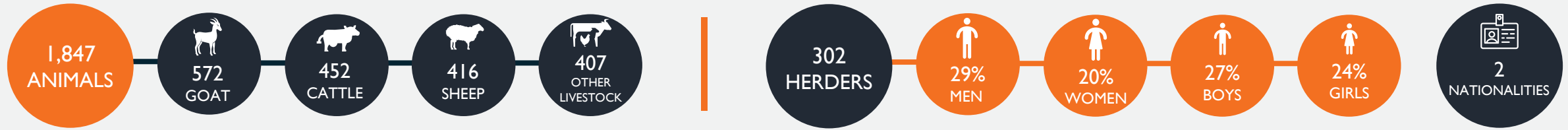


## TRANSHUMANCE FLOW MONITORING — KADUNA & KATSINA STATES, NIGERIA



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 has been exacerbated by rapid and exponential population growth, leading to an attendant increase in the demand for natural resources, including suitable land for both farming and transhumance activities. Consequently, these factors intensify the competition for already scarce natural resources, often resulting in conflicts, which 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 are 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.

This report presents the data for September 2024, collected through direct interviews and observations by DTM enumerators which were triangulated via a network of key informants. It highlights the number of herders and their animals, identified at 14 counting points in the seven local government areas (LGAs) across Kaduna and Katsina states. Notably, this enumeration included areas within the Kachia and Kaita LGAs of Kaduna and Katsina states, under the auspices of the Peacebuilding Fund. Additionally, it was extended to Batsari, Dan Musa, Faskari, Jibia and Kankara LGAs of Katsina State, with the support of the European Union Fund. Kaura LGA did not experience any movement during this period.

The practice of transhumance involves a systematic movement where herders migrate with their households and families. This movement is often strategic and well-coordinated, typically occurring seasonally. During the dry season, herders move southwards to regions where water and pasture are more readily available. Conversely, during the rainy season, they migrate northwards to take advantage of the lush pastures that develop with the rains. Sometimes, families move ahead very early in the morning, leaving the older male herders and the animals behind for a few days to check the security situation in the area and ensure it is safe. Given the complex socio-political landscape in Nigeria, this step is crucial to avoid conflicts with local communities and other herders. They then rendezvous at a predetermined resting point, such as a water point or a grazing area, to allow the animals to feed and rest. This method fosters a more secure and organized migration, ensuring the safety and well-being of both the herders and their herds.

In September 2024, Transhumance Flow Monitoring tool identified 120 herders in Kaduna State and 182 herders in Katsina State. The animal count was estimated at 519 for Kaduna State and 1,328 for Katsina State. Notably, 85 per cent of the total number of herders departed from states within Nigeria, while the remaining 15 per cent departed from Niger.

### ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF HERDS

Eighty-four per cent of the animals originated in Nigeria, with 81 percent of the observed movements destined for states within the country. This indicates that most herders graze their herds within the nation, likely due to familiarity with local conditions, available resources and established routes. Conversely, 16 per cent indicated movements from Niger to Nigeria, while three per cent indicated movements from Nigeria to Niger.

Kaduna State (436 animals) emerged as the primary destination for transhumance movements within Nigeria, followed by Bauchi State (428 animals) and Katsina State (380 animals), which represented 67 per cent of the total animal movements. The diversity of states involved in these movements illustrates the extensive network of grazing paths and the widespread dependence on transhumance for livestock management across Nigeria.

State of departure	State of destination	Animals
Bauchi	Zamfara	70
Kaduna	Kaduna	52
Kaduna	Nasarawa	42
Katsina	Bauchi	3
Katsina	Kaduna	267
Katsina	Kano	10
Katsina	Zamfara	126
Niger	Bauchi	425
Zamfara	Kaduna	117
Zamfara	Katsina	380
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,492</b>

Table 1: Animal flow within Nigeria

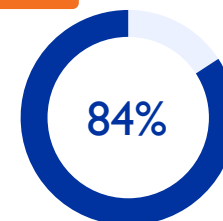
State of departure	State of destination	Animals
Kaduna	Maradi	63
<b>Total</b>		<b>63</b>

Table 2: Animal flow from Nigeria to Niger

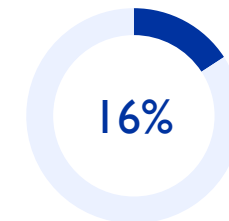
State of departure	State of destination	Animals
Maradi	Kaduna	192
Tahoua	Kaduna	80
Tahoua	Ogun	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>292</b>

Table 3: Animal flow from Niger to Nigeria

#### Livestock flows

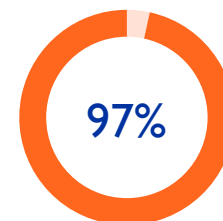


Animals originating from Nigeria

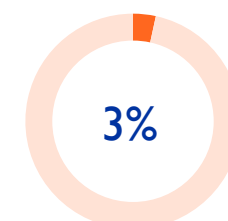


Animals originating from Niger

Fig 1 Country of origin



Animals destined for Nigeria



Animals destined for Niger

Fig 2 Country of destination

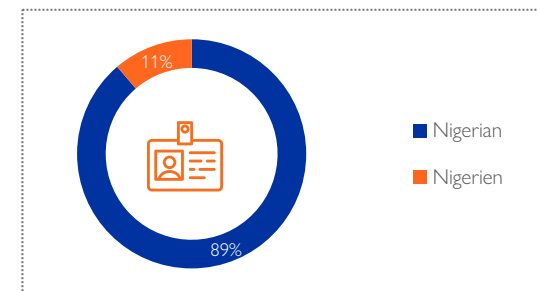


Fig 3 Nationality of herders

### EVOLUTION OF OBSERVED FLOWS

During the observed period, herd departures peaked between 20 - 27 September, with 827 animals, marking the highest outflow recorded. This was preceded by significant outflows from 23 - 28 August, with 510 animals, and 02 - 05 September, which saw 313 animals depart. The increased movement in these periods can be attributed to the herders' need to navigate rivers and avoid flood-prone areas. The heavy rainfall necessitated waiting for safer conditions, which resulted in the timing of these large departures.

Conversely, arrivals are expected to peak between 17 - 23 September, with 899 animals anticipated to mark the highest influx. This surge will likely be driven by herders waiting for safer conditions before moving forward. Other notable inflows are projected between 26 September - 05 October, with 187 animals and between 26 October - 11 November, which will likely see 333 arrivals. Additionally, the period from 10 - 16 September is expected to record 155 animals, while 18 - 25 October may see 158, indicating sustained movement throughout these weeks.

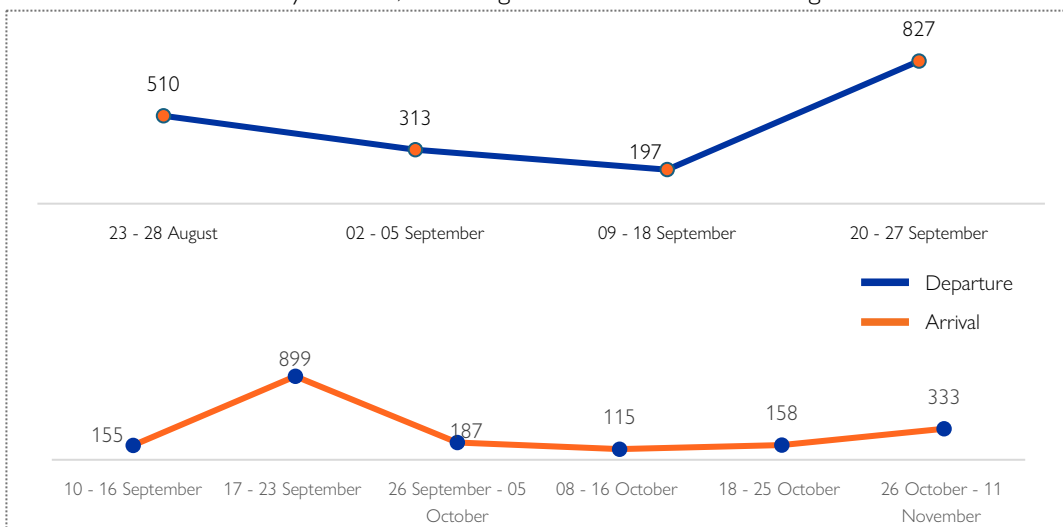


Fig 4 Date of departure and arrival of animals

### 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 September 2024, 50 herders and 355 animals were observed in cross-border movements across Niger and Nigeria transhumance corridors.

Among the identified movements, the largest number occurred from Niger to Nigeria, totaling 46 herders and 292 animals, while the movement from Nigeria to Niger involved 4 herders and 63 animals.

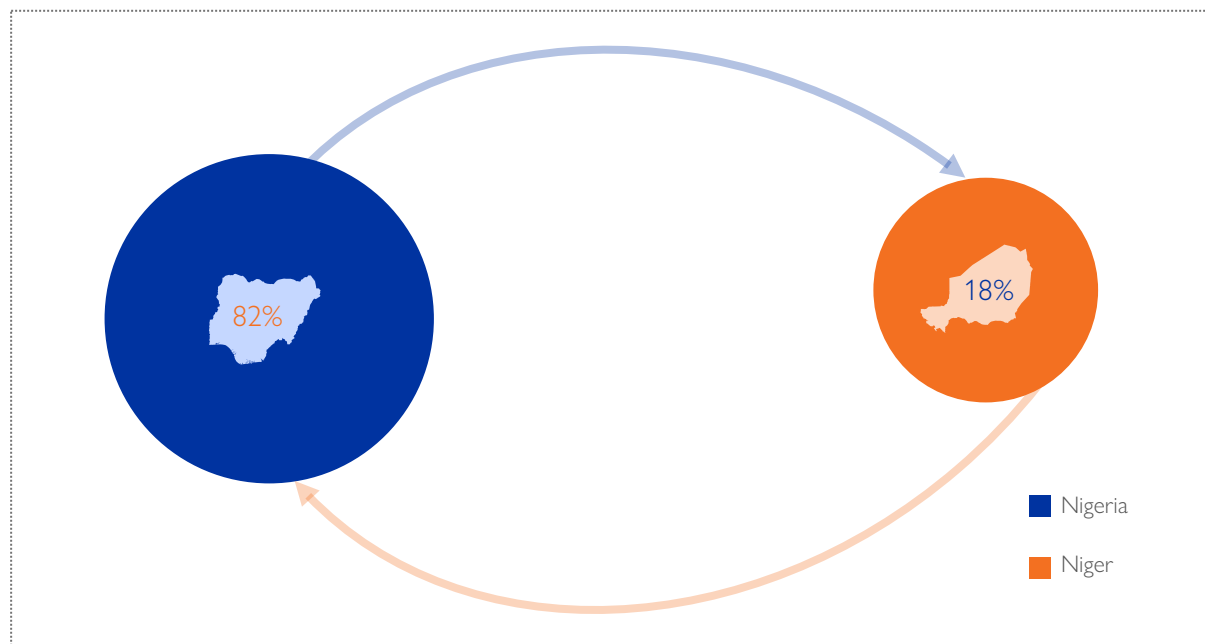


Fig 5 Cross-border herd movement in percentages

### NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND HERDERS PER COUNTING POINT

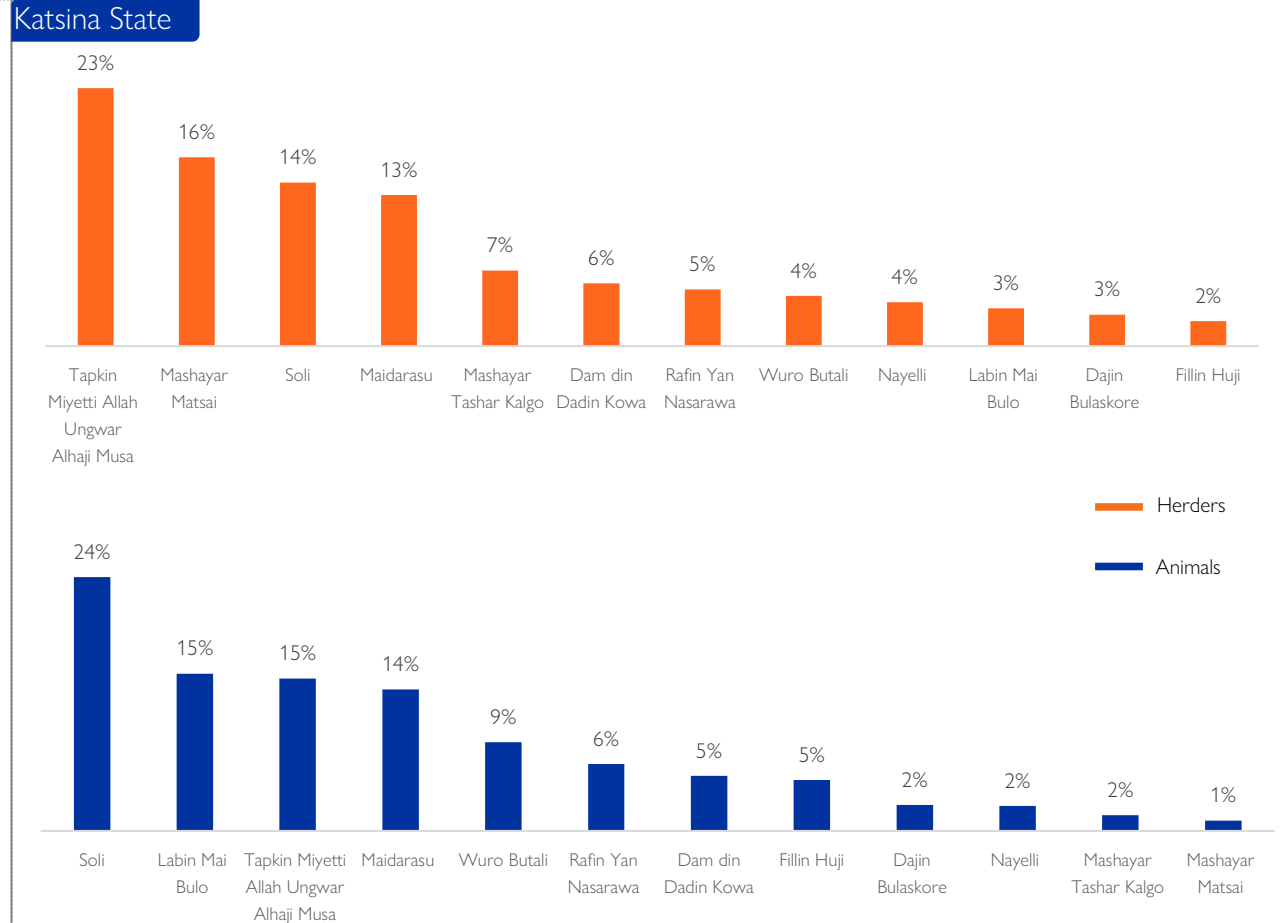
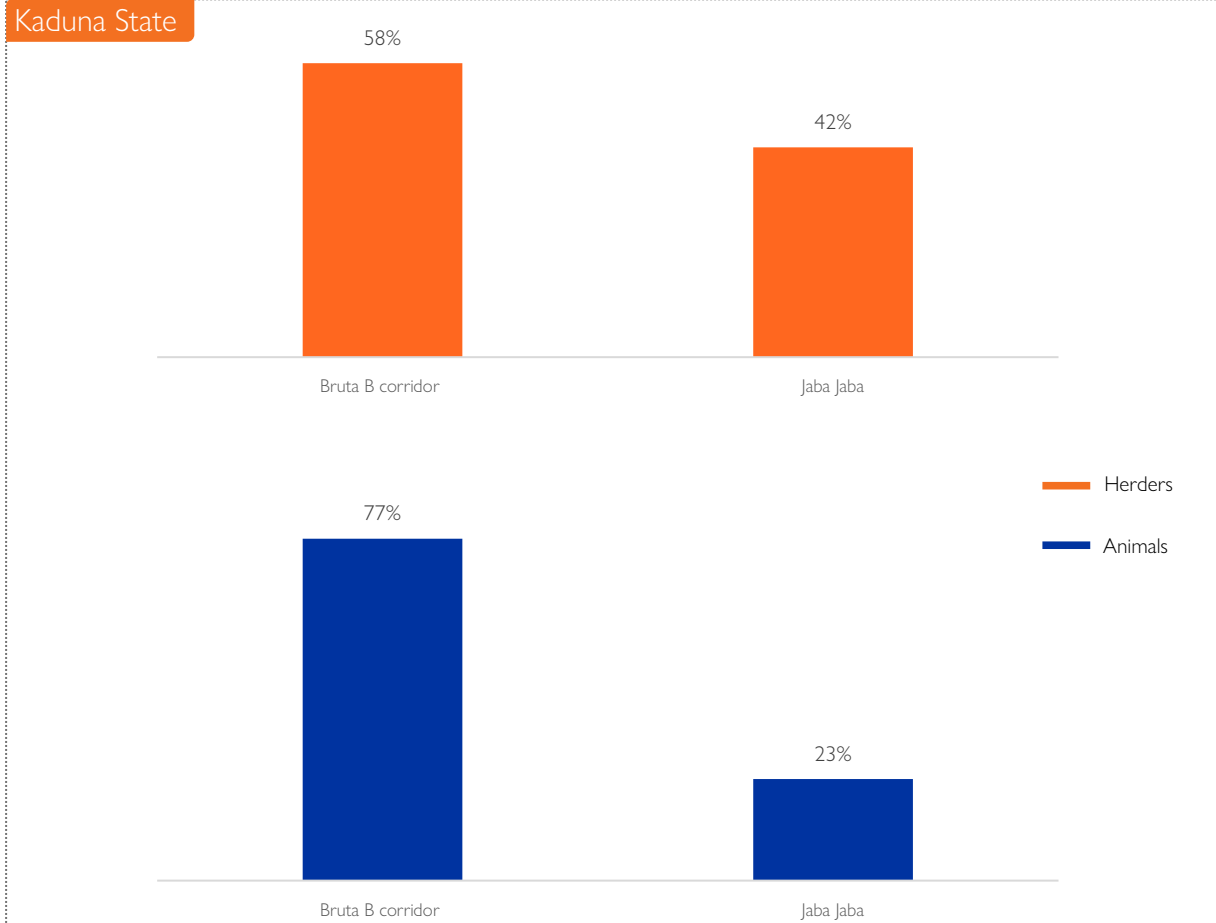


Fig 6 Percentage of herders and animals counted

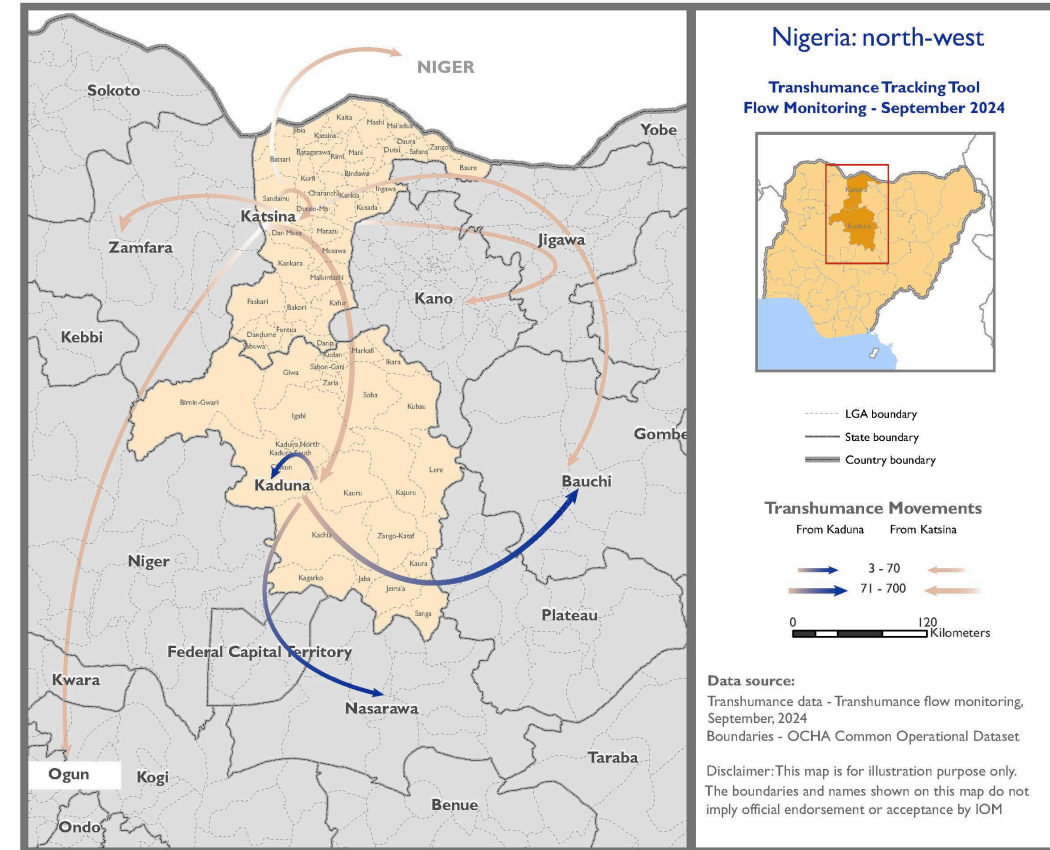
## TRANSHUMANCE FLOW MONITORING — KADUNA & KATSINA STATES, NIGERIA

Country of departure	Country of destination	Month of departure	Month of arrival	Number of people	Number of animals	
Nigeria	Nigeria	Aug-24	Sep-24	87	425	
			Oct-24	9	85	
Niger		Sep-24	Sep-24	46	292	
			Oct-24	37	422	
Nigeria		Niger	Sep-24	Oct-24	4	63
		Nigeria		Nov-24	14	126
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>302</b>	<b>1,847</b>	

Table 4: Number of animals and herders by months of departure and arrival

Twenty-eight per cent of the animal movements commenced in August 2024, while 72 per cent began in September 2024.

The estimated arrival month for 62 per cent of the total animal movements was projected to be September 2024, 31 per cent in October 2024, and the remaining 7 per cent expected in November 2024.



Map 1: Transhumance flows through Kaduna and Katsina states to intended regions of destination

### METHODOLOGY

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

Following the transhumance baseline and infrastructure mapping, movements were counted and monitored along 14 designated transhumance counting points (12 in Katsina and 2 in Kaduna states).

Data was collected on transhumant herders on their country and region of departure, intended destination, date of departure, estimated date of arrival, count of herders, types and number of herds 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

01

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.

02

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.

03

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