

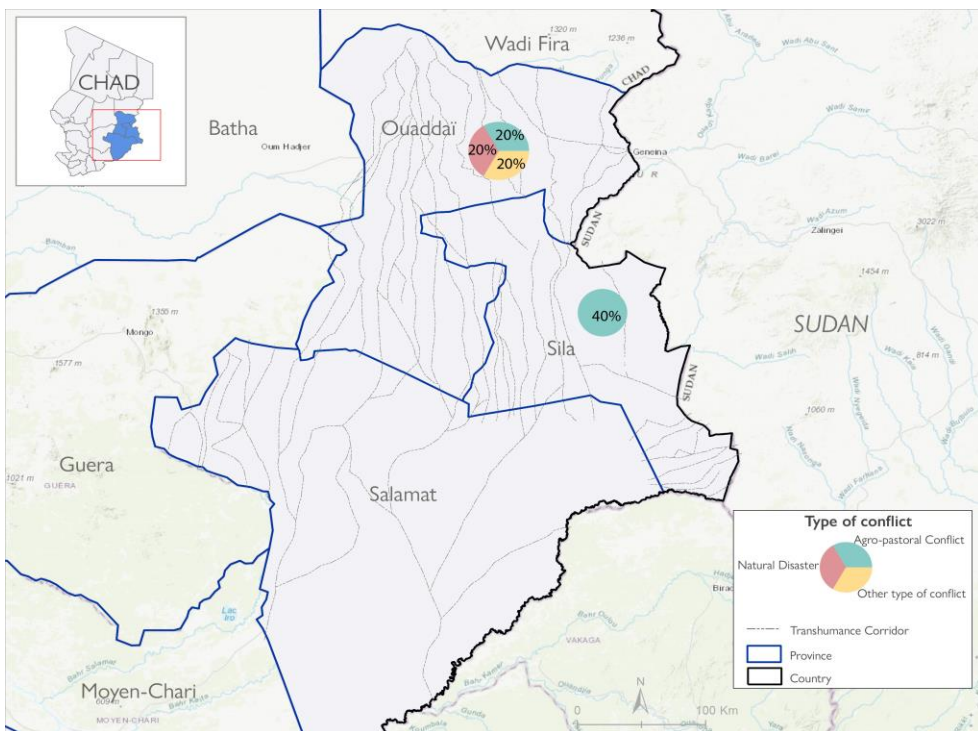


OUADDAI REGION	4
SILA REGION	2
SALAMAT REGION	1
BATHA REGION	1

Livestock breeding is an important component of the national economy and contributes significantly to the country's social and economic development (Mahamat Guindé et al., 2018). Transhumance is a form of systematic mobility, based on the seasons and availability of pasture. In some cases, this mobility has been increasing in recent years, with a trend towards partial sedentarisation of families and livestock. However, according to the Office of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA, 2021), the loss of human life due to the effects of transhumance in Chad is considerable. The scarcity of natural resources due to climate change, notably pasture and water, has become a source of conflict between herders and farmers.

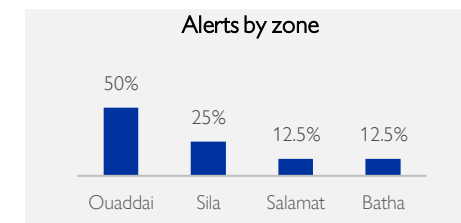
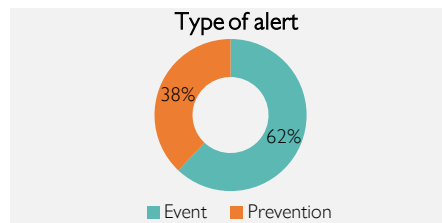
IOM has implemented the Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) in Sila, Salamat, and Ouaddai regions in order to understand transhumance dynamics at the local level. This tool combines four components: alert, counting, surveys and mapping.

The early warning system identifies unexpected livestock movements and conflicts related to natural resource use or agro-pastoral practices in the regions. It also helps partners (state and non-governmental) understand existing conflict resolution methods and be informed of events as soon as possible in order to reduce tensions. The system shares alerts related to a conflict event or disaster (**event alert**) or as a result of a massive or unexpected movement of livestock (**prevention alert**). This report presents the data collected through the alert tool, by key informants of the Confederation of Professional Organisations of Pastoralists and actors in the livestock sector in Chad (COPAFIB) from June to August 2023 in Sila, Salamat and Ouaddai provinces.

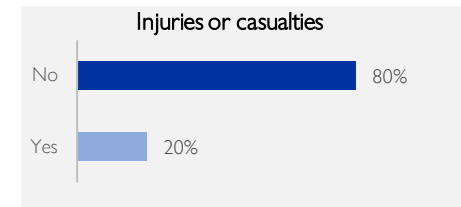
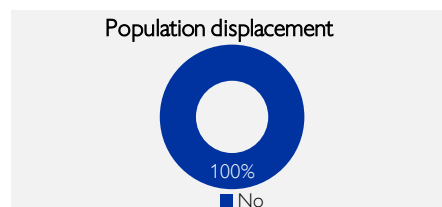


This map is provided for illustrative purposes only. The boundaries and geographical names shown and used on this map may include errors and do not imply any judgement about the legal status of any territory or the official recognition or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

### TYPES OF ALERTS



### CONSEQUENCES OF EVENT



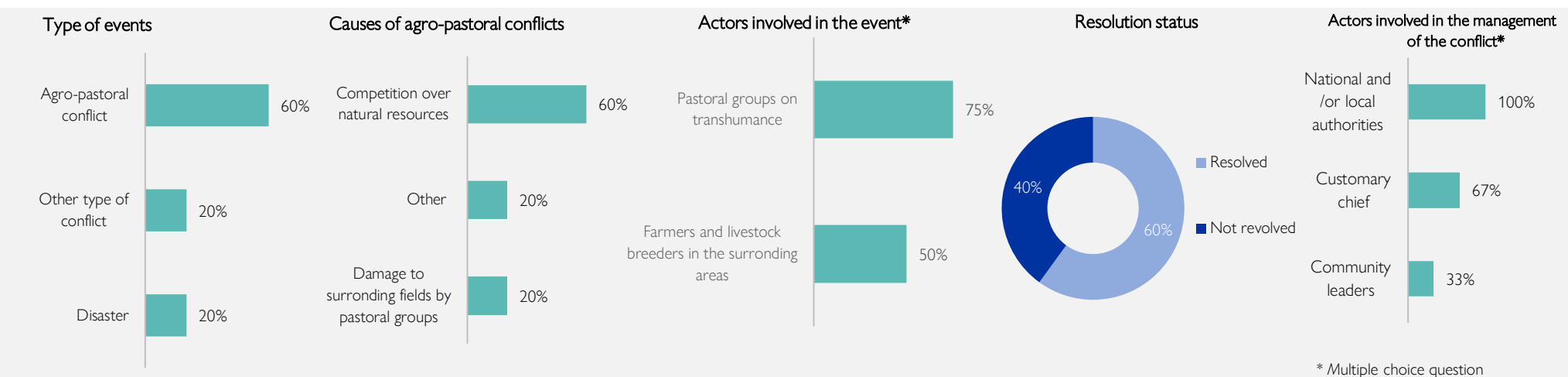
From June to August 2023, three prevention alerts were reported by the focal points. The alerts reported were massive movements of livestock. According to key informants, these movements are likely to lead to conflicts between farmers and herders, as there is insufficient pasture and water. Furthermore, the overall observed movements were internal, with around **110, 000 herds** moving from the provinces of Ouaddai (department of Ouara) and Moyen-Chari to the provinces of Ouaddai (department of Abougoudam), Salamat and Batha. The risks associated with the passage of this movement could lead to a delayed descent of transhumance and competition over natural resources.

More than half of the event alerts indicated agro-pastoral conflicts over natural resources (**60%**), damages to surrounding fields by pastoral groups (**20%**) and others (**20%**). The actors involved in these conflicts are mostly transhumant pastoral groups, farmers and herders in the surrounding area. Overuse of transhumance corridors often leads to agricultural destruction. Of the recorded conflicts, **100 per cent** involve local and/or national authorities, while **67 per cent** involve customary chiefs and **33 per cent** involve community leaders, notably through social mediation and assistance from the community living in the surrounding of the event.

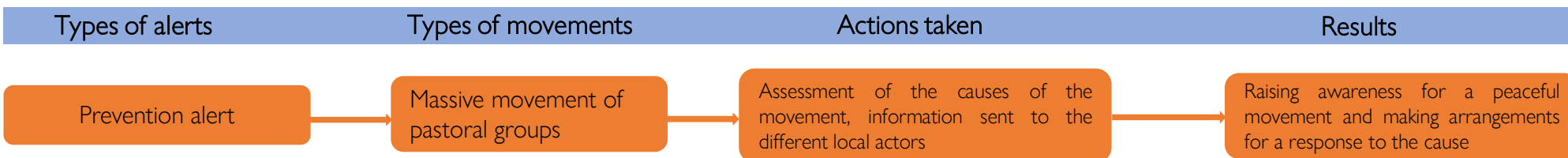
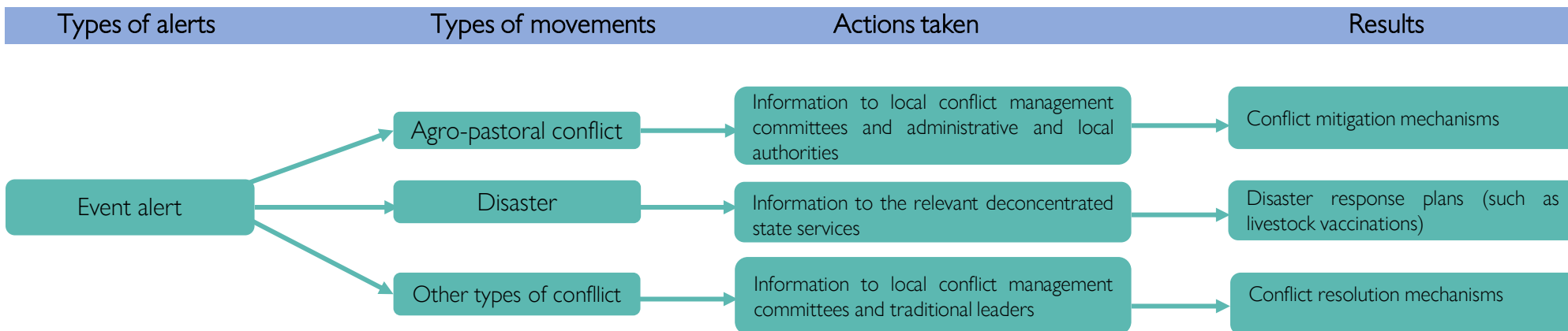
## PREVENTION ALERTS

Types of movement	Likelihood of this risk occurring	Likely consequences	Actors who may be involved in a potential future event*
Massive movement (100%)	Likely (100%)	Movement/Early or late passage of pastoral groups (100%)	Transhumant pastoral groups (100%), farmers and livestock breeders in the surrounding areas (100%)

## EVENT ALERTS



Following the transmission of information by the sentinels to the focal points of the pastoral organizations (COPAFIB), and after verification of these alerts, different local actors work to mitigate the situation and avoid conflicts by the 'event 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**

**RESPONSES TO « EVENTS» ALERTS**


In regards to "movement" alerts, following the sharing of information by the focal points, local leaders decided to organize awareness campaigns with transhumant pastoralist communities to discuss the potential risk of conflict with farming communities along transhumance routes, in order to avoid potential damages to farmland and prevent possible conflicts.

Actions are underway to achieve satisfactory results in resolving all the conflicts reported by the « event » alerts. Local conflict-management committees, linked to transhumance and community leaders and local authorities, contribute to the resolution of conflicts reported by the 'event' alerts. Members of these communities respond to certain conflict alerts by providing appropriate solutions to promote peaceful transhumance in the different zones.