters, agro-pastoral conflicts and the use of natural resources, to have an idea of existing conflict resolution methods, and to inform partners (state and non-governmental) as soon as possible about incidents and conflicts related to transhumance in order to prevent and/or manage them. This report presents the alert tool data collected by key informants during the months of October to December 2022 in the provinces of Ouaddai, Salamat and Sila.

TYPES OF ALERT



CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS



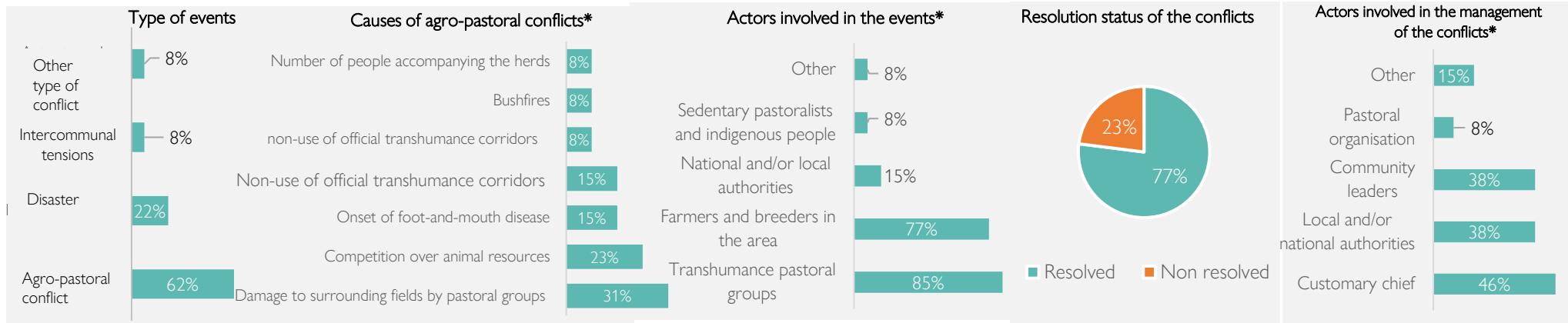
Regarding "prevention" alerts, only one alert was reported during the period from October to December 2022. Indeed, the alert reported was an early movement. According to key informants, the transhumance corridor was flooded and inaccessible, so the herders wanted to take a small route but the farmers refused for fear that their fields would be devastated and a disagreement could arise. Thus, this movement could potentially lead to farmer-herder conflicts and inter-community tensions. The risk of this movement leading to conflict was assessed as unlikely. Furthermore, the overall movement observed was internal, with herds moving from Ouaddai province, town of Abeché to Salamat province, town of Amtiman. The risks associated with the passage of this movement could lead to a delayed descent of transhumance.

The 'event' alerts received mainly concern agro-pastoral conflicts (65%) and natural disasters (22%). Agro-pastoral conflicts are due to the damage to fields by non-state armed groups (31%), competition over animal resources (23%), non-use of official transhumance corridors (15%), and the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease (15%). To date, 77 percent of conflicts have been resolved with the involvement of local and/or national authorities (29%), community leaders (29%), local and/or national authorities and traditional or customary chiefs (29%) through social mediation and assistance from the community surrounding the event.

PREVENTION ALERT

Type of movements	Likelihood of this potential risk occurring	Likely consequences	Actors involved who may be involved in a potential future event
Early movement	Not likely	Movement/Early or late passage of pastoral groups	Pastoral groups on transhumance

EVENT ALERTS

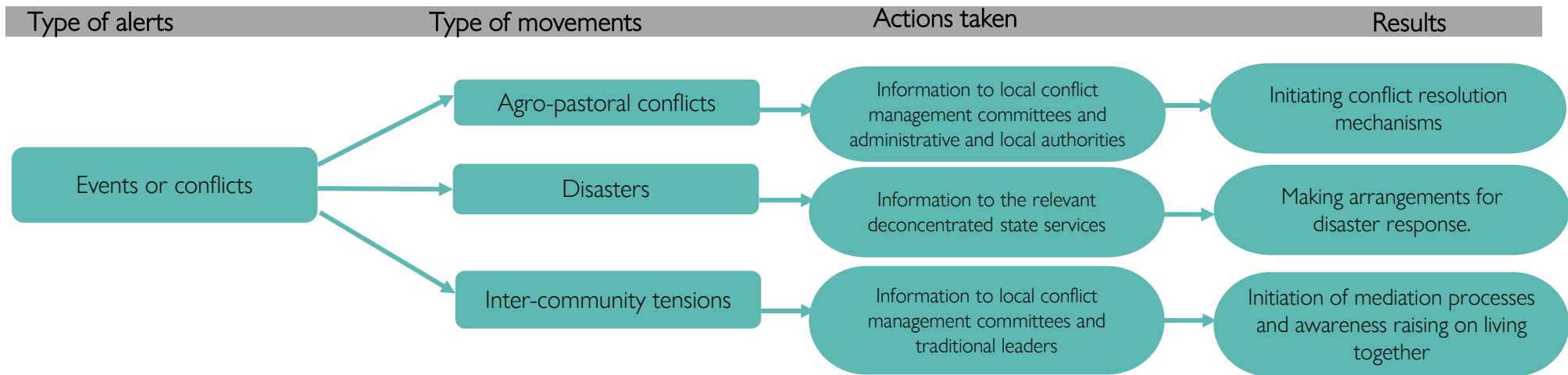
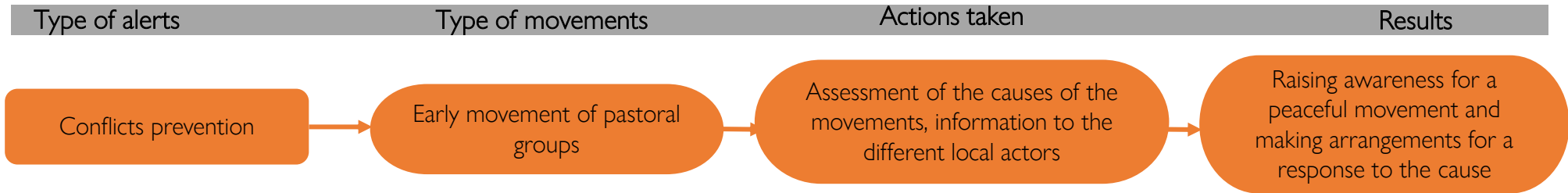


* Multiple choices

When quoting, paraphrasing or extracting data using the information presented in this report, the following needs to be stated appropriately: "Source: International Organization for Migration (OIM) pour les Migrations [Chad, TTT U1, January 2023], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)"

Following the transmission of information by the sentinels to the focal points of the pastoral organisations (COPAFIB), through the focal points, and after verification of these alerts, actions are undertaken by different local actors in order to provide solutions to mitigate the conflict situation indicated by the 'event alerts' and to avoid a conflict or a major tension by the 'prevention alerts'. Therefore, depending on the type of alert, there are actions to resolve or prevent conflicts linked to transhumance movements. These actions constitute responses to alerts.

RESPONSES TO "PREVENTION" ALERTS



With regard to 'movement' alerts, following the sharing of information by the sentinels, local leaders took decisions by organising councils and meetings with transhumant pastoralist communities to discuss the risks and potential for conflict with farming communities further along the transhumance routes. These consultations have resulted in agro-pastoralists using bypass routes, on the advice of local leaders and authorities, thus avoiding potential damage to farmland and preventing possible conflict.

Actions are underway to achieve satisfactory results in resolving all conflicts signalled by 'event' alerts and anticipating all movements signalled by 'prevention' alerts. It should be noted that pastoralist organisations and farming communities, in consultation with local authorities, contribute to the resolution of conflicts signalled by 'event' alerts and the anticipation of all movements signalled by 'prevention' alerts. Indeed, the members of these communities respond to certain conflict alerts by providing appropriate solutions to promote peaceful transhumance in the different zones.