

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

PRESIDENTIAL LIVESTOCK REFORMS IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

INCEPTION REPORT



August 2024

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CO-CHAIRMAN

PRESIDENTIAL LIVESTOCK REFORMS IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE



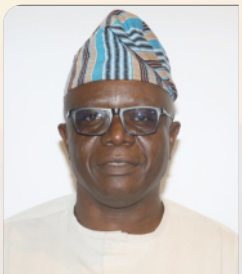
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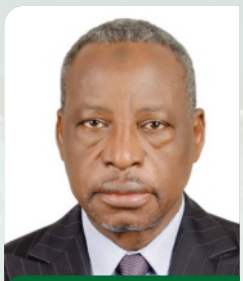

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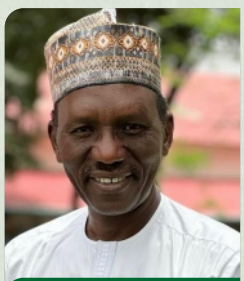

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Presidential Livestock ReformImplementation Committee

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE		
1	His Excellency, Bola Ahmed Tinubu, GCFR	Chairman
2	Prof. Attahiru Muhammadu Jega, OFR	Co-Chairman
3	Prof. Mohammed Yahaya Kuta	Member/Secretary
4	H.E. Prof. Placid Njoku	Member
5	Dr. Saleh Bashayi Momale	Member
6	Mrs. Winifred Lai Solarin	Member
7	Dr. Rabe Isa Mani	Member
8	Prof. Edet Joshua Udoh	Member
9	Dr. Junaidu Yakubu Muhammad	Member
10	Mr. Martins Oloja	Member
11	Mr. Aminu Murtala Nyako	Member
12	Prof. Abdullahi Mustapha	Member
13	AIG Aishatu Abubakar Baju, OON, mni	Member
14	Prof. Eustace Iyayi	Member
15	Engr. Uthman Muhammad, FNSE, FCIPS	Member
16	Prof. Nkiru T. Meludu	Member
17	Dr. Mustapha Popoola	Member
18	Mr. Christopher Tarka	Member
19	Alhaji Jibrin Yunus	Member
20	Prof. Demo Kalla	Member
21	Prof Andrew Babatunde Omojola	Member
22	Prof Abdullahi Muhammad Yau	Member
23	Dr. Salim Musa Umar	Member
24	Dr. Aliyu Usman Tilde	Member

Executive Summary

The inauguration of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee on 9th July 2024 signposted an unprecedented bold action by President Bola Ahmed Tinubu, GCFR to reform Nigeria's livestock sector and reposition it as a development sector. The ₦33 trillion Nigeria's livestock sector is presently contributing less than 3% to the annual GDP and was hitherto an integral part of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security making it difficult for the sector to realize its full potential as an economic prosperity driver over the years. The Presidential Committee was handed 16 Terms of Reference (ToRs) to deliver the needed reforms in the sector aimed at fast-tracking peace-building among the actors while delivering innovative reforms to ensure the global competitiveness of the sector.

The committee's work interrogated the issues of concerns for the development and delivery of livestock industry with global competitiveness which is anchored on critical areas of interest to the livestock sector derived from the ToRs. The priority reform action based on the directive of the President is the establishment of the Federal Ministry of Livestock Development as the main bureaucratic implementing entity of the Federal government programmes and projects in the sector. The committee has therefore recommended the mandate, functions, organogram, department, agencies, institutes, divisions and units for the new Ministry. The recommended management structure of the Ministry was complemented by a list of action plans, procedural and the operating framework among other details.

Additionally, it identified prospective programmes and projects that are not only sustainable but viable with impacts on socio-economic development prospects and resource mobilization, funding including development of business, financing, and investment models for private sectoral investment. This is expected to accelerate the promotion of ranching and other economically viable intensification models to mitigate farmers and herders clashes among other socio-economic albatrosses of traditional extensive livestock production systems. The committee further examined governance/partnership mechanisms for key stakeholders at international, national and sub-national levels. The recommendations provided insights into the design of settlement schemes and transformation of livestock value chains where improved productivity is envisaged to engender overall prosperity for all. All these are outcomes of extensive review of existing policy documents, livestock reforms reports and blueprint with

attendant implications for overall contribution to GDP, feed, food and nutrition security, revenue generation; job creation, peace and security.

The Committee has employed innovation-led, analytical and methodical approaches leveraging on the rich knowledge base of the members to distill the 16 ToRs to 22 specific objectives which guided the development of the new sectoral reform activities (120) with clear key performance indicators (3,146) and means of verification as detailed in this inception report. The data-driven approach to the evaluation of the existing documents, programs and projects in the sector has provided some preliminary information that required fieldwork validation to make informed decisions on the final recommendations of the committee in terms of technical and financial requirements.

The indicative cost estimate to deliver on the carefully selected reform activities of the sector grossed about ₦10 trillion over the next 10 years based on the preliminary desk research work and experiential consultations. This cost is inclusive of the cost of establishing the Federal Ministry of Livestock Development, which is to be borne in cash and kind by the Federal Government of Nigeria. The other major components of the cost include provision for feed, water and nutrition security for value chain development - 30%, infrastructure development & capacity building - 30%, Peace building, national sector security & economic prosperity - 12%, Genetic resources management & breed productivity enhancement - 10%, Market development, export and competitiveness - 10% and others 8%. The committee is recommending a cost-sharing formula that will ensure private sector investment of 50% to finance selected cost items while 40% shall be provided by the 3 tiers of government at the ratio of federal 50%, State 35% and local government 15% respectively. The remaining 10% contribution is expected to be sourced from international development partners and donor agencies' contributions including foreign direct investment. In respect of local direct investment, the new livestock reform action of the President has sent a positive signal to the private sector. The development has resulted in the structuring of a capital market-led ₦5 trillion investment named National Livestock Security Fund by the Lagos Commodities and Future Exchange to deliver on Livestock resettlement and development programme.

The committee is now set to engage and map all the relevant stakeholders in the nation's livestock sector, in a bid to secure their buy-in and enlist their various commitments to deliver a reformed, peaceful and competitive sector. This action will necessitate the profiling and reviewing of the ongoing programmes and projects across the sector at the national and sub-national levels, conducting the necessary field works and needs assessment surveys, validating the status, type and number of sectoral infrastructural claims including production models, evaluate the peace building strategies at community level, assess the available capacities and capabilities of human capital, facilitate the attraction of local and foreign direct investments for positioning the nation's livestock sector on both continental and global map in terms of competitiveness.

Finally, the committee is targeting the delivery of a well-reformed livestock sector that continues to deliver value to all Nigerians. To record some immediate quick wins, The President is humbly requested to approve:

1. Recommended reform activities (120) cascaded into the national programmes shall be codenamed "National Livestock Reform Programme - NLRP" (a constellation of consolidated existing projects and programs in the sector and the newly aggregated innovation led reform actions by this committee).
2. The $70 million funding of L-PRES domiciled in Development Bank of Nigeria for on lending can be leveraged as a start-up capital and cash deposit for the establishment of Livestock Development Bank of Nigeria.
3. Due to the number of the existing and proposed Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) institutes in the sector, the need for the restructuring of the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria is desirable hence the establishment of Livestock RDI Council of Nigeria is recommended.
4. The convening of the Presidential Livestock Sector townhall at the Presidential Villa soonest is a critical success factor.
5. The sub national, national and international field works for the committee to validate livestock sectoral claims of both state and non-state actors in the sector in our develop a national data driven baseline and advise Mr. President appropriately, based on verifiable facts and figures

The reforms being championed by this committee shall enhance nutritional and health outcomes of citizens, and support the food and nutrition security programme of the government through robust livestock value chain development. By implication, the development of the sector will generate new jobs and create additional wealth for the stakeholders. It is envisaged that the reform of Nigeria's reformed livestock sector can contribute about 10 - 12% to the national GDP over the next 10 years provided the reforms are institutionalized and sustained. Additionally, the sector shall be positioned to contribute positively to the carbon net zero commitment of Nigeria by 2050 through the deployment of research, development and innovation outcomes/outputs to ensure a climate-smart livestock sector. Our end goal is a well-reformed, peaceful, impactful, sustainable and competitive livestock sector that is knowledge-driven and innovation-led, and delivers shared socio-economic prosperity to Nigeria and Nigerians as envisioned by Mr. President.



Professor Attahiru Muhammadu Jega, OFR
Co - Chairman
Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.

List of Acronyms

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AFAN	All Farmers Association of Nigeria
AFD	French Development Bank
AHSP	Animal Healthcare Service Providers
AnGR	Animal Genetic Resources
ARCN	Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria
BFAN	Bee Farmers Association of Nigeria
BoA	Bank of Agriculture
BoI	Bank of Industry
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CBOs	Community-Based Organisations
CERC	Contingency Emergency Response Component
COREN	Council for the Regulation of Engineering in Nigeria
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSL	Climate Smart Livestock
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DBN	Development Bank of Nigeria
DSS	Department of State Services
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAOSTAT	FAO Statistics
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth Development Office
FCTA	Federal Capital Territory Administration
FGN	Federal government of Nigeria
FLDP	The First Livestock Development Project
FMAFS	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
FMBEP	Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning
FMFA	Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs

FMHADMSD	Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management, and Social Development
FMINO	Federal Ministry of Information and National Orientation
FMITI	Federal Ministry of Industry Trade and Investment
FMLD	Federal Ministry of Livestock Development
FMoEnv	Federal Ministry of Environment
FMoF	Federal Ministry of Finance
FMoHSW	Federal Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
FMoW	Federal Ministry of Works
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GM	Grievance Management
GON	Government of Nigeria
GPA	Global Plan of Action
GR	Grazing Reserve
GRAFAN	Grasscutter Farmers Association
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPCR	Institute of Peace and Conflict Resolution
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
LGAs	Local Government Areas
LIBCs	Livestock Investigation and Breeding Centres
LPRES	Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support Programme
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MACBAN	Miyetti Allah Cattle Breeders Association of Nigeria
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
NABDA	National Biotechnology Development Agency
NACGRAB	National Centre for Genetic Resources
NAERLS	National Agricultural Extension, Research and Liaison Services
NAFDAC	National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control
NAIC	Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation

NAITS	National Animal Identification and traceability System
NALBIP	National Livestock Breed Improvement Programme
NALBIP	National Livestock Breed Improvement Programme
NAPDEP	National Pasture Development Programme
NAPRI	National Animal Production Research Institute
NAQS	Nigerian Agricultural Quarantine Services
NARF	National Agricultural Resilience Framework
NASS	National Assembly of Nigeria
NBC	Nigerian Broadcasting Commission
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NDDP	National Dairy Development Programme
NDIC	Nigeria Deposit Insurance Cooperation
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NEPC	Nigerian Export Promotion Council
NESREA	National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency
NEXIM	Nigerian Export-Import Bank
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIAS	Nigerian Institute of Animal Science
NIMC	National Identity Management Commission
NIRSAL	Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending
NLDP	National Livestock Project Division
NLMA	Nigeria Livestock and Meat Authority
NLRP	National Livestock Reform Programme
NLTP	National Livestock Transformation Plan
NOA	National Orientation Agency
NPF	Nigeria Police Force
NSA/ONSA	National Security Adviser
NSCDC	Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps
NUC	Nigeria Universities Commission
NUJ	Nigeria Union of Journalists
NVRI	National Veterinary Research Institute
OHCSF	Office of the Head of Civil Service of the Federation

OSGF	Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation
OSPRE	Office for Strategic Preparedness and Response
PAN	Poultry Association of Nigeria
PARE	The Pastoral Resolve
PFAN	Pig Farmers Association of Nigeria
PLF	Precision Livestock Farming
PLRIC	Presidential Livestock Reform Implementation Committee
POs	Producer Organizations
RFCS	Rabbit Farmers Cooperative Society
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SAPZ	Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones
SCCs	Skin Collection Centres
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEMAs	State Emergency Management Agencies
SHPF	Small Holder Poultry Forum
SLDP	Second Livestock Development Project
SMA	State Ministry of Agriculture
SMANR	State Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources
SML	State Ministry of Livestock
SON	Standards Organisation of Nigeria
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SR	Stock Route
TLUs	Tropical Livestock Units
UK AID	United Kingdom Agency for International Development
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCN	Veterinary Council of Nigeria
VTHs	Veterinary Teaching Hospitals
WB	World Bank
YFAI	Youth for Apiculture Initiative

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

PRESIDENTIAL LIVESTOCK REFORMS IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

SECTION ONE

Introduction



1.1 BACKGROUND

Nigeria is one of the richest countries globally in biodiversity of plants and animals with diverse ecosystems. The age-long underdevelopment of Nigeria's livestock sector has negatively impacted the contribution of the sector to the national GDP. Despite having one of the largest ruminant populations in Africa, Nigeria falls short in its livestock contribution to the agricultural GDP. In spite of having about 156.31 million ruminants including cattle, camels, goats, and sheep, Nigeria trails behind Benin Republic, Burkina-Faso, Mauritania, Egypt, Chad, Niger Republic and Kenya in its livestock-GDP contribution. Nigeria covers an area of 923,768 km2 with marked ecological diversity and climatic contrast. It is a Federal Republic, with 36 states, a Federal Capital Territory and 774 local governments with Abuja as the capital city. Nigeria has an estimated population of 218 million, the largest in Africa. With an estimated growth rate of 2.44%, Nigeria's population is projected to reach about 401.31 million by 2050. The increase in human population correlates with an increase in demand for food and other agricultural products including those of animal origin. Despite its vast ruminant population, Nigeria reaps only 10 per cent of its agricultural GDP from livestock, with just 7.6 per cent of its population involved in pastoral activities. The general agricultural sector, including the livestock sub-sector in Nigeria has recently seen a slight dip. In July 2023, the Q2 report of the National Bureau of Statistics stated that agriculture contributed 21.07 per cent to the nominal GDP, a decline from the same period in 2022. This was due largely to the little attention that the livestock sector has been receiving from national and sub national governments over the years, which has resulted into farmers and herders clashes claiming over 60,000 lives across the country. Ideally, the herders and farmers should have complimentary roles in the development of the nation's agricultural GDP.

However, there have been repeated attempts to develop the livestock industry with varying levels of successes and failures. The adoption of improved production practices that would have increased productivity performed abysmally due to many factors such as inadequate planning and funding of programmes, weak extension services, inability to overcome cultural values and other related economic and technological constraints. The poor performance of the livestock sector has negatively impacted the nutritional outcomes in our national diets (nutrition security) and locked up the opportunities for job and wealth creation for shared national prosperity.

In response to these challenges, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu (GCFR) decided to unlock the full potentials of the sector by confronting the age-long debacles mitigating against the development of the sector. Pragmatically, the President inaugurated the Presidential Implementation Committee on Livestock Reforms under his Chairmanship and Co Chairmanship of Prof Attahiru Jega on the 9th July, 2024. The President further proclaimed the establishment of the Federal Ministry of Livestock

Development as contained in his address during the inauguration as one of the quick necessary reforms of the sector among others. The Presidential committee was therefore tasked to work out the modalities to ensure the smooth take off of the Ministry as one of the sixteen (16) Terms of References of the Presidential committee to deliver a reformed, resilient, sustainable, and globally competitive Nigeria's livestock sector.

1.2 SCOPE OF WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

1.2 .1 Terms of Reference of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee

The terms of the reference of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee are as follows:

i. Review the report of the National Conference on Livestock reforms and workout detailed implementation of the Blueprint for promoting sustainable livestock reforms in Nigeria;

ii. Conduct mass mobilization and sensitization through strategic communication interventions and citizens engagements to create awareness about the opportunities in the Livestock sub-sector;

iii. Develop holistic and economically viable programmes and specific intervention schemes that will consistently improve and gradually transform the traditional methods of livestock production to commercially viable enterprises adopting global best practices (such as integrated crops-livestock systems, homestead dairy and beef production, establishment of mini and large-scale ranges and modernization of grazing reserves);

iv. Develop Infrastructure Provision Master Plan for the livestock sector along the entire value chain taking into account the agro-ecological diversity of the country to pave way for a successful implementation;

v. Engage with the sub national governments, local and international development partners and private sector operators in the livestock industry to explore funding windows for expanding the level of investments in the sub-sector including foreign direct investments;

vi. Expand capacity of key players in the entire livestock value chain through research, training, extension service delivery, veterinary services and creation of productive alliances and clusters while engaging with State Governments to replicate similar development interventions at small, medium and large scales;

vii. Engage with State Government authorities to facilitate the acquisition of land areas for investments by pastoralists, smallholder producers, and other entrepreneurs in the livestock value chains;

viii. Develop the action plan for reforms, harmonization, and domestication of Laws, Edicts, Policies, Protocols, and Operating Procedures e.g. ECOWAS protocol on transhumance implementation framework, and domestication through the development of National Policy on Transhumance, grazing reserve laws, anti-open grazing laws;

ix. Develop the plan of action for mainstreaming climate smart agriculture and precision livestock farming to ensure climate adaptation and mitigation for climate finance attraction;

x. Develop the action plan for strengthening mechanism for conflict mitigation and the resolution at community levels using the religious and traditional rulers as the anchor and develop security-sensitive communication strategies for sustained security through capacity building of the media practitioners and also work with relevant Federal, State and Local Government authorities including other stakeholders to implement actions that will restore cordial inter-community relations and ensure cooperative use of resources among farmers and pastoralist as a short and medium-term conflicts management strategy;

xi. Design the settlement schemes for migratory pastoralists using tropical livestock units (TLU) model - combination of cattle, sheep and goats within the grazing reserves, and promotion of peri-urban livestock farming (15 – 50 cattle heads per family or households);

xii. Develop the action plan for humanitarian support to victims of cattle rustling and banditry in conjunction with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation and other social investment intervention programs;

xiii. Develop the business, financing and investment models for private sector-led phase development and investment in ranching and feedlots, fodder bank and commercial forage production through private capital;

xiv. Accelerate the domestication of the global action plan on animal genetic resources through the establishment of national animal gene banking facility network to build sustainability into the national breed development programs across the livestock value chain;

xv. In collaboration with states, develop a mechanism for the enumeration of all livestock farmers, geo-locate their farms and creation of comprehensive livestock data infrastructure in Nigeria alongside the identification and documentation of viable grazing reserves in the country;

xvi. Develop an action plan and work out modalities as well as procedural and management structure for the creation of full-scale Federal Ministry of Livestock Development, drawing experiences from countries with similar

structures and impacts such as Kenya, Burkina Faso and Botswana by unbundling the existing Livestock research institutes across the country.

1.2.2 Objectives

The following objectives were derived from the listed 16 ToRs for the committee to develop the necessary reform framework and detailed activities to be carried out in order to achieve the vision and mission of the new Federal Ministry of Livestock Development among other reforms of the nation's livestock sector.

1. To develop an organogram, mandate, functions, and structure for the operationalisation of the newly created Federal Ministry of Livestock Development.
2. To recommend modalities for the acquisition of an office building to be called "National Livestock House".
3. To work out the smooth procedures for the separation of the new Ministry from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security.
4. Provide emergency assistance to livestock farmers affected by disease outbreaks, natural disasters, conflicts, or economic crises.
5. To develop comprehensive business, financing, and investment models that facilitate private sector-led phased development and investment in the livestock sector, focusing on different livestock enterprises value chains; including meat productions, dairy/milk aggregation, eggs, ranching, feedlots, fodder banks, veterinary services and commercial forage production through private capital.
6. To domesticate and implement the Global plan of Action on Animal Genetic Resources in Nigeria.
7. Establish a national network of animal gene banking facilities
8. To collaborate with state governments to establish a mechanism for enumerating all livestock farmers, geo-locating their farms, creating a comprehensive livestock data infrastructure and identifying and documenting grazing reserves across Nigeria.
9. Promote the prevention, mitigation, and effective resolution of farmers' and herders' conflicts at all levels by strengthening mediation and grievance management through the application of ADR mechanisms.
10. Determine the infrastructure requirement for the pre-establishment activities of the Federal Ministry of Livestock Development by the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee (PLRIC).
11. Determine and develop the infrastructure requirement of the newly created Federal Ministry of Livestock Development (FMLD).

12. Determine and develop the infrastructure requirements of the proposed 12 Research, Development, and Innovation (RDI) institutions.
13. Determine and develop the national and sub-national asset and liability infrastructure register of livestock sub-sector, existing Ministries, Agencies, institutes, units, and donor-funded projects.
14. Map the infrastructure requirement for the development of the livestock sector across the 36 states and FCT along the value chain.
15. Validate the best operating models and facilitate foreign direct investment for the livestock value chain through international engagement.
16. Determine the infrastructure requirement as a catalyst for private sector investment in the sector (Vertical Infrastructure)
17. Develop the national infrastructure master plan that can optimize the development of the livestock sector for complete ecosystem development
18. Facilitate the attraction of local direct investment to finance the national livestock development infrastructure plan
19. Facilitate land acquisition at sub-nationals for the development of the livestock subsector.
20. Map and onboard international development partners and donor agencies to support the strategic interventions in the livestock sub-sector.
21. Determine, profile, and develop the critical mass of human resources required to sustainably deliver results in the sub-sector at scale
22. Any other allied issues to deliver milestones for development in the sub-sector

1.2.3 Methodology

Post inauguration, the committee commenced work immediately. The members were divided into five (5) working groups to focus on the core pillars of the committee work to, among other roles;

1. Develop business, financing and investment models for private sector investment in ranching and economically viable programmes.
2. Design the settlement schemes and transformation of livestock production and harmonization of laws.
3. Develop infrastructure master plan for livestock sector and recommend governance/ partnership mechanism for key stakeholders at national, sub national and international levels
4. Review of livestock reforms reports and blueprint.

5. Develop action plan procedural and management structure for the creation of the Federal Ministry of Livestock Development.

Using the focus group method, each of the 5 member subcommittee embarked on the development of the key activities, key performance indicators, and means of verification and indicative budgets to deliver the necessary reforms in the Nigeria's livestock sector. The committee distilled 22 objectives from the 16 terms of reference as outlined during the inauguration by the President to guide the work of the committee. Additionally, the total number of activities derived from the objectives were 90 while over 3,164 key performance indicators were developed to ensure effective and efficient delivery, monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning on a continuous basis.

The committee received over 30 different national and international reference documents for review in the course of this work while necessary policies and programmes of the existing Department of Animal husbandry and Veterinary and Pest control services were considered. Relevant information and data were requested from the existing institutes in the livestock sector namely National Animal Production Research Institute and National Veterinary Research Institute as required during the committee's work.

To validate the national livestock sector claims as documented in a bid to deliver sustainable reforms in the sector, the committee shall embark on field works to collect real time data, map and engage the relevant stakeholders, profile the ongoing projects in the sector, evaluate the existing production models of livestock value chain, determine scales of production, evaluate the infrastructure gaps, conduct needs assessment of inputs and supply chain, facilitate attraction of local and foreign direct investment and enlist the metrics to be pursued for global competitiveness. The end goal of this methodology is to deliver the reforms in the sector using data driven initiatives that can be measures to deliver economic prosperity to all the actors in the sector while opening up new opportunities for job and wealth creation across the value chains. The target is to increase the livestock sector contribution to our national GDP on the short, medium and long term basis.

The data collected from the field shall be subjected to thorough analysis using both the qualitative and quantitative metrics of data mining, wrangling, cleaning, warehousing and archiving. These outcomes shall serve as the reference baseline for the newly created Federal Ministry of Livestock Development to leverage, for an informed and data driven programmes and projects development, budgeting and implementation. Data from the National Agricultural Sample Census reports 2022 was the most recent in terms of the national livestock value chains. We have leveraged the data to provide the necessary fact sheet as detailed under this section Tables 1.1 to 1.4 and Figures 1.1 to 1.4. We have carried out a desk research of livestock value chain continental and global competitiveness as report in Table 1.5 and Figure 1.5 below. These tables and charts can be described as Nigeria's livestock production and competitiveness data at a glance.

1.2.4 Inception Report

This inception Report presents analysis and recommendations for reforms that are needed in the livestock sector. Priority intervention areas for the next ten years and the activities to be carried out to achieve a reformed and viable livestock sector over the next five years with indicative cost estimates are recommended.

In the development of this report, the Committee consulted numerous policy and programme documents of government, among which are:

- The National Development Plan (NDP), 2021 – 2025.
- The National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy, 2022 – 2027.
- National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP), 2019 – 2028.
- The Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support (L-PRES) Project Appraisal Document, 2022 – 2027.
- The National Dairy Policy, 2023 – 2028.
- Renewed Hope Agenda: Action Plan for a Better Nigeria, 2023.
- Blueprint for Promoting Sustainable Livestock Reforms and Mitigation of Associated Conflicts in Nigeria, 2023.
- Reviewed National Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan, 2020.
- Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) Project Implementation Manual, Vol. I, 2022.
- Status of Livestock and Dairy Production in Nigeria, 2024.
- Decision A/DEC.5/10/98 Relating to the Regulations on Transhumance between ECOWAS Member States.
- Regional Strategy for the Development of Livestock and the Securing of Pastoral System in West Africa and the Sahel.

The Government of Nigeria, under the directives of Mr. President is to lead efforts in the implementation of the recommended initiatives. It is envisaged that the required financial resources will be provided to enable implementation of activities proposed for the current financial year (2024), while the financial requirements for activities in the forthcoming years from 2025 will be included in the respective national budgets.

Additionally, Mr. President is to lead advocacy to State Governments to key into the initiative by presenting the recommendations in the inception report at the Meeting of the Council of State and National Economic Council. The Ministry will then continue to engage the state governments, producers, processors, marketers and wide array of stakeholders as well as investment companies to stimulate buy-in and funding of initiatives with periodic support from the Committee.

The committee's inception report as contained in this document has six (6) sections as listed below:

- Section 1 - Background & Introduction
- Section 2 - The Mandates, functions, organogram and the general structure of the newly created Federal Ministry of Livestock development
- Section 3 - Detailed program and projects for national livestock sector reforms
- Section 4 - Resource Mobilization and funding windows
- Section 5 - Implementation Matrix
- Section 6 - Appendices

1.3 Sector Outlook

According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS 2022) report, over 70% of Nigerian households were estimated to be involved in agricultural activities across the 36 states and the FCT in the country. This puts the estimated households in agriculture at about 40.2 million. Of this number, 48% (16% for cattle, 41.2% for goats and 42.5% for poultry) of the households or about 19.3 million households engage in livestock production. Except for the egg value chain, Nigeria is neither leading nor competitive in any of the livestock commodity value chains in Africa despite its position as the most populous - about 220 Million population. Yet, the Nigerian livestock sector has a huge potential such that if harnessed through sustainable value chain development, can contribute more than 33 trillion Naira in earning, livelihood, and contribution to GDP as seen in other countries such as Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, the US and Netherlands. In addition, livestock is an important growth driver towards social sustainability, food and nutrition security. Livestock is an integral part of some household economy in a range of ways, from every-day work like traction, to securing collateral, sustained income, and thus livelihood; and they provide a formidable source of high-quality protein that thus contributes toward food and nutrition security including health outcomes of the citizens consuming healthy and nutritious diets. Availability, accessibility, affordability, safety and traceability of livestock products are pivotal to the lowering of cost of healthy diets in Nigeria. To achieve livestock products-led nutrition security in Nigeria, there is a dire need for deliberate investment in national security, production, processing, export, data, one health and overall quality infrastructures commencing with the development of the national livestock infrastructure master plan. Additionally, the need for livestock commodity value chain analysis for setting the right investment climate for both the public and private sector is very critical. Building robust sub-national, regional, continental and global collaborations and partnerships will accelerate the achievement of key reforms targeted as detailed in the ToRs of the Presidential Committee. The need for strategic engagement of the actors within the policy and practice with Nigeria's livestock ecosystem including pastoralists, commodity value chain associations, and professional bodies, traditional and religious leaders shall be a critical success factor.

The necessity for field work to collect real time data and validate infrastructural sectorial claims by state and non-state actors cannot be over emphasized.

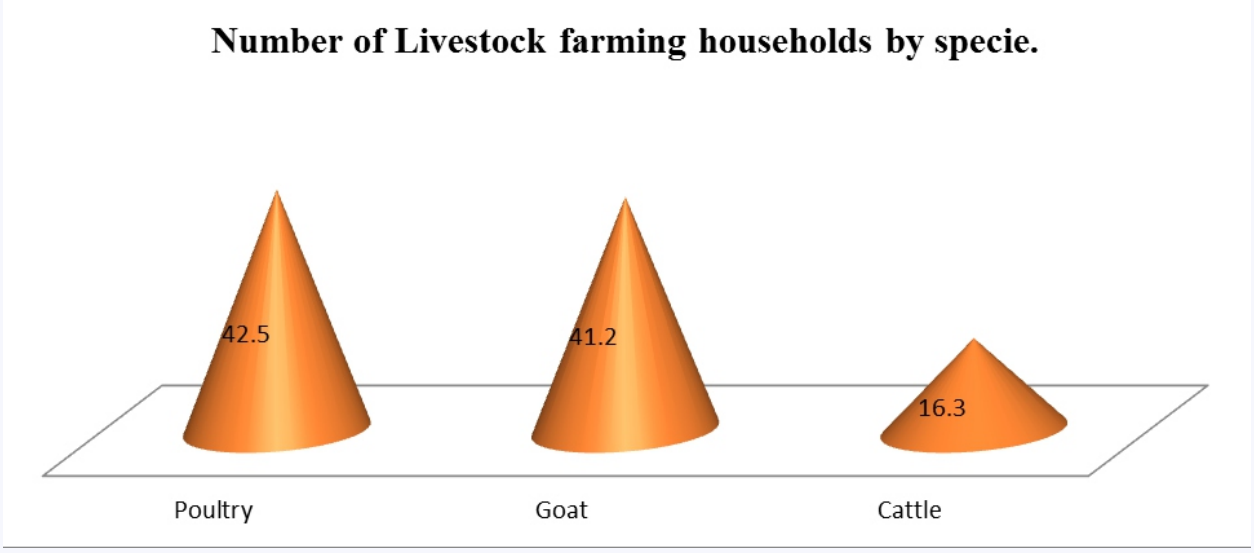
Table 1: Some Important Livestock Statistics

S/No	Number of Livestock farming households by species.	
1	No. of Farming Households : - 40.2 Million	
2	No. of livestock participating households is 48%	
3	**Livestock Species**	**%**
4	Poultry	42.5
5	Goat	41.2
6	Cattle	16.3
	Total	**100 (Ref:48)**

Source: - NASC, 2022

The number of livestock farming households by livestock species is summarized in Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. No. of Livestock Farming Households by Species



Source: PLRIC, 2024

The distribution of agricultural and livestock production activities among households in the country is summarized in Table 2 and graphically illustrated in Fig. 2.

Table 2: Distribution of Farming Activities among Agricultural Households in Nigeria

S/No	**Farming Activities**	%
1	Livestock only	1.8
2	Poultry only	3.3
3	Crop, Livestock and Poultry	24.8
4	Crop and Livestock	16.9
5	Crop and Poultry	9.0
6	Livestock and Poultry	1.9
	Total	**57.7**
Source: - NASC 2022		

Figure 2. Distribution of Farming Activities among Agricultural Households in Nigeria

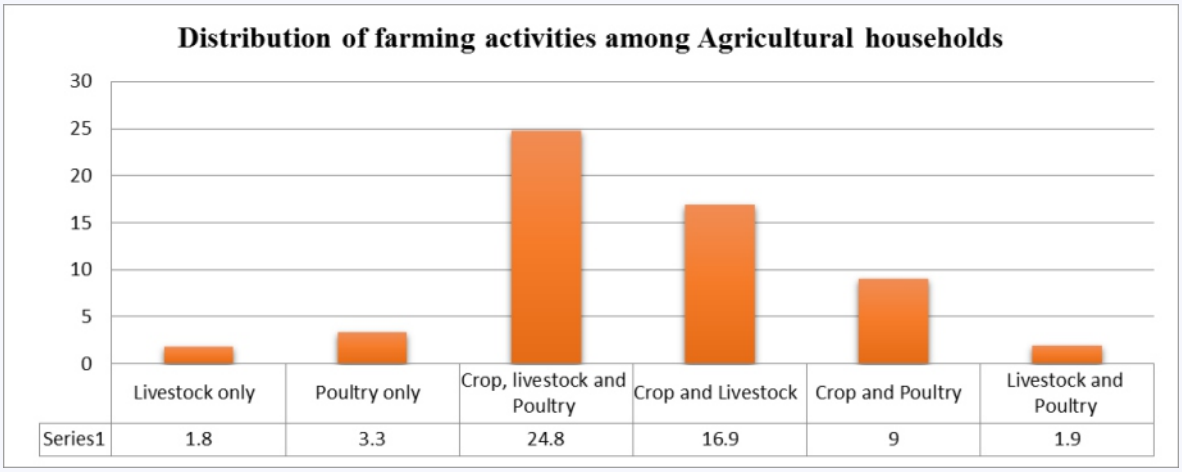
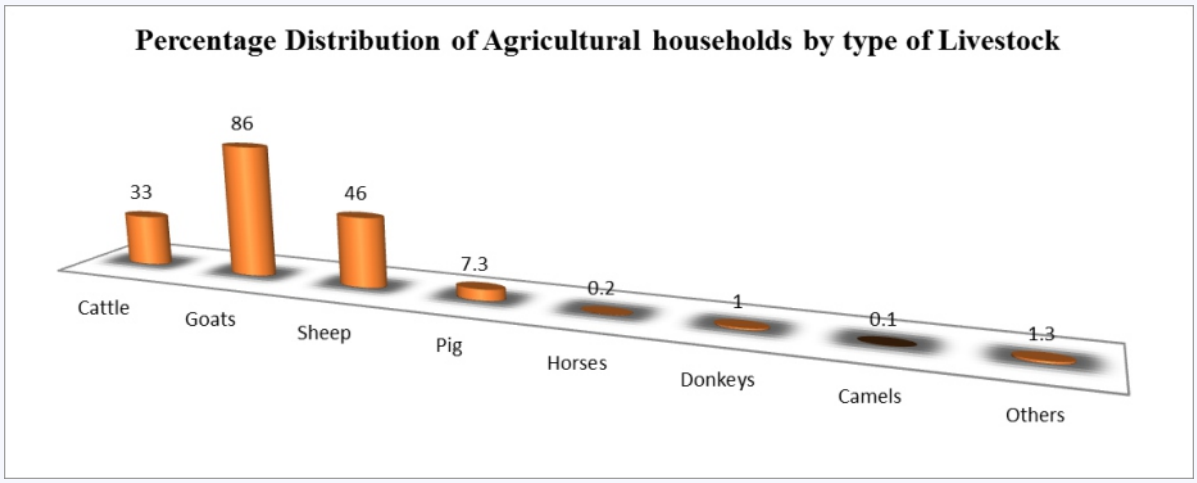


Table 3: Distribution of Agricultural Households by Type of Livestock

S/No	**Mixed Farming Activities**	%
1	Cattle	33.00
2	Goats	86.00
3	Sheep	46.00
4	Pig	7.30
5	Horses	0.20
6	Donkeys	1.00
7	Camels	0.10
8	Others	1.30`
Source: - NASC 2022		

Figure 3: Distribution of Agricultural Households by Type of Livestock

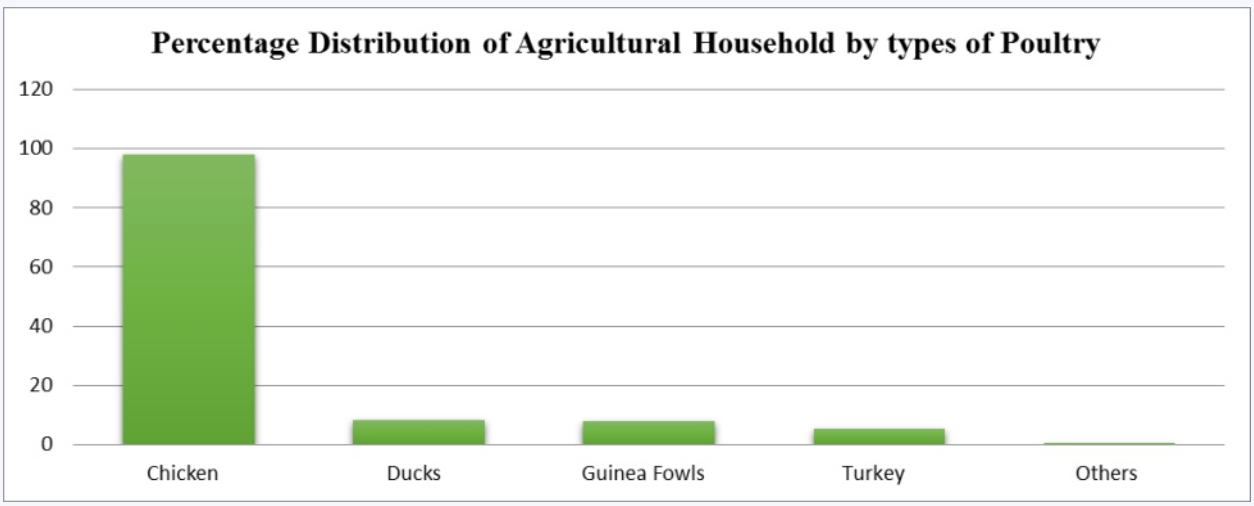


In terms of poultry population, the distribution in the country is presented in Table 4 and Fig. 4 below.

Table 4: Distribution of Agricultural Households by Types of Poultry

S/No	**Poultry Type**	%
1	Chicken	98
2	Ducks	8.2
4	Guinea Fowls	8.0
3	Turkey	5.4
5	Others	0.4
Source: - NASC 2022		

Fig. 4: Distribution of Agricultural Households by Types of Poultry



Livestock production is very important to the economies of several countries in the World with African countries making significant contribution in the global supply of animal nutrition and livestock products. Table 5 highlight the competiveness of various livestock value chains in the African and global economies.

Table 5: Africa and Global Competitiveness of Livestock Value Chain

S/N	**Value Chain**	**Africa Leader**	**Global Leader**
1	Beef	Botswana	Brazil
2	Dairy	Ethiopia	India
3	Poultry	South Africa	USA
4	Sheep / Goat	Ethiopia	China
5	Swine	Malawi	China
6	Leather	Egypt	China
7	Meat	S / Africa	China
8	Pasture	S / Africa	U.S.A
9	Sport Animals	S / Africa	U.S.A
10	Micro Livestock (e.g. Rabbit)	S / Africa	China
11	Egg	Nigeria	China
12	Apiculture	Ethiopia	China
13	Gene Bank	Ethiopia	Netherlands

Fig. 5: Africa and Global Competitiveness of Livestock Value chain



Source: PLRIC, 2024



FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

PRESIDENTIAL LIVESTOCK REFORMS IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

SECTION TWO

The Mandate, Functions, And Structure Of The Federal Ministry Of Livestock Development


FEDERAL
BLUEPRINT

2.1 Establishment of the Ministry

The new Federal Ministry of Livestock Development (FMLD) was created on Tuesday, 9th July 2024 by His Excellency, Bola Ahmed Tinubu ,GCFR, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, at the inauguration of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee (PLRIC) to address obstacles to the development of livestock value chains in Nigeria and unlock the limitless opportunities in the sector. The decision is timely as the country has been witnessing rising conflicts between crop farmers and herders among other challenges.

The Ministry will therefore provide the required leadership and policy framework for finding solutions and implementing actions to the perennial problems of the sector, while addressing the technical and economic bottlenecks that have hindered meaningful progress in transforming the Nigerian livestock sector to become economically viable, and capable of attracting investments. FMLD will equally drive the attainment of self-sufficiency in animal-source food and nutrition security, job creation, and improved welfare of the citizens, especially rural dwellers. It will upscale and consolidate the ongoing initiatives such as the National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP), the World Bank-supported Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support (L-PRES) Project and Special Agro Processing Zones (SAPZ). It will initiate innovative projects and schemes to be implemented with the active participation of states and local government administrations as well as diverse stakeholders in the livestock sector.

In addition, the Ministry will lead the modernization of the livestock sector and expand the value chains to improve the productivity of indigenous breeds of animals (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, snails, rabbits, grasscutters, camels, donkeys, honey bees, etc., and companion animals), increased services and production of meat, milk, eggs, hides and skins and their derivatives, and other by-products thereby reducing our current dependence on the importation of animal-source foods and products. Improved productivity and production will also create jobs for Nigerians across the value chains. Modernizing livestock production systems and ensuring climate-smart livestock practices will minimize conflicts between farmers and herders, increase the potential for exports, support the carbon net zero commitment by 2050 and enable better management of scarce natural resources for the benefit of all Nigerians.

The Federal Ministry of Livestock Development (FMLD) will sprout from the foundation and relevant technical departments of the existing Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS) and other service departments to form the technical and administrative structure for effective take-off. To break from the stifled status quo, a private sector-friendly structure with new commodity-focused technical

departments is proposed to lead the formulation and implementation of robust policies, programmes, projects, and interventions for impact in the shortest possible time.

As the President has taken the bold step to create the Ministry at the Federal level, it is expected that the States that do not have similar Ministries would follow suit for better synergy and alignment nationwide. FMLD is expected to engage the sub nationals and international development partners to achieve this for national policy coherence. While the state governments are encouraged to maintain the same nomenclature for the naming state ministries, they will be expected to initiate similar policies, programmes, and projects in line with the federation's priorities to stimulate rapid transformation and sustainable reforms in the livestock sector countrywide.

2.2 Mandate of the Federal Ministry of Livestock Development (FMLD)

The FMLD shall drive the growth and development of Nigeria's livestock sector, ensure food and nutrition security, create jobs, improve livelihoods, reduce farmer-herder conflicts and contribute to the country's economic growth including global competitiveness.

It is proposed that the Federal Ministry of Livestock Development (FMLD) shall have the following mandates:

i) Formulation and implementation of livestock development policies and programmes.

ii) Development of grazing reserves, ranches, pastoral welfare, and conflict mitigation.

iii) Development of clusters, productive alliances and cooperative models for non-ruminant animals.

iv) Development of livestock sector infrastructure (roads, farms, ranches, slaughterhouses, processing facilities, data, security etc).

v) Enhancement of livestock enterprise productivity, profitability and efficiency.

vi) Promotion of public and private sector investments in livestock development.

vii) Regulation and supervision of the livestock sector reforms and activities.

viii) Development of livestock sector research, development and innovation institutes.

ix) Development of efficient national veterinary and animal health (one Health) management services.

x) Ensuring effective animal disease surveillance, detection, control, and eradication.

xi) Promotion of livestock value chain development (feed, fodder, dairy, poultry, beef, pig, micro-livestock, etc.).

xii) Collaboration with financial institutions, international organizations, and donor agencies to access funding and resources.

xiii) Promotion of livestock industry standards and products quality assurance.

xiv) Provision of livestock extension, advisory services, and training to livestock farmers.

xv) Development of livestock data, knowledge and information systems.

xvi) Promotion of livestock-related businesses and entrepreneurship.

xvii) Encouragement of sustainable livestock production and management systems.

xviii) Protection of animal welfare practices, climate action and environmental sustainability.

2.3 Vision of the Federal Ministry of Livestock Development

To achieve a globally competitive and resilient livestock sector for enhanced and sustainable National Development.

2.4 Mission of the Federal Ministry of Livestock Development

Reform the livestock sector, promote technology and knowledge-driven practices for improved productivity along the entire value chain for self-sufficiency and export in a stable environment.

2.5 Goal of the Federal Ministry of Livestock Development

To attain national animal protein sufficiency, food and nutrition security, as well as competitive products for domestic markets and exports, in an environment backed by strong institutional capacity and human capabilities.

2.6 Functions of the Federal Ministry of Livestock Development

It is proposed that the functions of the Ministry shall be as follows:

i) Provide the enabling policy environment, strategies, and incentives for sustainable investments and growth in the livestock sector.

ii) Promote self-sufficiency in the production and value addition of animal products and services.

iii) Manage, rehabilitate, and protect rangeland and other natural resources.

iv) Initiate and implement livestock transformation plans, programmes, projects, and interventions.

v) Develop strategic animal feed security programmes to address national feed sufficiency and emergencies.

vi) Manage, rehabilitate and protect livestock breeds improvement and conservation centres.

vii) Promote the adoption of modern technologies for the development of livestock value chain.

viii) Domesticate, adapt and implement international and regional laws, protocols, declarations, conventions, strategies and policies on livestock development.

ix) Coordinate Multilateral and Bilateral cooperation for livestock development and promote competitiveness.

x) Ensure efficient animal health and disease control for all species of livestock.

xi) Supervise Parastatals, Agencies, Research Institutions, and Colleges.

xii) Promote and sustain conflict mitigation and peace building in the livestock sector.

xiii) Domesticate and implement the Global Plan of Action on Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR) and establish gene banks for sustainable management of animal genetic resources.

xiv) Ensure effective livestock extension and advisory services delivery and training to livestock farmers.

xv) Promote capacity building and database management in all aspects of livestock development.

xvi) Liaise with state and local government MDAs and other stakeholders to ensure the transformation and development of the livestock sector.

2.7 Administration, Departments, Units and Institutes

It is proposed that the Ministry would adopt a similar structure that exists in other Federal Ministries. In this regard, the FMLD will be led by the Honourable Minister of Livestock Development and the Honourable Minister of State for Livestock Development with responsibilities shared to ensure effective governance and speedy policy formulation and implementation. There shall be a Permanent Secretary for the Ministry who shall coordinate the operations of the various Departments in the Ministry.

It is proposed that the Ministry will comprise fifteen (15) Technical Departments and five (5) Service Departments, seven (7) Units, nine (9) Institutes and five (5) Parastatals. The Colleges, Institutes and Agencies are to serve as regulatory bodies and training

centres for mid-level career professionals and other stakeholders in the industry. They will also anchor advanced research, development, and innovation as well as provide hands-on training for personnel in the livestock sector.

The proposed Departments, Units, Agencies and Institutes in the FMLD are as follows:

a) **Technical Departments**

i) Dairy Animal Husbandry Services
ii) Beef Animal Husbandry Services
iii) Sheep and Goats Animal Husbandry Services
iv) Poultry Husbandry Development
v) Swine and Micro livestock Husbandry Services
vi) Ranch and Pastoral Resources Development
vii) Animal Feed and Fodder Development
viii) Animal Breed Improvement and Genetic Resources Management
ix) Livestock Commodity Value Chain and Entrepreneurship Development
x) Livestock Technology, Innovation, Extension and Advisory Services
xi) Animal Health Services
xii) Veterinary Epidemiology and Risk Assessment
xiii) Veterinary Public Health and Food Safety
xiv) Veterinary Sanitary Mandate and Allied Products
xv) Veterinary Quality Assurance and Certification

b) **Service and Sundry Departments:**

i) Human Resources
ii) Planning And Policy Coordination
iii) Finance And Accounts Administration
iv) Procurement
v) General Services

c) Units

i) Legal Services
ii) ICT and Knowledge Management Services

iii) Public Private Partnership
iv) Strategic Communication
v) Special Projects
vi) Livestock Statistics and Data Management
vii) Audit

d) Parastatals, Agencies, and Colleges

i) Veterinary Council of Nigeria (VCN)
ii) Nigeria Institute of Animal Science (NIAS)
iii) Colleges of Animal Health and Husbandry Technology
iv) National Livestock Training Centre (NLTC)
v) College of Animal Sciences

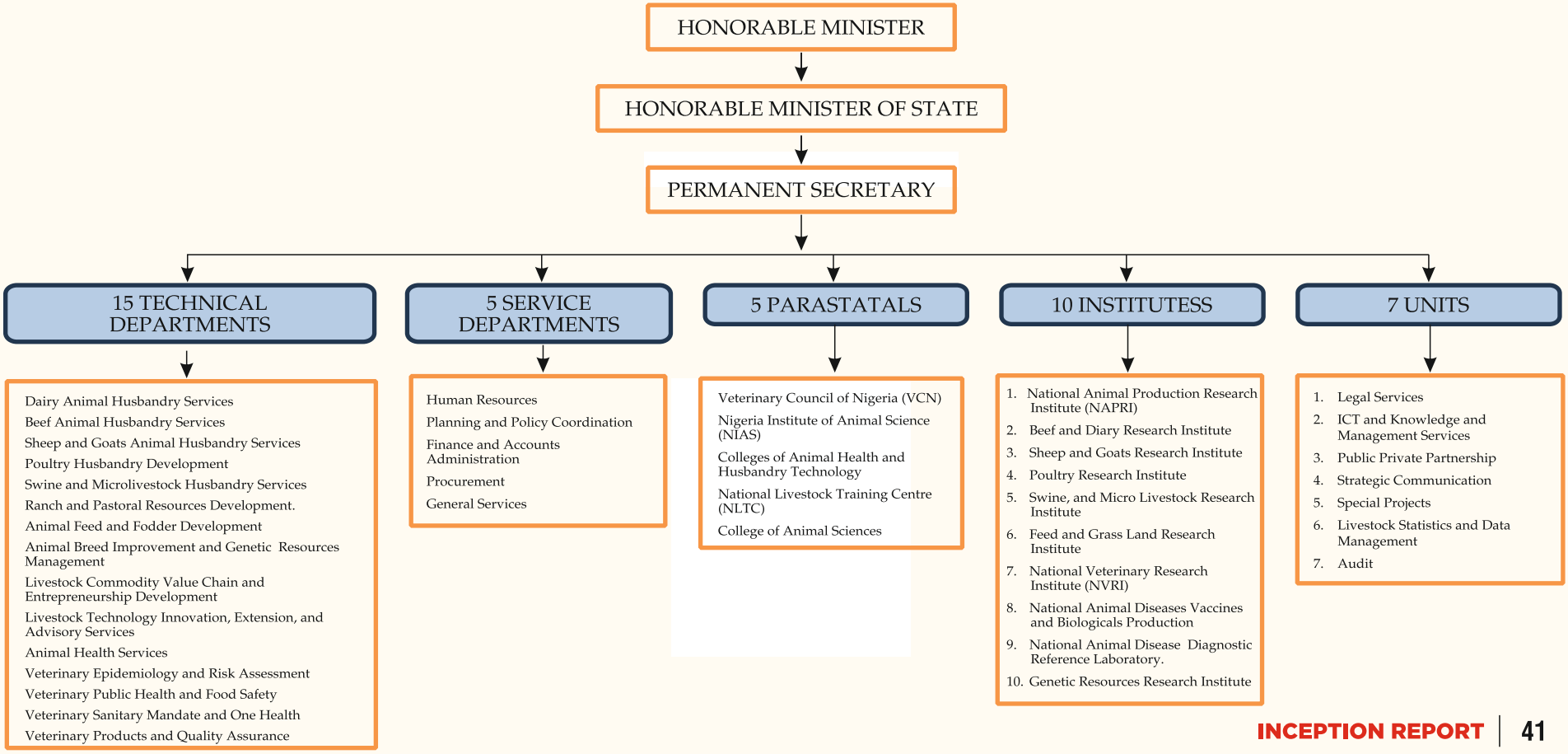
e) Research Institutes

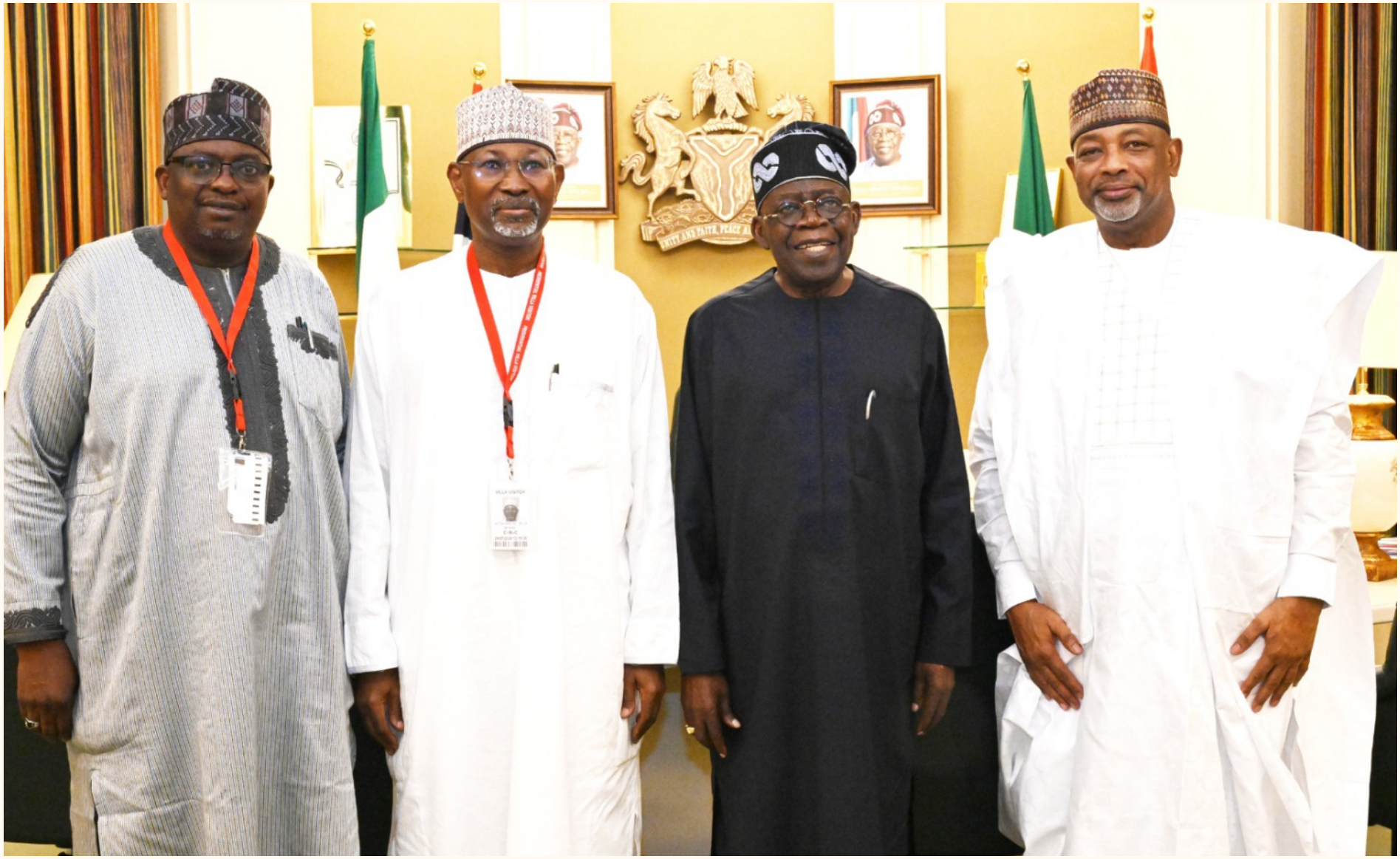
a. National Animal Production Research Institute (NAPRI)
b. Beef and Dairy Production Research Institute
c. Sheep and Goats Production Research Institute
d. Poultry Production Research Institute
e. Swine and Micro livestock Production Research Institute
f. Feed and Grassland Research Institute
g. National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI)
h. National Animal Diseases Vaccines and Biologicals Production
i. National Animal Diseases Central Diagnostic Laboratory
j. Genetic Resources Management Research Institute

Most of the institutions exist and the Ministry will reinvigorate and capacitate them to deliver the reforms. Additionally, FMLD shall support the establishment of species-based ones for optimal performance to meet the national development goals of transforming the livestock sector. The developed organogram is presented in Fig. 6 while the detailed functions of the proposed Departments, Units, Parastatals and Institutes for FMLD are presented in Annex 2 of this Interim Report.

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

PROPOSED ORGANOGRAM





FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

PRESIDENTIAL LIVESTOCK REFORMS IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

SECTION THREE

Strategies for Achieving the Objectives












3.1 Strengthening Federal and State Institutions

3.1.1 Establishment of Federal Ministry of Livestock Development

The Federal Ministry of Livestock Development (FMLD) was established on Tuesday, 9th July 2024, by His Excellency Bola Ahmed Tinubu GCFR, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. This announcement was made during the inauguration of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee (PLRIC). The Ministry aims to tackle the challenges facing the development of livestock value chains and to unlock the sector's vast potential. With the federal government taking this significant step, it is anticipated that states lacking similar ministries will follow suit, fostering better nationwide synergy and alignment.

The mandate, functions, and structure for the operationalisation of the Federal Ministry of Livestock Development is proposed to allow for seamless onboarding from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. Implementing the reforms will entail a review of the programmes and projects under the National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP) and other similar programmes and provide clear funding mechanisms to ensure effective implementation. Provide technical support for the finalisation and implementation of the National Livestock Master Plan and other policies.

3.1.2 Establish additional Livestock Research Institutes:

Agricultural Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) is key to the sector and national development. Sustainable agriculture is based on a commodity value chain approach from primary production through processing, packaging, transportation, distribution and marketing. Over the years the various institutions responsible for delivering the necessary outcome for improving our national economy have been neglected and underfunded. Efforts initiated to correct this situation have largely been unsuccessful because of lack of coordination. Additionally, the animal agriculture subsector has been unfairly under-represented in animal based research. It has been observed that the most evident indices that depict the relegation of the livestock subsector are the numbers of Research Institutes in the subsector (only two i.e. the National Animal Production Research Institute (NAPRI) and the National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI) compared to the over 20 Research Institutes for the Crop subsector. The research-based reforms in animal Agricultural research ecosystem must emphasize either the creation of different livestock value chain based research institute or the unbundling of the NVRI Vom and NAPRI Shika.

It is expected that the new Research Institutes will meet the contemporary research priorities in both the Veterinary and Animal production and husbandry demands of modern livestock subsector.

The transformation and reforms of the livestock sector value chain will also necessitate the deployment of appropriate precision and technology-driven solutions that will integrate purposeful and focused RDI at both species and commodity/product levels in, among others

Support the Strengthening of the National Animal Production Research Institute (NAPRI) and National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI) and ensure the establishment of at least 8 new Livestock Research Institutes:

i) Beef and Dairy
i) Beef and Dairy
ii) Sheep and Goats
iii) Poultry Research Institute
iv) Swine and Micro livestock
v) Feed and Grassland
vi) National Animal Diseases Vaccines and Biologicals Production
vii) National Animal Diseases Diagnostic Laboratory
viii) Genetic Resources Research Institute

Strengthening of existing Institutes and establishment of additional Research Institutes to anchor teaching and cutting edge research and innovation in the Livestock Sector is essential. The Acts establishing the two livestock Research Institutes need to be reviewed and amended. A Bill for the establishment of the eight listed Research Institutes therefore needs to be initiated by the Federal Government, through the Federal Ministry of Livestock Development and send to National Assembly (NASS) for consideration where applicable.

The programmes, responsible institutions and indicative cost for achieving the suggested interventions is presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Programmes and Responsibility for Institutional Reforms

Priority Intervention	Proposed Programmes	Responsibility	Indicative Cost (Million Naira)
Institutional Reforms for Effective Service Delivery in the Livestock Sector	Develop mandate, functions, and structure for the operationalization of the Federal Ministry of Livestock Development	OHCSF; OSGF; FMLD; SML/SMA	195,000
	Work out the procedures for seamless unboarding from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	OSGF; FMLD; FMAFS	
	Review the programmes and projects under the National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP) and other similar programmes and provide clear funding mechanisms to ensure effective implementation	FMAFS, SMANR, NIAS, ARCN, MACBAN, AFAN; Private Sector Operators	
	Provide technical support for the finalisation and implementation of the National Livestock Master Plan	FMLD, Private sector operators.	
	Support the establishment of Livestock Development Bank	Federal Government: FMAFS; CBN, L-PRES, DBN	
Strengthening of existing Institutes and establishment of additional Research Institutes to anchor teaching edge research and innovation in the Livestock Sector	Support the Strengthening of the National Animal Production Research Institute (NAPRI) and National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI) and ensure the establishment of at least 6 new Livestock Research Institutes: i) Beef and Dairy ii) Sheep and Goats iii) Poultry Research Institute iv) Swine and Micro livestock v) Feed and Grassland vi. National Animal Diseases Vaccines and Biologicals Production vii) National Animal Diseases Diagnostic Laboratory	FMLD, FMAFS, ARCN, NVRI, NAPRI, FMBEP, FMoF	141,500

3.2 Review and Formulation of Legislations, Policies and Programmes for Reforms and Development in the Livestock Sector

As expected with any regulated sector, there are laws, regional conventions and ECOWAS protocols that are relevant to livestock development in Nigeria. These laws, conventions and protocols are instituted to promote sustainable development, animal health, access to horizontal infrastructure and regional trade in Nigeria and the ECOWAS region. These laws, conventions and protocols are relevance with respect to regulation of animal health and movement, control of animal diseases, promotion of livestock development and trade, establishment of grazing reserves and ranches, protection of pastoralist rights, and harmonization of regional trade policies, etc.

It is clear that there are ample legislations, provisions and legal framework to guide the envisaged reform in the livestock sector but the challenge has been the implementation. For instance, the implementation of the ECOWAS Protocol on Transhumance, 1998 regarding the regulation of movement of pastoralists across Nigeria's borders has been contentious in the country with varying perspectives of its impact on harmonious relations among farmers and pastoralists. Currently, Nigeria has not put in place framework for the implementation of the ECOWAS Protocol. But cognizant of being a member of ECOWAS and signatory to the Protocol, its provisions can guide Nigeria's livestock development policies as they pertain to livestock movement across borders and management of its grazing resources.

As is the case of implementation of the ECOWAS Protocols, there are varying degrees of challenges in the implementation of the various laws and the conventions. Some of the challenges include, weak institutional capacity, poor infrastructure, limited awareness by the stakeholders, limited public-private sector collaboration, inadequate funding and limited enforcement, etc. Reform and development of the livestock sector will anchor on the review of the different laws, protocols and conventions to effectively address the challenges.

The laws, protocols and conventions should therefore be implemented in the country by putting in place the needed institutional and administrative framework at all levels so as to maximize benefits from each of the regulations while also minimizing its negative impacts on productivity, resource availability and conflicts. Also, there is urgent need to ensure the harmonization of all the existing state laws, and edicts to circumvent and eliminate ambiguities and areas of misunderstanding. Consequently, there is a need to undertake a conscious review of the legislations, protocols, and communal conventions with a view of finding an amicable solution that will allow livestock movement with lesser conflicts.

It is expected that by 2028, relevant legislations, policies and programmes have been reviewed and are under implementation. The recommended programmes, responsible institutions and indicative cost is provided in Table 7.

Table 7: Programmes, Responsible Institutions and Indicative Cost

Priority Intervention	Proposed Programmes	Responsibility	Indicative Cost (Million Naira)
Policies, Laws and Regulations reviewed for effective reforms and development of the livestock sector	Review relevant laws and develop national guidelines on transhumance to facilitate the domestication and implementation of the ECOWAS Transhumance Protocol and standard operating procedures (SOPs)	FMAFS, FMFA, NASS, State and Local Governments, ECOWAS, Development partners, NAQS; National Boundary Commission	13,500
	Provide technical support and coordination for harmonizing existing national and state laws and regulations	FMAFS, States' MANR, NASS, State Assemblies,	
	Provide coordination for the identification and harmonization of regulations and standards related to the livestock sector along the value chains	FMAFS, NAFDAC, SON, NIAS, VCN, FMITI, FMoHSW FMoE,	
	Update and operationalize the Poultry Value Chain Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)	FMLD, NAFDAC, NEPC, SON, NESREA, SHPF, Private sector, Development partners; CSOs.	
	Provide technical support and collaborate with relavant agencies to finalise and implement the National Animal Breeding Policy	FMLD, Research Institutes, NACGRAB, NABDA, producer organisation, Service Providers	
	Develop veterinary quality assurance guidelines	FMLD, FMoH, NVRI, VCN, NAFDAC, SON, COREN, Development partners, Private sector, CSOs.	
	Support the implementation of the National Dairy Policy	FMLD, SML/SLA; LGAs; BoA; Commercial Banks; NIRSAL; Private Sector Investors; CSOs	

3.3 Improving Productivity for Ruminant Livestock Value Chains

The Livestock reform will address some of the constraints militating against the growth of the leather sub-sector thus enhancing wealth creation through value addition Additional foreign exchange earnings through increased export, jobs creation, Industrial growth, import substitution through increased competence of local FLGs producers, and provision of enabling market support.

3.3.1 Settlement Schemes for Migratory Pastoralists

Predominantly, nomadic pastoralists need to be engaged and supported to adopt more intensive systems of production that will gradually minimise and ultimately adopt sedentary production practices. For this reason, grazing reserves will be developed as herders will also be encouraged to access land areas for permanent settlement and transformation of the livestock production system. Breeding farms and other mechanized livestock management practices will be introduced to be part of the reforms to bolster the sector's productivity. A well laid out programme is required for this through establishment of sown pastures to rehabilitate the rangelands and provide feed for the animals. Revitalisation of moribund grazing reserves through provision of basic education facilities, primary health care centres, boreholes to provide water, and access/feeder roads will be needed to enable the pastoralists transit from the full extensive to semi-extensive and finally to ranching system of production.

The rehabilitation of each grazing reserve should be embarked upon to accommodate as many transhumance pastoralists as the carrying capacity can accommodate. A target of 50,000 Tropical Livestock Unit (TLU) of animals (combining cattle, sheep and goats) per grazing reserve per year for the first five years should be targeted for a start. Thus 2,500,000 TLUs can be settled under this scheme within the large 100 grazing reserves for a start. Another 2,500,000 settle in the small grazing reserves taking into account their carrying capacities and infrastructural development. Starter packs with a land allocation for housing and crop farming need to be provided. Thus, a total of 5,000,000 TLUs would be managed under the grazing reserves.

3.3.2 Promote Peri-Urban Commercial Beef and Dairy Farms

These are already happening and only need to be upscaled. Traditional livestock producers with modest holding of 15 to 50 cows voluntarily settle amongst crop farmers. The symbiotic relationship of manuring the farmlands in return for access to crop residues and opportunities for the livestock owners to also cultivate and grow crops for their household needs. They will also have access to markets for their milk, schools for their children, and medical facilities available to the community. With time the livestock producers begin to acquire their land.

A target of 5000 of such settlements with 50 cows each can be achieved in at least 20 states within five years giving a projected total of 5,000,000 heads of cattle providing milk and slaughter animals to the market under this scheme. The reforms should

provide infrastructure and t to 1,850 integrated crop-livestock settlements, 740 model feedlots, 740 mode dairy infrastructure and 3,700 model commercial pasture and feed crops production hubs

3.3.3 Leather Value Chain

The Nigerian leather industry is one of the most important value chain contributors to agricultural GDP and employment is mostly informal (GEMS1 2010). The sector is the largest contributor of foreign exchange to Nigeria after oil. The global market for skin-based leather (a major Nigerian export product) was estimated at USD29billion in 2008.

The Nigerian leather sector employs over 700,000 Nigerians directly from primary production (farmers/butcher), skin dealers, warehousing and tanneries. Others, such as transporters, loaders etc are currently not estimated and therefore not included in the above figure. There is a chance to increase Nigerian shoes industry market share if articulated policy, financial and technical support is provided to the sector. The Nigerian FLGs sector employs over 400,000 Nigerians directly, ranging from producers, traders and accessories sellers. Others include transporters, importers, wholesale and retail shops, etc.

The Livestock reform will address some of the constraints militating against the growth of the leather sub-sector thus enhancing wealth creation through value addition Additional foreign exchange earnings through increased export, jobs creation, Industrial growth, import substitution through increased competence of local FLGs producers, and provision of enabling market support.

Reforms in the leather commodity value chain will include; increased leather supply to the tanneries through improved primary processing of hides and skins. Support for the establishment of Skin Collection Centers (SCCs), Support with modern machines and equipment to stakeholders to adopt best practices (SOP) at abattoirs, SCCs, trading, transportation and tanneries.

The programmes, responsible institutions and indicative cost for the interventions to spur reforms and improved productivity are presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Programmes, Responsibilities and Indicative Cost

Priority Intervention	Proposed Programmes	Responsibility	Indicative Cost (Million NGN)
Improving Productivity for Ruminant Livestock Value Chains	Transhumant pastoralists supported to settle in grazing reserves to manage 1,500,000 TLUs	FMLD, SML/SLA; LGAs; Pastoral Organizations; CSOs	90,500
	Support Peri-Urban commercial beef and dairy breeding farms	FMLD, SML/SLA; LGAs; BoA; Commercial Banks; NIRSAL; Private Sector Investors; NGOs	
	Provide infrastructure and to 1,850 integrated crop-livestock settlements, 740 model feedlots, 740 mode dairy infrastructure & 3,700 model commercial pasture and feed crops production hubs	FMLD, SML/SLA; LGAs; BoA; Commercial Banks; NIRSAL; Private Sector Investors; NGOs	
	Support for the establishment of Skin Collection Centers (SCCs)	FMLD, Butcher associations, NEXIM, FLP Producers, FMITI	
	Support with modern machines and equipment to stakeholders to adopt best practices (SOP) at abattoirs, SCCs, trading, transportation and tanneries.	FMLD, Butcher associations; NEXIM, FLP Producers, FMITI	

3.3.4 Poultry and Non-Ruminant Livestock Value Chains

The Nigerian livestock sector is bedeviled with challenges of inadequate adoption of innovative technologies and improved husbandry practices, and these twin problems constitute major hindrances to productivity growth of the indigenous breeds. Improving productivity in non-ruminant value chains (e.g., poultry, rabbits) requires a multi-faceted approach, beginning from the area of improving breeding programmes, better nutrition, better health, proper bio-security enforcement, proper management, training and extension, better market access to policy regulation.

As the national policy and priority moves towards intensive non-ruminant production, a mechanism is needed that will build the capacity of value chain stakeholders for availability of high quality breeds, health services and nutritious feed. There are areas that have tremendous economic potential for technology adoption, wealth and job creation especially for the youth. The mechanism should attract private sector investment for commercial animal inputs production, especially in areas of

breed, feed and health. Opportunities abound for such private producers to development businesses along the value chains.

A government-led initiatives are therefore needed to address these fundamental requirements and associated factors that include capacity building of traditional producers to adopt innovative technology and intensive production system, record keeping for selection and economic evaluation, artificial insemination, climate smart livestock production systems amongst others. The reform framework therefore should focus on promoting integrated farming system, emphasize proper waste management and environmental conservation, ensure effective collaboration and coordination, and encourage deliberate investment in both vertical and horizontal infrastructure. By addressing these areas, productivity in non-ruminant value chains can be significantly improved, leading to increased efficiency, profitability, and competitiveness.

The programmes, responsible institutions and indicative cost for the interventions in the non-ruminant value chains that will result to increased productivity are presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Programmes, Responsible Institutions and Indicative Cost

Priority Intervention	Proposed Programmes	Responsibility	Indicative Cost (Million NGN)
Improving Productivity for Poultry and Non Ruminant livestock Value Chains	Technical and input support to 185,000 small holder poultry farmers & support rehabilitation of commercial cluster egg processing facilities	FMLD, PAN, NAFDAC, NEPC, SON, NESREA, SHPF, Private sector, Development partners, CSOs.	103,750
	Support to private livestock entities to rehabilitate and establish climate smart poultry houses and provide support with materials & ancillaries to 550,000 producers	FMLD, NEPC, NESREA, SHPF, Private sector, Development partners, CSOs.	
	Rehabilitate cottage poultry meat processing and storage facilities & conservation of improved local poultry species	FMLD, NAFDAC, NEPC, SON, NESREA, SHPF, Private sector, Development partners, CSOs.	
	Promote the commercialisation of improved breeds of poultry (Noiler, FUNAAB ALPHA, Shika Brown, Sasso and Kroiler) & expand poultry out grower schemes	FMLD, NEPC, SHPF, Private sector, Development partners, CSOs.	
	Rehabilitate, construct and equip prototype animal waste management facilities	FMLD, NEPC, NESREA, SHPF, Private sector, Development partners, CSOs.	
	Install solar powered borehole and streetlights in climate-smart poultry houses & Poultry Mother Units	FMLD, NEPC, SHPF, Private sector, Development partners	
	Install solar powered boreholes, street lights and toilet facilities in climate-smart Pig Houses	FMLD, NEPC, SHPF, Private sector, Development partners, NGOs and CSOs.	
	Promote the production of Ostrich, Turkey, Ducks, Geese, Guinea fowls, Quails and Pigeons	FMLD, NAFDAC, NEPC, SHPF, Private sector, Development partners, CSOs.	

3.3.5 Swine and Micro-Livestock Value Chains

Piggery is among the important value chains in the livestock sector contributing to the economic wellbeing of thousands of families especially in the central and southern parts of the country. Piggery markets and transportation are part of the value chains that are supporting livelihoods. The potentials of the sector is enormous notwithstanding the threats of diseases and low quality breeds. Interventions are needed to enable Nigeria attain self-sufficiency and explore the export market, especially in consideration of the favourable climatic conditions for piggery production in many parts of the country.

Micro livestock, such as rabbit, guinea, quails, snail and apiculture are gaining popularity in the Nigerian food equation due to their potential for sustainable meat production, honey production, job and income generation, and poverty reduction. However, among the major challenges hampering its development is the problem of informal sector dominance, which has adverse effect on the productivity. Addressing this major challenge and leveraging on the opportunities can be effectively handled by the government through deliberate reform and initiatives.

Government initiatives therefore will focus on advocacy and mobilization of youths to identify opportunities in the value chains, capacity building of traditional producers to adopt intensive production system, and provision of technical infrastructure and inputs to producers and processors.

The reform framework therefore should focus on training existing and prospective producers to improve skills and knowledge in modern practices, provision of infrastructure and input support to smallholder micro-livestock producers and processors in selected states and provision of fund to relevant research institutions to conduct studies on climate-smart production system. By addressing these areas, productivity of micro-livestock value chains can be significantly improved.

For these reasons, a number of intervention initiatives are recommended and the responsible institutions and indicative cost for the implementation in the swine and micro-livestock value chains are presented in Table 10.

Table 10: Programmes, Responsible Institutions and Indicative Cost

Priority Intervention	Proposed Programmes	Responsibility	Indicative Cost (Million NGN)
Swine and Micro-Livestock Value Chains	Provide infrastructure, technical and input support to 480 swine clusters	FMLD, PIFAN, NAFDAC, NEPC, NESREA, , Private sector, Development partners, CSOs.	35,600
	Rehabilitate 3 and establish 3 swine breeding farms, Procure and distribute	FMLD, PIFAN, NAFDAC, NEPC, SON, NESREA, Private sector,	
	improved pig breeds to small holder farmers in pig clusters	Development partners, NGOs and CSOs.	
	Install solar powered boreholes, street lights and toilet facilities in climate-smart Pig Houses	FMLD, NEPC, PIFAN, Private sector, Development partners, CSOs.	
	Train existing and prospective Swine cluster farmers on improving productivity	FMLD, PIFAN; NEPC, Private sector, Development partners; CSOs.	
	Rehabilitate and establish Apiaries and honey processing facilities in selected States	FMLD, BFAN, NAFDAC, NEPC, SON, SHPF, Private sector, Development partners, CSOs.	
	Train existing and prospective beekeepers to improve skills and knowledge in modern beekeeping practices	FMLD, BFAN, NAFDAC, NEPC, SHPF, Private sector; Development partners; CSOs.	
	Fund relevant research institutions to conduct studies on honey bee	FMLD, BFAN, SHPF, Development partners, CSOs.	
	Provide infrastructure and input support to smallholder micro-livestock producers and processors in selected states	FMLD, NGFA, NHBA, NSBAN, NGBAN, HPAN, BFAN, NEPC, SHPF; CSOs.	

3.3.6 Animal Health and Veterinary Services

To improve productivity, the Livestock reforms will among other seek to strengthen the delivery of livestock health services and improve the coordination between animal, human, and environmental health services, as embodied in the One-Health concept. Improvements in the delivery of animal health services will increase productivity by reducing livestock morbidity and mortality, in turn improving the resilience of livestock and livestock-based livelihoods.

Some interventions will include providing infrastructure for public and private ambulatory services. Rehabilitate animal diseases diagnostic centres, strengthen epidemio-surveillance system & distribute disease reporting equipment. Support mass vaccination, Provide infrastructure and input & upgrade laboratories in Veterinary Teaching Hospitals.

The reform will promote technical and input support for the implementation of AMR strategy; Under the Programme, State and private veterinarians will obtain all their veterinary drugs from Primary Distribution Centres strategically placed around the country. Only veterinarians, registered by the *Veterinary Council* of *Nigerian* (VCN), will be able to buy from these centres. Individual veterinarians will also have the opportunity to set up a pharmacy under their license, issued by the VCN. Certain categories of drugs will be available for sale to pastoralists but other drugs (including antibiotics) will only be obtainable through registered veterinarians to. Table 11 presents the recommended programmes, responsible institutions and indicative cost for the implementation of initiatives in animal health.

Table 11: Programmes, Responsible Institutions and Indicative Cost

Priority Intervention	Proposed Programmes	Responsibility	Indicative Cost (Million NGN)
Animal Health and Veterinary Services	Provide infrastructure for public and private ambulatory services	FMLD, FMoH, NVRI, VCN, NAFDAC, SON, Development partners, CSOs.	164,900
	Rehabilitate animal diseases diagnostic centres, strengthen epidemio-surveillance system & distribute disease reporting equipment	FMLD, FMoH, NVRI, VCN, NAFDAC, SON, COREN, PRIVATE SECTOR, Development partners, NGOs and CSOs.	
	Procure and distribute vaccines & support organisation of mass vaccination	FMLD, FMoH, NVRI, VCN, NAFDAC, SON, SML/SMA.	
	Rehabilitate and equip veterinary clinics to provide drugs and disease control equipment	FMLD, FMoH, NVRI, VCN, SML/SMA, Development partners, CSOs.	
	Procure and distribute disinfectants and infection-prevention equipment in selected states	FMLD, FMoH, NVRI, VCN, NAFDAC, SON, SML/SMA.	
	Expand and strengthen the Sanitary Mandate for disease prevention and control	FMLD, FMoH, NVRI, VCN, NAFDAC, SON, SML/SMA.	
	Provide infrastructure and input & upgrade laboratories in Veterinary Teaching Hospitals	FMLD, FMoH, NVRI, VCN, NUC; Universities	
	Technical and input support for the implementation of AMR strategy	FMLD, FMoH, NVRI, VCN, SML/SMA	

3.3.7: Breeds Improvement

One of the main limiting factors that stifled the growth of the livestock industry in Nigeria has been low productivity of the indigenous breeds. Their feed efficiency and milk yield are low and growth rate is slow compared to exotic breeds. Hence their productivity has not been high and economical enough to attract the capital investment needed for intensive production for either dairy or beef. From the research-based categorization of the 10 indigenous cattle breeds in Nigeria, the *Bunaji* (White

Fulani) and *Sokoto Gudali*are considered as suitable for both beef and dairy production. Although Sokoto Gudali tend to be found more towards, the North West part of Nigeria, the breed along with the Bunaji, dominate most herds found across the country. Therefore, a breed improvement programme should be developed with these two breeds as the domestic gene pool base.

There have been attempts at cross breeding with exotic breeds through Artificial Insemination (AI) and sires. There have been successes recorded in terms of faster growth rate for beef and increased milk yield in dairy crosses. But, the successes have remained limited to project level as no large scale breed improvement programme has been embarked upon. This is needed for desired national impact in improving production and productivity. There're on-going experimental attempts by some states that have imported live exotic animals and distributing same to farmers which has challenged the farmers to improve their husbandry and management. Profits have been reported to accrue from both increased milk yield and sales of calves. The drawback is that such schemes side line traditional producers with larger herds that need such improvements in their herds. Two Programmes that the FMARD has designed upon taking the responsibility of implementation of the NLTP, National Dairy Development Programme (NDDP) and the National Livestock Breed Improvement Programme (NALBIP) should be fine tuned into one that will result in a large scale breed improvement across the national herd. An intensive campaign is needed to promote fast growth and high milk yielding breeds of cattle, sheep and goats to ensure profitability of livestock farming.

The National Breed Improvement Programme can focus on the two indigenous breeds (*Bunaji* and *Sokoto Gudali*) through selection and cross breeding. To build on the existing experience and national expertise, government should;

I) Engage technical partners with records of success in other countries based on existing regulations (Nigeria Livestock Breeding Policy and the National Dairy Development Policy), to work with Nigeria counterparts to design a national breeding scheme.

ii) The scheme should be targeted at improving within breed performance to maximize exploitation of indigenous genetic pool. Selection criteria have to be developed and herd owners trained on within herd selection. This will enable them select the most appropriate stock for cross-breeding.

iii) Build on the selection and design a cross breeding scheme across the indigenous breeds of Nigeria with a view to developing a "National Breed".

iv) Design a cross breeding scheme with exotic semen of Brahman on Sokoto Gudali and Holstein Friesian/Jersey on the Bunaji taking account of past and on-going experiences for beef and dairy respectively.

v) Facilitate the establishment of AI and breed multiplication centres using

existing state LIBCs as hubs for PPP arrangement to accelerate the breed improvement programme.

The recommended programmes, responsible institutions and indicative cost to achieve improved productivity in the livestock sector in the breeds' improvement components are provided in Table 12.

Table 12: Programmes, Responsibility and Indicative Cost (2024-2028)

Priority Intervention	Proposed Programmes	Responsibility	Indicative Cost (Million NGN)
Breed Improvement	Provide infrastructure support and technical coordination for domestication and implementation of the Global Plan of Action (GPA) on Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR)	FMLD, FAO, NABDA, NACGRAB, State Ministries of Livestock Development	46,460
	Provide technical support for characterization and documentation of Animal Genetic Resources	FMLD, FAO, NABDA, NACGRAB, State Ministries of Livestock Development	
	Establish strategy, plan and procedures for accessing and distributing genetic materials	FMLD, FAO, NABDA, NACGRAB, State Ministries of Livestock Development	
	Expand the National Livestock Breed Improvement Programme (NALBIP) to achieve national coverage	FMLD, NAPRI, NACGRAB, NIAS, SML/SMA	
	Establish National Semen collection and distribution centres for breed improvement and Quality Control	FMLD, NAPRI, NACGRAB, NIAS, SML/SMA	
	Rehabilitate 2 and Establish 2 Livestock Investigation and Breeding Centres (LIBCs) for Closed Nucleus Breeding & 4 Breeding Centres for open Nucleus breeding	FMLD, NAPRI, NACGRAB, NIAS, SMLD, NAIC	

3.3.8 Establishment of National Animal Gene Bank

Nigeria and other West African countries have one of the World's most diverse and pure animal genetic resources which can contribute to food security by ensuring that the country's livestock adapt to changing environmental conditions. In general, animal

genetic resources for nutrition are an essential part of global food security, and contribute to the livelihoods of millions of people. A diverse animal genetic resource base is critical for human survival and well-being due to its contribution in the eradication of hunger. As modern livestock production systems erode the pure genetic resources of animals, it is important for Nigeria to set up mechanisms for the characterisation and conservation of its animal genetic resources.

The establishment of National Gene Bank will afford Nigeria the capability and capacity to inventory, monitor, characterize, sustainably use, develop and conserve animal genetic resources for in situ and ex situ conservation. The Gene Bank facility will be dedicated to the preservation and management of genetic material from various animal species, including sperm, eggs, embryos and DNA samples. The primary goals of the Gene Bank will therefore be to conserve genetic diversity, support the preservation of endangered livestock species, aid in breeding programs, and provide resources for research. By storing genetic material, the facility will ensure that valuable genetic traits are preserved for future generations while also providing humanity with the opportunity to revive extinct or critically endangered species.

It is therefore recommended that Nigeria establish a Gene Bank facility within the next five years and the proposed programmes, responsible institutions and indicative cost is provided in Table 13.

Table 13: Programmes, Responsible Institutions and Indicative Cost for Gene Bank Establishment

Priority Intervention	Proposed Programmes	Responsibility	Indicative Cost (Million NGN)
Establishment of National Animal Gene Bank	Provide Technical Support for Planning and design of the national Animal Gene Bank	FMALD, NABDA, NACGRAB, FAO, NAPRI, NIAS, NAIC, Energy Commission	36,150
	Support the building and equipping of a National Gene bank	FMALD, NABDA, NACGRAB, FAO, NAPRI, NIAS, NAIC, Energy Commission	
	Operationalisation of National Gene Bank for conservation, data management, research and quality assurance for Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR)	FMALD, NABDA, NACGRAB, FAO, NAPRI, NIAS, NAIC, Energy Commission	
	Support livestock owners to enlist and register with NIMC and NAITS	FMLD, NIMC; NABDA, NACGRAB, FAO, VCN, NAPRI, NIAS, NAIC, producer organisations,	
	Support National periodic review of traceability systems and address concerns and upgrades	FMLD, NABDA, NACGRAB, FAO, VCN, NAPRI, NIAS, NAIC, producer organizations	
	Support to conduct National mass tagging programme of 11,100,000 animals to identify, track, and monitor livestock nationwide.(Tag at least 300000 per state per annum)	FMLD, NIMC; NAPRI, NIAS, FAO, Farmers Organizations.	

3.3.9 Create and strengthen the livestock producers' database and National Animal Identification and Traceability System (NAITS)

Promoting livestock identification, traceability, and data management will enable comprehensive tracking of livestock from birth to market, thereby improving food safety and increasing global market access. This system aims to provide accurate and reliable data for better animal husbandry management, support regulatory compliance, and promote transparency and accountability within the livestock supply chain, and enhance livestock disease control.

There is the need to speed-up the ongoing efforts aimed at developing a strategy and framework to operationalise the National Animal Identification and Traceability System (NAITS) and promote acceptability by stakeholders. The scheme will work to geo-reference livestock farms and infrastructure and integrate herders' identity (NIN) and other relevant databases

The Federal Ministry of Livestock Development should mandate the registration of all identified livestock in a central database, including relevant details such as breed, age, health status, and ownership. This should be via government-enabled private-sector partnerships. The FMLD should among other ensure compliance and enforcement by conducting regular inspections and audits to ensure compliance with identification and traceability regulations. Penalties (fines, sanctions, or legal action) for non-compliance should be defined and enforced. Similarly, incentives should be provided for compliance, especially by early adopters, such as subsidies, technical assistance, or certification programmes. Table 14 presents the recommended programmes, responsible institutions and indicative cost for operationalising NAITS within the next five years

Table 14: Programmes, Responsibilities and Indicative Cost for NAITS

Priority Intervention	Proposed Programmes	Responsibility	Indicative Cost (Million NGN)
Develop functional Database for Livestock Tagging and Traceability (NAITS)	Equip and operationalise database management system for NAITS at FMLD and develop regulatory guidelines	FMLD, NABDA, NACGRAB, FAO, NAPRI, NIAS, NAIC, Energy Commission, Farmers Associations, VCN	9,910
	Build capacities for diverse stakeholders for effective operationalisation of NAITS	FMALD, VCN, NABDA, NACGRAB, NAPRI, NIAS, NAIC, FAO, producer organisations	
	Undertake public awareness and enlightenment for diverse stakeholders	FMLD, NABDA, NACGRAB, FAO, VCN, NAPRI, NIAS, NAIC, producer organizations	
	Support livestock owners to enlist and register with NIMC and NAITS	FMLD, NIMC; NABDA, NACGRAB, FAO, VCN, NAPRI, NIAS, NAIC, producer organisations,	
	Support National periodic review of traceability systems and address concerns and upgrades	FMLD, NABDA, NACGRAB, FAO, VCN, NAPRI, NIAS, NAIC, producer organizations	
	Support to conduct National mass tagging programme of 11,100,000 animals to identify, track, and monitor livestock nationwide. (Tag at least 300000 per state per annum)	FMLD, NIMC; NAPRI, NIAS, FAO, Farmers Organizations.	

3.4 Promotion of Climate Smart Livestock (CSL) Production for Sustainable Livestock Development

Climate Smart Livestock are practices and systems that build capacities for livestock producers to adopt climate resilient approaches that increase productivity while mitigating the impact of climate change on one hand while also reducing the impact of practices on creating negative environmental impacts. It promotes practices that addresses address the dual challenges of increasing productivity and minimising greenhouse gas emissions from livestock systems. It includes utilising animal breeds that are more resilient to heat, drought and disease with capacity to adjust to extreme shocks such as droughts or high temperatures. Greenhouse emission control strategies are incorporated to reduce methane and nitrious oxides production while also integrating agroforestry into pasture production to increase the levels of carbon fixation.

It is recommended that the Ministry mainstream CSL and precision livestock farming (PLF) into all policies and programmes to enable Nigeria benefit from the global carbon trade, promote sustainable impact and mitigating negative environmental consequences. There is also the need to strengthen livestock climate information service and resilient livestock insurance to protect investors from adverse environmental shocks. Thus, climate Smart Livestock balances productivity with environmental protection by applying practices that mitigate the effects of climate change while contributing to increased productivity and national food security.

The recommended programmes, responsible institutions and indicative cost required for interventions on climate smart livestock production practices that need to be adapted by pastoralists and livestock farmers leading to increased sustainability of natural resources and mitigation of the impacts of climate change are presented in Table 15.

Table 15: Programmes, Responsibilities and Indicative Cost (2024 – 2028)

Priority Intervention	Proposed Programmes	Responsibility	Indicative Cost (Million NGN)
Promote the adoption of Climate Smart Livestock and Precision Livestock Farming for sustainable productivity in the livestock sector	Climate smart livestock production practices mainstreamed in all policies and technical programmes of livestock production in Nigeria	FMLD; FMAFS; FME; SMEs; SML/SMA; Development Partners	24,300
	Promote CSL and PLF practices in the pilot phase at selected locations	FMLD; FMAFS; FME; SMEs; SML/SMA; Development Partners; Producer Organisations; CSOs	
	Upscale and expand CSL and PLF pilots using agroforestry, alternative feed resources development & early warning systems for climate-related risks	FMLD, SML/SMA; LGAs; CSOs	
	Develop a livestock climate information service & climate resilient livestock insurance program	FMLD, SMANR; LGAs; producer Organizations, CSO	
	Integrate CSL and PLF into national policies and programs in the livestock sector	FMLD; FMAFS; FME; SMEs; SML/SMA; Development Partners; Producer Organisations; CSOs	
	Establish coordination, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for CSA and PLF	FMLD; FMAFS; FME; SMEs; SML/SMA	

3.5 Strengthen Mechanisms for Conflict Mitigation and Resolution at all Levels

Peaceful co-existence among agricultural value chain stakeholder is a panacea to achieving sustainable livestock development. Looking for measures that effectively prevent, mitigate, resolve and promote conflict free ecosystem has been at the centre stage of much of livestock reform discourse in Nigeria for almost a decade now. This is because conflict over access and use of resources is a recurring phenomenon among farmers and herders who are adopting peasant production practices throughout the country. Starting from the 1980's, the conflicts began to assume confrontational and violent dimensions when disputes arising out of crop damage or blockage of stock routes started to escalate into communal tensions leading to confrontations. Today, these conflicts are national security problems leading to the loss of lives and properties in many parts of the country.

Regardless of the nature, magnitude or pattern, conflicts have negatively affected crops and livestock productivity, strained relations between farmers and herders, and disrupted beneficial crops – livestock exchanges and cooperative use of resources. When conflicts become recurring, it leads to breakdown in good intercommunity relations, which is an outcome in the first instance, but which will continue to escalate violence in a cyclical manner.

For this reason, conflicts management is essential for socio-economic development of rural communities as well as the democratic development which will be anchored in rebuilding harmonious intercommunity relations and the strengthening of key institutions that will ensure amicable resolution of conflicts. This requires substantial investments and consistent efforts from public institutions, civil society groups, and vast array of stakeholders. It needs holistic and participatory approaches that recognize interests, needs, constraints, capabilities, and the institutions that will work for, or against, the resolution of the conflicts through dialogue and consensus building. Key institutions need to be supported with technical and financial resources to effectively function to manage grievances and amicably resolve conflicts using culturally acceptable alternative disputes resolution mechanisms.

The Federal Ministry of Livestock Development need to take lead in the management of conflicts between farmers and herders which will be implemented in collaboration with other Federal MDAs, states and Local Governments, security bodies and wide range of community based institutions. Immediate and medium-term strategic activities need to be supported at the state and local government levels that will provide platforms for prompt resolution of disputes, addressing grievances for restoration of harmonious relations in conflict-prone areas throughout the country. These strategies and activities will vary from state to state based on existing practices and levels of concentrations of farmers and herders.

The Government therefore needs to support the sub-national institutions to strengthen the role of traditional rulers and community leaders in managing the affairs of farmers

and herders including the sustenance of inter-communal relations for effective management of disputes and conflicts. Also, there is need to review, harmonise and enact, if necessary, existing legislation suitable to the context of countries and localities affected by farmer-herder clashes. There is a need to strengthen peace-building interventions at all levels by adopting proactive early warning and early response mechanisms with well-defined framework for application of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and training of community leaders and other gatekeepers. The national livestock identification and traceability frameworks should be expedited and accompanied by the registration of herders into the national identification scheme to create viable and functional databases that will help in the governance of the traditional livestock production industry and promotes its modernisation. There is a need to institutionalize community management of such natural resources management through the establishment of appropriate committees as part of community, state and national conflict mitigation and resolution system.

The recommended programmes, responsible institutions and indicative cost for ensuring peaceful and harmonious relations among agricultural and livestock breeding communities as well as the management of transhumance for improved livelihoods and prosperity is presented in Table 16.

Table 16: Programmes, Responsibilities and Indicative Cost (2024 – 2028)

Priority Intervention	Proposed Programmes	Responsibility	Indicative Cost (Million NGN)
Institutional Strengthening at National, State and Local Government Levels for enhanced Peace and Security	Support National, State and Local Government institutions for effective conflict management	FMLD; ONSA; NPF, NSCDC, IPCR; OSPRE; SMLD/SMA; State Peace Agencies/Committees; LGAs	10,595
	Operationalise rapid ministerial intervention in addressing farmers and herders conflicts	FMLD; ONSA; NPF; NSCDC; IPCR; SMLD/SMA; State Peace Agencies/Committees	
	Support the integration of Mediation, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and Grievance Management (GM) systems	FMLD; ONSA; NPF, NSCDC, IPCR; OSPRE; State Judiciary; State Peace Agencies/Committees; SMLD/SMA; LGAs; Development Partners; CSOs	
	Train key leaders and strengthen community engagements on management of herders-farmers relations	FMLD; SMA/SMLD; Peace Agencies/ Committees; CSOs	
	Advocate for financing of community engagements and peacebuilding by states and Local Governments	FMLD; Peace Agencies/ Committees; State & LGA Assemblies; LGAs; CSOs	
	Train media practitioners on conflicts sensitive communication & reporting of farmers - herders conflict	FMLD; SMA/SMLD; Peace Agencies/ Committees; State & LGA Assemblies; LGAs; CSOs	
Management and administration of transhumance	Develop livestock transhumance guidelines	FMLD; SMLD/SMA; NAQS; LGA administrations; CSOs	7,450
	Strengthen the development and protection of key transhumance infrastructure	FMLD; SMLD/SMA; NIS; NCS; NAQS; LGA administrations; Traditional Leaders; CSOs	
	Support states and local governments to coordinate transhumance	FMLD; SMLD/SMA; NIS; NCS; NAQS; LGA administrations; Traditional Leaders; CSOs	

3.5 Crosscutting Issues

There are a number of important crosscutting issues that are central to the reforms and development of the sector. These include promotion of positive communication, delivery of humanitarian assistance, provision of security to livestock producing communities and value re-orientation, citizenship awareness and provision of basic education to underserved livestock producing communities. These issues are so important in providing peaceful communities where peace and social cohesion exists, which will enable farmers and livestock producers to pursue their socio-economic activities.

3.5.1 Promotion of Positive Communication and Delivery of Humanitarian Assistance

Strained relations between farmers and herders in many communities have been complicated by poor communication and reporting of conflicts both in the social and mainstream media has worsened narratives that are negative contributing to public perception and national cohesion. Some media practitioners and organizations have inadequate understanding of the prevailing dynamics triggering conflicts insensitive reportage. Reversing these negative activities that affect national stability is an important duty of the government, which the Ministry need to undertake so as to unlock the potentials of the livestock sector, which is generating needless acrimony that is preventing injection of human capital and financial resources into the sector.

Insecurity and conflicts of varying types are prevalent in many rural areas throughout the country with adverse social and economic effects on rural agricultural and livestock producing communities. So many communities have been displaced by insecurity and conflicts where many loss their means of livelihoods. Again, natural occurrence like flooding has resulted in monumental economic losses to rural agricultural and livestock producers. In general, these communities rarely benefit from humanitarian interventions and support, especially for the livestock producing communities. Deliberate efforts therefore need to be made to access these communities with humanitarian assistance. The Ministry is expected to collaborate with relevant state and federal agencies to provide this essential humanitarian assistance and various forms of compensation to assist in restoring the livelihoods of the affected populations.

The programmes, responsible institutions and indicative cost for addressing the two crosscutting challenges discussed above to provide well informed, secured and cohesive communities that are contributing to national economic development are recommended in Table 17.

Table 17: Programmes, Responsibilities and Indicative Cost (2024 – 2028)

Priority Intervention	Proposed Programmes	Responsibility	Indicative Cost (Million NGN)
Engage with relevant stakeholders to promote positive communication and peaceful inter-communal coexistence	Engage with media organisations, community leaders and other stakeholders to promote peaceful coexistence and national cohesion	FMLD; NOA; IPCR; SMLD/SMA; State Peace Agencies/Committees; CBOs; Media organizations	12,000
	Media narratives and communication reoriented to promote harmonious inter-communal relations and development of the livestock production sub-sector.	FMLD; NUJ, NBC; NOA; State Information Agencies; Media organisations; NGOs/CBOs Development partners	
	Develop and operationalise media code conforming to international standards on conflicts sensitive reporting as it relates to livestock value chains.	FMLD; NUJ, NBC; NOA; State Information Agencies; Media organisations; NGOs/CBOs	
	Support key institutions to organise townhall meetings for peaceful and harmonious relations in agricultural and livestock production areas nationwide	FMLD; NUJ, NBC; NOA; State Information traditional leaders; Peace Agencies; Media organisations; NGOs/CBOs	
Support the delivery of humanitarian assistance to livestock producing communities affected by conflicts, natural disasters and violent crimes/insurgencies	Provide humanitarian support & other social investment intervention programmes in the livestock sector	FMLD, FMHADMSD; NEMA , SMLD/SMA; SEMA; LGAs; Development Partners, CSOs	55,500
	Undertake disaster risk assessment in affected communities in the livestock sector	FMLD, FMHADMSD; NEMA , SMLD/SMA; SEMA; LGAs	
	Support the delivery of emergency palliatives to affected communities in the livestock sector	FMLD, FMHADMSD; NEMA , SMLD/SMA; SEMA; LGAs; Development Partners, CSOs	
	Support to victims of cattle rustling, insurgency,	FMLD, FMHADMSD; NEMA , SMLD/SMA; SEMA; LGAs; CSOs	

3.5.2 Provision of Security, Promoting Value Re-Orientation and Delivery of Basic Education

It is important to prioritise the provision of security to remote farming and livestock producing communities especially in areas experiencing high risk of insecurity such as cattle rustling and kidnapping for ransom. In some areas, conflicts between farmers and herders have also heightened insecurity, requiring regular presence of security personnel to enforce law and order. The Ministry is therefore expected to work with relevant security agencies to deploy appropriate personnel such as the agro-rangers to the livestock producing and other rural communities.

Generally, there are challenges of loss of good moral values among youths within the agricultural and livestock producing communities often influenced by the consumption of illicit drugs. Social re-orientation is needed to engage with youths, women and community leaders to create the awareness on the dangers of social misbehaviours and participation in violent crimes as a deterrent to the recruitment of youths into these unwholesome practices. Furthermore, the delivery of basic education to most communities is poor and there is the need to accord this priority. The Ministry of Livestock Development is therefore expected to lead in engaging with relevant sister state and federal institutions to engage in mass citizenship awareness campaigns and support the delivery of basic education to marginal and underserved communities nationwide.

Table 17 presents the recommended programmes, responsible institutions and indicative cost for provision of security and strengthening good social values through citizenship awareness and delivery of basic education among the diverse livestock producing communities from 2024 to 2028.

Table 17: Programmes, Responsibilities and Indicative Cost (2024 – 2028)

Priority Intervention	Proposed Programmes	Responsibility	Indicative Cost (Million NGN)
Provision of Security to Livestock Producing Communities	Support the deployment of agro-rangers for the protection of key livestock production infrastructure and agricultural & livestock producing communities	FMLD; ONSA; NSCDC; Nigeria Police; DSS; NSCDC; State and Local Governments;	17,350
	Partner with security agencies and institutions to secure livestock operations and build the capacities of livestock operators	FMLD; ONSA; Nigeria Police; DSS; NSCDC; State and Local Governments;	
	Train key stakeholders in livestock producing areas on working with security agencies and related government institutions on securing communities	FMLD; ONSA; NSCDC; Nigeria Police; DSS; State and Local Governments;	
Support value reorientation and the delivery of citizenships and basic education to underserved livestock producing communities	Support awareness creation on the value of education for increased enrolment in basic education to reduce the number of out-of-school-children in livestock producing communities	FMLD; FME; NCNE; NOA; Producer Organizations; Development Partners; CSO	10,700
	Support the conduct of joint awareness forums for inculcation of good moral values and citizenships education	FMLD; FMINO; NOA; SMLD/SMA; Producer Organizations; Development Partners; CSOs	
	Support the conduct of joint awareness forums for inculcation of good moral values and citizenships education	FMLD; FMINO; NOA; SMLD/SMA; Producer Organizations; Development Partners; CSOs	

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SECTION FOUR

Funding and Resource Mobilization



4.1 Responsibilities in Financing Livestock Development Initiatives

Financing is key to effective implementation of interventions and for this reason, there is the need to set out the funding framework that will ensure the sustainable improvement in the performance of the sector along the value chains. Judging from the quantum of funds required, all three tiers of government need to invest in the development of the livestock sector. Similarly, producers, corporate investors as well as a wide array of stakeholders need to deploy financial and human resources to ramp up productivity in a sustainable manner. The roles of the different categories of public sector institutions, the private sector and other stakeholders are recommended.

a. Public Sector Institutions

To effectively carry out its mandate, the Federal Ministry of Livestock Development will require adequate funding to implement livestock sector reforms and spur investments to boost self-sufficiency in animal-source food supply, achieve international competitiveness and increase contribution to the national GDP.

As the three tiers of government have concurrent constitutional responsibilities on agriculture and livestock production, the cost of implementation of the recommended reforms and interventions should be financed according to priority requirements at state and local government levels. Generally, governments at all levels are expected to fund the provision of horizontal infrastructure (land, water, road, power, security etc.), training for a wide range of players and provision of incentives that will catalyze the attraction of private sector investment across the priority value chains. This prioritization for infrastructure, training and incentives at all levels shall be based on the comparative and competitive advantages within States. This will be possible if the governments at the three tiers deliberately focus on implementing the Malabo declaration on annual budgetary allocations for the agricultural-related sector. This will lead to the transformation of the sector for shared prosperity and improved livelihood through harnessing opportunities for inclusive growth and sustainable development.

As envisioned, the new Ministry will adopt a development-oriented approach and this will require strategic positioning of the available human capital with requisite skills for resource optimisation, enabling it to provide the needed leadership in the formulation and implementation of legislations, policies and programmes. The Ministry will lead and guide the national efforts to ensure stability in the sector that will facilitate domestic and foreign direct investments.

The state governments are statutorily responsible for land administration. They have a major role to play in opening up and providing land to anchor the various investments that will be carried out. Grazing reserves, existing and new livestock farms for poultry, piggery, sheep, goats and cattle as well as for the establishment of livestock cottage industries and commercial pastures are to be provided by states and local governments. For this reason, the local government administrations and traditional rulers in various communities will play major roles in the implementation of the recommendations interventions.

b. Role of the Private Sector Operators

The development of the livestock value chain will essentially be driven by private-sector investors and enabled by multi-level governments. While the public sector funds the horizontal infrastructure, the vertical infrastructure, which constitutes the production drivers, will be privately owned. Therefore, beyond the development support by the governments, all other aspects of the reforms will be expected to be supported by private sector investment. Some of these have been identified and embedded in the strategies enunciated in the various sections of this inception report.

The economic potentials of Nigeria's livestock industry are substantial considering the population of the country and the market and wealth creation opportunities of the livestock sector. The decision for the establishment of the Federal Ministry of Livestock Development and the inauguration of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee is a bold step and has sent a positive signal to the private sector and is already yielding results. For instance, the Lagos State Commodities and Future Exchange are already committed to a N5 trillion investments vide a proposal addressed to the Co-Chairman dated 15th July 2024 titled "Proposal for N5 Trillion National Livestock Security Fund and Livestock Resettlement & Development Programme" as indicated in the summary sheet in Table 18.

Table 18: Summary of Proposal by the Lagos Commodity and Future Exchange

Programme Type	₦5 Trillion Long Term National Livestock Security Fund and Livestock Resettlement & Development Programme
Product Type	Collaterised Asset backed Notes in the form of FGN Intervened Warehouse Receipt Backed Repurchase [FGN-WRBR] contracts that are tradeable on the floor of the Lagos Commodities and Futures Exchange (LCFE)
Issuer	Commodities Tradenet Limited/Federal Ministry of Livestock Development
Tenor	3 years with option to rollover for 2 + 1 (Revolving)
Pricing	To be determined
Receiving Financial Institutions and Other Stakeholders	To be determined. Accredited by LCFE and ratified by FGN
Purpose	To introduce liquidity to catalyse the Livestock Ecosystem of the economy
Repayment/Wind down/Exit	Securitisation of outstanding loans and offer for sale to private sector investors
Other Ancillary Use	As an instrument for Livestock price regulation
Risk Management	Embedded Risk Hedge in the Product type
Stakeholders	Federal Ministry of Livestock Development, Depository, Brokerage Firms, Fund Managers, Asset Managers, Collateral Managers, Aggregators, Banks, Merchant Banks, Insurance Companies, Certification Agents, Trustees, Credit Bureau, Digital Payment Platforms

c. Roles of Other Stakeholders

There are direct and indirect responsibilities that have to be borne by the livestock producers, traders, processors, agro-industrial enterprises and producer organisations and all the other state and non-state actors along the value chains for the success of the reform and development of the sector. Livestock owners and their professional organizations are to be mobilized, engaged and trained to deploy innovative and cutting-edge technologies to modernize production systems. Markets are to be developed and so are the processes of input supply. Frameworks for accessing credit for all actors along the value chain should be developed with the active participation of financial institutions, insurance companies and aggregation and processing enterprises for holistic delivery of improved production, processing and marketing to meet the demand of the domestic market and access the international market. Quality products value addition, profitability, job creation, import substitution and foreign exchange earnings will serve as guiding principles in the formulation of

interventions for each of the value chains. The role of international partners and donor agencies will be strategic for overall success and attainment of global competitiveness. For this reason, donor organisations need to contribute in areas of technical know-how, providing opportunities for experience sharing and funding strategic interventions.

To identify specific areas of support and interventions by the diverse stakeholders, there will be the need to undertake pre-operational fund mobilization activities through stakeholder mapping and engagement to facilitate both local and foreign direct investments. The Federal Ministry of Livestock Development and the Presidential Committee will therefore need to work out modalities for accomplishing this task to provide clear pathways for investors in the various value chains.

4.2 Resource Mobilisation and Funding

4.2.1 Resource Mobilisation

Resource mobilisation involves securing financial resources from diverse sources, including the federal budget, private sector investments and partnerships, international donors and non-governmental organizations. It also includes the efficient allocation and management of these resources to maximize impact. The Ministry and the Presidential Committee shall engage the local and international funding partners to catalyze resource mobilization in support of the implementation of the recommended sectoral reforms of Nigeria's livestock sector. Upon the commencement of the operations by the new FMLD, the ministry shall sustain, develop and implement robust strategies to attract, allocate, and manage funds effectively, ensuring that all initiatives align with national priorities and contribute to the overall development of Nigeria's livestock sector. Deliberate policy to increase national and sub-national budgetary allocation to the livestock sector, including the deployment of resources from the National Agricultural Development Fund and subsequent establishment of a Livestock Development Fund is essential.

4.2.2 Funding Sources

Funding sources for the development of the livestock sector will be provided by the Federal, State and Local Governments.

a) **Federal Government**

The Federal Government is expected to create a coordinated, sustainable funding mechanism and make adequate budgetary provision through synergy among the key MDAs to be involved in the implementation of the reform recommendation. The Federal Ministry of Livestock Development is to lead in this initiative. The main sources of funds at the Federal level will be from the following sources:

a) **Statutory Federal budget of relevant MDAs**

Special Grants to support the initiatives from the Agricultural Development Fund; Ecological Fund, the Natural Resources (Development) Fund, the Universal Basic Education Fund; Tertiary Education Fund (TETFund); Development Bank of Nigeria; and credit financing facilities from BoA, BoI, NIRSAL and other statutory credit facilities,

i. Constituency projects funds from the National Assembly

ii. Credit facilities secured by the Government of Nigeria from, the World Bank, African Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, etc.

iii. Other Federal Government special funding (eg Infrastructure funds)

iv. Climate change financing

b) State Governments

The funding from the States is expected to be sourced from the following:

. Statutory State budget of relevant MDAs

i. Special Grants by the State Government to support the interventions

ii. Credit facilities secured by the State Government from IMF, World Bank, African Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, commercial banks, etc.

iii. Statutory contributions by LGAs towards the provision of infrastructure, services, etc by their mandate.

c) Local Governments

The funding from the States is expected to be sourced from the following:

. Budgetary provision by the Local Government.

i. Locally sourced revenue from taxes (such as market taxes, cooperative funds and other associated revenues)

4.2.3 Other Sources of Funding

In addition to statutory budgetary provisions by the Federal and State Governments, the livestock sector development could leverage funding from the following sources:

i) Provision of special livestock sectoral intervention fund by recapitalised Bank of Agriculture.

ii) Establishment of Livestock Development Bank

iii) Establishment of a Livestock Development Fund with private sector contributions

iv) Leveraging the $70 million L-PRES fund domiciled at the Development Bank of Nigeria.

v) Mobilise cooperative funds from producer cooperative societies by smallholder producers, marketers associations and other range of stakeholders in the livestock and financial sectors.

vi) Infrastructure development financing by Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority, Bank of Industry, the Infrastructure Bank and Commercial Banks.

vii) Blended Financial support from the African Development Bank (AfDB), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), French Development Bank (AFB), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the World Bank (WB).

viii) Market Development and Export funding by the Nigeria Export-Import Bank NEXIM and the African Export and Import Bank.

ix) Livestock-based carbon credits and Green Bonds for Sustainable Livestock Practices

x) Crowdfunding for specific livestock initiatives

Some of the potential funding portfolios and the funding institutions are suggested in Table 19.

Table 19: Funding Portfolio and Funding Institutions for the Livestock Sector

Portfolio	Potential Funding Institutions
Primary Production by Smallholder Primary Production and Animal Health	Bank of Agriculture (BOA)
	Micro-Finance Banks
	Donor Agencies
	International Development & Partners & Donor Agencies
	L-PRES
	Proposed Livestock Development Bank
	Crowdfunding
	Livestock-based carbon credit and Geed Bonds
Commercial - Commodity Value Chains, Capacity Development, Policy & Regulatory Framework, Extension services and Animal Health	Commercial Banks
	Development Banks
	Proposed Livestock Development Bank
	Capital Market
	L-PRES
	International Development & Partners & Donor Agencies
	Livestock Development Fund
Processing and Value Addition	Bank of Industry
	Development Bank of Nigeria
	Commercial Banks
	Capital Market
	L-PRES and SAPZ
	Proposed Livestock Development Bank
	International Development & Partners & Donor Agencies
Infrastructure	Bank of Industry
	Presidential Infrastructure Fund
	Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority
	The Infrastructural Development Bank
	L_PRES and SAPZ
	Proposed Livestock Development Bank
	International Development & Partners & Donor Agencies
Market Development and Export	Capital Market
	Nigerian Export-Import Bank
	Proposed Livestock Development Bank
	Development Partners
	International Development & Partners & Donor Agencies
	Financial Investment Bank
Research, Development and Innovation	Nigerian Agricultural Development Fund
	Proposed Livestock Development Bank
	International Development, Partners and Donor Agencies
	TETFUND

Another important source of funding will be in the form of grants by donor agencies that have demonstrated considerable commitment to assisting Nigeria overcome the challenges of infrastructure deficit, low productivity and conflicts facing the livestock sector. It is therefore expected that the government of Nigeria will engage with key donor organisations to assist in financing some of the interventions as recommended by this Presidential Committee. Key among them includes the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO/UKAID), the German Technical Cooperation (GIZ), Global Affairs Canada and the Swiss Corporation. Others are United Nations (UN) agencies including Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Women.

Development Banks such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the French Development Bank (AFD), the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and African Union InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources may also provide development assistance. International bodies such as the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and the International Cereals Research Institute (ICRISAT) can provide the needed research support.

The private sector is expected to create and mobilise investments, especially in the core areas of the value chain development. These include poultry, beef, dairy, micro-livestock, production and processing, production of commercial pasture, the establishment of animal feed meals and promotion of breed improvements through artificial insemination, embryo transfer and other cutting-edge technologies. Private sector investors will be encouraged and supported to transform livestock enterprises to meet domestic demand and compete internationally. Within the next five years, the sector should target and reach out to local and international investors to secure a minimum of $ 5 billion investment in the livestock sectors to unlock the $30 Billion potential of the sector annually.

4.3 Indicative cost (2024-2028)

Overall, it is expected that the Federal Government will lead in the implementation and will provide substantial funding estimated at the sum of N5 Trillion to start the reform within the next five years with 40% coming from the private sector. On average, therefore, the Federal Government will devote approximately 3-5% of the annual GDP for the implementation of the programmes in the FMLD. It is expected that the funding will be drawn from the annual budgets and statutory contributions from key revenue-generating MDAs such as the Natural Resources Fund, the Ecological Fund, the Bank of Agriculture, the Bank of Industry, the Central Bank of Nigeria and other related sources. By leveraging innovative funding mechanisms and fostering collaborations,

the Ministry can achieve its goals of modernizing livestock production, reducing poverty, and ensuring the long-term sustainability of the sector.

Overall, it is expected that the Federal Government will provide funding estimated at the sum of NGN975.165 billion within the next five years based on the proposed priority interventions recommended in Section 3 as outlined in this Inception Report. The funding will be drawn from the annual budgets and other statutory contributions from key funding portfolios of the Federal Government of Nigeria.


98%
Households
1.3%
Households
86%
Households
N33 trillion
Multi-Billion
Dollar economy
10% of population
Source of livelihood,
Employment &Nutrition
7-9% to the GDP
Central to economic
development
7.3%
Households
46%
Households
33% Households



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SECTION FIVE

Implementation Matrix



SECTION 5: PRIORITY AREAS, OUTPUT, PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Priority Intervention 1. Institutional reforms for policy and governance framework of livestock programmes implementation.

	Expected Result: By 2028, Institutional Reforms in the Livestock Sector achieved			**Indicative Cost**			
	Activities	**Results**	**Responsible Institutions**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**
A	**Institution Reforms for Development**						
1	Develop an organogram, mandate, functions, and structure for the operationalization of the created Federal Ministry of Livestock Development	Effective take-off of the FMLD	Presidency,OHCSF; OSGF; FMLD; SML/SMA & PLRIC	80,000	50,000	30,000	20,000
2	Recommend modalities for the acquisition of an office building to be called **National Livestock House**	Functional Headquarters offices accommodation for the FMLD	OSGF; FMLD; FMAFS				
3	Work out the procedures for seamless separation of FMLD from the FMAFS	Transition activities commenced	OHCSF; FMLD; FMAFS & PLRIC				
4	Develop asset and liabilities register	Standard digital and liabilities register developed for accountability	OHCSF; FMLD; FMAFS & PLRIC				
5	Prepare FMLD takeoff Budget	Approval of 2024/2025 takeoff budget	FMBEP, FMLD, FMF, OAGF, OAGF & PLRIC				
6	Rehabilite and furnish of FMLD office accommodation	Quality and functional office infrastructure & conduicive working enivironment for effective service delivery	FMLD, FMoW, FCTA				
7	Post, relocate and properly place FMLD staff	Efficient personnel transfer from the FMAFS to the FMLD with due compensation paid	OHCSF; FMLD; FMAFS; FCFC, OAGF				
8	Review the programmes and projects under the National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP) and other similar programmes and provide clear funding mechanisms to ensure effective implementation	A new National Livestock Reform Program(NLRP) developed	FMAFS, SMANR, NIAS, ARCN, MACBAN, AFAN; Private Sector stakeholders, PLRIC				
9	Provide technical support for the finalisation and implementation of the National Livestock Master Plan	National Livestock Master Plan developed	FMLD, state and non state actors,PLRIC				
10	Support the establishment of Livestock Development Bank	Relevant policy documents adopted and approved at different levels of government for a functional Livestock Development Bank	Federal Government: FMAFS; CBN, L-PRES, DBN,NDIC, World Bank, PLRIC				
B	**Strengthening of existing Research Institutes and establishment of Livestock Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) Institutes**						
11	Support the Strengthening of the National Animal Production Research Institute (NAPRI) and National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI) and ensure the establishment of at least 6 new Livestock Research Institutes: i) Beef and Dairy ii) Sheep and Goats	New livestock research institutes established and existing one strengthened	FMLD, FMAFS, ARCN, NVRI, NAPRI, FMBEP, FMoF, PLRIC	5,000	32,000	35,300	34,200

	iii) Poultry Research Institute iv) Swine and Micro livestock v) Feed and Grassland vi. National Animal Diseases Vaccines and Biologicals Production vii) National Animal Diseases Diagnostic Laboratory viii) Genetic Resources Research Institute						
Priority Intervention 2: Review and Formulation of Legislations, Policies and Programmes Developmental Reforms							
	Expected Result: By 2028, relevant legislations, policies and programmes reviewed and under implementation						
B	**Policies, Laws and Regulations**						
12	Review relevant laws and develop national guidelines on transhumance to facilitate the domestication and implementation of the ECOWAS Transhumance Protocol and standard operating procedures (SOPs)	National Guidelines, plan of action and implementation of domesticated ECOWAS protocol and other international regulatory instruments achieved	FMAFS, FMFA, NASS, State and Local Governments, ECOWAS, Development partners, NAQS, National Boundary Commission	500	4,500	4,000	2,500
13	Provide technical support and coordination for harmonizing existing national and state laws and regulations related to livestock development	National and State laws identified,harmonised and domesticated at the sub nationals	FMAFS, States' MANR, NASS, State Houses of Assembly,				
14	Provide coordination support for the identification and harmonization of regulations and standards related to the livestock sector for seamless operations along the value chains	A digitally connected, well coordinated livestock value chains resulting in improved ease of doing business	FMAFS, NAFDAC, SON, NIAS, VCN, FMITI, FMoHSW FMoEnv,				
15	Update and operationalize the Poultry Value Chain Standard	Enhanced efficiency, quality, safety and	FMLD, PAN, NAFDAC, NEPC,				
16	Provide technical support and collaborate with relavant agencies to finalise and implement the National Animal Breeding Policy	National Animal Breeding policy approved and implementation commenced	FMLD, Livestock Species Research Institutes, NACGRAB, NABRDA, Pastoral organisation, Farmer Organisations, Service Providers,				
17	Develop veterinary quality assurance guidelines	Veterinary quality assurance guideline	FMLD, FMoH, NVRI, VCN,				
18	Support the implementation of the National Dairy Policy	Increased domestic production of dairy products, import substitution and backward integration achieved	FMLD, SML/SLA; LGAs;CBN, BoA; Commercial Banks; NIRSAL;Produccers, Private Sector Investors; NGOs				
19	Provide technical support for coordination and finalization of animal feed and fodder policy	Development and approval of national feed and fodder security policy achieved	FMLD; SML/SMA; NAPRI; Private Sector Investors; NIRSAL; BOA; Commercial Banks; Cooperatives; crop farmers; herders; CSOs,PLRIC				

20	Provide technical support for the review of the National Policy framework for CSL and PLF	Implementation Framework developed and approved	FMLD, SMANR; LGAs; AFAN; MACBAN, producer organizations, value chain actors, CSOs, PLRIC				
21	Provide technical and coordination support for the development of implementation framework for the implementation of CSL and PLF	CSL and PLF adopted by the actors and practitioners	FMLD, SMANR; LGAs; AFAN; MACBAN, Livestock commodity associations, NGOs				
Priority Intervention 3: Improving Productivity of the Livestock Sector							
	Expected Result: By 2028, 30% impoved productivity (5% YoY) while achieving 50% import substitution in meat and 30% import						
A	**Improving Productivity for Ruminant Livestock Value Chains**						
22	Traditional and transhumant pastoralists supported to settle in grazing reserves	Migratory groups enlightened; Infrastructure in GRs improved; increased settlement of migratory groups	FMLD, SML/SLA; LGAs; Pastoral Organizations; CSOs	500	25,000	25,000	20,000
23	Support projected 1,500,000 TLUs to be profitably managed under the grazing reserves	1.5Million TLUs settled productively in the grazing reserves across the country	FMLD, SML/SLA; LGAs; Pastoral Organizations; CSOs				
24	Support Peri-Urban commercial beef and dairy breeding farms establishment	Peri urban beef and dairy farming established across the country	FMLD, SML/SLA; LGAs; BoA; Commercial Banks; NIRSAL; Private Sector Investors; NGOs				
25	Provide infrastructure and production support to 1,850	1,850 crop-livestock under the settlement	FMLD, SML/SLA; LGAs; BoA;				
26	Provide technical and infrastructure support to sector entrepreneurs in commercial livestock enterprises	Functional ranches and integrated animal farms established contributing to beef and dairy production	FMLD, SML/SLA; LGAs; BoA; Commercial Banks; NIRSAL; Private Sector Investors; NGOs				
27	Establish 740 model community feedlots in urban, peri-urban and pastoral settlement areas nationwide (20 per state).	740 community feedlot established.Increased production of quality beef; increased job opportunities for youths	FMLD, SML/SLA; LGAs; BoA; Commercial Banks; NIRSAL; Private Sector Investors; Commodity association,Cooperatives; NGOs				
28	Rehabilitate and establish 740 model community dairy infrastructure in peri-urban and pastoral settlement areas nationwide (20 per state).	740 model community dairy infrastruture established.Increased nutrition, hygenic milk collection, job creation and wealth creation	FMLD, SML/SLA; LGAs; BoA; Commercial Banks; NIRSAL; Private Sector Investors; Cooperatives; NGOs				
29	Rehabilitate and establish 3,700 model commercial pasture and feed crops production hubs nationwide	Increased availability of quality feeds for ruminant livestock; increased production of beef and milk	FMLD; SML/SMA; NAPRI; Private Sector Investors; Livestock Commodity associations, NIRSAL; BOA; Commercial Banks; Cooperatives; crop farmers; herders; CSOs				

30	Provide infrastructure & technical support for model homestead pasture and feeds crops production, feed and fodder processing and conservation by livestock producers and small scale investors in 1,870 sites nationwide	Increased availability of quality pasture forage; increased production of meat and milk; improved livelihoods of rural farmers; job opportunity for youths	FMLD; SML/SMA; NAPRI; Private Sector Investors; NIRSAL; BOA; Commercial Banks; Cooperatives; crop farmers; herders; CSOs				
31	Rehabilitate and establish 3,700 model cottage feeds and fodder processing facility nationwide	Increased availability of quality pasture forage and feed for compounded diets; increased production of meat and milk; improved livelihoods of rural farmers; job opportunity for youths	FMLD; SML/SMA; NAPRI; Private Sector Investors; NIRSAL; BOA; Commercial Banks; Cooperatives; crop farmers; herders; CSOs				
32	Support of smallholder and large scale compounded feeds manufacturing for utilization of alternative feed resources	Number of the alternative feed manufacturers supported	FMAFS; Private feedmillers BoA; NIRSAL; Commercial Banks, Development partners				
33	Provide technical and advisory support to livestock producers to increase the level of utilization of alternative feed resources nationwide	Quantity of industrial feeds used in feeding cattle, sheep and goats; Number of extension workers involved in awareness creation	FMAFS, SMANR, LGAs, Extension Services; Pastoralists, Farmers, MACBAN, AFAN, Producers Organizations, CSOs				
34	Give technical support for the establishement of Skin Collection Centers (SCCs) and increase production of quality leather from primary production for domestic and international markets	Increase in quality hides and skin supply and finished leather products.Wealth & jobs created,increased in export earnings from leather products	FMLD,NEXIM,FLP Producers,FMITI, Commodity Association				
35	Provide technical and advisory support to stakeholders to adopt best practices (SOP) at abattoirs, SCCs,trading,transportation and tannaries.	Increased investment in hides and skin value chains.Increased market share of the domestic and export finished meat & leather products	FMLD,Value chain commodity associations ,NEXIM,FLP Producers,FMITI				
36	Provide technical support and modern machines, tool and equipement for clusters groups finished leather products	Increased industrial growth ,Jobcreation,Wealth creation through value addition,Import susbstition of	FMLD,Value chain commodity associations ,NEXIM,FLP Producers,FMITI				
B	**Improving Productivity for Non Ruminant Value Chains**						
	Poultry Value Chain						
37	Provide technical and input support to 185,000 small holder poultry farmers nationwide	Increased number of households lifted out of poverty, improved household nutrition and increased number of jobs created nationwide	FMLD, PAN, NAFDAC, NEPC, SON, NESREA, SHPF, Private sector, Development partners, NGOs and CSOs.	4,250	22,500	25,000	25,000
38	Promote the establishment of commercial cluster egg processing facilities in selected states	Reduced post harvest glut and increased eggs processed and converted into value-added products.	FMLD, PAN, NAFDAC, NEPC, SON, NESREA, SHPF, Private sector, Development partners, NGOs and CSOs.				

39	Support to private livestock entities to rehabilitate and establish climate smart poultry houses in selected locations.	Improved climate action innovation, increased productivity, efficiency and enhanced climate resilience.	FMLD, PAN, NAFDAC, COREN, NEPC, SON, NESREA, SHPF, Private sector, Development partners, NGOs and CSOs.				
40	Rehabilitate and hand over cottage poultry meat processing and storage facilities in selected states	Adopt advanced processing methods that meet national and international food safety standards.	FMLD, PAN, NAFDAC, NEPC, SON, NESREA, SHPF, Private sector, Development partners, NGOs and CSOs.				
41	Support the construction and rehabilitation of climate smart poultry houses and ancillaries in selected States	Adopt and adapt climate smart infrastruture to increase capacity for processed poultry products both local and international markets	FMLD, PAN, COREN, NEPC, NESREA, SHPF, Private sector, Development partners, CSOs.				
42	Construct modern processing and storage facilities in existing poultry markets in selected States	Increased availability of safe and nutritious poultry meat products for local consumption.	FMLD, PAN, NAFDAC, COREN, NEPC, SON, NESREA, SHPF, Private sector, Development partners, NGOs and CSOs.				
43	Promote the commercialisation of improved breeds of poultry (Noiler, FUNAAB ALPHA, Shika Brown, Sasso and Kroiler) nationwide	Commercialization of indigeneous improved breeds of poulty for job creation and wealth creation	FMLD, PAN, SHPF, Private sector, Development partners, CSOs.				
44	Procure and distribute production materials and ancillaries to 550,000 poultry farmers nationwide	Increased economic empowerment of 550,000 householdes with more socio economic development footprints of job and wealth creation	FMLD, PAN, SHPF, Private sector, Development partners, CSOs.				
45	Construct, rehabilitate, and equip prototype animal waste	Circularity being mainstreamed in	FMLD, PAN, NAFDAC, COREN,				
46	Install solar powered borehole and streetlights in climate-	Incresed farm profitability, drought	FMLD, PAN, NAFDAC, ECN,				
47	Install solar powered boreholes, street lights and toilet	Improved productivity, operational and	FMLD, PAN, NAFDAC, ECN,SON,				
48	Rehabilitate identified Community Poultry Mother units in	Inreased productivity,production	FMLD, PAN, NAFDAC, COREN,				
49	Expansion of poultry out grower schemes	Enhanced supply chain and productivity	FMLD, PAN, NAFDAC, SHPF,				
50	Support the development and conservation of improved local	Preserved genetic diversity for	FMLD, PAN, Animal Gene Banks,				
51	Promote the production other poultry species: Ostrich,	Create, expand and modernize existing	FMLD, PAN, Animal Gene bank,				
C	**Swine and Micro-Livestock Value Chains**						
52	Provide infrastructure, technical and input support to 480	Strengthened swine value chain, market	FMLD, PFAN, NAFDAC, Private	1,600	9,200	8,800	8,000
53	Rehabilitate 3 and establish 3 swine breeding farms, Procure	Enhanced genetic quality, productivity	FMLD, PFAN, NAFDAC,Private				
54	Train existing and prospective Swine cluster farmers on improving productivity	Enhanced pork food safety and sustainable practices.	FMLD, PFAN; NEPC, Private sector, Development partners; CSOs.				
55	Rehabilitate and establish Apiaries and honey processing facilities in selected States	Strengthened honey value chain, honey quality and income generation.	FMLD, PFAN, NAFDAC, SHPF, Private sector, Development partners, NGOs and CSOs.				

56	Train existing and prospective beekeepers to improve skills	Increased efficiency, productivity and	FMLD, BFAN, SHPF, Private				
57	Fund relevant research institutions to conduct studies on honey bee	improved bee husbandry techniques, value chain and product development, bee health, and pest and disease management.	FMLD, BFAN, SHPF, Private sector, Development partners, NGOs and CSOs.				
58	Provide infrastructure and input support to smallholder	Improved innovation and technological	FMLD, GRAFAN, BFAN, RFCS,				
D	**Animal Health and Veterinary Services**						
59	Provide infrastructure and supervision for public and private	Increased access to animal health	FMLD, FMoH, NVRI, VCN,	4,900	41,000	36,000	32,000
60	Rehabilitate animal diseases diagnostic centres	Enhanced animal health and disease non invasive and smart diagnosis	FMLD, FMoH, NVRI, VCN, NAFDAC,Private sector service provider, Development partners, NGOs				
61	Procure and distribute vaccines to veterinary clinics in selected locations.	Improved disease management.	FMLD, FMoH, NVRI, VCN, NAFDAC,SML/SMA.				
62	Expand and strengthen epidemio-surveillance system	Improved disease detection, response and	FMLD, FMoH, NVRI, VCN,				
63	Procure and distribute disease reporting devices	Enhanced disease surveillance, monitoring and control	FMLD, FMoH, NVRI, VCN, NAFDAC,SML/SMA, private vets operators				
64	Rehabilitate and equip veterinary clinics in selected States	Strengthed veterinary infrastructure contributing to improved herd health management	FMLD, FMoH, NVRI, VCN, SML/SMA, Development partners, CSOs.				
65	Rehabilitate and upgrade laboratories in VTHs	Improved disease management and strengthed veterinary infrastructure.	FMLD, FMoH, NVRI, VCN, NAFDAC, COREN, Development partners				
66	Procure and distribute disinfectants and infection prevention equipment in selected states	Improved animal health and livestock productivity.	FMLD, FMoH, NVRI, VCN, NAFDAC, SON, SML/SMA.				
67	Procure and distribute assorted drugs and disease control equipment	Increased animal healthcare access and strengthened health systems.	FMLD, FMoH, NVRI, VCN, NAFDAC, SML/SMA.				
68	Expand and strengthen Sanitary Mandate for disease	Enhanced biosecurity, emergency	FMLD, FMoH, NVRI, VCN,				
69	Provide infrastructure and input support and coordination for	Support professional development and	FMLD, FMoH, NVRI, VCN, NUC;				
70	Provide technical and input support for the implementation	Enhanced animal health with better	FMLD, FMoH, NVRI, VCN,				
E	**Breed Improvement**						
71	Provide infrastructure support and technical coordination for domestication and implementation of the Global Plan of Action (GPA) on Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR)	Improved sustainable use & conservation of animal genetic resources, improve research, development and innovation and International compliance	FMLD, FAO & other development partners, Gene bank, NABRDA,State Ministries of Livestock Development, private sector stakeholders	4,500	9,700	10,700	10,780

72	Provide technical and input support for the inventorization, characterization and documentation of Animal Genetic Resources	Available record of characterized genetic materials, including species, breed and genetic traits generated for conservation	FMLD, FAO & other development partners, Gene Banks,NABRDA,State Ministries of Livestock Development, Private sector stakeholders				
73	Establish strategy, plan and procedures to develop and implement Nationa Strategic Priorities	National Strategic Priority areas for action developed to guide implementation	FMLD, FAO and other IDAs, Gene Banks, NABRDA,State Ministries of Livestock Development, private sector stakeholders, breed associations				
74	Expand the National Livestock Breed Improvement Programme (NALBIP) to include all states.	Nationwide implementation of NALBIP, Increased number of animals genetically improved, Increased number of Technicials trained and empowered, Increased productivity	FMLD, NAPRI, NABRDA, NIAS, SML/SMA, Commodity and breed associations, private sector stakeholders				
75	Establishment of National Semen collection and distribution centres for breed improvement and Quality Control	Increased access to quality semen for effective breed improvement,	FMLD, NAPRI, NABRDA, NIAS, SML/SMA, Gene banks, Breeding centres, private herds				
76	Rehabilitate 2 and Establish 2 Livestock Investigation and Breeding Centres (LIBCs) to promote closed Nucleus Breeding	Improved genetics, animal well-being, reduced selection bias, enhanced data, and economic growth. Improved disease control	FMLD, NAPRI,NIAS, SMLD, NAIC , Gene Banks, Breeding centres, breed association				
77	Support the development of 4 Breeding Centres for open	Enhanced selection flexibility, reduced	FMLD, NAPRI,NIAS, SMLD, NAIC				
F	**Establishment of National Animal Gene Bank**						
78	Provide Technical Support for Planning and design of the	Establishment of well functional Gene	FMLD, NABRDA FAO & other	150	10,500	10,500	7,500
79	Support the building and equipping of a sustainble National	Effective application ethical vakues in the	FMLD, NABRDA,FAO/ ADWG,				
80	Provide technical and input support for operationalisation of conservation, data mangement, research and quality assurance	Increased utilisation of genetic resources in the improvement of domestic animal species	FMLD, NABRDA, FAO & ADWG, NAPRI, NIAS, NAIC, ECN, NAEC, Breed Association				
G	**Develop functional Database for Livestock Tagging and Traceability**						
81	Equip and operationalise database management system for	Functional database management system	FMLD, NABRDA, FAO/ADWG,	1,200	2,380	2,330	2,000
82	Build capacities for diverse stakeholders for effective	Effective and efficient implementation of	FMLD, NABRDA, FAO & ADWG,				
83	Udertake public awareness and enlightenment for diverse	Increased level of enrolment and tagging	FMLD, NABRDA, FAO, NAPRI,				
84	Support livestock owners to enlist and register with NIMC	Increased level of enrolment and tagging	FMLD, FAO, NAPRI, NIAS, NAIC,				
85	Support National periodic review of traceability systems and address concerns and upgrades	Continuous improvement in the operations of NAITS with effective feedback mechanisms	FMLD, FAO, NAPRI, NIAS, NAIC, NITDA,Farmers associations, VCN				

86	Support to conduct National mass tagging programme of 11,100,000 animals to identify, track, and monitor livestock nationwide.(Tag at least 300,000 per state per annum)	Enhanced traceability, support exports, strengthen food safety and reduced livestock theft	FMLD, NAPRI, NIAS, FAO, Farmers Organizations.				
Priority Intervention 4: Promotion of climate smart livestock production for sustainable livestock development							
	Expected Result: By 2028, climate smart livestock production practices and well established and adapted by pastoralists and livestock farmers leading to increased sustainability of natural resources and mitigation of the impacts of climate change						
87	Climate smart livestock production practices mainstreamed in all policies and technical programmes of livestock production in Nigeria	Application of CSL practices contributing to increased mitigation of climate change impact in the livestock value chain	FMLD; FMAFS; FMoEnv;NCCC, SMEs; SML/SMA; Development Partners	500	7,000	6,000	5,800
88	Stakeholder analysis and needs assessment	Stake holders mapped and sectorial need documented for action	FMLD; FMAFS; FMoEnv;NCCC SMEs; SML/SMA; Development Partners				
89	Identify and promote sustainable CSL and PLF strategies and practices in the pilot phase at selected locations	Increased application of CSL practices contributing to increased productivity	FMLD; FMAFS; FMoEnv; NCCC, SMEs; SML/SMA; Development Partners; Producer Organisations; CSOs				
90	Establish coordination, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for CSA and PLF	Effective coordination and documentation of results enabling Nigeria to gain from the carbon credit market	FMLD; FMAFS; FMoEnv;NCCC, SMEs; SML/SMA; Development Partners; Producer Organisations; CSOs				
91	Upscale and expand CSL and PLF pilots through agroforestry, utilization of alternative feed resources, precision livestock farming technologies and implementation of early warning systems for climate-related risks	Climate smart feed security developed	FMLD,NCCC, FMAFS, SML/SMA; LGAs; CSOs				
92	Develop a livestock climate information management system and a climate resilient livestock insurance program for CSL and PLF.	Increased resilience of livestock enterprises through insurance package.	FMLD, FMAFS, NCCC, SMANR; LGAs; producer Organizations, CSO				
93	Integrate CSL and PLF into national policies and programs in the livestock sector	Increased private sector investment in CSL and PLF in the livestock sector	FMLD; FMAFS; FME; NCCC, SMEs; SML/SMA; Development Partners; Producer Organisations; CSOs				

Priority Intervention 5: Strengthen mechanisms for conflict mitigation and resolution, sustain security and crime prevention at community level.							
	Expected Result: By 2028, a well coordinated livestock sector developed for ensuring peaceful and harmonious relations for improved						
A.	**Institutional Strenthening at National, State and Local Government Levels for enhanced Peace and Security**						
94	Institutional Strenthening at National, State and Local Government Levels	States and LGAs constitute efficient and effective peacebuilding platforms ddeveloped	FMLD;FMAFS; SMA/SML; IPCR; OSPRE; State Peace Agencies/Committees; CSOs	1,225	2,570	2,500	2,300
95	Operationalised rapid ministerial intervention in addressing farmers and herders conflicts	Prompt intervention and resolution of emerging conflicts nationwide	FMLD;FMAFS; ONSA; NPF; NSCDC; IPCR; SML/SMA; State Peace Agencies/Committees				
96	Support National, State and Local Government institutions	Efficient EWER frameworks developed	FMLD;FMAFS; ONSA; NPF,				
97	Support the integration of Mediation, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and Grievance Management (GM) systems at all levels	Key stakeholders applying ADR/GM practices in the amicable resolution of conflicts at all levels	FMLD;FMAFS, ONSA; NPF, NSCDC, IPCR; OSPRE; State Judiciary; State Peace Agencies/Committees; SML/SMA; LGAs; Development Partners; CSOs				
98	Train key leaders and strengthen community engagements on the management of herders-farmers relations	Reduced incidences of farmers and herders conflicts nationwide	FMLD; FMAFS,SMA/SML; Peace Agencies/ Committees; CSOs				
99	Advocate for financing of community engagements and peacebuilding by states and Local Governments	Increased financing for peacebuilding and conflicts management initiatives at states and LGA levels	FMLD;FMAFS; Peace Agencies/ Committees; State & LGA Assemblies; LGAs; CSOs				
100	Engage with and train media practitioners for conflicts	Key stakeholders possess requisite skills	FMLD; FMAFS; SMA/SML; Peace				
B	**Management and administration of transhumance**						
101	Develop livestock transhumance guidelines for adaptation by states	Framework for management of transhumance adopted by relevant states contributing to organized grazing and movement of livestock	FMLD; SML/SMA; NAQS; LGA administrations; CSOs	650	1,600	1,600	1,800
102	Strengthen the development and protection of key transhumance infrastructure (stock routes, resting points, services)	Functional infrastructure and services along transhumance pathways contributing to peaceful coexistence and improved productivity of livestock	FMLD; SML/SMA; NIS; NCS; NAQS; LGA administrations; Traditional Leaders; CSOs				
103	Support states and local governments to coordinate transhumance	Local institutions effectively coordinating transhumance, gathering data, migratory animal identification with capacity to resolve disputes and prevent violence	FMLD; SML/SMA; NIS; NCS; NAQS; LGA administrations; Traditional Leaders; CSOs				
104	Incentivise the implementation of the provisions of the ECOWAS protocol on transhumance	Entry and exit of livestock into and out of Nigeria effectively managed	FMLD; SML/SMA; NIS; NCS; NAQS; LGA administrations				

[redacted]

C	**Provision of Security to Livestock Producing Communities**						
115	Support the deployment of agro-rangers for the protection of key livestock production infrastructure and agricultural and livestock producing communities	Increased protection of livestock production infrastructure and facilities in livestock producting areas	FMLD; ONSA; NSCDC; NPF; DSS; NSCDC; State and Local Governments;	350	3,500	4,000	4,500
116	Partner with security agencies and institutions to secure livestock operations and build the capacities of livestock operators.	Stronger partnership among security agencies with enhanced capacity for securing key infrastructure and communities	FMLD; ONSA; NPF; DSS; NSCDC; State and Local Governments;				
117	Train key stakeholders in livestock producing areas on working with security agencies and related government institutions on securing commununities	Increased synergy and cooperation between communities and security agencies for increased peace and security	FMLD; ONSA; NSCDC; NPF; DSS; State and Local Governments;				
Support value reorientation adn the delivery of citizenships and basic education to underserved livestock producing communities							
118	Support awareness creation on the value of education for increased enrolment in basic education to reduce the number of out-of-school-children in livestock producing communties	Increased enrolment in basic education and reduced No. of out-of-school-children	FMLD; FME; NCNE; NOA; Producer Organizations; Development Partners; CSO	200	3,000	2,500	2,500
119	Support the conduct of joint awareness forums for inculcation of good moral values and citizenships education	Reduced social vices, crimes and conflicts in livestock and crops farming communities	FMLD; FMINO; NOA; SML/SMA; Producer Organizations; Development Partners; CSOs				
120	Support the conduct of joint awareness forums for inculcation of good moral values and citizenships education	Strenghtened relationships , trust, communication, understanding and cooperation between farmers and herders.	FMLD; FMINO; NOA; SML/SMA; Producer Organizations; Development Partners; CSOs				
			Annual Indicative Cost	**109,025**	**241,950**	**219,530**	**194,380**
			Cumulative Cost (2024 - 2028)	975,165			

Appendix

DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONS OF DEPARTMENTS, UNITS AND INSTITUTES FOR THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

A. TECHNICAL DEPARTMENTS

1. Dairy Animal Husbandry Services
2. Beef Animal Husbandry Services
3. Sheep And Goats Animal Husbandry Services
4. Poultry Husbandry Development
5. Swine And Microlivestock Husbandry Services
6. Ranch And Pastoral Resources Development Services
7. Animal Feed And Fodder Development
8. Animal Breed Improvement And Genetic Resources Management
9. Livestock Commodity Value Chain And Entrepreneurship Development
10. Livestock Technology Innovation, Extension And Advisory Services
11. Animal Health Services
12. Veterinary Epidemiology And Risk Assessment
13. Veterinary Public Health And Food Safety
14. Veterinary Sanitary Mandate And Allied Products
15. Veterinary Quality Assurance And Certification

B. SERVICE AND SUNDRY DEPARTMENTS:

1. Human Resources
2. Planning And Policy Coordination
3. Finance And Accounts Administration
4. Procurement
5. General Services

C. UNITS:

1. Legal Services
2. Ict And Knowledge Management Services
3. Public Private Partnership
4. Strategic Communication
5. Special Projects
6. Livestock Statistics And Data Management
7. Audit
8. Parastatals, Agencies, Research Institutes And Colleges
    a. National Animal Production Research Institute (NAPRI Beef and Dairy)
    b. Livestock Species Based Research Institutes
        i. Sheep and Goats
        ii. Poultry
        iii. Swine and Micro livestock
        iv. Feed, Pasture and Range Management
    c. National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI)
    d. National Animal Diseases Vaccines and Biologicals Production
    e. National Animal Diseases Central Diagnostic Laboratory
    f. NVRI State-Level Outstations
    g. Veterinary Council of Nigeria (VCN)
    h. National Livestock Training Centre (NLTC)
    i. Nigeria Institute of Animal Science (NIAS)
    j. Colleges of Animal Health and Husbandry Technology
    k. Nigerian Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research (NITR)

DEPARTMENTS AND FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF DAIRY ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SERVICES

VISION

Enhance the development of a sustainable and competitive dairy industry in Nigeria, ensuring the production of high-quality milk and dairy products, improving livestock productivity and contributing to food security, employment and economic growth.

DIVISIONS

1. Herd Management Development
2. Dairy Facility Design and Development Division.
3. Dairy Processing and Value Addition Division.
4. Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Organisations Division.
5. Dairy production and aggregation infrastructure development
6. Dairy Extension Services Division.

1. Herd Management Development

i. Develop and promote sustainable dairy production systems

ii. Guide herd management and record-keeping

iii. Develop and implement dairy breeding programs in collaboration with the Department of Animal Breeding and Conservation.

iv. Provide dairy animal nutrition and feeding management guidance in collaboration with the Department of Animal Feeds and Fodder.

v. Conduct training and capacity-building programs for dairy farmers, extension agents, and Community Animal Husbandry Service Providers (CAHSP).

2. Dairy Facility Design and Development Division.

Functions:

a. Support the establishment and upgrading of dairy production and processing facilities in strategic locations.

b. Facilitate the procurement of advanced equipment and technologies for dairy farming operations.

c. Provide training and technical assistance on dairy processing technologies.

d. Promote sustainable dairy processing practices that minimize environmental impact.

3. **Dairy Processing and Value Addition Division.**

Functions:

a. Facilitate strong linkages between dairy farmers and processors to enhance value addition of dairy products.

b. Develop policies that support the growth and development of the dairy processing sector.

c. Ensure compliance with national and international regulations for dairy processing and value addition.

4. **Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Organisations Division.**

Functions:

a. Promote and support the formation and strengthening of dairy cooperatives and farmers organizations.

b. Design and implement training programs on cooperative management, financial literacy, and best farming practices.

a. Develop training materials and resources for dairy cooperatives.

b. Promote the adoption of new technologies and sustainable farming practices.

c. Conduct demonstrations and pilot projects to showcase new technologies.

d. Organise media campaigns and outreach programs to promote dairy development initiatives.

5. **Dairy production and aggregation infrastructure development**

i. Develop and promote sustainable dairy production systems

ii. Guide dairy goat, sheep, and camel herd health management and record-keeping.

iii. Develop and implement dairy goat, sheep, and camel breeding programs in collaboration with the Department of Animal Breeding and Conservation.

iv. Provide dairy animal nutrition and feeding management guidance in collaboration with the Department of Animal Feeds and Fodder.

v. Conduct training and capacity-building programs for dairy goat, sheep, and camel farmers, extension agents, and Community Animal Husbandry Service Providers (CAHSP) in good animal husbandry practice.

vi. Provide personalized advisory services and on-farm support to dairy farmers.

DEPARTMENT OF BEEF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SERVICES

VISION

Establish a robust and sustainable beef products value chain that enhances the livelihood of stakeholders and meets the nutritional needs of the population, contributing to economic growth and food security in Nigeria.

DIVISIONS:

1. Beef Processing Division.
2. Beef Product Development Division.
3. Beef Packaging and Labelling Division.

1. BEEF PROCESSING DIVISION

Functions:

a. Developing strategies and programs to increase value addition to beef products, such as through packaging, branding, and certification.

b. Providing support and training to beef processors to enhance their processing techniques and technologies.

c. Collaborating with research institutions and industry stakeholders to develop innovative processes for value addition in the beef industry.

2. BEEF PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Functions:

a. Promoting the adoption of new technologies and processes for beef product development in the industry.

b. Collaborating with food scientists and researchers to explore innovative ways to add value to beef products such as through development of new recipes, flavours and formulation.

3. BEEF PACKAGING AND LABELLING DIVISION

Functions:

a. Regulating and supervising the packaging and labelling of beef products in Nigeria.

b. Establishing standards and guidelines for the packaging and labelling of beef products to ensure compliance with safety and quality requirements.

c. Providing training and technical assistance to beef producers and processors on proper packaging and labelling practices.

SHEEP AND GOAT ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SERVICES DEPARTMENT

VISION

Develop a sustainable and thriving sheep and goat husbandry sector that enhances livestock productivity, improves the livelihoods of farmers, and contributes to food security and economic growth in Nigeria.

DIVISIONS

1. SHEEP AND GOAT DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION DIVISION
2. PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT DIVISION
3. RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION DIVISION
4. SHEEP AND GOAT INVESTMENT PROMOTION DIVISION

1. SHEEP AND GOAT DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION DIVISION

Functions:

i. Creating market linkages for sheep and goat products to improve farmers' incomes.

ii. Promoting value addition to sheep and goat products (e.g., chevon, mutton, leather, cheese, and yogurt processing).

iii. Disseminating modern sheep and goat production technologies and practices.

iv. Providing training and education to farmers on various aspects of sheep and goat farming.

PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT DIVISION

Functions:

i. Offer technical guidance and support to farmers on efficient flock/herd management.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION DIVISION

Functions:

i. Collaborate with research institutions on sheep and goat nutrition, genetics, reproduction, and disease control.

ii. Facilitate the development of new sheep and goat product

iii. Facilitate the development of sheep and goat technologies suitable for local conditions.

SHEEP AND GOAT INVESTMENT PROMOTION DIVISION

Functions:

i. Collecting and analyzing sheep and goat data for policymaking and planning.

ii. Develop guidelines and regulation for quality and safety control of sheep and goat products.

iii. Facilitating the export of sheep and goat and their products.

iv. Collaborate with investment institutions in the sheep and goat sub-sector through various incentives and schemes.

v. Collect and analyze dairy data for policymaking and planning.

DEPARTMENT OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY DEVELOPMENT

Vision

To create a poultry industry that is modern, efficient, and sustainable, producing high-quality poultry products, creating jobs and income opportunities, and contributing to the nation's food security for economic growth.

DIVISIONS

1. Hatchery Development and Quality Control Division
2. Broiler Husbandry Services Division
3. Smallholder Poultry Development Division
4. Egg Production Division
5. Special Poultry Breeds Development Division

1. Hatchery Development and Quality Control Division

a. Register and maintain a database of hatcheries nationwide in collaboration with state and local governments

b. Ensure adherence to Good Animal Husbandry Practices (GAHPs) and standard operations in hatcheries

c. Ensure adherence to standards by hatchery operations, including biosecurity measures, breeding protocols, and product quality assurance

d. Implement global industry standards for GPS and PS regulatory and management procedures

2. Broiler Husbandry Division

a. Ensure identification, registration, and maintain a database of multi-level broiler farmers for ease of intervention and monitoring in collaboration with relevant MDAs and farmer organizations

b. Ensure GAHPs at mother units for sustainable and quality Broiler Day Old Chicks (DOCs) brooding and management delivery systems

c. Promote best practices in poultry meat processing, packaging, and haulage to ensure wholesome poultry meat delivery system

d. Ensure poultry meat standards and quality assurance

e. Promote Climate smart poultry infrastructure development & management

f. Provide training, advisory services, and technology transfer to broiler farmers.

3. Smallholder Poultry Development Division

a. Promote the development and commercialization of Indigenous poultry breeds and management

b. Smallholder poultry management system development

c. Indigenous poultry feeding and feed management

d. Collaborate with Smallholder Poultry Forum and other agencies to promote Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) to improve the knowledge and skills of smallholder poultry farmers in modern climate-smart poultry farming practices including organic poultry production

e. Provide hand-holding and advisory services to small-holder farmers, including farm input support and training of Community Animal Husbandry Service Providers (CAHSP)

4. Egg Production Division

a. Develop and promote standard operating procedures for mother unit pullet day-old chick (DOC) brooding and management services in collaboration with relevant MDAs and farmer organizations

b. Promote sustainable egg production, processing, and haulage practices in line with global GAHPs

c. Develop and implement policies, strategies, and programs to improve egg production, processing, and marketing in collaboration with relevant MDAs and producer organizations

d. Collaborate with the private sector and relevant MDA to regulate, monitor, and provide advisory services as well as ensure sustainable growth of the egg industry and for export.

5. Special Poultry Breed Development Division

a. Develop and promote the production and marketing of turkey, quail, duck, guinea fowl, and other special poultry breeds.

b. Promote capacity building and provision of advisory services for the growth of special breeds of poultry.

c. Promote public-private partnerships to support special breed development.

DEPARTMENT OF SWINE AND MICRO-LIVESTOCK HUSBANDRY SERVICES

Vision:

To enhance sustainable livestock farming by promoting innovative practices, supporting small-scale farmers, improving Swine and micro livestock husbandry productivity, and enhancing food security and livelihoods.

Divisions:

1. Swine Husbandry Division
2. Snail Husbandry Division
3. Grasscutter and Rabbit Husbandry Division
4. Honey Bee Production Division

1. Swine Husbandry Division:

Functions:

a. Register and maintain a database of swine farmers, farms, and clusters nationwide in collaboration with states and local governments and relevant MDAs for ease of intervention and regulation

b. Promote climate-smart Swine and guinea pig production, processing, and haulage technologies, and best practices for increased productivity, income, and trade.

c. Develop and promote systems to manage and utilize Swine manure as a valuable resource, such as composting or biogas production.

d. Implement Standard Operating Procedures for swine in line with Good Animal Husbandry Practices

e. Collaborate with the private sector to implement policies, and provide capacity building, advisory, and livestock extension services.

2. Snail Husbandry Division:

Functions:

a. Promote snail farming as a viable agricultural enterprise in Nigeria

b. Enhance food security by increasing the availability of snail meat and other snail products.

c. Develop climate smart snail production infrastructure and management

d. Promote and develop snail cottage industries.

e. Provide training, advisory services, and technology transfer to snail farmers.

f. Develop and implement policies and regulations for snail production.

g. Intervene in snail product processing and marketing development.

3. Grasscutter and Rabbit Husbandry Division:

Functions:

a. Implement and promote sustainable grass cutter and rabbit farming practices to conserve wildlife and reduce environmental impact.

b. Develop and expand markets for grass cutter and rabbit products, both locally and potential export.

c. Provide training and extension services to farmers on best practices in grass cutter and rabbit husbandry.

d. Advocate for supportive policies and regulations to facilitate the growth of grass cutter and rabbit farming.

e. Implement and promote climate-smart grasscutter and rabbit production infrastructure and Management.

4. Honey Bee Production Division:

Functions:

a. Enhance the production of high-quality honey to meet local demand and explore potential for export markets.

b. Implement and promote climate-smart honey bee production infrastructure and Management.

c. Implement quality control measures and standardization practices to ensure the production of high-quality honey and other bee products.

d. Foster collaborations and partnerships with research institutions, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations to support the growth of the beekeeping industry.

e. Advocate for supportive policies and regulations that facilitate the growth and development of the beekeeping sector.

DEPARTMENT OF RANCH AND PASTORAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Vision

Develop and manage Nigeria's ranch and pastoral resources to enhance livestock productivity, promote food security, and livelihood support, and ensure conflict resolution for pastoral communities and other land users in Nigeria.

Divisions

1. Grazing Reserve Development Division
2. Range Land Management Division
3. Pastoral Support and Conflict Resolution Division
4. Ranch Infrastructure Development Division

1. Grazing Reserve Development Division

Functions:

a) Identify and develop new grazing reserves in suitable locations to provide secure grazing areas for pastoralists.

b) Facilitate the development of climate-smart infrastructure facilities and management systems within grazing reserves.

c) Allocate grazing resources equitably among pastoralists to ensure fair access and prevent conflicts.

d) Develop a framework to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness in supporting livestock production and pastoral livelihood.

2. Range Land Management Division

Functions:

a) Develop and implement programs for the protection of rangeland ecosystems.

b) Develop and promote sustainable grazing practices in collaboration with States and Local Government Areas.

c) Develop procedures for controlled burns and wildfire suppression in grazing reserves.

d) Develop new technologies and innovation for rangeland improvement.

e) Conduct training and capacity-building programs for pastoralists, range managers, agro-rangers, extension agents, and Community Animal Husbandry Service Providers (CAHSP) in good sustainable range-land use.

3. Pastoral Support and Conflict Resolution Division

Functions:

a) Facilitate mediation and resolution of conflicts between pastoralists and other land users, such as farmers and urban developers.

b) Engage with pastoral communities to understand their needs, challenges, and perspectives, and incorporate their input into policy and program development.

c) Develop policy reforms that protect the rights and interests of pastoralists.

d) Provide education on sedentarization for improved livestock production.

e) Support the provision of livestock infrastructures in sedenterized pastoral communities.

f) Administer water infrastructure management.

4. Ranch Infrastructure Development Division

Functions:

a) Develop detailed blueprints and plans for the construction and expansion of ranch infrastructure.

b) Facilitate the development of high-quality pasture production.

c) Promote the production and utilization of forage crops to supplement natural pastures.

d) Develop guidelines for sustainable pasture and forage conservation and grazing practices.

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL FEED AND FODDER DEVELOPMENT

Vision

To transform Nigeria into a hub for high-quality animal feed and fodder production leveraging innovations to drive livestock productivity, food security, and economic development.

Divisions

1. Animal Feed Quality Assurance and Control
2. Feed Resources Development
3. Feed Mills Operating Standards and Control
4. Alternative Feed Ingredient Development
5. Feed Formulation

1. Animal Feed Quality Assurance and Control Division

a. Organization of workshops and seminars on feed and fodder quality assurance
b. Development of feed and fodder quality control manuals and protocols
c. Feed and fodder quality complaint handling and resolution
d. Collaboration with other agencies (NIAS, SON, NAFDAC, etc.) for feed and fodder quality control and regulation compliance

2. Feed Resources Development Division

a. Development of feed and fodder conservation and storage technologies
b. Develop Feed and fodder resource mapping and market assessment in Nigeria
c. Development and implementation of national feed and fodder resource policy and guidelines
d. Collaboration with other local and international organizations and research institutions for feed and fodder resource development and improvement
e. Training and capacity building for feed and fodder industry stakeholders

3. Feed Mills Operating Standards and Control Division

a. Conduct Identification and profiling of feed mills and manufacturers
b. Collaboration with NIAS, SON, NAFDAC, etc. on the development and capacity building of feed millers on feed mill operating standards and guidelines

c. Implementation of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMPs) for feed mills
d. Develop guidelines for Feed mill equipment control and maintenance.
e. Develop a framework for Monitoring feed mill processes and procedures

4. Alternative Feed Resources Development Division

a. Identification and profiling of alternative feed and fodder ingredients
b. Training and capacity building for feed and fodder industry stakeholders on utilization of alternative feed ingredients
c. Support research on new feed and ingredients and improvement of existing alternative feed ingredients
d. Collaboration with industry partners for alternative feed and fodder ingredient development
e. Development of standards and guidelines for alternative feed and fodder ingredients

5. Feed Formulation Division

a. Development of feed formulas for poultry and livestock using local ingredients
b. Development of feed additives and supplements for local feed ingredients
c. Development of organic feeds for the livestock feed market
d. Capacity building of feed and fodder manufacturers on the use of local ingredients

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL BREEDING IMPROVEMENT AND GENETIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

VISION

Develop and achieve sustainable and advanced animal breeding practices that enhance genetic diversity, improve productivity, and ensure to conservation of indigenous livestock breeds for the socio-economic development of Nigeria.

DIVISIONS

1. Livestock Genetic Improvement Division
2. Stock Development And Animal Biotechnolgy Division
3. Animal Identification And Traceability Division
4. Breeding And Conservation Division

1. LIVESTOCK GENETIC IMPROVEMENT DIVISION.

Functions:

i. National Livestock Breed Improvement Programme (NALBIP).
ii. Engagement with A.I. service providers
iii. Operationalization of National Animal Breeding Policy
iv. Train artificial insemination technicians and farmers.

2. STOCK DEVELOPMENT AND ANIMAL BIOTECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Functions:

i. Collaborate with livestock research institutions for the development of innovations and technologies.
ii. Characterization of indigenous livestock breeds.
iii. Facilitate the development of climate-resilient stock.
iv. Facilitate the Establishment of Artificial Insemination Centres and Gene Banks.
v. Develop strategic partnerships with stakeholders to implement artificial insemination (AI) centres and gene bank management systems for long-term sustainability.

3. ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION AND TRACEABILITY DIVISION

Functions:

i. Identification and profiling of livestock farms and owners
ii. Develop and implement Animal Identification systems.

iii. iii. Management of NAITS control room

iv. Develop Linkages between farmers and NAITS service providers.

v. Build the capacity of animal identification and traceability Enumerators in 36 States and FCT

4. BREEDING AND CONSERVATION DIVISION

Functions:

i. Facilitate the Development and management of Animal Breeding and conservation centres

ii. Develop models for the conservation of indigenous breeds.

iii. Collaborate with stakeholders and investors for the on conservation infrastructural development.

iv. Develop guidelines for Conservation of National Animal Genetics Resources

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK COMMODITY VALUE CHAIN AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

VISION

Enhance the value and competitiveness of Nigeria's livestock commodities through integrated value chain development and entrepreneurship, fostering sustainable economic growth and food security.

DIVISIONS

1. Livestock Value Chain Analysis and Governance Division
2. Product Development and Innovation Division
3. Quality Assurance and Food Safety Division
4. Industry Standards and Quality Assurance

1. Livestock Value Chain Analysis and Governance Division

i. Support the development of essential infrastructure such as feed mills, milk collection centres, slaughterhouses, and cold storage facilities.

ii. Establish and enforce standards for livestock products processing to meet consumer demands.

iii. Encouraging the adoption of modern technologies to improve productivity and efficiency.

iv. Enforce livestock production safety protocols.

v. Facilitate the formation of livestock cooperatives to improve bargaining power.

vi. Collaborate with the Department of Animal Breeding and Conservation to implement systems to track livestock from farm to fork, ensuring food safety and consumer confidence.

vii. Integrate sustainable practices into livestock production to minimize environmental impact.

2. Product Development and Innovation Division

i. Encourage value addition to animal products to increase their market value and economic impact.

ii. Develop and promote efficient and hygienic processing methods for animal products and by-products.

iii. Find innovative and sustainable ways to utilize animal by-products, reduce waste, and create new products.

iv. Provide technical assistance and support to animal product producers and processors.

v. Conduct market research, identify market opportunities, and promote the sale of animal products both domestically and internationally.

3. Quality Assurance and Food Safety Division

i. Implement and enforce regulations related to the production, processing, and distribution of animal products.

ii. Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to enforce food safety standards.

vi. Protect consumers by ensuring the safety and quality of animal products.

vii. Provide training and education to industry stakeholders on best practices, quality standards, and new technologies.

viii. Develop and implement measures to minimize the environmental impact of the animal products industry.

ix. Collaborate with other departments to ensure the health and welfare of animals to produce safe and high-quality products.

4. Industry Standards and Quality Assurance

i. Identify potential risks in the livestock value chain and develop strategies to mitigate them.

ii. Oversee international initiatives on quality assurance and food safety.

iii. Ensure the safety of animal products for human consumption.

iv. Develop and implement food safety regulations and standards.

v. Collaborate with food safety authorities to ensure compliance.

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK INNOVATION, EXTENSION, AND ADVISORY SERVICES

VISION

To enhance the productivity and sustainability of the livestock sector through effective knowledge dissemination, capacity building, and farmer support services.

DIVISIONS

1. Farmer Education and Training Division
2. Knowledge Management and Documentation Division
3. Technology Transfer and Innovation Division
4. Community Mobilization and Farmer Groups Division
5. Information and Communication Division

1. Farmer Education and Training Division

Functions:

a. Build the capacity of livestock farmers through comprehensive education and training programs.

b. Develop and implement training modules on best practices in livestock farming.

c. Organize workshops, seminars, and field days for farmers.

d. Create and distribute educational materials such as manuals, brochures, and digital content.

2. Knowledge Management and Documentation Division

i. Collect, document, and disseminate knowledge and best practices in livestock production.

ii. Develop and maintain knowledge Management and Documentation unit.

iii. Publish and disseminate livestock research findings and technical reports.

iv. Establish and maintain a library and information center for livestock production.

2. Technology Transfer and Innovation Division

Functions:

a. Facilitate the adoption of new technologies and innovations in the livestock

sector.

b. Identify and promote relevant technologies and innovations for livestock farming.

c. Conduct demonstrations and pilot projects to showcase new technologies.

d. Collaborate with research institutions and private sector partners for technology dissemination.

e. Monitor and evaluate the impact of technology adoption on farm productivity.

3. Community Mobilization and Farmer Groups Division

Functions:

a. Strengthen community engagement and support the formation and management of farmer groups and cooperatives.

b. Facilitate the establishment of livestock farmer groups and cooperatives.

c. Provide training on group dynamics, leadership, and cooperative management.

d. Promote collective action and resource-sharing among farmers.

e. Support community-based initiatives and projects for livestock development.

4. Information and Communication Division

Functions:

a. Enhance communication and information dissemination to livestock farmers.

b. Develop and manage communication channels such as newsletters, websites, and social media.

c. Create and distribute informational content on livestock farming practices and policies.

d. Develop ICT tools to reach a wider audience and provide real-time updates.

e. Organize media campaigns and outreach programs to promote livestock development initiatives.

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES

Vision:

To build a healthy national herd including wildlife through appropriate interventions against transboundary animal diseases to meet local and export demand for animal and animal products.

Divisions:

i. **Ruminant Animal Disease Prevention and Control Division**
   a. Ensure prevention, control, and eradication of ruminant animal diseases.
   b. Develop Contingency plans against transboundary ruminant animal diseases.

ii. **Monogastric Animal Disease Prevention and Control Division**
   a. Ensure prevention, control, and eradication of avian animal diseases
   b. Ensure prevention, control, and eradication of swine diseases
   c. Develop contingency plans against transboundary monogastric animal diseases.

iii. **Equine, Canine, Feline, and Companion Animal Disease Prevention and Control Division**
   a. Ensure prevention, control, and eradication of diseases for Equine, Canine, Feline, and companion animals
   b. Register and monitor Equine, Canine, Feline, and companion Animals' habitats

iv. **Wildlife and Ecosystem Health Division**
   a. Ensure wildlife disease surveillance
   b. Coordinate the health of animals under confinement like zoos and other private enclosures
   c. Provide wildlife clinical services

i. **Aquatic and Apiculture Health Division**
   a. Ensure prevention, control, and eradication of diseases of aquatic animal species and diseases and pests of Bee
   b. Monitor and control residues in aquatic animal species
   c. Manage aquatic clusters and provide extension services

v. **Veterinary Hospital Management and Ambulatory Services Division:**

a. Coordinate veterinary diagnostic and reference laboratory services, and strengthen networks for effective and efficient disease diagnosis.

b. Bio-risk Management services

c. Provide real-time Animal health and extension services delivery to increase access to Animal health services

d. Capacity building and integration of Community Animal Health Workers in Animal Health Service delivery

e. Capacity building for implementers and public awareness for recipient communities on animal health extension service.

f. Coordinate management of veterinary hospitals

DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY EPIDEMIOLOGY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

VISION:

"To provide a robust animal disease prevention, detection, and response system for transboundary animal diseases and other threats that affect the animal and human population in Nigeria".

Divisions:

i. **Disease Surveillance and Prevention Division**

   a. Remapping of surveillance points nationwide

   b. Capacity building for surveillance officers – on sample collection, packaging, preservation, and shipment to the Laboratory

   c. Collaboration with States and partners on risk assessment, disease search, and deployment of technology and innovations for disease reporting.

   d. Community engagement and awareness creation on participatory epidemiology

ii. **Animal Disease Data and Reporting Division**

   a. Training and re-training of surveillance officers on data analysis and reporting

   b. Operationalization of the National Animal Disease Information System (NADIS) to meet up with our international disease reporting obligations, especially to WOAH, WAHIS, AU-IBAR, FAO, and WHO.

   c. Collaboration and advocacy - Work to achieve interoperability and data sharing with human health and environment sectors.

iii. **Disease Detection and Response Division**

   a. Develop emergency response plans against major TADs for the protection of livestock and companion animals against animal disease outbreaks like HPAI, Anthrax, PPR, and CBPP and conduct regular simulation exercises

   b. Strengthen the national veterinary stockpile in readiness for animal disease emergencies anywhere in the country

   c. Facilitation of early containment, control, prevention, and possibly eradication of diseases within localized spots/areas or the entire country as the case may be

d. Collaborate with MDAs and partners to ensure animal disease Identification and Traceability, community engagement, and awareness creation

iv. Animal Health Risk Assessment and Communication

a. Development of robust Risk Assessment plans for hazard identification and characterization, exposure assessment, and risk characterization.

b. Develop standard and community case definitions, diagnoses and differential diagnoses, and diagrammatic illustrations for easy recognition of various animal diseases and other events of animal/public health importance.

c. Encourage community participation in epidemiological activities

d. Develop risk communicating messages to prevent the spread of animal diseases creating awareness on disease prevention and control measures in outbreak situations as well as other health events like AMR, chemical poisoning, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

Vision:

To ensure the provision of wholesome food of animal origin (food safety) for local consumption and export using a one-health approach.

Divisions:

I. Abattoir and Poultry Processing Division

a. Rehabilitate/upgrade/construct infrastructure

b. Review and update policies, regulations, guidelines, and SOPs to reflect current situation and formulate new ones

c. Abattoir Facility Inspection

d. Animal product and by-product inspection

II. Food Safety and One Health Division

a. Strengthening of intersectoral collaboration for the implementation of One Health (OH) activities.

b. Coordination of OH activities at sub-national levels.

c. Strengthen collaboration, advocacy, and awareness

d. Provision of regulatory framework

e. Ensure the safety of animal products for human consumption.

f. Develop and implement animal-source food safety regulations and standards.

g. Collaborate with food safety authorities to ensure compliance.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY QUALITY ASSURANCE AND CERTIFICATION

Vision:

To be a leading authority on the African continent in providing Animal Welfare Standards, Veterinary Quality Assurance and Standards in Farms, Animal Feed and Hatchery Establishments; Veterinary import /export certification of animals, and animal products; and enforcement of Veterinary legislations.

Divisions:

I. Veterinary Import / Export Certification Division

i. To certify live animals imported into or exported out of the country free from transboundary animal diseases and zoonoses.

ii. To certify raw, processed or semi-processed animal products of animal origin (meat and milk products) and by-products (hooves, horns, and skins) imported into or exported out of the country free from disease - causing organisms, antimicrobial and pesticide residues or chemical or nuclear contaminants that are injurious to both animal and human health.

II. Veterinary Legislation, Regulation and Enforcement Division

i. Development of policies, and enforcement of legislations, regulations, and guidelines governing various aspects of veterinary services.

ii. Awareness creation and Advocacy of the policies, legislation, regulations, and guidelines governing all aspects of veterinary services.

III. Animal Welfare Service Division

i. Development and implementation of Animal Welfare standards and guidelines with sub-nationals.

ii. Awareness creation, Advocacy, and Stakeholders' Mobilization of Animal Welfare standards and policies with sub-nationals.

IV. Biosecurity and Biosafety Division

i. Develop, implement, and review guidelines and measures on biosecurity and biosafety.

ii. Awareness creation and Advocacy on biosecurity and biosafety.

iii. Coordination of capacity-building programs on biosecurity and biosafety.

V. Animal Feeds and Hatchery (Disease Prevention) Division

i. Effective Veterinary inspection of Hatcheries and Animal Feed Establishments for disease control purposes.

ii. Coordination of capacity-building programs on veterinary quality assurance in animal feed and hatchery establishments.

DEPARTMENT OF SANITARY MANDATE, MEDICINAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

I. Veterinary Public-Private Partnership Division

a. Develop terms of reference for institutionalizing the concept of sanitary mandate in Nigeria's veterinary service delivery and streamlining roles and responsibilities between the public and private veterinary services including veterinary paraprofessionals and Community animal health workers

b. Coordination with the legal Unit and the PPP Department of the Ministry in drafting and periodic review of MOUs for the smooth implementation of the Sanitary Mandate concept and develop policies that will institutionalize the concept

c. Capacity building for policymakers, implementers, and public awareness for communities on the concept of Sanitary mandate

II. Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) Division

a. Establishing a surveillance system for antimicrobial resistance and use for the control of AMR in the animal health sector.

b. Enhancing the capacity of AMR national reference and sentinel laboratories to support AMR surveillance.

Driving the agenda of AMR Stewardship at all levels through the promotion of the rational use of antimicrobials in animal health, implementing policies, treatment guidelines, and educational programs to ensure that antimicrobials are used judiciously.

c. Ensuring effective communication and stakeholder engagements to create awareness of the risk factors associated with AMR.

d. Periodic review of the National Action Plan (NAP) on AMR and Operationalization of the Anti-Microbial Resistance Information System (AMRIS) shall be prioritized.

III. Veterinary Medicinal Products and Allied Products Division

a. Ensure pre-approval of all imported veterinary drugs and allied products as a prerequisite for NAFDAC's final approval.

b. Ensuring that veterinary drugs are properly regulated at handling, storage, distribution, prescription, and use at all levels,

c. Establishing and updating a database on vet drugs that come into the country and track their distribution up to the farm level

d. Regulation and control of vaccines and veterinary medical devices

e. Promoting the responsible use of antimicrobials in veterinary medicine, which is essential for mitigating the risk of antimicrobial resistance.

f. Effective monitoring and awareness creation on fake and substandard veterinary medicinal products.

IV. Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Measure

a. Engagement and coordination with Partners and Donors

b. Monitoring and Evaluation

c. Research, Policy Development, and Community Engagement

d. Ensure sustainable Veterinary Supplies

FUNCTIONS OF PARASTATALS, AGENCIES, RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND COLLEGES

A. National Animal Production Research Institute (NAPRI)

1) Research, Development and Innovation:

i. Conduct research on various aspects of animal production, including genetics, reproduction, nutrition, and animal health.

ii. Develop new technologies and practices to improve livestock productivity and efficiency.

iii. Investigate and address challenges faced by the livestock industry.

2) Technology Transfer:

i. Disseminate research findings and technologies to farmers and other stakeholders.

ii. Provide extension services to support the adoption of improved practices.

iii. Organize training programs for farmers and livestock professionals.

3) Human Resource Development:

i. Build capacity in animal production through training and education.

ii. Collaborate with universities and other institutions to develop livestock-related curricula.

4) Policy Formulation:

i. Provide technical advice to the government on livestock policies and programs.

ii. Conduct policy research and analysis.

5) Livestock Improvement:

i. Develop improved breeds of livestock through genetic selection and breeding.

ii. Promote the use of artificial insemination and other reproductive technologies.

6) Feed and Fodder Resources:

i. Research and develop improved feed and fodder resources.

ii. Promote the cultivation of forage crops.

7) **Animal Health:**
   i. Research animal diseases and their control.
   ii. Develop vaccines and drugs for livestock diseases.

8) **Livestock Products:**
   i. Research and develop improved methods of livestock product processing and marketing.
   ii. Promoting value addition to livestock products.

9) **Additional Functions:**
   i. Collaborate with other research institutions, government agencies, and private sector partners to achieve common goals.
   ii. Knowledge Management: Document and disseminate research findings and best practices.
   iii. Infrastructure Development: Provide support for the development of livestock infrastructure.

B. National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI)

1) Research, Development and Innovation:
   i. Conduct in-depth research on animal diseases, their causes, and effective control measures.
   ii. Develop new vaccines, drugs, and diagnostic tools for animal diseases.
   iii. Investigate emerging and re-emerging animal diseases.

c. Vaccine Production:
   i. Manufacture high-quality vaccines for various animal diseases to prevent outbreaks.
   ii. Ensure the safety and efficacy of produced vaccines.

d. Disease Surveillance and Diagnosis:
   i. Monitor animal disease prevalence and distribution.
   ii. Provide diagnostic services for animal diseases.
   iii. Early detection and response to disease outbreaks.

e. Capacity Building:
   i. Train veterinary professionals and other stakeholders in animal health and disease control.

ii. Enhance the skills of livestock farmers in disease prevention and management.

f. Knowledge Dissemination:

i. Share research findings and best practices with stakeholders.

ii. Create awareness about animal diseases and their prevention.

g. Policy Formulation:

i. Provide technical advice on animal health policies and regulations.

ii. Support the development of effective animal disease control strategies.

h. Partner with other research institutions, government agencies, and international organizations.

i. Public Health:

i. Address zoonotic diseases (diseases transmitted between animals and humans).

j. Livestock Productivity:

i. Support research on improving animal productivity and welfare.

C. Veterinary Council of Nigeria (VCN)

1) Registration of Veterinary Surgeons: Maintain a register of qualified veterinary surgeons and ensure compliance with registration requirements.

2) Accreditation of Veterinary Schools: Assess and approve veterinary education programs to maintain quality standards.

3) Setting Professional Standards: Determine and maintain standards of knowledge, skills, and ethics for veterinary practice.

4) Discipline: Investigate and discipline veterinary surgeons who violate professional conduct or ethical standards.

5) Continuing Professional Development (CPD): Promote and enforce CPD requirements for registered veterinary surgeons.

6) Public Protection: Safeguard public health and animal welfare through the regulation of veterinary practice.

7) Collaboration: Work with government agencies, professional bodies, and international organizations to advance veterinary medicine.

8) Advocacy: Represent the interests of the veterinary profession and promote its role in society.

9) Research, Development and Innovation: Support research, development and innovation activities related to veterinary medicine.

10) Public Education: Raise awareness about animal health and welfare issues.

D. Nigeria Institute of Animal Science (NIAS)

1) Regulation of Animal Science Practice:

i. Set standards for the practice of animal science.
ii. License and registering animal scientists.
iii. Enforce ethical and professional conduct among animal scientists.
iv. Discipline erring animal scientists.

2) Standard Setting:

i. Develop and enforce standards for animal production, processing, and marketing.
ii. Promote quality assurance in the animal industry.

3) Capacity Building:

i. Organizing training and workshops for animal scientists.
ii. Promoting research development and innovation in animal science.

4) Advocacy:

i. Represent the interests of animal scientists and the livestock industry.
ii. Collaborate with government agencies and other stakeholders to promote the livestock sector.

5) Public Education:

i. Create awareness about the importance of animal science in food security and national development.
ii. Accreditation of Animal Science Programs: Evaluating and accrediting animal science programs in universities and other institutions.

6) **Promotion of Livestock Production:** Supporting initiatives aimed at increasing livestock production and productivity.

7) **Animal Health and Welfare:** Promoting animal health and welfare practices.

E. National Livestock Training Centre (NLTC)

1) Human Resource Development

Training of Livestock Professionals: Offer various courses and programs for veterinarians, livestock officers, extension workers, and other professionals to enhance their skills and knowledge.

2) **Capacity Building:**
Provide training to farmers, livestock producers, and entrepreneurs on modern livestock management practices, breeding, nutrition, health, and marketing.

3) Skill Development: Equip trainees with practical skills in livestock handling, artificial insemination, vaccination, and other essential techniques.

4) Research, Development and Innovation
Technology Transfer: Disseminate research findings and innovations related to livestock production, health, and management to the farming community.

5) Demonstration Units: Maintain demonstration farms to showcase best practices and new technologies.

6) **Collaboration:**
   i. Work with research institutions to conduct research and develop new livestock production systems.
   ii. Provide extension services

7) Knowledge Dissemination: Provide advisory services to farmers on various aspects of livestock production, including breed selection, feed and fodder management, disease control, and marketing.

8) Farmer Training:
Organize training programs and workshops to improve farmers' knowledge and skills.

9) Technology Adoption:
Facilitate the adoption of improved livestock production technologies by farmers.

10) Livestock Development
Breed Improvement: Promote the use of improved livestock breeds through artificial insemination and other breeding techniques.

11) Livestock Health:
Implement disease control programs and vaccination campaigns to improve livestock health.

12) Feed and Fodder Production: Promote the cultivation of high-quality feed and fodder crops for livestock.

13) Market Development:
Assist in the development of livestock markets and value chains.

14) Policy Support:
Policy Formulation: Provide technical inputs for the development of livestock policies and strategies.

15) Monitoring and Evaluation:
Evaluate the impact of livestock development programs and policies.

Colleges of Animal Health and Husbandry Technology

1) Human Resource Development:
   I. Train animal health technicians, livestock production specialists, and other related professionals.
   ii. Offer undergraduate and postgraduate programs in animal science, animal health, and related fields.
   iii. Provide continuing education and professional development opportunities.

2) Research, Development and Innovation:
   i. Research animal diseases, nutrition, reproduction, genetics, and management practices.
   ii. Develop new technologies and innovations for improving livestock productivity and health.
   iii. Collaborate with other research institutions and industry partners.

3) Extension Services:
   i. Transfer research findings and best practices to farmers and livestock producers.
   ii. Provide technical assistance and advisory services to the livestock industry.
   iii. Organize training programs and workshops for farmers and extension workers.

4) Livestock Production and Management:
   i. Operate demonstration farms for teaching and research purposes.
   ii. Provide practical training in livestock handling, breeding, feeding, and management.
   iii. Promote sustainable livestock production systems.

5) Animal Health Services:
   i. Offer diagnostic and treatment services for livestock diseases.

ii. Implement disease prevention and control programs.
iii. Produce and distribute animal vaccines and pharmaceuticals.

6) Industry Collaboration:
i. Build partnerships with the livestock industry to address industry needs.
ii. Provide technical support to livestock cooperatives and associations.
iii. Promote entrepreneurship and job creation in the livestock sector.

Rapporteurs' Profile



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Dr. B. R. Olajide is a Reader in the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ibadan. He has expertise and skills in community mobilization for development agenda in health, education and agricultural projects, monitoring and evaluation, negotiation and consultation skills with a wide range of audiences in rural and urban communities. He served as rapporteur at the National Conference on Livestock Reforms and Mitigation of Associated Conflicts in Nigeria in 2023 and is currently the Lead Rapporteur in the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.



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Bio: Hassan is a Geospatial Specialist adept at analyzing and visualizing geospatial data using Advance GIS software Infrastructure. He has experience in managing real-time survey data and handles geospatial projects alongside ICT/ Networking, security and App development. He served as rapporteur at the National Conference on Livestock Reforms and Mitigation of Associated Conflicts in Nigeria in 2023 and is currently serving as rapporteur and IT team Lead in the the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

PRESIDENTIAL LIVESTOCK REFORMS IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

Members Short Brief





Prof. Attahiru Muhammadu Jega, OFR

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Professor Attahiru Muhammadu Jega was the Chairman of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), Nigeria, between June 2010 and June 2015. Prior to that, he was Deputy Vice-Chancellor (1995/1996) and Vice-Chancellor, Bayero University, Kano (2005-2010), Director, Centre for Democratic Research and Training Mambayya House (2000-2004), President Academic Staff Union of Universities, ASUU (1988 – 1994). He has served as Pro-chancellor in several state and federal universities in Nigeria.

Professor Jega obtained his B.Sc. (Hon.) in Political Science from Ahmadu Bello University (ABU), Zaria (1978). He also obtained an M.A. (1981), a Post-Graduate Diploma in African Studies (1982) and PhD (1985) from Northwestern University Evanston, Illinois, USA. He has published extensively on Nigerian politics, Agrarian transformation, elections, democratization, identity politics and transition to democracy, among others. He is a recipient of many prestigious national and international awards, as well as academic fellowships. He chaired the National Conference on Livestock Reforms and Mitigation of Associated Conflicts in Nigeria in 2023 and is currently the Co-Chairman of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.



Prof. YAHAYA, Mohammed Kuta, FAESON; FNIM

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Prof. Kuta holds a Ph.D and M.Sc in Agricultural Extension from the University of Ibadan where he is a Professor of Agricultural Extension and Development Communication. He has published extensively in the areas of Communication in Social Engineering and change processes, Agriculture and contemporary development issues.

He had previously served as Secretary to the State Government (SSG), Chief of Staff and Commissioner in Niger State (2007 to 2015). He had served in several important committees at the university, state and national levels. He was a visiting professor at the National Universities Commission -2022/2023. He is an examiner to several institutions and Human Resources development consultant for many corporate and public spirited organisations.

He is a member of many professional bodies, recipient of many honors and awards. He is the Pro-Chancellor of the Abdulkadir Kure University, Minna and a member of the Governing Council of the University of Maiduguri. He chaired the Technical Sub-committee and coordinated the National Conference on Livestock Reforms and Mitigation of Associated Conflicts in Nigeria in 2023 and is currently the Secretary of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.



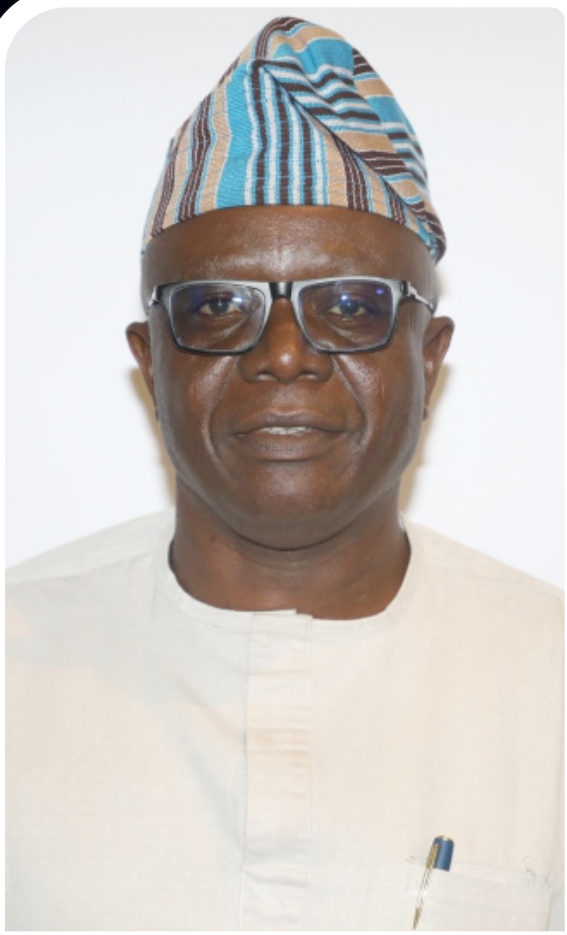
Professor Placid Chike Njoku

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Professor Placid Chike Njoku, Ph.D, is an astute Animal Scientist, and an educational, agricultural, and environmental expert. He has served in several capacities as the first Vice Chancellor, Michael Okpara University of Agriculture Umudike; the first Director of Quality Assurance, National Universities Commission (NUC); and the first President, the Nigerian Institute of Animal Science. He was Coordinator, Vision 20:2020 NTWG for Agriculture and Food Security, and has served as member of several Presidential Committees.

He has consulted for the British Council on diversity; the Swiss Government on linkages and human capital development; International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on agricultural value chains; World Bank (Washington) on quality assurance in higher education; World Bank (Nigeria) on livestock productivity and resilience.

He is the immediate past Deputy Governor with H.E. Senator Hope Uzodimma, Governor of Imo State, Nigeria (2020 - 2024). He is currently a member of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.



Professor Olorunfemi CorneliusJegede

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Professor Olorunfemi Cornelius JEGEDE; a Professor of Veterinary Parasitology, and Former Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Abuja. Faculty and statutory member, Veterinary Council of Nigeria, pioneer Director, Veterinary Teaching Hospital, University of Abuja. Former Deputy Dean of the Faculty and Pioneer Head, Department of Parasitology and Entomology.

Winner of the 2023 University of Abuja Meritorious Service Award -Gold category. He was a Member of the National Conference on Livestock Reforms and Mitigation of Associated Conflicts in Nigeria in 2023 and is currently a member of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.



Dr. Saleh Bashayi Momale

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Brief: Saleh B. Momale holds PhD in Geography and Msc in Land Resources Development from Bayero University, Kano and is presently the Executive Vice Chairman, Kaduna State Peace Commission. He previously served as Technical Adviser, Livestock Development to the Minister of Agriculture from 2019 to 2021; was a Senior Lecturer at the Centre for Dryland Agriculture, Bayero University Kano; and was the Executive Director of The Pastoral Resolve from 2003 to 2005.

He has versatile experiences in research and development in the fields of rural development, pastoralism, climate change adaptation, sustainable livelihoods and conflicts management in Nigeria and across the West and Central African drylands.

He was a Member of the National Conference on Livestock Reforms and Mitigation of Associated Conflicts in Nigeria in 2023 and is currently a member of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.



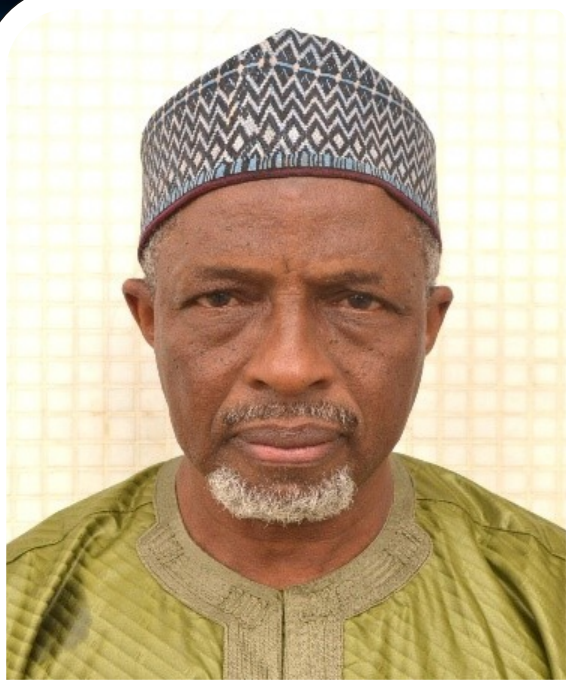
Mrs. Winifred Ifeoma Lai-Solarin

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A seasoned livestock policy, programme planning and management expert with 34 years of national and international experience. She has held several leadership roles including Director, Federal Department of Animal Husbandry Services; NPC L-PRES; National Coordinator, Animal Genetic Resources Management.

Contributed to regional and global livestock initiatives such as the development of the Regional Livestock Development Strategy; AU Resilient Feed and Fodder Systems; OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

Awarded Presidential Merit Award for Excellent Public Service, and others for excellence in academics and scholarship. Currently completing PhD, at the University of Abuja, holds a Master of Communication, from the University of Queensland, Australia; Regent Certificate (Public Health), the University of Minnesota and Bachelor of Agriculture (Animal Science), the University of Benin. She was a Member of the National Conference on Livestock Reforms and Mitigation of Associated Conflicts in Nigeria in 2023 and is currently a member of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.



Dr. Rabe Isa Mani Ph.D.

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Dr Rabe Isa Mani has a Bachelor, Master of Science and Doctoral Degrees from New Mexico University, the University of Ibadan and the University of Melbourne, Australia, respectively, all in Animal Science.

He is an Expert in animal production and livestock programmes management with over 40 years of field experience including cattle ranch management. Rabe Mani has 35 years of career civil service from Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) as Assistant Director Agricultural Research Management and 10 years working experience with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations as Assistant FAO Representative in Nigeria in charge of Programmes.

In retirement, Rabe Mani has consulted for FMAFS, FAO, IFAD, AU-IBAR, CILSS, ECOWAS, Mercy-Corps among others. He chaired the Blue Print development sub- committee during the National Conference on Livestock Reforms and Mitigation of Associated Conflicts in Nigeria in 2023. He is currently a member of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.



Professor Edet Joshua Udoh

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Edet Joshua Udoh is a Professor of Agricultural Economics at the University of Uyo and has over 23 years of teaching, research and leadership experiences within and outside the University. He has authored several academic publications, provided consulting services to different development organizations and agencies of government, and served in numerous leadership and administrative positions within and outside the University community.

His strong academic credibility, intellectual curiosity, experience, relentless drive for excellence, and exposure throughout his personal and professional life have helped to hone his skills in strategic management, educational and agricultural development. He is a Member of the Nigerian Economic Society, Nigerian Association of Agricultural Economists, and Agricultural Society of Nigeria.

He was a member of the National Conference on Livestock Reforms and Mitigation of Associated Conflicts in Nigeria in 2023. He is currently a member of the Presidential Livestock Reforms



Dr. Junaidu Yakubu Muhammad

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Dr Junaid Yakubu is a Veterinary Public Health Specialist with a profound academic background and expertise in livestock disease prevention and management.

He has managed several World Bank and ISDB-funded projects, and has held relevant key positions including MD, Kano State Agricultural Authority; SSA to the Governor on Livestock; Head, Kano State Agro-pastoral Development Project; and State Coordinator, L-PRES and SAPZ projects.

He is currently a member of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.



Martins Oloja

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Martins OLOJA – A Columnist, former Editor of "Abuja Newsday"; Senior Editor of The Source, Editor of "The Guardian", outgoing MD/Editor-in-Chief of "The Guardian", is a Fellow of the Nigerian Guild of Editors (FNGE); A member of National Association of Black Journalists (NABJ), U.S; served on "The Guardian" Editorial Board as Chief Editorial Writer.

A product of the Universities of Lagos and Liverpool, U.K; has delivered more than 200 public lectures/keynotes on public policies, journalism, reputation management/leadership science, etc.

He is a recipient of many professional awards including Nigerian Media Merit Awards (NMMA) 1998, 1999 and DAME's 2017 Columnist of the Year among others. He is currently a member of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee



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Aminu Murtala Nyako is the Managing Director of Sebore International Farms Limited. An economist and public policy expert, he brings extensive experience in driving innovation and global strategy in emerging markets. He earned First Class Honors in Economics and Finance from Pennsylvania State University and a Master's in Public Policy with a focus on International Policy Development from Georgetown University. In 2015, he served as Senior Legislative Aide in the Nigerian Senate.

Since 2019, he has been a Special Adviser on Social Development at the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, leading initiatives to enhance Nigeria's social protection systems. Aminu pioneered the Sebore Agro-Industrial Free Trade Zone, creating livelihood by integrating over 18,000 dairy farmers in the North East into the Sebore Dairy Value chain.

He was a member of the National Conference on Livestock Reforms and Mitigation of Associated Conflicts in Nigeria in 2023 and is currently a member of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.



Prof. Abdullahi Mustapha, NPOM

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Professor Abdullahi Mustapha is the Director General and Chief Executive Officer of the National Biotechnology Development Agency (NABDA). He is a Professor of Bioinorganic Chemistry and champion for the advancement of biotechnology in Nigeria. He has served in different leadership positions in academia and was a visiting Professor at some Nigerian universities, a member of the Nigerian Institute of Chartered Chemists (MICCON); Royal Society of Chemistry, United Kingdom (MRSC) and Fellow Chemical Society of Nigeria (FCSN).

Prof. Abdullahi Mustapha was conferred with the National Productivity Order of Merit (NPOM) Award by on 26th May, 2023. He is the appointed Governor and Liaison Officer for the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB) in Nigeria. He is currently a member of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.



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Aishatu Abubakar Baju is a renowned Veterinarian and an Assistant Inspector General of Police. She has Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM) Degree from ABU, Zaria and a Ph.D from the University of Plymouth, UK.

She is a member of National Institute (mni) and the President of the Veterinary Council of Nigeria and in charge of the Police Veterinary services. Aishatu is a recipient of two national awards – Officer of the Order of the Niger (OON) and National Productivity Order of Merit (NPOM).

She is a member of the West and Central Africa Regional Advisory Committee on OneRisk. She is currently a member of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.



Professor Eustace Ayemere Iyayi

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Eustace Ayemere Iyayi is a Professor of Animal Science with specialization in poultry and swine; feed enzymes and biotechnology. His broad area of practice covers the livestock value chain, livestock system, development and funding partners/stakeholders engagement, and regulatory matrices.

Former Humboldt, Fulbright and Royal Society Scholar. Prof Iyayi is the Immediate past Registrar/Chief Executive Officer of the Nigerian Institute of Animal Science, Kabusa, Abuja. Former Dean, Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Ibadan and Chairman, Nigeria Agriculture Observatory, Abuja; Chairman, Feed Nigeria Summit, Abuja.

He was the keynote speaker at the National Conference on Livestock Reforms and Mitigation of Associated Conflicts in Nigeria in 2023 and is currently a member of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.



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Engr Uthman Muhammad is a Fellow of the Nigerian Society for Engineers, (FNSE) and a Fellow Chartered Institute for Procurement and Supply Chain (FCIPS), UK.

He has served in several capacities as Chairman, of Herders relocation to existing Grazing Reserves and Chairman of 2017 Ministerial Committee for Herders relocation out of Abuja City to the identified Five gazette Grazing Reserves within FCT. He was the former General Manager and Head, NNPC London office and former Nigerian National Representative to OPEC.

He is currently a member of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.



Prof. Nkiru Meludu Theresa, PhD, STA, NF, OKF

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Professor Meludu is a Professor of Food and Nutrition Security and Agricultural Extension. Former HOD, Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, Former Dean, Faculty of Agriculture, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka.

She is the President of the Agricultural Extension Society of Nigeria (AESON) and the current President Home Economics Professionals in Nigeria (HEPAN). She was Chairman of several NUC accreditation teams. Treasurer Committee of Deans of Nigeria. Member Anamabra State Export Committee.

She was a member of the National Conference on Livestock Reforms and Mitigation of Associated Conflicts in Nigeria in 2023 and is currently a member of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.



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Mustapha Ayodele Popoola is a seasoned expert in Animal production, reproduction and biotechnology. He holds a Ph.D in Reproductive Physiology with specialization in genetic resources management. He obtained a Doctorate Degree in Project Management (H.C) from the Commonwealth University.

Presently, he serves as Special Assistant to the Honorable Minister of Agriculture and Food Security. A Post-doc research fellow in various Gene banks across Europe and the US. He was a visiting researcher on Biophotonics and nanobiotechnology in livestock at Mississippi State University, Starkville, USA and later at the World Bank supported African Centre of Excellence in Data Science and undertook Senior Data Science courses of Date Science Council of America. Previously, he worked as Technical Assistant to the Executive Secretary of the Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund) and Special Assistant to the Executive Vice Chairman of the National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure (NASENI) and Chairman, Monitoring and Evaluation for the Presidential Implementation Committee on Technology transfer between Nigeria and Czech Republic.

He is currently a member of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.



Mr. Christopher Tarka

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Christopher Tarka is an esteemed leader with a distinguished career spanning over three decades, proficient in both political and business realms.

He is driven by a profound desire to channel his extensive expertise in political culture, quality assurance, and effective team management toward the dynamic field of mining exploration. Tarka aspires to continue shaping a legacy of excellence in a new domain, one that holds the promise of remarkable contributions and meaningful impact.

He is currently a member of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.



Jibrin Yunus

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Jibrin Yunus served as an Assistant Livestock Superintendent in the Borno State Ministry of Animals and Forrest Resources in 1990-1991 and later as an immigration officer in the then Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs in 1991-2002, Supervisory Councilor, Works, Housing, Land and Survey in Jere Local Government Council Borno State from 2004-2006; Special Assistant to the Executive Governor of Borno State on Housing and Rural Electrification 2012/2014, and 2017-2019; and Special Adviser Political to Executive Governor of Borno State from 2022 to 2023. National Secretary Alhayah Cattle Breeders Association 1999-2005. Caretaker Chairman, All Farmers Association of Nigeria (AFAN), Borno State Chapter 2021. Elected Deputy Chairman, All Farmers Association of Nigeria, Borno State Chapter (AFAN) 2021 to date. Grand Patron Al-Ihsan Youth Foundation since 2022.

He is currently a member of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.



Professor Demo Kalla, RAS, FASAN, fspsp

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Demo Kalla is a Professor of Animal Science at the Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University (ATBU), Bauchi. He is the Focal Lead, of the Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer Office. Technical Lead on Climate Smart Dairy Value Chains at the ATBU-TETFund Centre of Excellence on Food Security. A council member of the Nigerian Institute of Animal Science.

He has had livestock development consultancy stints with PTF, FMAFS, World Bank, USAID, UNDP, ECOWAS etc. Former Director, Agro-Meteorological Centre (ATBU) and member of both Technical Coordination Team of the TETFund Standing Committee on Research and Development (TCT-RDSC) and the TETFund National Research Fund Screening and Monitoring Committee (NRF-S&MC).

He was a member of the National Conference on Livestock Reforms and Mitigation of Associated Conflicts in Nigeria in 2023. He is currently a member of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.



Professor Andrew Babatunde Omojola

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Professor Andrew Babatunde Omojola is a Professor of Animal Science with a specialization in Animal Products and Processing and the current Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ibadan (UI), a former two-term Director of UI Teaching and Research Farm and the Chairman, Tunik Foods Nigeria Limited.

He has won several awards. He is a registered member of the Nigeria Institute of Animal Science (NIAS) and a fellow of College of Animal Science of Nigeria (FCASN). He is well-travelled and has over 156 publications to his credit. He is currently a member of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee



Prof. Abdullahi Muhammad Yau

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Professor Abdullahi Muhammad Yau is a Pastoralist and seasoned academician with 20 years of experience in teaching and research. He holds a B.Sc, M.Sc, PGDE, and a PhD Degrees from the University of Sussex, United Kingdom.

He is a Cybersecurity Expert and specializes in AI Algorithms for Machine Learning, Pattern formation and recognition. He is currently working on an Algorithm with Autonomous Search capabilities to forecast, detect, identify and respond to Cyber Threats in Nigeria's Cyberspace.

He is currently a member of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.



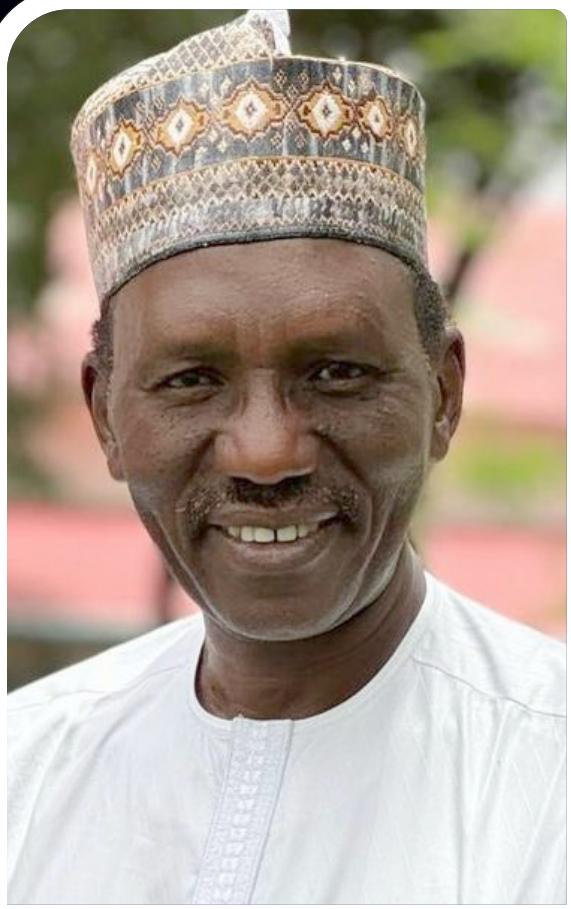
Dr. Salim Musa Umar, - PhD

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Dr. Salim is an alumnus of Equitas Human Rights Training, University of Montreal, Canada. He has a background in Local Government Administration and Finance, Business Administration and Public Administration.

He was once Senior Special Adviser two former Governors of Plateau State on Community Relations and Special Duties. He has served as Nigeria Advisor to an International NGO, the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue on Farmers and Herders in Nigeria.

Dr. Salim is the founder and Chairman of Farmers and Herders Initiative for Peace and Development. He is currently a member, Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.



Dr. Aliyu Usman Tilde

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Aliyu U. Tilde, holds a PhD in Agronomy from Ahmadu Bello University Zaria and a fourth degree in Law from University of Jos.

He has been an ardent breeder of livestock and currently among the leading milk processors in Nigeria.

He is a foundation member of the Commercial Dairy Ranchers Association of Nigeria (CODARAN) and has engaged in the education and rights advocacy of pastoralists and is currently a member of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee.

PRESIDENTIAL LIVESTOCK REFORMS IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

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