DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL (TTT)
TRANSHUMANCE FLOW MONITORING — KADUNA & KATSINA STATES, NIGERIA

DASHBOARD #4
Data collection: March 2024
Publication Date: May 2024

| 48,785 ANIMALS | 33,371 CATTLES | 9,812 SHEEP | 4,712 GOATS | 890 OTHER LIVESTOCK | | 1,519 HERDERS | 40% MEN | 16% WOMEN | 28% BOYS | 16% GIRLS | 2 NATIONALITIES |

The tensions between farmers and herders in Kaduna and Katsina states, north-west Nigeria, have been compounded by multiple factors, including desertification, climate change, and insufficient rainfall, among others. The situation is exacerbated by rapid and exponential population growth, leading to an attendant increase in demand for natural resources, including suitable land for both farming and transhumance activities. Consequently, these factors intensify competition for the already scarce natural resources, often resulting in conflicts that can escalate into violent confrontations between farming and herding communities.
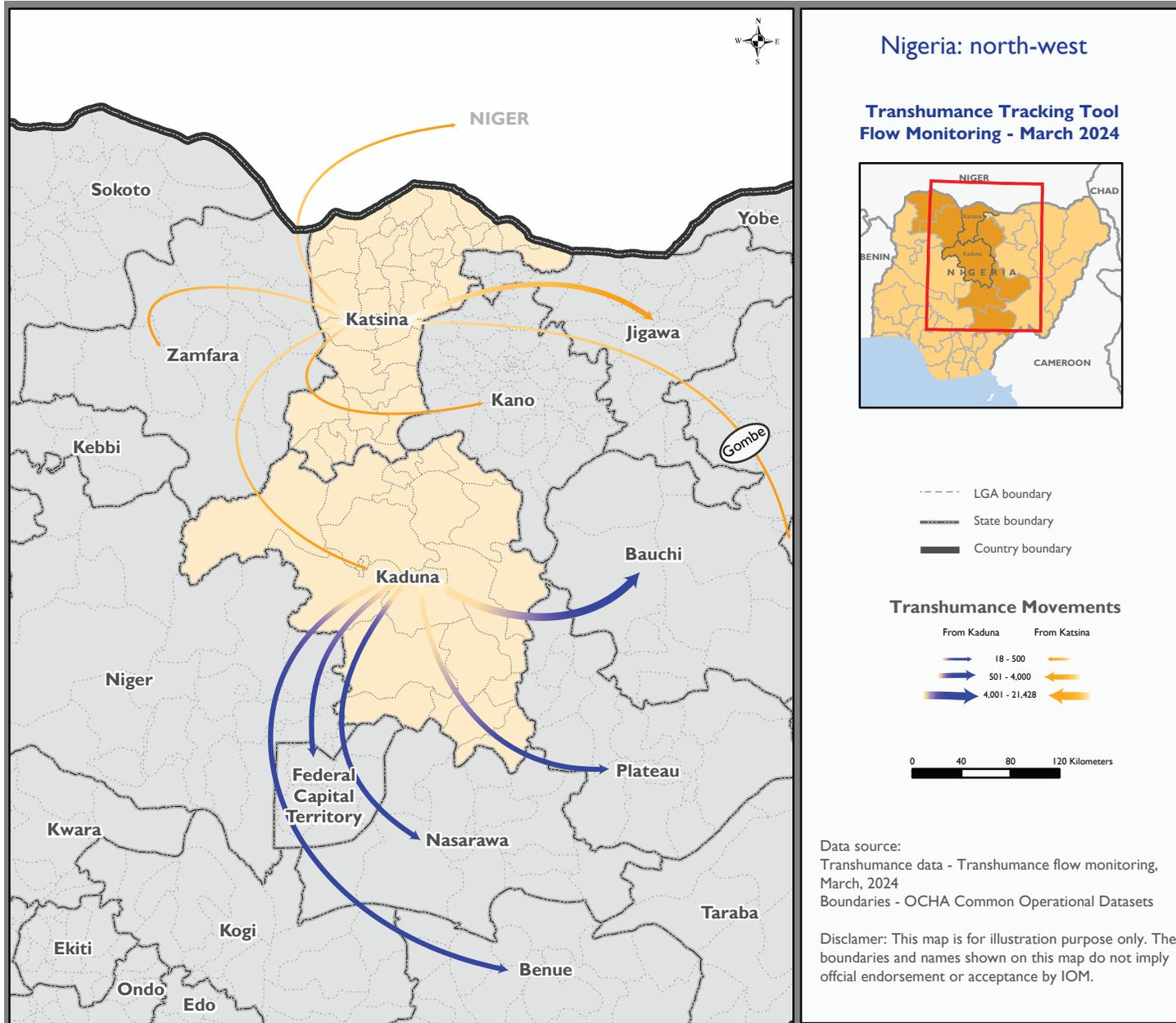
IOM, through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) developed and implemented the Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT) which employs four major components, one of which is Transhumance Flow Monitoring. Transhumance Flow Monitoring tool collects data on migration flows and trends, countries of origin and destinations of herders, offering a comprehensive overview of the livestock movements.

As transhumance remains integral to the way of life for many communities, understanding and managing these movements is vital for sustainable coexistence. Transhumance flow monitoring tool serves as a valuable resource in navigating the complexities of transhumance, offering data-driven insights to support the development of effective interventions and transhumance policies in Kaduna and Katsina States of the north-west region of Nigeria.

This report presents the data for the month of March 2024, collected through direct interviews and direct observation by DTM enumerators and triangulated via a network of key informants. It highlights the number of herders and their herds identified at 16 counting points. Notably, this enumeration included areas within the Kachia, Kaura, Kaita, and Faskari Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Kaduna and Katsina states, under the auspices of the Peacebuilding Fund. Additionally, it extended to Batsari, Jibia, Kankara, and Dan Musa LGAs of Katsina state, which were supported by the European Union Fund.

In March 2024, Transhumance Flow Monitoring tool identified 1,322 herders in Kaduna State and 197 herders in Katsina State. The animal count was estimated at 43,772 for Kaduna State and 5,013 for Katsina State. Notably, 97 per cent of the total number of herders departed from states within Nigeria, while the remaining 3 per cent departed from Niger.
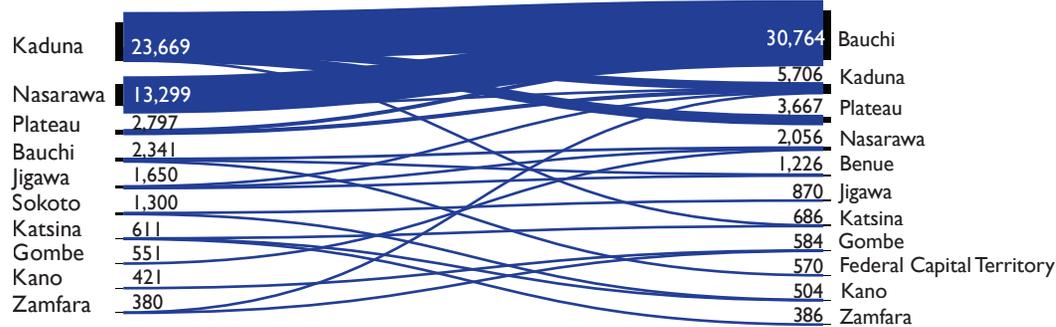
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Transhumance flows through Kaduna and Katsina states to intended regions of destination

Nigeria: north-west

Transhumance Tracking Tool
Flow Monitoring - March 2024

Legend:
- - - - - LGA boundary
--------- State boundary
━━━━━ Country boundary

Transhumance Movements

From Kaduna	From Katsina
18 - 500	
501 - 4,000	
4,001 - 21,428	

0   40   80   120 Kilometers

Data source:
Transhumance data - Transhumance flow monitoring, March, 2024
Boundaries - OCHA Common Operational Datasets

Disclamer: This map is for illustration purpose only. The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply offical endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Map labels: NIGER, Sokoto, Yobe, Katsina, Jigawa, Zamfara, Kano, Kebbi, Gombe, Bauchi, Niger, Kaduna, Federal Capital Territory, Nasarawa, Plateau, Kwara, Benue, Taraba, Kogi, Ekiti, Ondo, Edo

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COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND REGIONS OF DESTINATION OF ANIMAL FLOWS

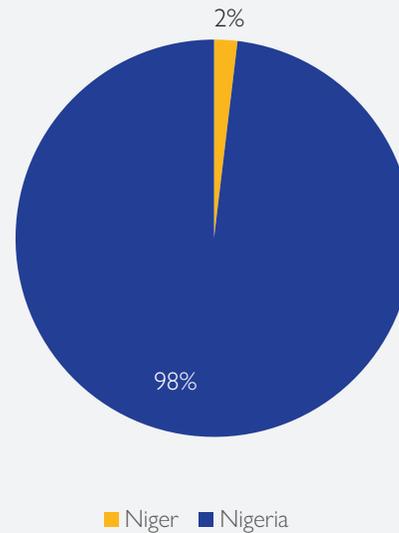**ORIGIN** **DESTINATION**

Animal flows within Nigeria

Origin	
Kaduna	23,669
Nasarawa	13,299
Plateau	2,797
Bauchi	2,341
Jigawa	1,650
Sokoto	1,300
Katsina	611
Gombe	551
Kano	421
Zamfara	380

Destination	
30,764	Bauchi
5,706	Kaduna
3,667	Plateau
2,056	Nasarawa
1,226	Benue
870	Jigawa
686	Katsina
584	Gombe
570	Federal Capital Territory
504	Kano
386	Zamfara

Animal flows from Nigeria to Niger

Kano	766	801	Maradi
Katsina	76	41	Tillaberi

Animal flows from Niger to Nigeria

Maradi	794	606	Kaduna
Dosso	130	130	Kano
		96	Katsina
		92	Jigawa

Majority of the animal movements originated within Nigeria, with ninety-six per cent of the observed movements destined for states within the country. Conversely, two per cent indicated movements from Nigeria to Niger, while 2 per cent indicated movements from Niger to Nigeria.
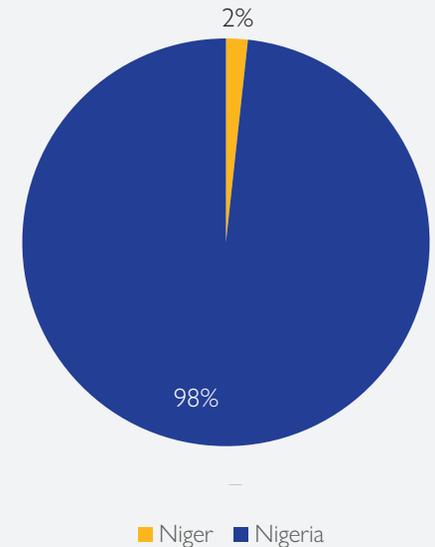
Bauchi state emerged as the primary destination for the animal flows within Nigeria, followed by Kaduna and Plateau states with 30,764, 5,706 and 3,667 animals, respectively, which represented 82 per cent of the total animal movements.
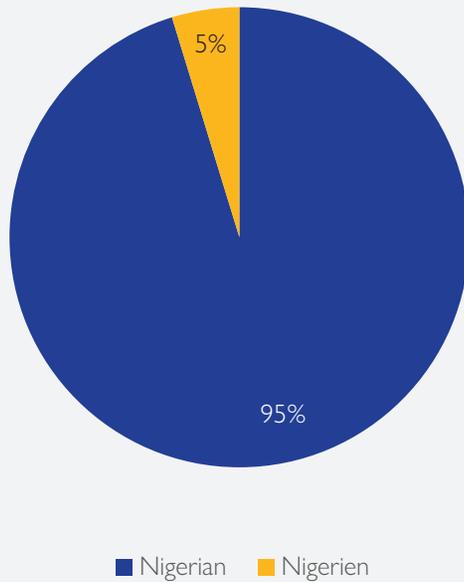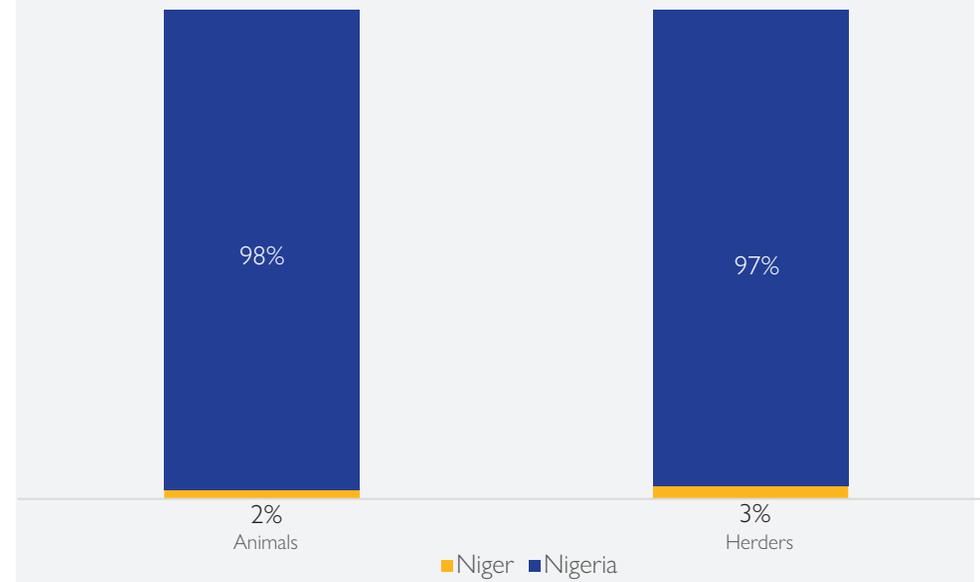
Animal flows

Country of origin

2%
98%

■ Niger ■ Nigeria

Destination country

2%
98%

■ Niger ■ Nigeria

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Nationality of herders

5%
95%

■ Nigerian ■ Nigerien

Transhumance breakdown by country of origin

98%
2%
Animals

97%
3%
Herders

■ Niger ■ Nigeria

CHARACTERISTICS OF CROSS-BORDER MOVEMENTS

Cross-border transhumance stands out as a significant herding practice in West Africa and has been an integral part of Nigeria's agro-pastoral systems for centuries. In March 2024, 72 herders and 1,766 livestock were observed in cross-border movements across Niger and Nigeria transhumance corridors.

Among the identified cross-border herd movements, the largest number occurred from Niger to Nigeria, totaling 41 herders and 924 animals. Following closely was the movement from Nigeria to Niger, involving 31 herders and 842 animals.
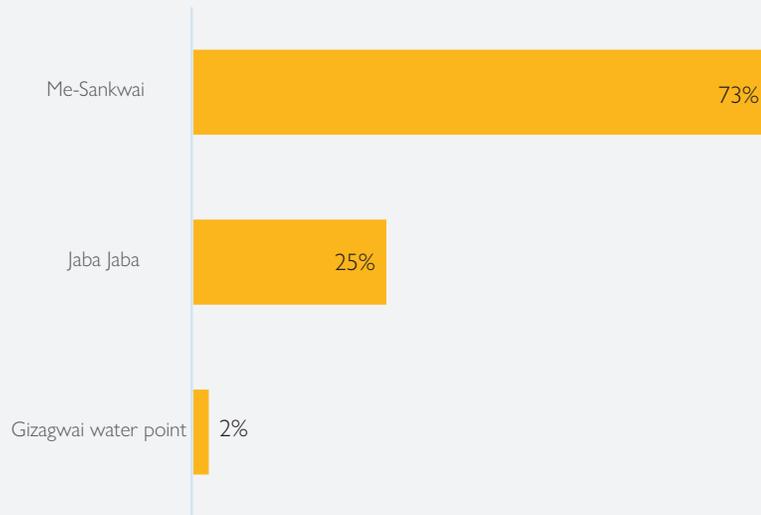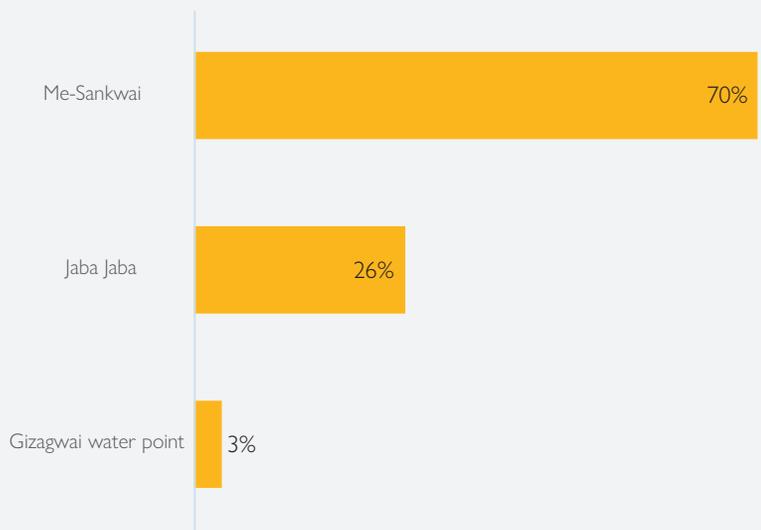
Cross-border herd movements in percentages

52% Niger — Nigeria 52%
48% Nigeria — Niger 48%

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COUNT OF ANIMALS AND HERDERS PER COUNTING POINT

Kaduna state

Percentage of animals counted

Counting Point	Percentage
Me-Sankwai	73%
Jaba Jaba	25%
Gizagwai water point	2%

Percentage of herders counted

Counting Point	Percentage
Me-Sankwai	70%
Jaba Jaba	26%
Gizagwai water point	3%

Katsina state

Percentage of animals counted

Counting Point	Percentage
Dam din Dadin kowa	20%
Rijoyar Alummah	17%
Dajin Bulaskore	16%
Tapkin Gora	11%
Barza	8%
Tsaunin Duka	7%
Kusa dam	5%
Farin Kasa	4%
Burtallin Ruwan Doka	3%
Bella	3%
Dan arau	2%
Kofa	2%
Mashigi	1%

Percentage of herders counted

Counting Point	Percentage
Dam din Dadin kowa	23%
Dajin Bulaskore	14%
Farin Kasa	10%
Tsaunin duka	8%
Tapkin Gora	8%
Rijoyar Alummah	7%
Barza	7%
Bella	5%
Burtallin Ruwan Doka	5%
Dan arau	4%
Mashigi	4%
Kusa dam	3%
Kofa	3%

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ANIMAL COUNTS BY MONTH OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL

Months of departure*

Months of arrival

Jan 24
1,721

Feb 24
5,181

Mar 24
41,883

Mar 24
18,272

Apr 24
30,513
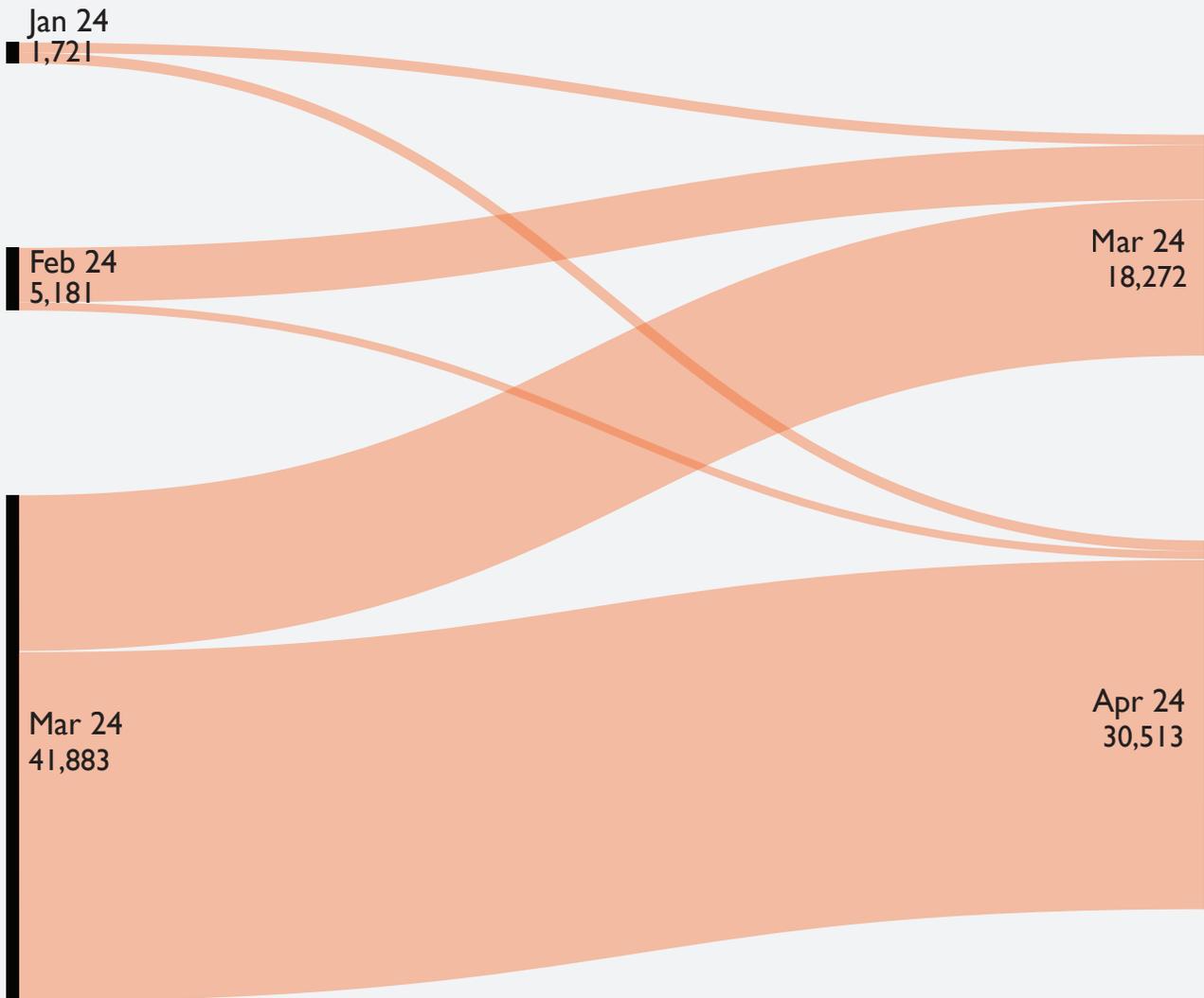
Eighty-six per cent of the animal movements commenced in March 2024, 11 per cent began their journey in February 2024, while 3 per cent began in January 2024.

The estimated month of arrival of 63 per cent of the total animal movements was envisaged in April 2024 and 37 per cent in March 2024.

The captured dates represent only one segment of the transhumance journey, not its start or end date.

METHODOLOGY

Source of information: Data was collected through direct interviews and direct observation by DTM enumerators and triangulated via a network of key informants selected from members of the Community Response Networks (CRNs) and LGA-based team leads.

Steps: Following the transhumance baseline and infrastructure mapping, 16 counting points (16 in Katsina and 3 in Kaduna states) were identified, making it possible to capture the flow of transhumant herders and their animals.

Data was collected on transhumants herders on their country and region of departure, intended destination, date of departure, estimated date of arrival, count of herders, types and number of animal species, and the number of animals present at the various counting points.

The collected data was analyzed to quantify movements of transhumance and interpret the findings, identifying trends, patterns, and key insights regarding transhumance activities in the region.

Subsequently, the results were compiled into a comprehensive report, providing evidence-based insights into transhumance movements.

RECOMMENDATIONS

☞ Establish and strengthen collaborative and inclusive platforms involving all stakeholders, including farmers, herders, and relevant authorities. These platforms should facilitate cross-border consultations, raise awareness, and mobilize support for peaceful transhumance.

☞ Extend the current data collection system to cover additional states in Nigeria, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of transhumance dynamics.

☞ Implement continuous capacity-building programs to keep stakeholders updated on the evolving nature of transhumance and counting methodologies. This will empower them to adapt and respond effectively to emerging challenges.