FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

PROCEEDINGS OF STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP

ON

LIVESTOCK REFORMS IN NIGERIA



COMPILED BY:

PRESIDENTIAL LIVESTOCK REFORMS IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

PROCEEDINGS

OF

STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP

ON

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HELD ON 24TH & 25TH OCTOBER 2024

AT THE BANQUET HALL,
STATE HOUSE, ABUJA

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

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PRESIDENTIAL LIVESTOCK REFORMS IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE



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Bola Ahmed Tinubu GCFR

President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Federal Republic of Nigeria

CHAIRMAN

Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee


UNITY AND FAITH PEACE AND PROGRESS

PRESIDENTIAL LIVESTOCK REFORMS IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE



Prof. Attahiru Muhammadu Jega, OFR

CO-CHAIRMAN

Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee



Prof. Mohammed Yahaya Kuta

SECRETARY

Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee



Co-Chairman, Prof Attahiru M. Jega with other members of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee (PLRIC)

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Executive Summary

INTRODUCTION

The Stakeholders' Consultative Workshop on Livestock Reforms in Nigeria was held on October 24–25, 2024, in the elegant Banquet Hall of the State House in Abuja. This significant event served as a vital platform for addressing the intricate challenges plaguing the nation's livestock sector, an industry essential to food security and economic sustainability.

The workshop's primary objective was to devise actionable strategies to elevate the livestock sector into a globally competitive, sustainable, and inclusive industry. Spearheaded by the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee (PLRIC), this gathering attracted over 350 influential stakeholders from every corner of the livestock value chain. Participants included policymakers, traditional rulers, leaders from the private sector, esteemed academics, and dedicated development partners—all coming together to share insights and foster innovative solutions.

The workshop was designed to create an atmosphere of interdisciplinary dialogue, allowing participants to explore and advance reforms across various dimensions of livestock production. Topics of discussion included aggregating livestock, processing methods, and enhancing market access, all aimed at strengthening the industry as a whole.

President Bola Ahmed Tinubu GCFR declared the workshop open. In his insightful opening address, The President underscored his administration's unwavering commitment to revitalizing the livestock sector, positioning it as a key driver of economic growth, job creation, and national security. His vision aims to transform the industry and uplift the livelihoods of countless Nigerians who rely on livestock farming as a vital source of income and sustenance.

Workshop Objectives

The workshop aimed to achieve the following:

1. Refine the livestock reform strategy by incorporating input from stakeholders.
2. Address critical constraints in the sector, including low productivity, weak market infrastructure, and conflicts between farmers and herders.
3. Promote sustainable practices, gender inclusion, and rural development.
4. Align reforms with broader economic goals, such as generating employment, ensuring food security, and enhancing climate resilience.
5. Create a platform to integrate diverse perspectives and align national strategies with global best practices.

Workshop Methodology

The workshop was a dynamic two-day event featuring a vibrant exhibition highlighting various livestock products and services available to attendees.

The program was structured as follows:

I. **Opening Session:** The workshop commenced with an engaging opening session designed to set the stage for discussions. This gathering provided a valuable opportunity for participants to share goodwill messages, fostering a spirit of collaboration and community among attendees.

ii. **Technical Session:** Following the opening remarks, participants were organized into thematic groups focusing on specific topics within the livestock sector. These sessions encouraged in-depth discussions, allowing participants to delve into the industry's pressing challenges and collectively brainstorm actionable recommendations for addressing these issues.

iii. **Plenary Session:** After the technical discussions, a plenary session allowed each group to present their findings to a larger audience. This interactive segment featured a question-and-answer period that facilitated deeper exploration of the topics and encouraged shared insights among participants.

iv. **Closing Session:** The workshop concluded with a closing session in which a formal communiqué was presented, summarizing the key takeaways and recommendations from the discussions. This wrap-up emphasized the collective knowledge gained and the collaborative spirit fostered during the event, leaving participants with a sense of accomplishment and direction moving forward.

Key Contributions and Thematic Areas

Participants discussed 11 thematic areas, identifying challenges, proposing interventions, and outlining stakeholder roles. These themes emphasized the interconnected nature of livestock value chains and their critical importance in Nigeria's development.

1. Ruminant Animal Subsector

The ruminant subsector, which includes beef, mutton, and chevon, faces several challenges, including inadequate infrastructure, low productivity, and fragmented markets. Recommendations have highlighted the need for a National Animal Identification and Traceability System to enhance security and improve market access. Stakeholders advocate for investments in breeding centres, earth dams, irrigation facilities, and competitive abattoirs that meet global standards. Additionally, it has been suggested that technical training be provided for farmers and butchers to boost productivity and increase value addition.

2. Dairy Subsector

Nigeria's dairy industry faces challenges such as low milk yields and insufficient infrastructure for storage and processing. To tackle these problems, stakeholders have proposed the establishment of the already approved National Dairy Development and Marketing Board. This board would oversee breed improvement programs, promote modern animal husbandry practices, and activate the National Dairy Fund. Additionally, fiscal incentives like VAT exemptions on locally produced yoghurt and subsidies for renewable energy solutions have been recommended to enhance production and sustainability.

3. Animal Health and Veterinary Services

Critical gaps in veterinary services, such as disease surveillance, medication access, and laboratory infrastructure, were identified. Recommendations include establishing a National Animal Health Authority and strengthening collaboration with international organizations to enhance disease management. The importance of adopting a One Health approach, which integrates human, animal, and environmental health considerations, was also emphasized.

4. Feed, Pasture, and Range Management

The high feed cost and seasonal shortages continue to pose significant challenges in the livestock sector. Participants suggested encouraging private sector investments in feed production and establishing gene banks for alternative feed sources. Additionally, investments in sustainable water resource management, including dams and irrigation systems development, were proposed to ensure pasture availability throughout the year.

5. Poultry Subsector

The poultry industry faces several challenges, including fluctuating feed costs, the high price of Day-old chicks (DOC), biosecurity concerns, and insufficient infrastructure. Improvement recommendations include prioritizing local grain production, regulating feed quality, and providing incentives for investments in renewable energy for processing. Stakeholders also suggested establishing a Poultry Industry Development Fund to support smallholder farmers and promote domestic growth.

6. Swine Sub-Sector

The swine subsector is crucial to Nigeria's livestock industry, playing an important role in food security, economic development, livelihoods, and employment. However, this subsector faces several challenges, including diseases such as African Swine Fever, poor access to quality feed, limited veterinary services, inadequate infrastructure, and cultural and religious taboos surrounding pork consumption. Despite these obstacles, the swine subsector has significant growth potential due to rising urbanization, an increasing demand for animal protein, and a growing middle class. By improving breeding techniques, managing diseases effectively, and implementing supportive government policies, productivity can be enhanced, leading to further growth in this subsector.

7. Genetic Improvement and Breeding Programmes

Indigenous breeds have low productivity, which necessitates initiatives aimed at genetic improvement. Participants advocated for infrastructure investments in artificial insemination and gene banks to preserve and enhance local breeds. Establishing public-private partnerships to promote advanced reproductive technologies and ensure sustainability was recommended.

8. Dispute Resolution and Conflict Mitigation

Farmer-herder conflicts remain a pressing issue in Nigeria's livestock sector. Stakeholders proposed revitalizing traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, re-establishing grazing reserves, and strengthening coordination among community leaders to mediate disputes. Compensation frameworks for land encroachments and investment in livestock migration infrastructure were also recommended.

9. Climate Actions in the Livestock Sector

Acknowledging livestock's dual impact on greenhouse gas emissions and vulnerability to climate change, participants emphasized integrating climate-smart practices across all subsectors. Proposed actions included developing methane monitoring systems, promoting renewable energy solutions, and increasing access to climate finance to build resilience.

10. Livestock Extension and Advisory Services

Weak institutional frameworks and limited personnel hinder effective extension services. Stakeholders recommended creating a Federal Department for Livestock Extension, recruiting specialized personnel, and mainstreaming gender-sensitive policies. Improved communication channels and digital platforms were proposed to enhance information dissemination to farmers.

11. Micro-Livestock Development

Micro-livestock, such as rabbits and snails, represent untapped economic potential. Recommendations focused on creating a Micro-Livestock Development Fund, establishing zonal production centres, and promoting international trade links. Awareness campaigns and technical support for farmers were also highlighted as critical enablers for growth.

12. Value Chain Modernization

Infrastructure deficits and fragmented markets impede the full realization of livestock value chains. Participants advocated for establishing modern abattoirs, national grading systems for meat products, and digital trade platforms to connect farmers with markets efficiently. These measures aim to enhance food safety and expand domestic and international market access.

Cross-cutting issues and High-Level Commitments

The workshop underscored the importance of policy coherence, gender inclusion, and youth empowerment. Conducting a national animal census and developing robust data systems were identified as prerequisites for informed decision-making. President Tinubu pledged unwavering support for the reforms, emphasizing the need for public-private partnerships and foreign direct investment to accelerate implementation. The Federal Ministry of Livestock Development establishment was lauded as a testament to the administration's resolve.

Exhibition and Networking

The workshop featured an exhibition that showcased innovations in livestock production, processing, and marketing. This segment promoted knowledge exchange and networking among stakeholders, allowing them to explore potential synergies and collaborations.

Next Steps for Implementation

To ensure the successful translation of these recommendations into actionable reforms, the following steps will guide the path forward:

1. ***Establishment of Monitoring Frameworks:*** Develop robust systems to track progress on reform implementation, ensuring accountability and data-driven adjustments where necessary.

2. ***Stakeholder Engagement:*** Institutionalize regular consultative forums to foster collaboration among public, private, and traditional actors and ensure inclusive participation at all levels.

3. ***Creation of a Livestock Development Fund:*** Mobilize financial resources through concessional financing, public-private partnerships, and international funding to create a Livestock Development fund for accelerating the development of critical infrastructure and initiatives.

4. ***Strengthening the Ministry of Livestock Development:*** Empower the newly established ministry with adequate funding, human resources, and legislative support to drive reforms effectively.

5. ***Piloting of Priority Interventions:*** Begin implementing reforms in high-potential areas, such as dairy, ruminant, and poultry subsectors, to demonstrate quick wins and build momentum for broader adoption.

6. ***Capacity Building Programmes:*** Launch targeted training Programmes for farmers, extension agents, and industry players to enhance skills and improve value chain efficiency.

7. ***Policy Reform Advocacy:*** Engage lawmakers and relevant MDAs and authorities to align existing legislation and strategies with the proposed reforms to ensure a conducive regulatory environment for the livestock sector.

8. ***Leverage Technology and Strengthen Data Ecosystems:*** Conduct a national animal census and invest in digital tools for identification and traceability, disease monitoring, and market linkages and integration to enhance operational efficiency in the livestock sector.

9. ***Expand Climate Resilience Initiatives:*** Integrate renewable energy solutions, methane monitoring systems, and sustainable natural resource management to mitigate climate risks in livestock production areas.

10. ***Vision for the Future:*** The successful implementation of these steps will address systemic barriers and reposition Nigeria's livestock sector as a cornerstone of economic growth, food security, and sustainable development. With an emphasis on collaboration, innovation, and inclusivity, the reforms promise to catalyze transformative change and ensure sustainable livelihoods for millions of Nigerians, and secure the nation's livestock resilience.

This consolidated framework provides a clear path for sustained progress, fostering a prosperous and inclusive livestock sector that meets national and global expectations. The collective will demonstrate at the workshop sets a solid foundation for a unified and impactful approach, ensuring that Nigeria's livestock sector thrives as a critical component of the broader economic agenda.



Prof. Attahiru M. Jega, OFR

Co-Chairman, Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee

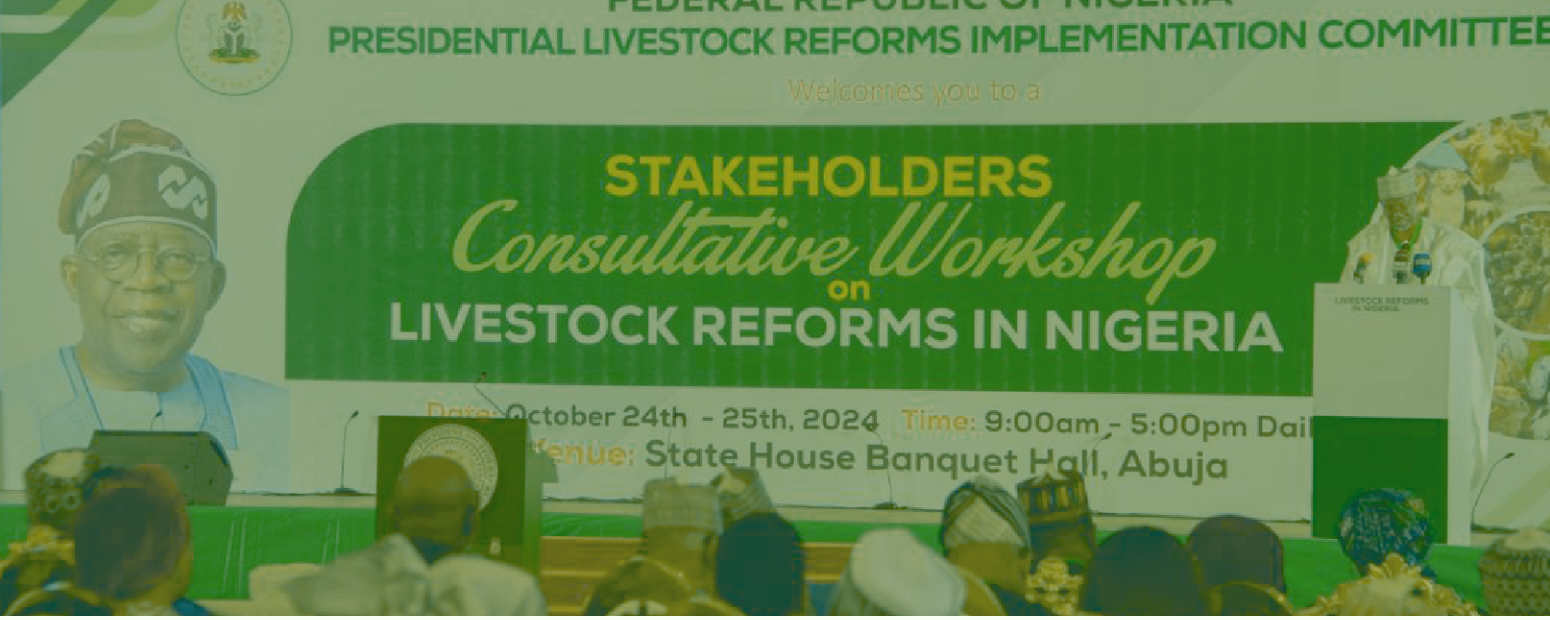




Background

The Stakeholders' Consultative Workshop on Livestock Reforms in Nigeria was held at the Banquet Hall of the State House in Abuja from October 24th to 25th, 2024. The purpose of the workshop was to provide a platform for engaging stakeholders across various livestock value chains and to gather their input on the livestock reform process. A diverse range of participants from the livestock sector were invited to take part in this significant event to brainstorm on livestock reform and to formulate recommendations that would help develop key strategies and actionable plans for reforming the livestock sector in Nigeria, making it globally competitive.

The workshop began with opening formalities that included presentations outlining the background events leading to the organization of the Stakeholders Consultative Workshop, as well as the National Conference on Livestock Reforms and Mitigation of Associated Conflicts, which took place on February 13th and 14th, 2023, at the invitation of the Kano State government. These presentations set the tone and agenda for the subsequent activities of the workshop.



Opening Session

2.1 WELCOME ADDRESS BY THE CO-CHAIR OF THE PRESIDENTIAL LIVESTOCK REFORMS IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE (PLRIC), PROF. ATTAHIRU JEGA OFR

In his welcome address, Prof. Attahiru Jega expressed pleasure at welcoming distinguished participants to the Stakeholders Consultative Workshop and appreciated them for honouring the invitation and participating in the discourse. He informed the audience that the PLRIC was inaugurated by President Bola Ahmed Tinubu GCFR on July 19, 2024. Given Mr. President's perceptive understanding of the potentials inherent in livestock, he decided to chair the Committee and made



The Co-Chairman of PLRIC, Prof Attahiru M. Jega OFR delivering his welcome address

himself the Co-Chairman, along with 23 other professionals with varying expertise in livestock value chains.

He reiterated that unlocking the potential in the long-neglected livestock sector across the value chains and improving and reforming its entire ecosystem will be immensely beneficial to virtually everyone throughout the country, in terms of new business opportunities, employment generation, and income creation, especially for the youth, contribution to food and nutrition security, and a remarkable addition to the country's GDP, among other things. According to the Co-Chairman, significantly reforming and repositioning the livestock sector will also help mitigate perennial conflicts between farmers and herders, which have bedevilled the nation with negative consequences for peaceful coexistence, community relations, and productive activities.

The Co-Chairman informed participants that the Committee submitted its inception report to Mr. President on September 19, 2024, and it is now under consideration. In this light, stakeholders' consultative engagement is considered necessary and desirable. Therefore, the objectives are to obtain additional inputs for the reform process and buy-in from critical stakeholders drawn from Nigeria's livestock value chains. According to the Co-Chairman, the committee invited 350 selected critical stakeholders from the six geopolitical zones, representing all 36 states of the Federation.

Prof. Jega noted that for a country as vast as Nigeria, with a huge population, many critical stakeholders ought to be at the consultative meeting but, regrettably, are not, for many unavoidable reasons. He hoped that engagement with critical stakeholders would be a continuous process, and all hands need to be on deck to ensure a well-considered reform process and seamless implementation. He emphasized that the committee's work has progressed due to facilitation by many government officials, ministers, and MDAs. He singled out the Minister of Planning and Budget, the Minister of Finance, the Coordinating Minister of the Economy, the Minister of Information, and the National Security Advisers for mention and appreciation, as they have supported the Committee in various ways.

Finally, Prof. Jega thanked Mr. President for his leadership guidance, support, and inspiration. The Co-Chairman reiterated that Mr. President's presence, despite competing national engagements, testifies to the premium he attaches to livestock development and reforms in Nigeria. He assured that the committee members have taken the responsibility as a national duty and observed that the reforms are long overdue. He called on critical stakeholders to join hands with the committee to achieve its mandate. He thanked participants and encouraged them to participate actively in the discourse, as the PLRIC looks forward to a fruitful deliberation.



The Honourable Minister of Agriculture and Food Security, Senator Abubakar Kyari CON delivering his goodwill message on behalf of the Ministers

2.2. GOODWILL MESSAGES AND ADDRESSES

2.2.1 Minister of Agriculture and Food Security; Senator Abubakar Kyari CON

The Minister of Agriculture and Food Security, Senator Abubakar Kyari, expressed deep honour at speaking on behalf of other Ministers. He commended the President for his bold actions, exemplary leadership, and unparalleled commitment to driving sustainable development, especially in agriculture and particularly in Nigeria's livestock sector. He averred that the gathering was a testimony to the collective resolve to address critical challenges in Nigeria's livestock sector. He further submitted that livestock plays a crucial role in the nation's food security and the livelihood of millions of Nigerians; therefore, the Consultative Workshop offers a unique opportunity to chart a new course for the livestock sector through comprehensive reforms that are inclusive, innovative, and sustainable along multiple livestock commodity value chains.

Dr. Kyari commended the PLRIC, co-chaired by Prof. Jega, for the great work done so far, as documented in 120 reform objectives and over 3,000 key performance indicators (KPIs) contained in the committee's inception report. According to Dr. Kyari, bringing together arrays of stakeholders, including academia, private and public organizations, and traditional institutions, was another milestone achievement for the committee. He noted that Mr President was the first Nigerian leader to hold this type of high-level event to engage directly with actors in the livestock value chains inside the State House.

The Minister further asserted that the effort was indeed significant, historical, and symbolic, and he said that the diverse opinions of critical stakeholders in the gathering would enrich the conversation for improving and developing Nigeria's livestock sector, making it globally competitive. The Minister concluded that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security would continue to have a result-oriented partnership with the committee and the new Ministry of Livestock Development. Finally, the Minister expressed the Ministry's commitment to collectively unlocking the 33 trillion-naira livestock economy for Nigeria's prosperity and that of its citizens. He wished the committee a successful workshop.



The Chairman, Senate Committee on Livestock Development,
Senator Musa Mustapha delivering his goodwill message at the workshop

2.2.2 Chairman, Senate Committee on Livestock Development, Senator Musa Mustapha

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Livestock Development expressed delight at being in the workshop. He congratulated Mr. President for hosting the workshop at the State House and appreciated the efforts of the organizers and participants for continuously working to improve the agricultural sector, particularly the livestock sector. He stated that the workshop's focus is important because the livestock sector provides sustainable livelihoods and cultural identity to millions of Nigerians.

According to Senator Mustapha, the livestock sector is crucial, contributing about

15% to the nation's agricultural GDP and employing 57 million Nigerian farmers, approximately 36% of the nation's total workforce. He urged all participants to play active roles in the discourse and invest in the sector through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) that support innovation and advocate for policies promoting the livestock sector in line with Mr. President's Renewed Hope Agenda.

Additionally, the distinguished Senator believes that livestock reform is not solely about the economy but also about securing the future by promoting cordial community relations. The senator advised participants to come up with practical suggestions and recommendations to aid the livestock reforms.

2.2.3 Mr. Taofiq Braimah, Emergency Operations Sector, Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)

On behalf of the FAO Group in Nigeria, Mr. Taofiq Braimah extended their warmest greetings and best wishes to the PLRIC members for successfully organising the Stakeholders Consultative Workshop. He observed that the gathering marks a significant step towards enhancing the livestock sector's critical contributions to the economy, food security, and livelihood across the nation. The array of experts present, Mr. Braimah noted, underscores the importance of overcoming the challenges faced by the sector. He further submitted that the FAO Office in Nigeria



Mr Taofiq Braimah, of the FAO delivering his goodwill message on behalf of the international organizations and development partners.

understands the commitment of the government to reform the livestock sector and promised the unflinching support of the FAO group in achieving the laudable initiative.

He further reiterated that the FAO group is also committed to ensuring that the livestock sector reaches its full potential and contributes significantly to the nation's economy. “As we discuss the reforms today, we encourage critical dialogue and creative thinking that will derive meaningful changes in the sector," Braimah noted. The FAO group is convinced that together we can build a robust framework for reforms that include all stakeholders and enhance Nigeria's livestock sector. Finally, he thanked and congratulated Mr. President for his commitment and dedication to the reforms as stakeholders look forward to fruitful discussion and crave further support for the outcome of the consultative discourse.

2.2.4 Alhaji (Dr) Yahaya Abubakar CFR, the Etsu Nupe and the Coordinator, National Council of Traditional Rulers in Nigeria

The Etsu Nupe, Alhaji (Dr) Yahaya Abubakar CFR, commended Mr. President for efforts geared toward reforms in the livestock sector, critical for Nigeria's economic growth. On behalf of Nigeria's Traditional Council, the Etsu Nupe prayed for the President's strength, wisdom, and vision to pilot Nigeria's affairs. He expressed confidence that livestock reforms will bring about cordial community relations in Nigeria, promoting peaceful coexistence, restored security, and harmonious relationships between farmers and herders.



His Royal Highness, the Etsu Nupe CFR, delivering his goodwill message on behalf of the National Council of Traditional Rulers in Nigeria

The Etsu Nupe called for traditional institutions' active participation in this initiative and promised Nigeria's traditional institutions will continue mobilizing people to play critical roles in repositioning the livestock sector.

2.2.5 His Excellency Abdulrahman Abdulrasaq, Executive Governor, Kwara State and Chairman of the Nigeria Governors' Forum



The Chairman, Nigerian Governor's Forum HE AbdulRahman AbdulRasaq, the Executive Governor of Kwara State delivering his goodwill message on behalf of the Governors in Nigeria

The Executive Governor of Kwara State and Chairman of the Nigeria Governors Forum, His Excellency, AbduRahman Abdulrasaq while thanking Mr. President for deepening the efforts at ensuring food security in our nation through the livestock reforms, assured all critical stakeholders in the entire livestock value chains of 100 percent buy-in of the sub nationals to make this effort a success. He submitted that the livestock reform is not only about food security, but also about the nation's security, cohesion, and peaceful co-existence. He observed that though the country has had different Programmes for livestock, however, not much was achieved as it was domiciled in the Ministry of Agriculture.

In contrast, he observed that the consultative forum on livestock reforms is to lay the foundation. Therefore, State and local governments need to collaborate with the Federal Government to make land available for the success of the reforms. In his words, "As far as Kwara State is concerned, we are committed to seeking herders'

buy-in by convincing them to seek and obtain Certificates of Occupancy against their long-held belief that land belongs only to God. We have changed that orientation by educating them to settle, to maximally benefit from the abundant opportunities that their trade provides." The Governor further provided information that the feat was achieved in Kwara State through the French Government, which funded a sustainable ranching project.

He congratulated Mr. President on the wisdom of chairing the PLRIC, the support he has provided thus far, and for personally gracing the occasion and declaring open the Stakeholders Consultative Workshop. On behalf of the Nigeria Governors Forum, Governor Abdulrasaq invited the Co-Chairman of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee, Prof. Attahiru Jega, to Kaduna to address the Northern Governors Forum on the livestock reform agenda of the Federal Government on Monday, 28 October 2024.

2.2.6 Vote of Thanks by Prof Mohammed Yahaya Kuta, Secretary, Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee



The Secretary of PLRIC, Prof Kuta Yahaya giving the vote of thanks

The Secretary of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee thanked the Chairman of the Nigeria Governors Forum, who he said had done half of what he was designated to do. He commended Mr. President for his commitment, vision, pragmatism, and support. Part of Mr. President's unprecedented move to birth the reforms in the livestock sector was the establishment of the Ministry of

Livestock Development, the posting of a new Permanent Secretary to the Ministry, and just a day to the stakeholders consultative workshop, the nomination of a Minister for the Ministry, the Secretary observed.

According to him, the committee is not only proud of these efforts but also of the allocation of a building in the Central Business Area of Abuja to house the Ministry of Livestock Development and giving a Presidential order to the Minister of the Federal Capital Territory, Mr. Nyesome Wike, to renovate, rehabilitate, and furnish the building. He joined the Co-Chairman of the Committee to thank the Minister of Planning and Budget, the Minister of Finance and Coordinating Minister of the Economy, the Minister of Information, and the National Security Adviser for providing unflinching support to the Committee to realise its mandate. He also thanked HE Dr. Abdullahi Umar Ganduje, OFR, the immediate past Governor of Kano State and the National Chairman of the All Progressives Congress (APC), for initiating the livestock reform in February 2023. He charged other Governors to be Champions of the Livestock Reforms in their respective states.

2.2.7 OPENING ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY, PRESIDENT BOLA AHMED TINUBU, GCFR, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA AND CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDENTIAL LIVESTOCK REFORMS IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE



His Excellency, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu GCFR, delivering his opening address at the workshop

President Bola Ahmed Tinubu, GCFR, while declaring the Stakeholders Consultative Workshop open, pledged government support to revamp and reposition the sector, creating employment and attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The President reiterated his conviction that the livestock sector is critical and promised to provide all necessary support to bring value to Nigeria. He assured stakeholders that they would not regret collaborating and investing in the sector, emphasizing that it's time to get it right.

He decried the situation where Nigeria, with over 200 million people, cannot provide its children with a pint of milk in classrooms daily. The President also lamented that Nigeria has overlooked investment and economic opportunities in the livestock sector, urging citizens to work together to restart the sector, now that its economic vibrancy has been recognized.

Mr President reiterated the shared mission of the livestock reform, aiming to transform the sector from a subsistence model to a thriving, commercialized industry. This industry would significantly contribute to Nigeria's GDP, providing decent jobs and sustainable livelihoods for the growing population.

The President highlighted the sector's potential, describing it as huge, with 563 million chickens, 58 million cattle, 124 million goats, 60 million sheep, and 16 million pigs. With such a large livestock population, Nigeria is West Africa's leading livestock producer. However, the President found the annual production of animal-source foods unacceptable, with 0.7 billion litres of milk, 1.48 million tons of meat, and 0.69 million metric tons of eggs falling short of the country's needs. More worrisome is the average milk yield of cow breeds managed by pastoralists, estimated at 0.5-1.5 litres per day, compared to the African average of 6.6 litres per day. According to the President, Nigeria can do better.

President Tinubu appreciated the Nigerian Governors' Forum (NGF), chaired by Kwara State Governor Abdulrahman Abdulrazak, for supporting the livestock reforms. He commended the Presidential Livestock Reform Implementation Committee members, Co-Chairman Prof. Attahiru Jega, and Secretary Prof. Muhammed Yahaya Kuta, for their commitment to repositioning the livestock sector.

In closing, the President stated that the committee, the new ministry, and himself will continue working to attract foreign direct investors and implement livestock reforms.



Visit to The Exhibition Stands

As part of the workshop, an exhibition of livestock, livestock products, and services was mounted to visually highlight the sector's potential and provide an opportunity for interaction between participants and key players in the livestock value chain. At the end of the opening session, participants were led to the exhibition stands by dignitaries. This aimed to enhance engagement and facilitate networking among participants and exhibitors.












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Participants inspecting the exhibition stands



Some pictures at the exhibition stand











Participants at tea break and lunch time





Participants at tea break and lunch time



Technical Session

4.1 PRESENTATIONS

4.1.1 OVERVIEW OF THE PRESIDENTIAL LIVESTOCK REFORM IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES AND DELIVERABLES

This session was presented by the Co-Chairman Presidential Livestock Reform Implementation, Prof. Attahiru Jega. The Co-Chairman took participants through the mandate, scope of work of the committee, roles of the constituted sub-committee groups, and strategies the committee had deployed to achieve her objectives, the expected outcomes, and the next steps. going forward after the stakeholder's consultative workshop.

The Co-Chairman further threw light on the expectation of the consultative forum, emphasizing that it is the conviction of the committee that the forum will help generate ideas and provide value addition to reform, revitalize, and reposition the livestock sector. He promised that the interface with the stakeholders would be continuous. The Co-Chairman informed the participants that the committee will, in due course, engage in high-level discussions for collaboration with development partners, institutions, and funding agencies. The synopsis of key questions and comments include:

1. The new ministry should do everything humanly possible to reclaim the encroached grazing routes.
2. What does the ministry intend to do about insecurity, which in the opinion of the participants has gone beyond farmers-herders conflicts?
3. What will the ministry do differently to address the farmers-herders conflicts?
4. What is the committee's position on the industrial hubs within the grazing reserves?

5. What has the committee done with the past policy documents on livestock or have these documents been jettisoned, especially the Vision 20:20:20 document?
6. What is the committee's and ministry's plan to seek state and local councils' buy-in?
7. Does the committee plan to recover stolen cattle?
8. Consideration for establishing zonal offices in the six geopolitical zones of the country
9. Consideration for poultry business in Nigeria as most poultry enterprises have gone under due to the cost of doing business.
10. The native chicken needs the protection of the ministry from going to extinction as this species is the target for extraneous dealings.
11. Consideration for naming the ministry as Ministry of Animal Resources Development.
12. More consultations need to be done for the future engagement of stakeholders as the consultative workshop appeared impromptu.
13. What happens to the new Ministry of Livestock Development and Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, especially for organizations (research and development) that provide research feedback to the Ministry as only one ministry before now?

6.1 Responses

The Co-Chairman, in response to some of the questions and observations, further shed light on some of the participants' inquiries as follows:

1. The committee's inception report contains recommendations on some of the areas participants have sought clarification
2. The issue of the farmers-herders conflict is one of the several areas of focus of the new ministry. To this extent, none of the issues raised, including farmers-herders conflict, will suffer neglect.
3. The committee consulted relevant reports and documents, which informed some of the recommendations in the inception report. However, the committee will further examine other reports, especially the vision 20:20:20 document referred to by the participant.
4. The issue of the extinction of the native chicken will be taken on board like other pressing issues like insurance and disease outbreak

5. On the new name for the ministry, the Co-chair opined that it would be counter-productive to contemplate a change in name for a new ministry given the palpable cynicism that currently surrounds livestock reforms

4.2 BREAKOUT SESSIONS BY THEMATIC AREA

The second segment of the technical session was the breakout session by thematic areas. group went into brainstorming sessions to deliberate on key constraints that encumber livestock sectors in Nigeria to suggest strategies that will address the identified constraints as well as the specific role(s) within the strategies. In all, 11 groups to deliberate on the 11 thematic areas were formed and participants were assigned groups based on their experience and expertise. The thematic areas are as listed below:

a. **Thematic Area 1:** Reforms in the Ruminant Animal Subsector

b. **Thematic Area 2:** Reforms in the Dairy Subsector

c. **Thematic Area 3:** Reforms in the Poultry Subsector

d. **Thematic Area 4:** Reforms in the Swine Subsector

e. **Thematic Area 5:** Reforms in the Micro-livestock Subsector

f. **Thematic Area 6:** Reforms in the Animal Health Subsector

g. **Thematic Area7:** Reforms in the Livestock Extension and Advisory Services Subsector

h. **Thematic Area 8:** Reforms in the Animal Feed, Pasture and Range Management Subsector

i. **Thematic Area 9:** Reforms in Breed Improvement and Animal Genetic Resources Management

j. **Thematic Area 10:** Dispute Resolution and Peace building Mechanisms

k. **Thematic Area 11:** Climate Actions in the Livestock Sector

The following were the key recommendations from the 11 thematic groups at the end of the various engagements (see appendix for the full reports of the thematic groups).

4.2.1 THEMATIC AREA 1: REFORMS IN THE RUMINANT ANIMAL (BEEF, MUTTON, AND CHEVON) SUB-SECTOR

The ruminant animal sector is vital to Nigeria's livestock industry, playing a significant role in food security, rural livelihoods, and the economy. Ruminant

animals, including cattle, sheep, and goats, are primarily reared for meat, milk, hides, and other by-products. These animals are well-suited to Nigeria's diverse agroecological zones, making them an integral part of the agricultural landscape.

Cattle, the largest contributors to the ruminant sector, are mainly reared in northern Nigeria, where Fulani pastoralists dominate production through traditional extensive grazing systems. Cattle provide beef, milk, and hides, critical to local diets and industries. However, reliance on indigenous breeds, which have lower yields than improved breeds, often constrained productivity.

Sheep and goats are widely distributed across Nigeria, with significant populations in both northern and southern regions. These small ruminants are valued for their adaptability to diverse climates and ability to thrive on low-quality forage. They are crucial for meat production, with goats also serving as a source of milk for local consumption. Small ruminants are often kept as a form of financial security and cultural wealth, particularly in rural communities.

The ruminant animal sector significantly contributes to Nigeria's livestock subsector and overall agricultural GDP. It supports millions of households, particularly in rural areas, providing income, employment, and food. The sector also supplies raw materials to industries such as leather and dairy, creating economic linkages. Small ruminants offer quick returns on investment, making them an important asset for smallholder farmers and marginalized groups.



Participants in Group Session for Thematic Area 1

Despite its importance, the ruminant animal sector faces numerous challenges, including low productivity due to traditional farming systems, poor access to veterinary services, and inadequate feed and water resources. Conflicts between herders and farmers over grazing lands, exacerbated by climate change and population pressure, have significantly disrupted the sector. Additionally, limited infrastructure for processing and marketing reduces the value of ruminant products.

The growing demand for animal protein, driven by population growth and urbanization, presents opportunities for expanding the ruminant sector. Interventions such as introducing improved breeds, better feed and pasture management, and enhanced veterinary services can boost productivity. Investments in value addition, such as meat processing and dairy production, can increase profitability. Resolving land-use conflicts through sustainable policies and promoting ranching systems can enhance the sector's viability.

Key Recommendations:

1. Review strategies, plans, and programmes for the ruminant animal subsector in collaboration with relevant MDAs, states, and local governments.
2. Implement the National Animal Identification and Traceability System in collaboration with the private sector, states and local governments to enhance security and access to local and international markets.
3. In collaboration with states and the private sector, provide livestock infrastructure along the ruminant animal value chain, such as earth dams, irrigation facilities, weighbridges, loading ramps, quarantine stations, standardized vehicles for animal conveyance, abattoirs, cold chains, ruminant animal breeding centres, etc.
4. Promote designated ruminant animal breeding and semen collection centres to supply foundation stock for beef and small ruminant value chains.
5. Establish a dedicated funding source for investments in ruminant animal value chains and provide adequate funding for research, development, and innovation in this subsector.
6. Adopt a unified tax and levy regime on livestock and livestock products
7. Develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) for draft animals, non-bovine ruminant species like camels, donkeys, feedlots, livestock slaughtering, rendering, processing, transportation, and distribution in collaboration with relevant MDAs, states, and local governments.
8. Develop globally competitive facilities and standardisation to access the international red meat markets .

9. Promote technical, vocational, and educational training (TVET) for stockmen, butchers, and other relevant actors (middlemen, livestock auctioneers) in the ruminant animal value chains.

10. Promote the development and value addition of by-products (blood meal, hides, and skin) for the value chains.

4.2.2 THEMATIC AREA 2: REFORMS IN THE DAIRY SUB-SECTOR

The dairy value chain in Nigeria stands as a vital pillar of the country's agricultural sector, significantly enhancing food security, nutritional quality, and rural livelihoods. Despite possessing a substantial cattle population, Nigeria's domestic dairy industry is currently unable to meet the surging demand for milk and dairy products, leading to considerable imports to fill the gap. This value chain encompasses several interconnected stages: milk production, aggregation, collection, processing, distribution, and marketing. Smallholder pastoralists, particularly the Fulani herdsmen, predominantly drive milk production through traditional extensive grazing systems. The northern regions of Nigeria, with their favourable climatic conditions and cultural practices, are the primary sources of over 70% of milk production.

After production, milk is either consumed fresh locally or sold to collectors and processors. The processing phase varies from informal, small-scale operations to established commercial processors that produce a diverse range of dairy products, including pasteurized milk, yoghurt, cheese, and butter. Distribution takes place through open markets, supermarkets, and retail outlets, effectively catering to a wide array of consumer needs. The dairy sector plays a crucial role in supporting millions of Nigerians, especially in rural areas, by providing a stable source of income and employment. It significantly contributes to the gross domestic product (GDP) of the livestock subsector and serves as the foundation for industries such as food processing and animal feed production. Furthermore, milk and dairy products are essential for combatting protein and calcium deficiencies, making them indispensable for achieving national nutritional objectives.

Although the industry faces challenges, such as land use conflicts between herders and farmers that threaten sustainable production, the prospects are promising. Nigeria's growing population, urbanization, and rising middle class are driving increased demand for dairy products, creating tremendous opportunities for the sector. To boost productivity, we can implement vital interventions such as introducing improved cattle breeds, embracing modern dairy farming and aggregation techniques, and establishing milk collection centres in areas of comparative advantage. Strategic investments in cold chain infrastructure and processing facilities will minimize losses and elevate product quality. Moreover, the

government's initiatives to attract private sector investment and promote local dairy production, including partnerships with international dairy companies, are set to transform the sector and drive it towards a prosperous future.

In conclusion, the dairy value chain in Nigeria encounters significant challenges, but participants at the workshop believe it also presents considerable opportunities for growth and development. With appropriate policies, investments, and innovations, the sector has the potential to become a vital driver of economic development and nutritional well-being in the country.

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Participants in Group Session for Thematic Area 2

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Key Recommendations:

1. Implement of the approved National Dairy Policy
2. Increase access to finance by:
    1. Ensuring single-digit interest rates for investment in artificial insemination (breed improvement) and importation of foreign dairy breeds to increase milk production
    2. Giving government support such as tax exemption for commercial banks that

give loans at single-digit interest rates to encourage more financial products for livestock and dairy enterprises

3. Encourage the adoption of modern animal husbandry practices among smallholder dairy farmers.
4. Establish the National Dairy Development and Marketing Board (NDDMB) as approved in the National Dairy Policy to enhance access to financing for livestock and dairy business development.
5. Promote Fiscal policy reforms for dairy products and international sourcing of dairy equipment
6. Standardize and streamline taxation on dairy products and the movement of dairy products within the country.
7. Establish and strengthen dairy cooperatives across the country
8. Encourage collaboration among the Federal Ministry of Livestock, the National Bureau of Statistics, and private stakeholders throughout the dairy value chain, while enhancing the data ecosystem for effective data collection and management in the dairy sector.
9. Collaborate with multinational donor organizations to increase funding for advocacy, sensitization, awareness creation, and capacity building. This includes enhancing awareness about milk labelling and types to ensure consumer protection.
10. The government should work with various stakeholders in the dairy sector to implement region-specific milk pricing templates across the country.
11. Expand existing smallholder dairy development Programmes to increase sustainable peri-urban dairy farming.
12. Utilize existing grazing reserves to settle pastoralists and provide necessary infrastructure and training to enhance milk production and collection.
13. Increase investment in research and development in the sector and strengthen linkages of research output to industry needs
14. Promote and increase funding for training and investment in local fabrication of dairy equipment
15. Increase investment in alternative energy sources (solar and biogas) for low-cost power sources in dairy operations.
16. Incentivize and enforce backward integration in the dairy sub-sector
17. Increase the tariff on the importation of liquid milk and dairy products to discourage excessive imports and promote local production and sourcing.

4.2.3 THEMATIC AREA 3: REFORMS IN THE POULTRY SUB-SECTOR

The poultry value chain in Nigeria plays an essential role in the agricultural landscape, profoundly influencing food security, economic development, and job creation. Poultry farming encompasses various operations, including the raising of broilers—meat chickens favoured for their rapid growth—and layers, which are hens bred specifically for egg production. This sector is particularly appealing because it requires relatively low initial capital investments and offers quick returns on investment, effectively addressing the increasing demand for affordable protein sources among Nigeria's growing population.

The poultry value chain is a complex ecosystem comprising several distinct yet interconnected stages: breeding, production, feed supply, processing, distribution, and marketing. Each stage involves a diverse array of stakeholders, from smallholder farmers tending to a few birds in rural communities to large-scale commercial enterprises operating extensive poultry farms. Breeding operations play a crucial role by supplying day-old chicks, while feed manufacturers provide specially formulated feeds that promote optimal growth and health in poultry.

Farmers typically specialize in either meat or egg production, and the processing phase is vital for transforming live birds into market-ready products. This phase includes humane slaughtering practices and the development of value-added products, such as frozen chicken and sanitized, packaged eggs. These products are then distributed through various channels, including local markets, supermarkets,



Participants in Group Session for Thematic Area 3

and grocery stores, ensuring accessibility for consumers. The poultry industry is vital for feeding the nation and serves as a cornerstone of Nigeria's economy. It contributes significantly to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and generates millions of jobs across multiple sectors, ranging from farming and processing to marketing and distribution. Importantly, the sector also offers unique opportunities for women and youth to pursue entrepreneurial ventures, thereby fostering economic empowerment and community development.

Despite its significance, the poultry sector faces numerous challenges that hinder its full potential. High production costs remain a pressing issue, largely driven by fluctuating feed prices. Additionally, disease outbreaks, including Newcastle disease and Avian Influenza, pose serious threats to flock health and productivity. The industry also grapples with limited access to quality inputs, and local producers often find themselves competing with less expensive imported poultry products. Nevertheless, the poultry value chain holds substantial promise for growth and innovation, particularly in response to Nigeria's rapid urbanization and the surging demand for protein-rich foods. By strategically investing in feed production, implementing effective disease management protocols, and enhancing infrastructure, stakeholders can significantly boost productivity within the sector. Moreover, enacting policies that aim to reduce import reliance while fostering local production will further strengthen the resilience and sustainability of Nigeria's poultry industry, ensuring it can continue to play a crucial role in the nation's development.

Key Recommendations:

1. Promote an out-growers scheme for producing animal feed-grade grains, specifically maize and soybean, to ensure a steady animal feed supply.
2. Designate some existing silos for the storage of these animal feed grains.
3. The government should establish poultry clusters nationwide, providing common facilities to reduce production costs and overall product prices.
4. Collaborate with the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) to encourage the use of renewable energy, enabling farmers to access green funds, carbon credits, and reduced electricity tariffs for agribusinesses.
5. Enhance price intelligence through real-time market monitoring.
6. Strengthen and enforce standards and policies regarding the use of antibiotics, pesticides, and growth promoter drugs in the poultry sector.
7. Establish the Poultry Industry Development Fund and revitalize the Bank of Agriculture to increase funding and investment in the sector.

8. Collaborate with insurance companies to educate poultry businesses and provide them with insurance coverage.

9. The government is urged to continue enforcing restrictions on the importation of frozen poultry products into the country.

10. Promote the export of poultry and poultry products to other African countries, leveraging the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement.

4.2.4 THEMATIC AREA 4: REFORMS IN THE SWINE SUB-SECTOR

The swine subsector in Nigeria is a vital component of the country's livestock industry, contributing to food security, economic development, and employment opportunities. Pigs are primarily raised for pork, which is a popular and affordable source of protein for many Nigerians. This sector plays a crucial role in the agricultural economy, providing an income-generating avenue for both smallholder and commercial farmers. Swine production is widespread in Nigeria, but it is mainly concentrated in the southern regions, such as Ogun, Oyo, Lagos, and Anambra States, where cultural and religious practices are favourable to pork consumption. In contrast, the northern regions have limited swine production due to dietary restrictions among the predominantly Muslim populations. However, some areas in states like Benue, Kaduna, Bauchi, Gombe, and the Federal Capital Territory still engage in pig farming, primarily for economic reasons. Pig farming in Nigeria ranges from backyard systems to medium and large-scale commercial enterprises.

The swine subsector significantly contributes to Nigeria's gross domestic product (GDP) within the livestock subsector and provides livelihoods for thousands of farmers, traders, butchers, and other stakeholders along the value chain. Pig farming is particularly appealing due to its high reproductive rate, efficient feed conversion, and rapid growth, allowing farmers to achieve quick investment returns. Additionally, the sector supports related industries, including feed production, veterinary services, and meat processing.

Despite its potential, the swine subsector faces several challenges. Diseases such as African Swine Fever (ASF) pose a major threat, often leading to severe economic losses due to high mortality rates. Poor access to quality feed, limited veterinary services, and inadequate infrastructure further hinder productivity. Additionally, cultural and religious taboos surrounding pork consumption restrict its market in some regions. The swine industry in Nigeria has significant growth potential due to rising urbanization, increasing demand for animal protein, and a growing middle class. Improved breeding techniques, disease management, and feed efficiency can enhance productivity. Government policies that support agricultural diversification and stimulate private-sector investments can also drive growth in the sector.



Participants in Group Session for Thematic Area 4

Moreover, developing value-added products, such as sausages, bacon, and canned pork, offers opportunities for expanding market reach.

Key Recommendations:

1. Develop a central data system for swine farms and farmers to support intervention, monitoring, and regulation.
2. Educate stakeholders about the newly established Ministry of Livestock Development.
3. Establish cluster pig farms and shared processing facilities in states with a competitive advantage in pig farming.
4. Enhance Programmes aimed at improving the skills and capacities of smallholder pig farmers.
5. Incorporate the breeding needs of pigs into the National Breeding Policy.
6. Create a dedicated department for swine within the Ministry of Livestock Development.
7. Encourage the adoption of modern animal husbandry practices among smallholder dairy farmers.

4.2.5 THEMATIC AREA 5: REFORMS IN THE MICRO-LIVESTOCK SUB-SECTOR

The micro-livestock value chain in Nigeria is an emerging and vibrant segment of the agricultural landscape. It focuses on the production, processing, and marketing of small animals such as rabbits, guinea pigs, grasscutters, snails, and quails. Often referred to as "micro-livestock," these animals provide a sustainable and economical source of protein, significantly contribute to income generation, and offer an appealing alternative to more conventional livestock farming practices.

This value chain comprises several distinct stages: breeding, production, feed supply, processing, and distribution. Smallholder farmers and micro-entrepreneurs play crucial roles within this system, primarily operating in peri-urban and rural areas where agricultural opportunities are abundant. One of the notable features of micro-livestock is their ease of rearing; they require relatively low input, occupy small land areas, and demand minimal startup capital, making them accessible to many aspiring farmers.

The processing stage, particularly for snails, grasscutters, and quails, involves value addition through tasks such as cleaning, packaging, and preparing the products for market, ultimately enhancing their appeal to consumers. The distribution channels are diverse, ranging from bustling local markets to larger supermarkets, reflecting the growing interest in micro-livestock products due to their nutritional benefits and affordability.

However, the micro-livestock value chain in Nigeria faces several challenges that hinder its expansion. Limited access to quality breeding stock, inadequate extension services, and a general lack of awareness about micro-livestock farming discourage many potential farmers from entering the sector. Diseases and predators pose significant threats, particularly to small-scale operations where risk management can be difficult. Additionally, infrastructural deficiencies, weak market linkages, and the absence of organized cooperatives undermine the effective marketing and distribution of micro-livestock products.

As urbanization increases alongside health consciousness and a desire for diversified protein sources, the micro-livestock sector has significant opportunities to thrive. Implementing training Programmes and awareness campaigns can encourage more individuals to adopt micro-livestock farming practices. Moreover, dedicated research and development initiatives focused on improving breeding techniques, feed efficiency, and disease management can significantly enhance productivity. Establishing niche markets and exploring export opportunities for micro-livestock products can further expand the sector's reach and profitability, paving the way for a brighter agricultural future in Nigeria.



Participants in Group Session for Thematic Area 5

Key Recommendations:

1. Provide essential financial support to farmers and design stimulus packages to enhance their productivity and sustainability.
2. Create of a comprehensive genetic database and species improvement programmes to facilitate the tracking and improvement of various micro-livestock species, ensuring better breeding practices and enhanced productivity.
3. Increase involvement of Women and Youth in Micro-Livestock Value chain activities to empower them economically and promote innovative practices within the sector.
4. Establish Zonal Production and Processing centres to standardise micro-livestock processing and packaging, streamline operations, improve efficiency, and foster local economic development.
5. Increase Budget Allocation and Support for Micro-Livestock Research and Development. This will lead to advancements in micro-livestock practices, enhancing productivity and sustainability.
6. Promote Local Awareness Campaigns to educate the public about the nutritional and economic benefits of micro-livestock by-products.
7. Support the creation of a Micro-Livestock Development Agency focused on advancing and regulating the micro-livestock industry.

8. Establish strong trade connections and enhance the quality of micro-livestock products to open up significant export opportunities on the international market.

9. Create a dedicated Micro-Livestock Development Fund to provide crucial financial resources for initiatives aimed at advancing the micro-livestock sector, ensuring long-term growth and sustainability.

4.2.6 THEMATIC AREA 6: REFORMS IN THE ANIMAL HEALTH SUB-SECTOR

Animal health is crucial to Nigeria's agricultural economy, as livestock farming plays a significant role in food security and supports the livelihoods of millions of rural and urban households, contributing to the nation's economic growth. However, several critical challenges in maintaining animal health include inadequate veterinary services, insufficient funding, disease outbreaks, and poor infrastructure, which limit its potential to promote sustainable development.

In Nigeria, livestock diseases pose an ongoing issue, with outbreaks of highly contagious diseases such as anthrax, avian influenza, peste des petits ruminants (PPR), and foot-and-mouth disease leading to severe economic losses. The prevalence of zoonotic diseases—those that can be transmitted between animals and humans, such as rabies and tuberculosis—highlights the interconnectedness of animal health, human health, and environmental health, emphasizing the importance of a One Health approach.

Despite efforts to improve animal health, the sector is still constrained by inadequate veterinary infrastructure, limited access to vaccines and medications, poor disease surveillance systems, and insufficient government funding. Additionally, livestock farmers' lack of awareness and education regarding proper animal care and biosecurity measures exacerbates these challenges.

Improving animal health in Nigeria requires collaboration among stakeholders, including policymakers, veterinarians, research institutions, private sector actors, and farmers. Key focus areas should include strengthening veterinary services, expanding vaccination Programmes, enhancing disease surveillance, and promoting farmer education on modern animal husbandry practices. The emphasis must be on improving disease prevention and control mechanisms, increasing access to veterinary care, and building the capacity of livestock farmers to adopt best practices. Ensuring animal health protects farmers' livelihoods, safeguards food safety, and contributes to Nigeria's broader goals of sustainable agricultural development.

In conclusion, the stakeholders' consultative workshop provided a platform for discussions on actionable reforms to strengthen animal health systems and enhance



Participants in Group Session for Thematic Area 6

the resilience of the livestock sector in Nigeria. Addressing these challenges will not only improve livestock productivity and food security but will also enhance public health and contribute to the broader goals of poverty alleviation and economic development in Nigeria. This workshop offered a timely opportunity to align efforts and create a sustainable roadmap for the future of animal health within the newly established Ministry of Livestock Development.

Key Recommendations:

1. Improve the National Animal Health Policy and Strategic Plan
2. Establish a National Animal Health Information System
3. Strengthen disease surveillance and reporting
4. Improve access to quality animal medicines
5. Enhance veterinary laboratory services
6. Invest in veterinary infrastructure development
7. Implement animal identification and traceability systems
8. Develop and implement national vaccination Programmes
9. Enhance research and development in animal health
10. Strengthen collaboration with international organizations

11. Establish the National Animal Health Authority
12. Develop and implement animal health insurance schemes
13. Promote public-private partnerships in animal health
14. Enhance regional and international collaboration
15. Develop and implement the One Health approach

4.2.7 THEMATIC AREA 7: REFORMS IN THE LIVESTOCK EXTENSION AND ADVISORY SERVICES SUBSECTOR

Livestock extension in Nigeria is a crucial service within the agricultural sector that aims to improve the productivity, profitability, and sustainability of livestock farming. Livestock extension services help bridge the gap between research and practical application by providing technical support, education, and information to farmers. This ensures that farmers adopt best practices for animal health, nutrition, breeding, and management.

These services cater to the diverse needs of Nigeria's livestock farmers, including those who raise cattle, poultry, sheep, goats, pigs, and micro-livestock. Livestock extension services offer training Programmes, advisory support, and information on disease prevention, feed formulation, and market access. Extension agents are vital in connecting farmers to innovations in veterinary care, improved breeds, and modern farming technologies. Livestock farming significantly contributes to Nigeria's agricultural GDP and supports millions of rural households. Extension services help farmers enhance productivity, reduce losses, and increase income, directly contributing to poverty alleviation and food security. By promoting sustainable livestock practices, these services also support environmental conservation and resilience against climate change.

Despite its importance, livestock extension in Nigeria faces several challenges. A major issue is the limited number of extension agents compared to the farming population, resulting in inadequate coverage and access for many farmers. Other challenges include poor funding, insufficient training for extension workers, and a lack of modern tools and resources. Additionally, cultural and linguistic barriers can hinder effective communication, especially in rural areas.

The growing significance of livestock farming in Nigeria presents an opportunity to strengthen extension services. Investing in training and equipping extension agents can enhance their ability to deliver impactful Programmes. Digital technologies, such as mobile apps and online platforms, offer innovative ways to provide timely information and advice to farmers. Collaboration among government agencies, private sector stakeholders, and non-governmental organizations can improve service delivery and expand coverage. Furthermore, participatory approaches that



Participants in Group Session for Thematic Area 7

involve farmers in identifying challenges and solutions can increase the effectiveness of extension Programmes. Integrating gender-sensitive initiatives is also essential to ensure that women, who play a vital role in livestock farming, benefit from these services.

In conclusion, livestock extension is essential for the growth and development of Nigeria's livestock sector. Strengthening this service through increased funding, training, and the use of modern technologies can empower farmers to adopt best practices, improve productivity, and contribute to national food security and economic development.

Key Recommendations:

1. Establish a Federal Department of Livestock Extension to focus on providing support and resources for livestock extension services across the nation.
2. Ensure that development interventions related to livestock extension are strategically aligned with the overarching National Livestock Development Plans to ensure coherence and effectiveness.
3. Enhance Recruitment of a diverse range of specialized livestock professionals to address the specific needs of various enterprises within the livestock value chain and enhance overall productivity.

4. Develop and disseminate extension messages carefully tailored to the unique characteristics of different livestock enterprises while considering cultural factors that may influence the reception and effectiveness of these messages.
5. Engage experts to develop a comprehensive National Livestock Extension Policy that will guide extension services in the livestock sector.
6. Provide Comprehensive Insurance Coverage for Staff to protect their well-being.
7. Extension service recommendations should specifically highlight the needs and challenges faced by pastoralists rather than simply referencing broader concepts like migration or transhumance.
8. Integrate gender perspectives into all aspects of livestock development policies and practices.
9. Create targeted Programmes and initiatives aimed at empowering women across all thematic areas and their respective value chains to promote inclusivity and sustainability.

4.2.8 THEMATIC AREA 8: REFORMS IN THE ANIMAL FEED, PASTURE AND RANGE MANAGEMENT SUBSECTOR

Animal feed, pasture, and range management are essential components of livestock farming in Nigeria. They directly influence the sector's productivity, health, and sustainability. These factors are crucial for ensuring quality animal nutrition, optimizing land use for grazing, and addressing challenges within livestock feeding systems.

Animal feed is a cornerstone of livestock production, accounting for about 70% of farming costs. In Nigeria, feed types include concentrates, such as grains and oilseed cakes, and roughages, like crop residues and hay. Although commercial feed production is on the rise, many farmers still rely on locally available resources to formulate their feed, which can lead to inconsistent quality and nutritional deficiencies. Smallholder farmers often face challenges in accessing affordable, high-quality feed.

Pasture management involves cultivating and maintaining forage crops to ensure sufficient grazing for livestock. In Nigeria, pasture resources are often seasonal and heavily reliant on rainfall. Poor management practices, overgrazing, and encroachment of farmland into grazing areas have resulted in land degradation and decreased forage productivity. Implementing effective pasture management techniques, such as rotational grazing, re-seeding, and fertilization, is vital for sustaining livestock populations and enhancing productivity.

Range management pertains to the sustainable use of natural grasslands and rangelands, which are crucial for extensive livestock systems, particularly in northern Nigeria. These areas provide essential grazing for cattle, sheep, and goats but face challenges such as desertification, soil erosion, and conflicts over land use. Practices like controlled grazing, water resource development, and the integration of agroforestry can help mitigate these issues and ensure long-term productivity.

Key challenges in this sector include inadequate access to quality feed, declining pasture lands due to urbanization and agricultural expansion, and climate change impacts on grazing resources. Conflicts between farmers and herders over grazing areas have become increasingly pressing, especially in Nigeria's Middle Belt region. These challenges significantly affect both livestock productivity and farmers' livelihoods.

The growing demand for livestock products presents opportunities to improve feed and grazing systems. Innovations such as hydroponic fodder, feed fortification, and the development of improved forage crop varieties can enhance feed quality and availability. Government policies that promote pasture development, along with private sector investments in feed production, can help address critical gaps in the sector. Additionally, community-based range management systems can assist in resolving land use conflicts and ensuring sustainable resource utilization.



Participants in Group Session for Thematic Area 8

Key Recommendations:

1. Declare a national emergency regarding animal feeds and fodder, requesting specific hectares of land in each state to be dedicated to pasture development and feed grain production.
2. Streamline regulations in the feed and fodder subsector and enhance capacity building through targeted stakeholder training Programmes.
3. Establish specialized research institutes focused on animal feed and fodder and invest in climate-resilient agricultural practices.
4. Promote an out-growers scheme for producing animal feed-grade grains, specifically maize and soybean, to ensure a steady animal feed supply.
5. Designate some existing silos for the storage of these animal feed grains.
6. Prioritize investment in aggregation centres and improve transportation networks to facilitate efficient feed distribution.
7. Facilitate partnerships between government agencies, private sector players, and local communities to create a more integrated supply chain.
8. Implement financial support mechanisms, such as low-interest loans for livestock production, to boost investment in the sector.
9. Enforce feed quality and safety standards to mitigate issues of adulteration and enhance consumer confidence.
10. Develop a National Pasture Seeds System and increase funding for the production and supply of pasture seeds within the country.
11. Promote organic pasture feed and forage to ensure sustainable organic livestock production.
12. Encourage research and tertiary institutions to continue exploring alternative sources of dietary energy, protein, and drugs for livestock.
13. Collaborate with relevant MDAs to Establish gene banks for plants that have potential as alternative feeds and drugs for animals.
14. Collaborate with the Chinese government to promote Juncao technologies that enhance productivity for all classes of livestock.
15. Increase investment in animal nutrition by funding commercial feed and fodder production and supply.

4.2.9 THEMATIC AREA 9: REFORMS IN BREED IMPROVEMENT AND ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Managing Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR) and the breeding value chain is crucial for shaping both the quantity and quality of livestock product production. This is essential not only for ensuring national nutrition security but also for enhancing Nigeria's competitiveness on the international stage. Effective AnGR management helps maintain genetic diversity, which is necessary for a stable food supply and allows farmers to adapt to changing environmental conditions.

Proper management of AnGR facilitates the development of high-performing breeds, increasing meat, milk, and egg production. It also contributes to climate change resilience by ensuring genetic diversity within livestock populations, enabling them to adapt to climate change and reducing the vulnerability of farming systems. Maintaining genetic diversity decreases the risk of disease outbreaks and promotes the breeding of disease-resistant animals. Furthermore, AnGR management aids in preserving traditional breeds, thereby maintaining the cultural heritage and the unique characteristics of local livestock populations.

Implementing effective AnGR management ensures the long-term sustainability and development of the livestock sector, which supports future generations of farmers and consumers. However, progress is currently slow regarding the practical application and implementation of Nigeria's commitment to the FAO's Global Plan of Action. The livestock sector is facing a concerning trend of genetic erosion and the depletion of valuable genetic traits. This decline has far-reaching effects on the national gene pool, leading to lower productivity levels, a significant reduction in biodiversity, and serious economic implications for the agriculture sector.

Sustainable management of Nigeria's Animal Genetic Resources has remarkable potential to reverse the current loss of biodiversity and contribute to the production of elite livestock with superior productivity. Such advancements could greatly enhance the livestock sector's contribution to Nigeria's gross domestic product (GDP), fostering economic growth and food security.

To effectively address the challenges, the following four foundational pillars outlined in the Global Plan of Action were emphasized:

1. Characterization, Inventorization, and Monitoring: This pillar focuses on identifying and cataloguing different animal breeds and species to ensure accurate tracking of genetic resources.

2. Sustainable Use of Animal Genetic Resources: This aims to promote responsible breeding practices that utilize the available genetic diversity while maintaining ecological balance.



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3. Conservation of Animal Genetic Resources: This is dedicated to safeguarding endangered breeds and preserving genetic diversity for future generations.
4. Institutional Arrangements and Policy Framework: This involves developing robust strategies and policies to support effective management and governance of animal genetic resources.

Data and Information Management: This aims to enhance the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information related to animal genetics, ensuring that it aligns with FAO global databases.

Key policy recommendations for sustainable management of animal genetic resources in Nigeria

1. Domestication of the FAO's Global Plan of Action on AnGR
2. Development of National Strategy and Action Plan for AnGR management
3. Development of a National Framework for Livestock Breeding and Genetic Improvement for all classes of livestock
4, Design and Construction of National AnGR Gene Banking facilities
5. Institutionalization of AnGR National Strategic Action Plan (NSAP) in existing relevant policies for implementation

6. Strengthening of Breeding Infrastructure through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) and Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) Models
7. Promotion of the Use of Advanced Assisted Reproductive Technologies such as Artificial Insemination, Embryo Transfer, Transgenesis, Genomic Selection, and Gene Mining.
8. Rehabilitation of sustainable breeding and semen collection centres across the country.
9. Establishment of a National Livestock breeds performance and recording System and database
10. Setting Up of Indigenous Breed Conservation, Top grading Backgrounding and Crossbreeding Guidelines
11. Government's increased Funding for Livestock Genetics Research and Development (R&D).
12. Capacity Building for specialists on AnGR in government Institutions and Extension and transfer of technologies to farmers.
13. Ensuring Sustainability and Environmental Compatibility in Breeding Programmes
14. Encouragement of Export of High-Quality Breeding Stock and Genetic Materials.

Key Recommendations on Domestication of the AnGR global plan of action

1. Establish a national advisory committee to domesticate the FAO global plan of action (GPA) on animal genetic resources (AnGR). The Committee will facilitate:
1. The adoption of the national strategy and action plan on AnGR and produce a comprehensive report.
2. Review of existing reports on the previous domestication efforts of GPA on AnGR by Department of Animal Husbandry Services and National Biotechnology Development Agency
3. Engagement of Federal Ministry of Justice on the domestication process of GPA on AnGR
4. Presentation of a comprehensive report to FEC for onward transmission to NASS for legislation.
5. Construction of national AnGR Gene Bank and Reference Laboratories

Key Recommendations on National Animal Identification and Traceability

1. The Ministry of Livestock Development should establish more species-focused research institutes to hasten breed characterization and identification.
2. The Ministry of Livestock Development should ensure the review, approval and operationalisation of the already Drafted National Animal Breeding Policy
3. Full implementation of National Animal Identification and Traceability Programmes – Mass Animal Tagging across the country along value chains
4. Promote collaboration and synergy with breeding societies and breeding associations, specifically SARI and ABGEN.
5. Establish of National Animal Gene Bank for in situ conservation
6. Provision of support to NACGRAB and other relevant institutes for ex-situ conservation of developed breeds
7. Breeding Societies and Breeding Companies should be allowed and encouraged to commercially utilise the developed breeds to ensure sustainable in situ conservation

Key Recommendations on National Breed Improvement Programmes

1. Strengthen the existing National Animal Livestock Breed Improvement Programmes to include dedicated breeding Programmes for all the livestock species and breeds
2. The private livestock companies currently violating the law on the registration and release of breeds should be mandated to register their breeds before further commercialization or face sanctions
3. Establish a regulatory body under the new FMLD with the specific responsibility of enforcing Animal breeding policies, strategies, and action plans (NSAP and AnGR GPA).
4. Establish a new institute for Animal Genetic Resources under the FMLD

Key Recommendations on naming, registration and release of livestock breeds

1. Review and update relevant policies, guidelines, and regulatory frameworks throughout the value chains.
2. Ensure strict regulation and monitoring by the appropriate authorities at both state and local levels.

3. Initiate an education and awareness campaign.
4. Encourage private sector participation in funding initiatives.
5. Develop a policy and regulatory framework that supports effective implementation and identifies key stakeholders at all levels.
6. Industry and breed associations, such as cattle breeders, piggery, sheep and goats, etc., should be engaged.

4.2.10 THEMATIC AREA 10: REVITALIZATION AND ADAPTATION OF TRADITIONAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND PEACE-BUILDING MECHANISMS

The livestock sector in Nigeria plays a crucial role in the agricultural economy; however, it increasingly faces disputes and conflicts, particularly concerning access to grazing lands, water resources, and markets. These disputes, often occurring between herders and farmers, have escalated into violent conflicts in many regions of the country, especially in the Middle Belt. Therefore, implementing effective dispute resolution and peace-building mechanisms in the livestock sector is essential for promoting sustainable agriculture, safeguarding livelihoods, and ensuring social stability.

Conflicts in the livestock sector are primarily driven by competition over scarce resources and are exacerbated by population growth, urbanization, and climate change. Seasonal migrations by herders seeking grazing land frequently led to disputes with crop farmers whose farmlands are encroached upon. Other contributing factors include livestock destruction of crops, cattle rustling, and cultural differences between farming and pastoralist communities.

Traditional and formal mechanisms are utilized to address conflicts in the livestock sector. Traditional methods involve community leaders, elders, and local mediators, who are crucial for negotiating settlements based on customary practices. These methods are often preferred for their accessibility and cultural relevance. In contrast, formal mechanisms include law enforcement, government-led conflict resolution committees, and court systems, which provide a legal framework for resolving disputes.

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) approaches, such as mediation, arbitration, and dialogue, have been introduced to encourage non-violent conflict resolution. These methods emphasize consensus-building and mutual understanding, making them effective in addressing the underlying causes of disputes. Peace-building initiatives in the livestock sector aim to tackle the root causes of conflicts and foster trust among stakeholders. Various strategies have been implemented by

government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and international bodies to promote peaceful coexistence. Key strategies include:

a. Resource Management: To minimise resource competition, establish grazing reserves, water points, and stock routes.

b. Community Engagement: Facilitating dialogue and fostering collaboration between herders and farmers.

c. Capacity Building: Training communities in conflict management and resolution techniques.

d. Policy and Legal Reforms: Developing frameworks to regulate land use and protect the rights of all parties involved.

However, dispute resolution and peace-building efforts face challenges such as weak institutional capacity, stakeholder mistrust, and inadequate funding. Nevertheless, there are opportunities to enhance these efforts by leveraging technology, such as satellite mapping for resource allocation, and by involving youth and women in peace-building processes. Strengthening partnerships between government, civil society, and traditional institutions is also crucial for success. In conclusion, effective dispute resolution and peace-building mechanisms are essential for fostering harmony in Nigeria's livestock sector. By addressing the root causes of conflicts and promoting collaborative solutions, these mechanisms



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can enhance the sector's sustainability, support livelihoods, and contribute to national peace and stability.

Key Recommendations:

1. The Federal Ministry of Livestock Development should provide a framework for effective conflict management between farmers and herders at state, LGA, District, and community levels, with clear financing mechanisms for its operations.
2. Establish and strengthen alternate dispute resolution mechanisms involving all government levels, stakeholders, and security agencies for the amicable resolution of farmers and herders conflicts to create peaceful and harmonious communities
3. State Governments should re-establish grazing reserves and provide land areas for the development of livestock production. Where applicable, cattle routes and facilities for livestock migration should be provided.
4. A framework for payment compensations arising out of encroachments on farmlands and grazing areas should be developed at the State and LGA Levels. The Federal Ministry of Livestock should facilitate the process using lessons from best practices across the States.
5. The process of identifying herders using the existing national framework, such as the National Identity Registration and Livestock Identification and Traceability systems, should be hastened.
6. Traditional leaders such as Ardos, village, and District heads should coordinate cattle migration across states, local governments, and communities as applicable in different parts of the country.
7. There is the need to develop functional collaboration among leaders from adjoining States for more effective management of farmers' and herders' relationships
8. Robust awareness and sensitisation of communities across the country should be pursued, targeting farming and herder communities and the broader section of stakeholders.
9. A functional conflicts early warning and early response framework should be put in place at the national, LGA, and community levels, with the participation of relevant stakeholders. This requires a collaborative framework with relevant agencies at all levels.
10. Cultural heritage preservation should be encouraged to promote peaceful co-existence between farmers and states.
11. Compliment the efforts of the Agro-Rangers in securing livestock practitioners and investments by involving local knowledge in the security architecture.

12. Utilize the National Agricultural Development Fund (NADF) to strongly support the livestock sector instead of seeking the establishment of a new one.

13. Exercise caution in re-acquiring the grazing reserves to safeguard food production. Proper zoning of lands should be done to cater for all forms of land uses drawing from good practices and lessons learned in some states, such as Borno.

4.2.11 THEMATIC AREA 11: CLIMATE ACTIONS IN THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Climate action in Nigeria's livestock sector is crucial for addressing the dual challenges of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapting to the impacts of climate change. The livestock sector, which includes cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry, plays a significant role in agricultural production in Nigeria. However, it also presents environmental challenges, such as methane emissions, land degradation, and deforestation. Implementing sustainable practices and policies within this sector is essential for minimizing its environmental impact while enhancing productivity and resilience.

Climate change adversely affects livestock production in Nigeria by diminishing pasture and water availability, causing heat stress in animals, and increasing vulnerability to diseases. These effects threaten the livelihoods of millions of smallholder farmers who rely on livestock for income, nutrition, and food security. Moreover, competition for dwindling natural resources intensifies conflicts between herders and farmers, especially in arid and semi-arid regions.

The livestock sector contributes to climate change primarily through GHG emissions, particularly methane from enteric fermentation and manure management. Climate action strategies to mitigate these emissions in Nigeria include:

1. Improved Feeding Practices: Enhancing animal diets to reduce methane emissions while increasing productivity.
2. Manure Management: Adopting technologies such as biogas digesters to convert waste into energy and reduce emissions.
3. Breeding Programs: Promoting using more efficient and climate-resilient livestock breeds.
4. Adapting to climate change is critical for ensuring the sector's sustainability. Key strategies for adaptation include:
5. Pasture and Rangeland Management: Implementing rotational grazing, re-seeding degraded lands, and planting drought-resistant forage species.

6. Water Management: Developing water harvesting and storage infrastructure to address water scarcity.
7. Early Warning Systems: Providing farmers with climate information to help them prepare for adverse weather conditions.

The Nigerian government has recognized the importance of climate action in the livestock sector through initiatives such as the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP). These frameworks emphasize sustainable livestock practices, resource management, and conflict resolution. Partnerships with international organizations and private sector investments are also driving climate-smart innovations in the sector.

Climate action in the livestock sector offers opportunities for sustainable development. Farmers can enhance productivity, improve livelihoods, and reduce environmental degradation by adopting climate-smart practices. Furthermore, integrating livestock into agroforestry systems and promoting renewable energy can benefit rural communities. In conclusion, addressing climate change in Nigeria's livestock sector requires coordinated efforts to implement mitigation and adaptation strategies. By prioritizing sustainable practices, building institutional capacity, and leveraging innovative technologies, the sector can become more resilient, reduce its environmental impact, and contribute to national food security and economic growth.



Participants in Group Session for Thematic Area 8

Key Recommendations:

1. Develop a policy framework to address climate change in livestock production.
2. Integrate climate-smart initiatives across all subsectors of livestock.
3. Establish a National Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system for methane emissions.
4. Conduct a comprehensive study on the impact of climate change on livestock production, management, and the value chain.
5. Promote gender empowerment and social inclusion within livestock production.
6. Encourage and incentivize public-private partnerships to develop climate-resilient practices in livestock production and management.
7. Support the creation of bankable proposals to attract funding from global and regional climate finance sources.
8. Increase awareness of livestock's contributions to climate change and the effects of climate change on the sector to drive appropriate climate actions.
9. The government should assist the Niger Delta region and other areas affected by chronic flooding, drought, desertification, and environmental degradation resulting from climate change.
10. The River Basins Authority should explore irrigation options for livestock farming. The Federal Ministry of Livestock Development (FMLD) should collaborate with the River Basin Authority and other relevant stakeholders to identify and utilize suitable river basins for livestock production.
11. Develop and implement emergency preparedness and response plans for the livestock sector and the environment. This should include establishing a specialized emergency section within the FMLD to address sector-specific emergencies, while the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) manages broader emergency situations.
12. Take inventory of natural grazing areas and assess the nature of their vegetation across the country.

5.0 GENERAL ISSUES

1. Emphasize the development of livestock equipment and machinery to meet labour requirements.
2. Conduct a National Animal Census to update data on the population of all classes of animals in Nigeria.
3. Revise the Grazing Reserves Law of 1965 to align it with current realities.
4. Focus on capacity development for range management and other areas to bridge the rising skills gap.
5. Promote a culture of risk management through insurance and encourage effective participation from both the public and private sectors.
6. Establish modern, mechanized abattoirs in each Senatorial District of Nigeria.
7. Include companion animals in the categories of livestock covered under this presidential initiative. (However, some participants expressed concerns that companion animals are not used for food and should be treated similarly to wildlife, which falls under the jurisdiction of the Federal Ministry of Environment.)
8. Create an agricultural engineering unit in the new ministry from the outset to drive agricultural engineering initiatives.
9. Ensure consistent dialogue and stakeholder engagement as a regular feature of the ministry's activities.
10. Address the recurring flooding issues in the Niger Delta region and other regions in the country.
11. Develop an emergency response plan and establish a rapid response team to assist livestock farmers during disasters.
12. Encourage youth participation in the livestock sub-sector by setting up farm settlement schemes for establishment and monitoring.
13. Explore livestock trade opportunities; for example, products like tripe, cow gallstones, tusks, and bones have a significant market in China. Improve the trade of livestock products, especially for export.
14. Clearly define the ministry's role in relation to domesticated companion animals.
15. Provide pastoralist leaders with additional training and exposure through foreign visits and empower them with modern management facilities upon their return to serve as change agents for others.

16. Pursue alternatives for animal energy and protein feed sourcing.

17. Investigate alternative organic medications from various plants to develop substitutes that reduce competition for grains meant for human consumption.

6.0 GENERAL CONCLUSION

The Co-Chairman concluded the session on a high note, congratulating all participants for their invaluable contributions. Each individual brought forth diverse perspectives that richly enhanced the discourse. He remarked on the remarkable success of the two-day engagement, celebrating it as a productive and meaningful experience where participants explored strategies and opportunities in the livestock sector. This sector holds immense potential for driving economic growth and improving the quality of life across the nation.

The Co-Chairman pointed out the various ways the livestock industry could contribute, such as fostering job creation, enhancing food security, and uplifting rural communities through sustainable practices. They expressed optimism about the future of this sector and reiterated the importance of continued dialogue. The Co-Chair assured everyone that engaging with stakeholders would remain a priority, paving the way for ongoing collaboration and innovative solutions to maximize the sector's benefits for all involved.



Appendix I

THEMATIC AREA 1: Reforms in the Ruminant Animal Subsector

S/No	KEY CONSTRAINTS	STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS THE CONSTRAINTS	RESPONSIBILITIES
i.	**Policies:**		
	Absence of a comprehensive sector development plan that would enumerate the key value chain policies, standards, and best practices, among other things. This would be similar to The National Diary Policy developed and approved for the dairy sector. Small ruminants sometimes may have other value issues that should be considered in the National Ruminants Policy. The proposed Ruminant development policy should take into cognisance draft animals, non-bovine ruminant species like camels, and others	1. Review and develop a comprehensive Ruminant Animal or Beef and Related Products sub-sector development Plan for products from ruminants other than dairy (e.g. review the McKinzey Report). The document would cover both large and small ruminants and include: 1. An overview of the current state of the sector, 2. Vision & Objectives, 3. Market and demand analysis, 4. Policy & Regulatory Frameworks 5. Livestock breeding and health strategies 6. Infrastructural development 7. Stakeholder involvement 8. Environmental & Sustainability practices 9. Funding and investment management	The Federal Ministry of Livestock Development (FMLD), FMoF, NAQS, and FMITI, in collaboration with subnational governments, sub-sector stakeholders, Universities, relevant Research institutions, international donors and technical partners.
ii	**Production**		
	Physical security remains the single most important impediment to livestock production at scale.	1. Promote the adoption of the technology driven National Animal Identification and Traceability System (NAITS)	The National Security Adviser, with support from the security and law enforcement agencies should drive this.
	Banditry and criminality remain major challenges in Nigeria, with livestock-motivated criminality as an important part of it.		FMLD should drive the adoption of NAITS, in collaboration with states, Ministry of Digital Economy and the Telecommunication. Private sector, Market organisations, NAQS
iii	**Feed, Fodder, and Water:** Limited availability and accessibility of feed and fodder, across the seasons, for livestock is a key challenge of livestock farming in Nigeria. 1. **The pasture development sector** is at its rudimentary stage with no pasture seed system in place 2. **Production of commercial ruminant feed** is not large scale and easily available compared to other countries **Sustainable water resources** management for human, animal and cropping is not organised and optimized.	1. Deliberate support and adequate funding of pasture seeds and fodder development to fill the existing gap in pasture seed availability. 2. Provide common infrastructure, such as dams and irrigation schemes to enable year-round production and also processing of pasture. 3. Create enabling environment, and also support ruminant feed manufacturing enterprises. 4. By way of PPPs, and/or granting pioneer status or tax breaks for these enterprises.	FMLD can lead this charge, but supported by Federal Ministry of Industry Trade and Investment (FMITI), Nigerian Customs, FIRS, NIAS, National Seed Council, NAPRI, Private sector
iv	**Genetic Improvement:** Genetic improvement (for desirable traits) is direly needed to improve the productivity of our local breeds, which is often very low. This is necessary to improve the economics of production and increase farmers' income and profitability.	1. Mainstream using artificial insemination (AI) and other breed improvement techniques is acceptable. 2. Government support for the provision of infrastructure for semen collection centres, services for AI and other artificial productive techniques	FMLD, relevant National and Sub-national MDAs, National Agricultural Biotechnology Development Agency, NAPRI and other Research Institutes, Universities, private sector, Farmer's Organisations, pastoral organisations, and relevant stakeholders.

S/No	KEY CONSTRAINTS	STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS THE CONSTRAINTS	RESPONSIBILITIES
		3. Government support for the private sector to provide AI and reproductive technique service centres to support livestock farmers. 4. There would be a need to develop policies, standards and frameworks around AI and reproductive techniques.	
v	**Access to Finance** Limited access to affordable finance and its management costs remains a huge impediment to large-scale livestock farming in Nigeria. Limited financial inclusion for the female gender remains a challenge.	1. Government support for the availability of concessionary financing for livestock farmers, as it has done for the crop sector over the years. This can be provided through the Bank of Agriculture and also on lending Programmes through commercial and microfinance banks and/or through the creation of a Livestock Development Fund (LDF) 2. The above funds should be provided as "evergreen capital" by receiving budget support and supplementation annually. 3. Lessons learnt from the Anchor Borrower Scheme should be employed to strengthen governance structures around the development funds for livestock development.	FMLD, FMoF, CBN, FMBNP, relevant MDAs
vi	**Aggregation (Wholesalers)**		
	Livestock wholesalers and aggregators transport animals in trucks over long distances between the far north, the North Central, and the southern states. The logistics involved can often be horrendous due to the c**ondition of our roads,**	1. Unification of taxes and levies involved in livestock trade and streamlining the number of agencies responsible for tax and levy collection. 2. Strength and streamline professional agencies to monitor in-country trade and ensure compliance with standards and recommended practices.	FMLD, national and subnational MDAs, private sector, FIRS, ALGON, Law enforcement agencies, Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs, DSS, Market Associations, NURTW.
	Multiple **taxes,** levies, and often pure extortions are paid at the numerous checkpoints mounted by multiple agencies along the way. All these make the retail prices of livestock and livestock products very expensive and unaffordable, thereby threatening the nation's food and nutrition security.	3. Adopt digital marketing solutions for trade to connect farmers to the market and allow good price discovery. 4. This would involve significant legislation and/or cooperation between the Federal Government and the subnational, as livestock tax and levies are the responsibilities of the State and LGs. 5. The non-state criminal elements involved in en-route extortions should be dealt with by law enforcement and better stakeholder education.	
vii	**Slaughtering/Processing**		
	Most abattoirs are either state or local government-owned. The hygiene and sanitation in those facilities are usually deplorable, and they are usually in tatters. Limited information generated from abattoirs to aid planning and resource allocation Limited capacity of abattoir managers and workers Inadequate monitoring and supervision of abattoirs	1. Standards need to be developed for slaughter facilities, public utilities, and waste management, throughout Nigeria. 2. Operating a slaughter and processing facility is a profitable venture, and therefore, the private sector should be incentivised to set them up, if necessary, under PPP arrangements with states or local governments. 3. Establish strong regulatory agencies or strengthen the enforcement of existing regulations for abattoirs at the subnational level, with the Federal Government dictating the standards.	FMLD, Sub-national MDAs, Local Authorities, Private sector

S/No	KEY CONSTRAINTS	STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS THE CONSTRAINTS	RESPONSIBILITIES
viii	**Transportation, Distribution & Retailing**		
	Dressed carcasses are usually transported to markets in makeshift cars, pickup vehicles, motorcycles, or even hand-pushed carts under very unhygienic conditions. Inappropriate and unhygienic storage and display of meat and meat products in wholesale and retail shops.	1. Develop and enforce standard operating procedures (SOPs)T for meat and meat products transportation, storage and display 2. Develop and enforce a national grading system for ruminant value chains	FMLD, NAFDAC, SON, Market associations, NURTW, Consumer Protection Agency relevant states MDAs, LG and private sector.
ix	**Trade (Domestic & International)**		
	Given the sector's state and the supply gaps in the domestic markets, widespread export of livestock products, except Hides and skin, should be a long-term ambition, except for niche transactions. Lack of standardisation and grading mechanism to meet export requirements. Multiple certification processes lead to ambiguity and non-compliance	1. Development of world-class facilities providing export standard products. 2. Standardization and grading of meat and meat products for export. 3. Streamlining of certification process for meat and meat products	FMLD, NAFDAC, FMITI, SON, NAQS, and Nigeria Customs Service. Relevant State MDAs, private sector, Product associations, CSOs, NGOs

THEMATIC AREA 2: Reforms in the Dairy Subsector

S/No	Key Constraints	Strategies to Address the Identified Constraints	Responsibilities
i	**Trade and Policy**		
	Paucity of reliable data on dairy and dairy products for proper planning. Lack of a national data collection and management system. Low implementation of the dairy policy.	• Develop a robust tracking and data collection system for the dairy subsector. • Establish a Dairy Development Board and activate a Dairy Development Fund. • Fast-track the implementation of the approved dairy policy.	Federal Ministry of Livestock Development (FMLD), Ministry of Agriculture (FMARD), Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Dairy Development Board.
Ii	**Production**		
	Low milk yield of local cattle breeds. Low adoption of modern animal husbandry practices. Limited access to finance. Limited access to feed and fodder. Lack of feed advisors for dairy operations. High cost and limited access to artificial insemination (AI). Limited extension services for dairy farmers. Limited access to land.	• Invest in artificial insemination (AI) and other breeding techniques. • Provide subsidies or low-interest loans for foreign dairy breeds. • Establish gene banks for semen production and storage. • Sensitize farmers on climate-smart livestock practices. • Promote sedentary production systems. • Invest in animal nutrition and access to feed. • Strengthen dairy cooperatives for inputs and support. • Establish demonstration farms. • Provide tax exemptions on agricultural loans.	FMLD, CBN, FMARD, Farmer Organizations, Universities, Private Sector, Subnational Governments.
iii	**Aggregation**		
	Low private sector investment in milk aggregation.	• Increase private sector investment in milk collection centers. • Improve access to finance for milk aggregation.	FMLD, FMITI, Subnational Governments, Dairy Cooperatives, Financial Institutions, NAPRI, Private Sector.
	Poor availability of electricity. Lack of cold chain infrastructure. Poor road transport. Inefficient pricing models. Fiscal policy bottlenecks. Poor milk quality standards. Low capacity of extension workers in milk collection techniques.	• Invest in transportation infrastructure. • Establish regional milk pricing templates. • Provide fair pricing models for farmers. • Strengthen dairy cooperatives for milk aggregation. • Train extension workers on milk handling and hygiene. • Offer tax exemptions for companies supporting dairy farms.	
iv	**Processing**		
	High energy costs. Non-affordability of dairy equipment. Inadequate skilled manpower. Improper labelling of dairy products. Low regulation of dairy processing. Lack of food safety monitoring.	• Subsidize electricity tariffs for dairy companies. • Encourage private power generation for the dairy sector. • Promote solar-powered processing equipment. • Exempt specific dairy equipment from import duties. • Reform VAT policies for locally sourced milk. • Strengthen dairy product labelling and food safety monitoring.	FMLD, FMITI, NAFDAC, SON, Private Sector, Subnational Governments, Farmer Organizations.
v	**Distribution**		
	Poor and inefficient transportation system. Lack of cold chain infrastructure. High energy costs.	• Increase support for cold chain logistics. • Improve road and railway systems for dairy transport. • Eliminate multiple taxation for dairy transporters. • Raise awareness of proper dairy product handling during transport.	FMLD, Federal Ministry of Transportation, Subnational Governments, Dairy Cooperatives, Private Sector, Market Associations.

THEMATIC AREA 3: Reforms in the Poultry Subsector

	Key Constraints	Strategies to Address the Identified Constraints	Responsibilities
i.	**Policies**		
	Lack of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the poultry value chain (Production, Processing, and Marketing).	• Develop SOPs for all poultry value chain segments and promote their adoption.	Federal Ministry of Livestock Development (FMLD), Poultry Association of Nigeria (PAN),
	Lack of feed pricing and input quality regulations.	• Regulate feed quality and pricing to ensure fair competition and sustainable growth.	
	Exportation of maize and soya before satisfying local market demand.	• Suspend maize and soya exports until local demand is met.	National Animal Feed Producers Association of Nigeria (NAFP), Standard Organization of Nigeria (SON), NAFDAC, FMARD, FMF, CBN, Nigerian Customs Service, NASC.
	Lack of regulation for small-scale poultry farms and processors.	• Regulate small farm and processor operations to ensure quality production.	
	Lack of regulation for Day-old-Chick (DOC) pricing.	• Regulate DOC pricing to ensure fairness and consistency.	
	Power	. Creation of rebated tariffs for agribusinesses	BOA, BOI, Insurance
	Funding	. Provide appropriate and easily accessible funding opportunities	
ii.	**Production**		
	Lack of biosecurity and safety laws/regulations for poultry farm siting.	• Enforce biosecurity and safety regulations for poultry farms.	FMLD, NAQS, FMARD, State Ministries of Agriculture, Traditional Leaders, LGAs, Ministry of Internal Affairs, NSCDC,
	Insecurity affecting poultry production.	• Provide advisory services to farmers on biosecurity, farm siting, and security.	National Grain Producers Association of Nigeria (NGPAN), Development Banks
	Incessant increase in the cost of feeds.	• Create linkages between poultry farmers and grain producers to reduce feed costs.	
	Seasonal fluctuations in the cost of DOC.	• Assist small farmers to buy DOC directly from hatcheries and break cartels controlling prices.	(BOA, BOI), NAHBC, NIAS,
	Poor access to land for smallholders.	• Create agricultural clusters for land allocation and ease certificate of occupancy acquisition. • Facilitate out-grower schemes and promote year-round maize and soya production. • Establish collection centers for direct grain purchase from farmers.	Federal and State Ministry of Lands
iii	**Aggregation**		
	Glut season management. Conflict between the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN) and PAN. Lack of certified and competent labor in poultry operations.	• Establish premium pricing systems and product mop-up systems. • Create Animal Grain Reserves to store excess production during glut seasons. • Resolve conflict between MAN and PAN to facilitate price regulation and improve cooperation. • Provide education and certification programs to develop skilled labor in poultry production.	FMLD, PAN, Private Sector, National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC), Ministry of Trade and Investment (MTI), National Reserve Authorities, Vocational Training Institutions, Private Sector Trainers.
iv	**Processing**		
	Power issues and high cost of electricity for poultry processing.	• Provide financial support for alternative power systems, such as solar energy. • Offer tariff concessions for energy costs. • Standardize feed quality and poultry	FMLD, Federal Ministry of Power, Rural Electrification Agency (REA), Private Sector Investors, NAFDAC, SON, Nigerian Standards
	Low product quality and inconsistent standards.	production processes. • Promote shared facility structures to improve efficiency and reduce costs in processing.	Organization, Development Partners, State Ministries of Agriculture.

	Key Constraints	Strategies to Address the Identified Constraints	Responsibilities
v	**Trade (Domestic and International)**		
	Erosion of regional access to markets for poultry products. Difficulties in obtaining necessary trade permits and certifications for exports.	• Create regional and international market hubs to promote poultry products. • Streamline trade permit processes and ensure easy access to required certifications for exports. • Leverage the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement to promote poultry exports.	FMLD, Nigerian Export Promotion Council (NEPC), FMITI, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nigerian Customs Service, NAFDAC, SON, FMF.

THEMATIC AREA 4: Reforms in the Swine Subsector

	Key Constraints	Strategies to Address the Identified Constraints	Responsibilities
i	**Policies**		
	No known policy on swine production.	• Develop a dedicated swine production policy that includes comprehensive regulations on animal welfare, breeding standards, and production techniques.• Ensure the policy includes environmental sustainability aspects (e.g., waste management, emissions).	Federal Ministry of Livestock Development (FMLD), Industry stakeholders (e.g., PAN, NAI, research institutions, policymakers), Environmental Protection Agencies.
ii	**Production**		
	Limited access to finance.	• Establish a specialized financing scheme that includes affordable loan options, low-interest rates, and extended repayment terms. • Create a micro-credit scheme specifically for smallholder farmers in the swine subsector.	FMLD, Ministry of Finance, Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Development Banks (BOI, BOA), Microfinance Banks.
	High feed costs.	• Foster collaboration between FMLD, Ministry of Agriculture, and private sector feed producers to promote sustainable feed production. • Facilitate access to alternative, locally sourced ingredients for feed production (e.g., cassava peels, maize substitutes).	FMLD, Ministry of Agriculture, National Animal Feed Producers Association, Private Sector Feed Companies, Research Institutions (e.g., universities, agricultural research bodies).
	Disease outbreaks (e.g., African Swine Fever).	• Implement disease control measures, including biosecurity protocols for farms, transportation, and slaughterhouses. • Invest in developing vaccines and diagnostic tools specific to swine diseases. • Create a rapid response team for disease outbreaks and set up contingency plans.	FMLD, Ministry of Agriculture, National Animal Health and Biosecurity Commission (NAHBC), Nigeria Institute of Animal Science (NIAS), Insurance Companies, Veterinary Associations.
	Multiple taxation.	• Introduce tax incentives and exemptions specifically for swine farmers in rural areas to boost production. • Streamline tax administration systems to minimize bureaucratic hurdles.	Ministry of Finance, FMLD, Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS), State Government Tax Agencies.
	Poor breed improvement and genetic upgrades.	• Establish national and regional genetic banks for pig breeds with superior traits (e.g., disease resistance, fast growth rate). • Set up breeding programs to introduce genetically superior breeds suited for Nigeria's climate.	FMLD, NIAS, Agricultural Research Institutions, International Breed Associations.
	Lack of swine-specific capacity building.	• Develop training programs that include both theoretical knowledge and practical skills on modern swine husbandry .• Set up an apprenticeship program that allows farmers to gain hands-on experience from successful swine producers.	FMLD, National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (NAERLS), Agricultural Universities, NGOs, Private Sector (Successful Farmers).
iii	**Aggregation**		
	Absence of centralized lairage (slaughterhouses).	• Establish lairages near processing facilities and improve infrastructure for handling and transporting pigs to processing centers. • Set up hygienic and modern slaughterhouses that comply with international standards.	FMLD, State Governments, Private Sector (Public-Private Partnerships), Ministry of Health (for health standards).
iv	**Processing**		
	Lack of processing and storage plants (abattoirs).	• Offer tax incentives and grants for establishing processing plants and cold storage facilities. • Facilitate partnerships between local businesses and international investors for capital infusion.	FMLD, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Trade and Investment, NAFDAC, NEPC, Private Sector Investors.
	Power supply issues affecting processing facilities.	• Invest in renewable energy options (e.g., solar power, biogas) for processing plants to reduce dependency on unreliable grid power. • Set up energy-efficient technologies to cut down power consumption in plants.	FMLD, Ministry of Power, Rural Electrification Agency (REA), Private Sector Power Providers, Renewable Energy Firms.
	Insufficient research, innovation, and technology adoption.	• Promote research, innovation, and technology adoption, focusing on automation in swine production (e.g., feed systems, waste management). • Facilitate technology transfer through international collaborations and partnerships.	FMLD, NATIP, Research Institutions, Private Sector Investors, International Technology Partners.
v	**Distribution**		
	Infrastructure and transportation challenges.	• Improve road networks and transportation infrastructure for swine products, particularly in rural and remote areas. • Develop specialized refrigerated trucks and cold chains for pork distribution.	FMLD, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Works and Housing, State Governments, Private Sector Logistics Companies.

	Key Constraints	Strategies to Address the Identified Constraints	Responsibilities
vi	**Trade (Domestic and International)**		
	Quality of pork and certification challenges.	• Establish standardized quality regulations and certification systems for pork to meet domestic and international market standards. • Implement traceability systems to ensure pork products are sourced and processed in compliance with safety standards.	FMLD, NAFDAC, Standards Organization of Nigeria (SON), Nigerian Customs Service (NCS).
	Domestic demand fluctuations due to cultural barriers.	• Set up dedicated pig markets, where fresh pork is made available in urban and rural areas. • Launch regional campaigns to promote the nutritional benefits and economic potential of pork.	FMLD, Ministry of Trade and Investment, National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC), National Pork Producers' Association, Religious and Community Leaders (to address cultural resistance).
	High local production costs impacting international market competitiveness.	• Expand export markets by promoting Nigerian pork and offering incentives for exporters. • Reduce production costs by providing subsidies or grants for exporters and ensuring competitive pricing.	FMLD, NEPC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Exporters' Associations, Customs Authorities (for smoother exports).

THEMATIC AREA 5: Reforms in the Micro-livestock Subsector

	Key Constraints	Strategies to Address the Identified Constraints	Responsibilities
i	**Policy issues**		
	Lack of a comprehensive policy framework for micro-livestock production and processing.	• Develop clear and comprehensive policies for each micro-livestock value chain, including breeding, feed, and processing. • Implement minimum operating procedures (MOPs) to ensure quality control and uniform standards across all stages of the value chain.	Ministry of Agriculture (FMA) FMLD National Assembly Industry stakeholders (producers, cooperatives).
	Inadequate certification and regulatory systems for micro-livestock farmers.	• Establish a One-Stop Certification Hub to simplify and centralize the certification process for micro-livestock farmers. • Ensure that certification covers animal health, feed safety, and hygienic processing standards.	NAFDAC Ministry of Health Standards Organization of Nigeria (SON).
	Limited market access for micro-livestock products.	• Create production clusters to promote economies of scale, improve product consistency, and ensure better packaging for market competitiveness. • Facilitate the establishment of price regulation mechanisms to avoid market volatility.	FMLD Ministry of Trade and Investment Cooperatives and Farmers' Associations.
ii	**Financial support and technical capacity**		
	Limited access to finance for micro-livestock farmers.	• Establish targeted financial stimulus packages to improve the financial accessibility of farmers. • Develop a dedicated Micro-Livestock Development Fund to provide grants and loans for farmers.	Ministry of Finance Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Development Banks (BOI, BOA) FMLD.
	Inadequate training and capacity building for farmers.	• Implement robust training programs that enhance technical knowledge and improve farming practices for micro-livestock species. • Develop specialized training for women and youth to empower them economically and encourage innovative practices.	NAERLS Agricultural Universities NGOs Private Sector.
	Lack of genetic improvement and breeding stock for micro-livestock.	• Develop a comprehensive genetic database and species improvement programs to track and improve breeding practices. • Introduce better breeding techniques and support the importation of superior breeding stock.	FMLD National Agricultural Research Institutions International Breeding Associations.
iii	**Infrastructure and processing**		
	Insufficient processing facilities and value addition infrastructure.	• Establish zonal production and processing centers to streamline operations, enhance packaging, and improve efficiency. • Invest in quality processing technologies and hygienic standards for micro-livestock products, especially for snails and grasscutters.	FMLD Ministry of Trade and Investment Private Sector Investors.
	Lack of standardized packaging and product quality.	• Develop standardized packaging solutions that meet local and international market requirements. • Introduce quality assurance measures that ensure consistent product quality across all stages of processing.	NAFDAC SON Producers and Cooperatives.
iv	**Market access and trade**		
	Poor international market linkages and trade opportunities for micro-livestock products.	• Facilitate the development of international trade links by promoting Nigerian micro-livestock products through trade fairs, expos, and partnerships. • Standardize product packaging and certification to align with international trade requirements.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs NEPC Exporters' Associations Private Sector Exporters.
	Limited awareness about the benefits and potential of micro-livestock products.	• Launch local awareness campaigns to educate farmers and consumers about the nutritional benefits and economic potential of micro-livestock by-products. • Establish marketing and outreach strategies to promote the demand for micro-livestock in urban areas.	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Health National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC) NGOs.
v	**Security and sustainability**		
	Security risks associated with small-scale micro-livestock farming operations.	• Establish security measures such as agro-rangers and surveillance systems to protect micro-livestock farms from theft and damage.	FMLD Ministry of Internal Affairs
		• Collaborate with local law enforcement agencies to enhance farm security in rural and peri-urban areas.	State and Local Government Security Agencies.
	Limited focus on research and development for micro-livestock.	• Increase budget allocation and support for micro-livestock research, focusing on improving breeding, feed efficiency, and disease management. • Encourage private sector investment in R&D to support innovation in the sector.	FMLD National Research Institutes Private Sector Investors.

THEMATIC AREA 6: Reforms in the Animal Health Subsector

S/No	Key Constraints	Strategies to Address the Identified Constraints	Responsibilities
i	Inadequate funding for animal health services	• Improve the National Animal Health Policy and Strategic Plan to align funding with national health priorities. • Establish a National Animal Health Information System (NAHIS) to track resources and performance. • Strengthen disease surveillance and reporting mechanisms to inform funding needs. • Improve access to quality animal medicines and enhance veterinary laboratory services.	Federal Government (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture) FMLD, NCDC National Assembly NAFDAC, SON
ii	Limited veterinary infrastructure (labs, equipment, personnel)	• Invest in veterinary infrastructure development, including laboratories and diagnostic tools. • Implement animal identification and traceability systems to improve disease management. • Develop and implement national vaccination programs to ensure access to preventive care.	State Governments FMLD Veterinary Associations Private sector veterinary clinics
iii	Poor disease surveillance and reporting	• Establish a National Animal Health Authority to centralize disease surveillance and reporting. • Develop and implement animal health insurance schemes to mitigate economic impacts of disease outbreaks. • Promote public-private partnerships in animal health to improve data sharing and technology adoption. • Enhance regional and international collaboration to track and control diseases. • Develop and implement a One Health approach to integrate animal, human, and environmental health data.	FMLD, NCDC National Animal Health Authority (NAHA) Private Sector (veterinary companies, insurance companies) WHO, FAO
iv	Inadequate animal vaccination programs	• Develop and implement national vaccination programs targeting key livestock diseases. • Improve distribution networks for vaccines to ensure timely and widespread access.	Federal and State Ministries of Agriculture FMLD Vaccine Manufacturers and Distributors Veterinary Professionals
v	Limited access to quality animal medicines (VMP)	• Improve access to quality animal medicines by regulating imports, pricing, and distribution. • Develop local pharmaceutical production capacity for animal medicines.	NAFDAC, SON Federal Ministry of Health Private Pharmaceutical Companies
vi	Insufficient research and development in animal health	• Enhance research and development in animal health, focusing on disease management, vaccines, and genetics. • Strengthen partnerships with international organizations to share best practices and resources.	National Agricultural Research Institutions FMLD Private Sector International Research Institutions
vii	Limited capacity building for veterinary personnel	• Invest in capacity building for veterinary personnel through continuous professional education. • Strengthen partnerships with universities to enhance veterinary education and training.	FMLD Nigerian Veterinary Medical Association (NVMA) Academic Institutions
viii	Weak policy and regulatory framework	• Revise and strengthen the national animal health policy and regulatory framework. • Create and enforce regulations to monitor animal health practices and standards.	FMLD National Assembly NAFDAC, SON
ix	High taxation costs or clearance costs of veterinary medicines and services	• Review and reduce taxes on veterinary medicines and services to make them more affordable. • Provide tax incentives for companies investing in animal health services.	Ministry of Finance Ministry of Agriculture National Assembly
x	Non-operationalization of the Animal Disease Control Act of 2022	• Develop an action plan to operationalize the Animal Disease Control Act. • Strengthen enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance.	Ministry of Agriculture National Assembly State Governments
xi	Poor insurance policy for livestock	• Develop and implement an insurance policy tailored to the livestock sector to cover animal health and disease outbreaks.	Insurance Companies Ministry of Finance FMLD
xii	Weak animal sanitary mandate scheme	• Establish stronger animal sanitation and biosecurity enforcement mechanisms at all levels.	FMLD Ministry of Health State Governments
		• Provide training on sanitation best practices for farmers and producers.	
xiii	Indiscriminate movement of animals	• Strengthen animal movement regulations and ensure proper documentation of livestock transfers.	FMLD Customs and Border Control Ministry of Agriculture
xiv	Inability to fully develop animal disease-free zones for trade	• Develop and implement measures to establish animal disease-free zones for improved trade.	FMLD Ministry of Agriculture International Trade Bodies

THEMATIC AREA 7: Reforms in the Livestock Extension and Advisory Services Subsector

	Key Constraints	Strategies to Address the Identified Constraints	Responsibilities
i	**Policies**		
	Lack of clear policies, absence of a body (e.g., Dept) with specific responsibility for livestock extension.	• Establish a Department for Livestock Extension coordination.	Federal Ministry of Livestock Development
	Inadequate enforcement of regulations and outdated laws on livestock management.	• Review and update livestock policies; create frameworks and laws that respond to current challenges, enforce compliance with regulatory frameworks, and harmonize local and international standards.	Federal Ministry of Livestock Development in collaboration with value chain stakeholders
	Poor coordination among various institutions and stakeholders governing the sector.	• Enhance coordination and synergy among various stakeholders (government, private, donors, etc.).	Federal Ministry of Livestock Development in collaboration with other stakeholders
	Absence of a National Livestock Development Plan and associated livestock census.	• Develop a National Livestock Development Plan and conduct a national livestock census.	Federal Government of Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Livestock Development, Federal Ministry of National Planning
	Planning and Design		
	Absence of in-depth planning due to insufficient and low capacity for analysis of local contexts.	• Incorporate participatory and inclusive planning processes.	Federal Department of Livestock Extension and other stakeholders
	Inadequate funds allocated for livestock extension services.	• Advocate for adequate budget allocation for livestock extension services.	Ministry of Livestock Development
	Weak stakeholder engagement in planning livestock extension services.	• Establish a strong framework for stakeholder engagement.	Federal Department of Livestock Extension and other stakeholders
	The gap between planning and implementation of extension services.	• Strengthen monitoring and implementation processes.	Federal Department of Livestock Extension and other stakeholders
ii	**Institutional Framework**		
	Fragmented institutions and lack of coordination between government agencies and non-governmental organizations.	• Create a Department of Livestock Extension to provide coordination.	Federal Ministry of Livestock Development
	Weak capacity within livestock extension services.	• Strengthen collaboration among institutions using the REFILMS platform.	Federal Department of Livestock Extension and other stakeholders
	Duplication/overlapping of functions and responsibilities among government agencies leading to inefficiency.	• Clarify and distinguish the roles and responsibilities of institutions, ensuring efficiency in service delivery.	Federal Ministry of Livestock Development
iii	**Livestock Extension Service Delivery**		
	Insufficient extension agents, inadequate resources, and insufficient technical skills among extension workers.	• Recruit and train more extension agents (ensuring gender balance).	Livestock Extension Department of the Ministry
	Limited focus on key issues such as nutrition, disease control, etc.	• Strengthen the capacity to develop and deliver relevant livestock extension messages.	Livestock Extension Department of the Ministry in collaboration with NARS
	Livestock technologies are not demand-driven, leading to low adoption.	• Collaborate to strengthen the Research-Extension-Farmers-Inputs-Marketing System (REFILMS) to better align technology with farmer needs.	Livestock Extension Department of the Ministry
	Poor linkages between livestock farmers and sources of technology.	• Strengthen REFILMS to improve linkages between farmers, extension services, and research institutions.	Livestock Extension Department of the Ministry, Research Institutions, Private Sector
	Lack of synergy between government extension system and those of private sector and NGOs.	• Foster collaboration between government, private sector, and NGOs to provide a more integrated extension service.	Livestock Extension Department of the Ministry, Private Sector, NGOs

	Key Constraints	Strategies to Address the Identified Constraints	Responsibilities
iv	**Communication and Information Dissemination**		
	Poor communication infrastructure, low digital literacy among farmers, and limited access to information.	• Establish an Information Communication and Knowledge Management (ICKM) system to enhance content development and sharing. • Strengthen digital platforms for information dissemination, particularly for farmers in remote areas.	Livestock Extension Department of the Ministry, Content Developers, IT Providers
v	**Livestock Advisory and Outreach System**		
	Weak linkages between advisory services and farmers.	• Strengthen REFILMS to create better links between advisory services and farmers.	Livestock Extension Department of the Ministry
	Limited farmer participation and low adoption of new technologies.	• Review existing structure for livestock extension delivery at state and local government levels, focusing on strengthening weak links; Strengthen REFILMS.	Livestock Extension Department of the Ministry, Livestock Farmer Cooperatives/Associations, Research Institutions
vi	**Sustainability and Scaling Out**		
	Lack of sustainability plans for extension programs.	• Develop long-term sustainability plans and create frameworks for scaling successful models.	Federal Ministry of Livestock Development and relevant stakeholders
	Shifts in government priorities leading to disruptions in livestock extension programs.	• Align livestock extension interventions with the national plan for livestock development to ensure continuity.	Federal Government of Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Livestock Development, Federal Ministry of National Planning
vii	**Monitoring and Evaluation**		
	Poor monitoring and evaluation frameworks, lack of data collection tools, and weak feedback mechanisms.	• Develop a robust Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning System (MELS), incorporating digital tools for real-time data collection and analysis.	Federal Ministry of Livestock Development, Department of Livestock Extension

THEMATIC AREA 8: Reforms in the Animal Feed, Pasture and Range Management Subsector

S/No	Key Constraints	Strategies to Address the Identified Constraints	Responsibilities
i	**Policies & Regulatory Frameworks**		
	Positive creation of Policy but limited to sustainability	• Streamline, harmonize and converge multiple regulatory agencies into a single exit point.	National Assembly, Federal Ministry of Livestock Development, Stakeholders
	Insufficient implementation of policies, leading to lopsided actions and identification of redundancies in Law and Jurisdictions	• Employment of professionals, capacity building, and training through qualitative workshops and courses. • Design a grassroots, accessible approach to policy documentation and media educational facilities.	National House of Assembly, Federal Ministry of Livestock Development, Stakeholders
	Policies on national feed balance, feed balance sheet, and National animal feed requirement table for classes of animals and its sustainability through privatization of the livestock sector.	• Revise and leverage existing challenges to mitigate the progress of the livestock sector.	Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development, Federal Ministry of Livestock Development, Stakeholders, NGOs
	Policy on subsidy to agro feeds and fodder production	• Leverage development partners.	National Assembly
	Need to revise the entire privatization of the livestock sector	• Private sector inclusion in policy framework revision and adaptation.	National Assembly
	Action Policies on Sensitization and Advocacy	• Employment of professionals, leveraging developmental partners and international organizations.	Federal Ministry of Livestock Development, National Orientation Agency
ii	**Production**		
	Research on Animal Feed	• Government to establish specialized research institutes.	Government, Stakeholders
	Finances at credit facilities level	• Deploy finances for livestock production at single-digit interest rates.	Financial managers, Partnership coordinators, Stakeholders
	Human resources output capacity	• Livestock enhanced extension services.	HR managers, Training coordinators, Stakeholders
	Insecurity	• Requires intervention of all security agencies and restructuring of security frameworks.	Security officers, Community relations teams, Stakeholders
	Baseline database for action (references)	• Livestock Census, private sector participation, data coordination, and collaborations.	Data analysts, IT specialists from FIPAN, PAN, Feed Companies, NAERLs, Stakeholders
	Fiscal & Inflation factors	• Regulate uncontrolled exportation of seeds (e.g., Soya Beans) for internal balance of seed availability and control of extreme inflation rate.	Financial analysts, Policy advocates, Stakeholders
	Competition	• Conduct market research to identify competitive advantages. • Innovate product offerings and improve customer service.	Marketing managers, Product development teams, Stakeholders
	Land acquisition and water resources	• Layout allocation of land specifically for feed and fodder development. • Create a one-stop approach for title acquisition to compress time and reduce cost.	State and Federal Ministries of Land, Ministry of Environment, Stakeholders
	Definite policies	• Advocate for clear and consistent agricultural policies. • Engage stakeholders in policy formulation discussions.	Policy analysts, Stakeholder engagement teams
	Climatic factors	• Invest in climate-resilient crop varieties and practices. • Develop an early warning system for climate-related events.	Agronomists, Environmental scientists, Stakeholders
	Technology gaps in good agronomic practices	• Government should support mechanization through local fabrication of simple equipment. • Employment of qualitative personnel with integration of quality training and capacity building.	Agronomy experts, Technology coordinators, Stakeholders

S/No	Key Constraints	Strategies to Address the Identified Constraints	Responsibilities
	Pasture seeds availability and recycling challenges	• Indigenous seed preservation through seed banks and improved fodder systems for sustainable seed production. • Government to encourage states on areas of competitive advantage to improve production. • Minimum purchase price for feed ingredients. • Reduce dependency on Government for feeds and collaborate with state governments to allocate lands for commercial feed production. • Unique varieties of maize and soybeans for animal feed production.	Agricultural extension officers, Seed bank managers, Stakeholders
	Lack of business corridors	• Advocate for infrastructure development to improve transport and trade routes. • Foster partnerships with local businesses to create integrated supply chains. • Extend market value chain through modern ICT technology interfaces.	Business development managers, Infrastructure planners, Stakeholders
iii	**Aggregation**		
	Infrastructure	• Government and private sector intervention.	Federal, State, LGAs, Private sector, International organizations, Stakeholders
	Standards for quality evaluation	• Regulatory agencies should set and enforce standards.	Stakeholders engagement: SON, Academia, Manufacturers, NAFDAC, NIAS, Research Institutes, Organized private sector
	Bulkiness in packaging	• Mechanical processing.	Government, Private sector, Local fabricators, Stakeholders, SON
	Timing on harvesting	• Establish good storage.	Government, Private sector, Fabricators, Stakeholders
	Storage	• Storage facilities close to fodder production. • Development of aggregation centres. • Incentives for the value chain by private sector participation. • Awareness advocacy.	Government, Private sector, Fabricators, Stakeholders
iv	**Processing**		
	Flow of raw material to the production centres	• Agro-bi product collection centres that are private sector driven.	Government, Private sector, Stakeholders
	Energy	• Have mini/modular solar power facilities in areas of clustered producers, as well as other clean energy resources.	Government, Private sector, Development partners, Stakeholders
	Standard	• Regulatory bodies, associations of market commodities.	Government, Stakeholders
v	**Distribution**		
	Adulteration	• Regulations enforcement and advocacy to commodity associations.	Government, Regulators, Stakeholders
	Logistics – high cost	• Microeconomic indicators.	Subsidy by Government
	Multiple taxation	• Harmonize national taxation collection.	Policymakers, FIRS, Local Government
	Affordability	• Incentives from Government, private sector, and development partners.	Government, Private sector, Development partners
	Packaging and labeling	• Develop standards by regulatory bodies.	NAFDAC, Environmental Protection Agencies, Investment Promotion Agencies
vi	**Trade (Domestic and International)**		
	Product Standard	• Advocacy, stakeholder engagement, and sensitization.	Government, Stakeholders
	Commercial availability	• Advocacy, stakeholder engagement, and sensitization.	Government, Stakeholders
	Multiple taxation	• National harmonization of tax collection.	Government, Stakeholders
	Logistics and cost	• Advocacy, stakeholder engagement, and sensitization.	Government, Stakeholders

THEMATIC AREA 9: Reforms in Breed Improvement and Animal Genetic Resources Management

S/No	Key Constraints	Strategies to Address the Identified Constraints	Responsibilities
i	**Domestication of the AnGR Global Plan of Action**		
	Policy and Regulatory Framework: Inadequate policies and regulations that support the conservation and sustainable use of animal genetic resources.	• Review and update existing plans (2013-present). • Draft National Animal Breeding Policy, and National Plan of Action for AnGR.	National Advisory Committee on AnGR, FMLD, National Agricultural Advisory Council, Ministry of Justice, FEC, National Assembly
	Funding and Resources: Limited financial resources and investment in research, infrastructure, and capacity building for AnGR management.	• Engage government, private sectors, financial institutions, and value chain actors for investment and resources.	Government (Ministry of Finance), Private Sector, Financial Institutions, Value Chain Actors
	Awareness and Education: Low levels of awareness among stakeholders about the importance of genetic diversity and conservation strategies.	• Conduct advocacy, sensitization, and awareness creation engagements about AnGR issues.	FMLD, NOA
	Technical Capacity: Insufficient technical expertise and human resources for effective implementation of conservation programmes.	• Provide training and re-training of existing technical personnel. • Create an enabling environment for experts to practice. • Ensure up-to-date infrastructure.	Universities, Research Institutes
	Data and Information Gaps: Lack of comprehensive data on local breeds, their status, and genetic diversity, which hinders informed decision-making.	• Conduct livestock census and update existing data on local breeds.	NABDA, FMLD
	Infrastructure Deficiencies: Poor infrastructure for breeding programmes, conservation facilities, and research institutions.	• Provide appropriate infrastructure for breeding programmes and conservation facilities.	FMLD, National Infrastructure Development Agency
	Cultural and Societal Factors: Traditional practices and cultural beliefs that may conflict with modern conservation strategies.	• Conduct continuous advocacy and awareness creation among stakeholders.	NOA, FMLD
ii	**National Breed Improvement Programmes**		
	Breeding Goals and Objectives		
	Breed Identification and Characterization	• Establish a comprehensive system for breed identification and characterization.	Research Institutes, Universities, Organizations and Societies, Regulatory Agencies (NACGRAB, FMLD), SARI, ABGEN
	Breed Selection	• Develop a framework for selecting breeds that suit local conditions and market demands.	Research Institutes, Universities, Regulatory Agencies (NACGRAB, FMLD), SARI, ABGEN
	Development of Market-Driven Breeds	• Promote the development of breeds driven by market demands and productivity goals.	Research Institutes, Universities, Regulatory Agencies (NACGRAB, FMLD), SARI, ABGEN
	Breed Testing and Registration	• Establish clear and standardized procedures for breed testing and registration.	Research Institutes, Universities, Regulatory Agencies (NACGRAB, FMLD)
	Funding of Breeding Programmes		
	Private-Public Partnerships (PPP)	• Foster partnerships between the government, private companies, and breeders associations to fund breeding programmes.	Private Companies, Breeders Association, Government Agencies (TETFUND, NIAS)

S/No	Key Constraints	Strategies to Address the Identified Constraints	Responsibilities
	Government Grants and Financial Support	• Allocate and manage government funding for breeding programmes.	Government (Ministry of Finance, TETFUND)
	Breeding Infrastructure and Capacity		
	Lack of Modern Breeding Infrastructure	• Provide and develop modern breeding facilities and genetic resource infrastructure.	FMLD, National Infrastructure Development Agency, Private Sector
	Insufficient Breeding Centres and Facilities	• Establish breeding centres across all geographic zones to facilitate localized breeding.	FMLD, State Governments, Private Sector
iii	**Naming, Registration, and Release of Livestock Breeds**		
	Absence of Livestock Breeds Police	• Amend the Act to include a Livestock Breeds Police to enforce breed registration and release before commercialization.	Legal Unit of NACGRAB, National Assembly
	Absence of Testing Stations	• Establish six (6) testing stations to cover the six geopolitical zones.	Government, Research Institutes, Universities, Private Sector
	Inadequate Funding for Meetings	• Ensure that budgetary allocations are released for meetings. • Pursue private sector sponsorship for the National Committee on Naming, Registration, and Release of Breeds.	Government, Private Sector
iv	**Animal Genetic Resources Conservation and Sustainability**		
	Conservation of Indigenous Breeds		
	Lack of National Gene Bank	• Establish and maintain a National Animal Gene Bank for the conservation and sustainable use of animal genetic resources.	FMLD, NABDA, Research Institutes
	Loss of Indigenous Livestock Breeds	• Promote the conservation of indigenous breeds through in-situ and ex-situ strategies.	FMLD, NABDA, State Governments

THEMATIC AREA 10: Revitalization and Adaptation of Traditional Dispute Resolution and Peace-Building Mechanisms

Section	Details
Key Constraints of Farmers and Herders Conflicts	**1. Resource Scarcity**: A major driver of conflict is the scarcity of resources, particularly arable land and water. Population growth, urban expansion, and climate change exacerbate this issue. Droughts and desertification further reduce available grazing resources, leading to competition between farmers and herders.
	2. Changing Land Use Patterns: Urbanization and agricultural land expansion are encroaching on traditional grazing lands, livestock corridors, and pasture lands. These land use changes reduce space available for herding, forcing herders to seek alternative solutions to maintain their livelihoods.
	3. Cultural and Ethnic Tensions: Farmers and herders often belong to different ethnic groups, which leads to cultural misunderstandings and historical grievances. These socio-economic dynamics intensify the conflicts, transforming the disputes from mere resource competition into identity and historical issues.
	4. Lack of Effective Governance: Weak local governance and the failure to resolve land tenure disputes fuel tensions between farmers and herders. Land use laws are unclear in many areas, and traditional land rights often conflict with modern legal frameworks. Authorities' inability to mediate disputes or provide adequate security exacerbates the situation.
	5. Economic Instability: Economic challenges, including poverty and unemployment, drive individuals to resort to violence to assert control over limited resources. The economic desperation of both farmers and herders often leads to conflict over access to land and water.
State Standing Committee on Cooperation Between Farmers and Herdsmen (Katsina State)	**Terms of Reference**:
	i. **Develop and implement strategies** to prevent conflicts between farmers and herdsmen in the state.
	ii. **Establish and coordinate similar committees at Local Government levels** to ensure a consistent approach at all levels of governance.
	iii. **Demarcate and preserve stock routes, forests, and grazing reserves** in the state, to maintain organized movement of herders.
	iv. **Resolve disputes** that arise between farmers and herders to minimize or eliminate the eruption of crises.
	v. **Conduct public awareness campaigns** to educate citizens, farmers, and herders on the importance of maintaining peace, law, and order.
	vi. **Engage in intelligence gathering** to monitor the movement of herders and identify conflict flashpoints to maintain peace and order.
4.0 Composition of the State Committee	**Chairman**: Commissioner or any other person with requisite leadership experience and a good reputation.
	Members:
	- Attorney General (Commissioner of Justice) or his Representative - Two Representatives from the State Emirates Council - Commissioner of Police or his representative - Director of State Security Service or his representative - Commandant of Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps or his representative - Director of Livestock Services - Director of Forestry - Director of Veterinary Services - Surveyor General or his representative - Honourable Commissioner of Information or his representative - Representatives from Pastoralist Associations (State Chapter) - Representatives from All Farmers Association (State Chapter) - Representative of the Governor's Office to serve as Secretary
5.0 Roles of the State Committee	i. **Regulate and monitor the movement of herders** along stock routes in collaboration with Local Government Committees to avoid conflicts.
	ii. **Coordinate activities** of Local Government Committees to ensure a unified approach.
	iii. **Receive and review reports** from Local Government Committees, then make recommendations to the State Government for appropriate action.
	iv. **Liaise with similar committees in neighboring states** and countries to promote improved relationships between farmers and herders.

Section	Details
	v. **Manage abandoned or recovered livestock**, ensuring proper upkeep, and charge reasonable fees to the identified owners or from proceeds from auctioned livestock.
	vi. **Advise the State Government** on the creation of grazing reserves and designation of watercourses for livestock grazing.
	vii. **Carry out additional functions** as may be assigned by the Governor.
6.0 Composition of the Local Government Committee	**Chairman**: Local Government Council Chairman
	Members: - District Head(s) in the Local Government - Divisional Police Officer - Representative of the State Security Service (Local Government Level) - Representative of Nigeria Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) - Livestock Officer - Forestry Officer - Veterinary Officer - Representatives of Pastoralists Association (Local Government Chapters) - Representatives from All Farmers Association (Local Government Chapter)
7.0 Roles of the Local Government Committee	i. **Enlighten farmers and herders** on the importance of peaceful co-existence and mutual respect.
	ii. **Monitor and regulate herders' movements**, working with the State Committee to prevent conflicts along stock routes.
	iii. **Control entry of migrant herders** and livestock into the jurisdiction, ensuring no encroachment on grazing lands.
	iv. **Assess compensation** for damages to farm produce or livestock resulting from conflicts.
	v. **Transfer abandoned or recovered livestock** to the State Committee for management.
	vi. **Facilitate dispute resolution** between farmers and herders, encouraging amicable settlements and compensation for any losses incurred.
	vii. **Educate farmers** on the importance of evacuating farm produce promptly after harvest to avoid conflict.
	viii. **Ensure no encroachment** on watercourses for livestock watering or grazing routes.
	ix. **Collaborate with similar committees** in other Local Governments within the state to improve relationships between farmers and herders.
8.0 Recommendations	i. **Establish a national framework** for effective management of conflicts between farmers and herders at all levels (state, LGA, district, and community).
	ii. **Develop an Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) framework** to foster peaceful resolution of conflicts and create harmonious communities.
	iii. **Re-establish grazing reserves** and allocate land for livestock production, while ensuring designated cattle routes for livestock migration.
	iv. **Create compensation frameworks** for losses resulting from encroachments on farmlands and grazing areas at the state and LGA levels.
	v. **Accelerate the identification of herders** using national frameworks like National Identity Registration and Livestock Identification Systems to track livestock movement across states, local governments, and communities.
	vi. **Foster collaboration among neighboring states** and local leaders for effective conflict management and relationship building between farmers and herders.
	vii. **Launch robust awareness campaigns** targeting farming and herder communities, educating them on the importance of peaceful coexistence.
	viii. **Develop and implement early warning and early response frameworks** to address potential conflicts at national, state, and community levels.
	ix. **Encourage the preservation of cultural heritage**, promoting peaceful co-existence and understanding between farmers and herders.

THEMATIC AREA 11: Climate Actions in the Livestock Sector

S/No	Key Constraints	Strategies to Address Constraints	Responsible Parties
i	**Policy and Regulatory Frameworks**		
	No active policy framework on climate change specific to livestock production.	• Develop a specific policy framework dedicated to climate change in livestock production, ensuring that the sector is prioritized alongside crop production for resources and funding.	FMLD, National Council on Climate Change
	Weak capacity of states in policy formulation and implementation.	• Implement capacity-building initiatives for livestock producers and state-level stakeholders on climate-smart practices in livestock management. • Develop educational modules for local government staff and farmers.	FMLD, National Council on Climate Change, State Governments
	Limited lateral (among Ministries, Departments, and Agencies) and vertical (Federal and State Governments) coordination.	• Create an inter-ministerial committee for livestock and climate action, ensuring regular interactions and coordinated decision-making among Federal and State governments, and MDAs.	FMLD, Federal Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMAFS), State Governments
	No mainstreaming of climate-smart actions across livestock subsectors.	• Ensure the mainstreaming of climate-smart practices across all livestock subsectors, including cattle, poultry, goats, and sheep. • Integrate sustainability in every phase of production, from breeding to market access.	FMLD, National Council on Climate Change
	Gaps in landscape analysis of existing policies that overlook climate change issues in livestock production.	• Conduct an in-depth landscape analysis of existing policies and incorporate climate change as a cross-cutting issue in livestock production and policy.	FMLD, National Council on Climate Change, Research Institutes
ii	**Mitigation**		
	No Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system for methane gas emissions.	• Develop and implement a comprehensive National MRV system for methane emissions, focusing on the identification and monitoring of methane from livestock farming, particularly ruminants.	National Council on Climate Change, FMLD, National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA)
	Difficulty balancing increased livestock productivity with reduced GHG emissions.	• Improve livestock feeding programs to enhance digestibility and reduce methane emissions. • Promote manure-to-biogas technologies to reduce emissions from waste.	FMLD, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Science and Technology
	Unsustainable land and water use practices that contribute to land degradation.	• Introduce sustainable land and water management strategies that promote conservation, restore degraded lands, and utilize efficient irrigation systems in livestock farming areas.	FMLD, FMAFS, Ministry of Environment, State-level Environmental Agencies
	Poor adoption of global best practices and technology in livestock production.	• Promote the widespread adoption of global best practices in sustainable livestock production. • Increase access to modern livestock management technology that reduces environmental impact.	FMLD, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Research Institutions, Private Sector
iii	**Adaptation**		
	Prevalence of smallholder farms with insufficient knowledge of climate adaptation strategies, such as insurance and market resilience.	• Launch awareness campaigns to educate smallholder livestock farmers on climate insurance, market access, and risk mitigation strategies for climate-related events.	FMLD, Ministry of Finance, State Agricultural Extension Services
	Poor management of water resources, leading to loss, scarcity, and damage to livestock production.	• Implement integrated water resources management systems, including water harvesting, sustainable irrigation, and rainwater storage technologies to ensure year-round water access for livestock.	FMLD, Ministry of Water Resources, State Water Agencies, Local Governments
	Improper disposal of veterinary products, causing	• Increase veterinary oversight and promote safe disposal systems for veterinary products.	FMLD, Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH), Veterinary Medical
	environmental contamination and poor animal health.	• Educate farmers and herders about proper disposal of medical waste and encourage safe practices.	Association of Nigeria (VMAN), Animal Health Service Providers
	Lack of understanding regarding livestock survivability in different agro-ecologies and under changing climatic conditions.	• Conduct national studies to assess the impact of climate change on livestock survival across different agro-ecologies. • This will guide future policies on livestock management in these regions.	FMLD, Research Institutions, Universities

iv	**Technological and Cultural Innovations**		
	Gender dynamics are not properly considered in livestock farming, leading to unequal opportunities.	• Increase gender inclusion in livestock farming by encouraging women's involvement in decision-making and providing women with access to finance and resources for livestock management.	FMLD, Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender-Based Advocacy Groups, Local Community Leaders
	Poor adoption of modern technology, particularly climate-smart production systems.	• Provide training and capacity-building programs for farmers on climate-smart livestock management techniques. • Support research institutions to develop appropriate technologies tailored to local needs.	FMLD, Agricultural Research Institutes, Private Sector, International Research Organizations
	Insufficient incentives for farmers to adopt and upscale research outputs and climate-smart technologies.	• Provide financial incentives and subsidies for farmers to adopt climate-smart livestock management technologies. • Facilitate the dissemination of research outputs from public institutions.	FMLD, Ministry of Finance, Research Institutes, Private Sector
v	**International Initiatives and Funding Opportunities**		
	Limited Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) for climate-resilient livestock production systems.	• Create incentives for private sector investment in climate-smart livestock production. • This can include tax breaks, public-private collaboration, and facilitating access to international funding for green technologies.	FMLD, Private Sector, International Funding Organizations (e.g., Green Climate Fund, Global Environmental Facility)
	Lack of understanding of climate finance landscapes and access to global funding opportunities.	• Expose livestock sector stakeholders to climate finance opportunities by organizing workshops and training on how to access climate finance, especially at global and regional levels.	FMLD, Ministry of Finance, International Climate Finance Institutions
	Lack of a clear framework for attracting and utilizing climate finance in the livestock sector.	• Develop a clear framework for creating bankable proposals and accessing global and regional climate finance sources. • Provide technical assistance to stakeholders on proposal writing and project development.	FMLD, Ministry of Finance, NIRSAL, National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS)

Appendix II

THE NIGERIAN POULTRY INDUSTRY: THE CURRENT SITUATION, REALITIES, AND PATHWAYS TO SALVAGE THE INDUSTRY FROM TOTAL COLLAPSE.

A submission of the Poultry Association of Nigeria (PAN) at the Presidential Committee on reforms in the Livestock industry, 24th October 2024

INTRODUCTION

The Poultry industry in Nigeria is a rare success story in the commercialization of agriculture. The industry has grown over the last Twenty-three (23) years to become the most advanced component of Animal agriculture in Nigeria. The Subsector, unlike the other agricultural subsectors in the nation's economy that are bedevilled by subsistence, low scale production capacity due to rudimentary engagements and the inability of farmers to integrate science and technology into production, has become the revolver of the Nigeria Agriculture.

In the last ten (10) years consecutively, Nigeria has been rated as the number one egg producing nation in Africa, having produced over 26 billion table eggs from 58 million commercial layers since 2015. In the same vein, Nigeria is rated as the number five (5) poultry meat producing nation in Africa despite the high level of smuggling of frozen poultry products into the country -more specifically from the Republic of Benin.

The Poultry industry therefore, has been able to, among other things, contribute over 25 per cent of the Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (AGDP) of the Nigerian economy. Its current worth is over 12 Trillion naira. Other contributions of the subsector to the economic development of the country are: -

I) The cheapest animal protein source for Nigerians despite the current increase in the cost of EGG as a result of the high cost of production and other associated problems of the industry.

ii) Creation of over 20 million direct and indirect employment to Nigerians.

iii) Ensuring gender equality and balance of participation as more women and youths are deeply involved in Poultry production activities, thus empowering women for sustainable wellbeing.

iv) Improving the livelihoods of Nigerians by creating additional sources of income to the families – serving as a poverty alleviation mechanism.

v) Stabilising the national food security of the nation by integrating other sectors of agriculture like crop production and agronomy. No wonder the Poultry industry alone consumes 4.5 million tons of maize annually and consumes about 1.0 million tons of Soyabeans far above national production.

vi) Above all, Poultry production is the fastest and quickest means by which return on investment in agriculture can be achieved.

vii) It is the only subsector in agriculture that has been able to attract a very high level of private funds for long-term investments.

The alarming and negative narration of the situation of the poultry industry today is that the industry is on the verge of total collapse as over sixty percent of poultry farms have closed down in the last one year for the obvious reasons known to all of us.

While the government has come up with various agricultural Programmes and policies to boost poultry production in the past, it appears that the tempo and zeal are not being sustained at the moment. More devastating to the Poultry industry is the way the outbreak of the Coronavirus (Covid-19) and the various policies like the currency denomination and others have affected the industry negatively with the devastating effects being magnified by the various reforms being witnessed at the moment.

It is in the face of the above that Poultry Association of Nigeria seeks to submit this PAPER herewith for specific quick win incentives and urgent interventions as well as other strategic issue of reform options that will accelerate the further development of the Nigerian poultry industry.

The Poultry industry is at the moment facing the worst of its challenges, and except urgent ACTIONS are taken, the Poultry industry may head to a collapse in the next few months.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS FOR SPECIFIC QUICK WIN INCENTIVES AND GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS TO SAVE THE POULTRY INDUSTRY: -

A: THE GRAINS SITUATION OF THE COUNTRY:

1. That the Soyabeans' production and harvest has never been encouraging as it ought to be (less than 700,000 metric tons), while the poultry industry annual requirement is about 1.0 million metric tons. Therefore, the country may have to import some quantities of the commodity to be able to meet the needs and requirements of the poultry industry as well as other industry needs such as the oil millers etc

2. That the Federal Government will have to intervene immediately to STOP the export of Soyabeans - both Seeds and Soybean Meals (SBM), especially and Maize to any

part of the world while imploring on the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) to discontinue with immediate effect any form of incentives to exporters of critical commodities that are in short supply in the country considering first the national food security of the people and the Country.

The Association decries the situation whereby it can now hardly differentiate between fiscal and monetary policies and which organ or body of government is responsible for the fiscal policy of the country. There should be a clear distinction between economic and monetary policies and the ambiguity of their implementation.

3. Maize also being the most critical ingredient in the production of poultry (about 4.5 million tons needed by the poultry industry alone) is at the moment at the highest prices thereby making the business of poultry production very difficult since maize and soya constitute about 80% of the cost of poultry production.

   In view of this, the government will have to intervene immediately to save and salvage the poultry industry from total collapse as most poultry farms are now closing down as a result of high cost of production. Already, small and medium scale poultry farms are out of business because of their inability to feed their birds and make any profit out of their investments.

4. That the Government should be buyers of last resort at Minimum Guaranteed Prices for MAIZE rather than the Government competing for commodities at contract prices with consumers and farmers at the period of harvest of the critical commodities, especially Maize, Soyabeans, Soghum and other Cereals.

5. The Central Bank of Nigeria should immediately halt the release of funds to GRAIN AGGREGATORS who are responsible for the current woes of the poultry industry. Maize and Soyabeans, along with other commodities, are being warehoused and hoarded to create scarcity that triggers abnormal high prices. This have become the practice in the last few years of this obnoxious trade by speculators .

B: POLICY ISSUES AND STRATEGIES:

6. In order to assist and ameliorate the current challenges facing the poultry industry in the country, TARIFFS on all imported micro inputs for poultry production as well as equipment be made zero duties and other taxes exempted as this will greatly reduce the high cost of production exacerbated by the devaluation of the Naira. This will help to further create wealth and employment for Nigerians.

7. That based on statistics and data of Poultry production and needs of the country with the Association; the Government should with the industry leaders' work together to come up with sustainable policies that will support the industry on a long

term basis of between 10 to 20 years considering our population growth and shift in consumer preferences and others.

8. Government is implored to continue the implementation of the restriction on the importation of frozen poultry products into the country as any country wishing and willing to do poultry business with Nigeria should form partnership to invest and produce in the country and exporting such poultry products to the other countries in West Africa since the Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement (AFCTA) commencement.

9. That the government should invest heavily on Active Surveillance to be able to track various diseases that have tended to ravage the poultry industry. Such diseases include diseases like Avian Influenza (AI), which ravages the poultry industry at all times. There is the urgent need to keep the virus of Avian Influenza in check constantly. Investments in both passive and active surveillance as well as holistic measure adoption is the only sure method to keep animal and health diseases at far arm's length.

10. The issue of multiple taxation on agricultural commodities and products of the poultry industry by the various States Internal Revenue Boards or Agencies be critically looked into by the Joint Tax Board with the possibility of abolishing all illegal revenue collection Agencies or task forces. The Federal Ministry of Finance and the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) have great roles to play in this matter.

11. That there should be a synergy and fiscal incentive strengthening for strong consultation and collaboration among the various Organs and Agencies of Government and the critical stakeholders towards a robust planning, decision making, and implementation of government actions. The existing policy ambiguities that tend to create acrimonies among government agencies and the industry operators need to be smoothened and strengthened.

12. Reinforcing quality control measures for feeds and inputs that will guarantee standard and quality supply to the poultry farmers at every point of production.

13. There should be deliberate efforts to develop critical poultry infrastructures and value chain enhancement, especially for the underprivileged in the society.

C) STRATEGIC ISSUES AND REFORM OPTIONS:

* Sustaining the current import restriction policy on poultry and poultry products , especially FROZEN POULTRY PRODUCTS and TABLE EGGS into the country

We are very aware of the campaigns by Western powers and their local collaborators for the lifting of ban on the importation of frozen poultry products into Nigeria. Such a move will further improvise the country and will make the country a dumping ground for all poultry products.

Promoting pro-poor rural poultry development Programmes by increasing investments in rural infrastructure, agriculture, research, and development. This will assist in reducing the rural – urban migration of youths as both the youths and women could be strong agents for poultry development.

Re-orient social safety nets to eradicate poverty and hunger, create good living and wellbeing and ensure gender equality, women empowerment, and assuring sustainable production and consumption towards achieving critical goals of sustainable development. Social safety nets in Poultry production empowerment is a more sustainable way of mitigating poverty.

Exploring and exploiting new opportunities created by the revolution in the poultry industry for high value production and marketing of critical raw materials and poultry products such as meat and eggs and other services. This calls for the need for poultry products export drive at least to the African nations that Nigeria have comparative advantage over.

Sustain Livestock growth and transformation by the creation of a special POULTRY DEVELOPMENT FUND under the new agency known as the National Agricultural Development Fund.

We need to move from rhetoric to action, reform policies, and create a favourable business environment, make market work for the poor, and therefore restore and conserve natural poultry resources.

Create legislation that makes it compulsory for every Poultry producer/farmer and other Allied services providers to become members of the Association. Such legislation could easily be facilitated by an executive bill to be sponsored by the Federal Ministry of Livestock Development (FMLD).

Thank you.

Ichie Sunday Ezeobiora
National President, Poultry Association of Nigeria(PAN)

Appendix III

LIVESTOCK REFORMS IN NIGERIA: A PATHWAY TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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A POSITION PAPER PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE ON LIVESTOCK REFORMS BY AFRICAN SOCIETY FOR ANIMAL AGRICULTURE AT THE STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION WORKSHOP ON LIVESTOCK REFORMS IN NIGERIA AT THE STATE HOUSE BANQUET HALL, ABUJA
23RD OCTOBER, 2024

Introduction

Livestock farming is a critical component of Nigeria's agricultural economy, contributing significantly to food security, income generation, employment, and rural livelihoods. However, the sector faces numerous challenges that hinder its full potential, including issues related to grazing, climate change, land tenure, conflicts between herders and farmers, insecurity, banditry, and inadequate government policies.

The African Association of Animal Agriculture would like to express its deep appreciation to President Bola Ahmed Tinubu for his visionary leadership in establishing the **Ministry of Livestock**. This bold step marks a turning point in the nation's approach to the livestock sector, and we are confident that it will facilitate the development of targeted policies and solutions aimed at resolving long-standing issues in the industry.

This paper outlines key areas of concern, opportunities, and recommendations that we believe should guide the ongoing reforms aimed at transforming livestock farming in Nigeria.

1. Current Challenges in the Livestock Sector

The livestock sector in Nigeria is beset by a wide array of challenges that have compounded over time. These issues need to be addressed holistically to ensure that reforms deliver long-term benefits.

1. **Insecurity and Banditry**

   One of the most pressing issues currently affecting the livestock industry is insecurity, particularly in northern Nigeria, where livestock farming is a primary source of livelihood. The rising incidents of banditry, cattle rustling, kidnapping, and attacks on pastoralists have severely disrupted livestock production. Herders are unable to graze their livestock freely due to fear of attacks, which has led to decreased livestock productivity and loss of livelihoods for many families.

2. **Inadequate Grazing Infrastructure and Land Tenure Systems**

   A major issue facing the sector is the lack of designated and well-managed grazing lands. This has led to encroachments on farmlands, resulting in conflicts between pastoralists and farmers. Nigeria's current land tenure system often restricts access to land, particularly for pastoralists, complicating efforts to create permanent grazing reserves/areas or ranches.

3. **Farmer-Herder Conflicts**

   The increasing frequency of violent clashes between farmers and herders has created significant economic losses and worsened social tensions. These conflicts, which often revolve around access to resources like water and land, have further reduced productivity in both the livestock and crop farming sectors.

4. **Climate Change and Environmental Degradation**

   The effects of climate change have been particularly harsh on Nigeria's pastoral communities. Desertification in northern regions, recurrent droughts, and the shrinking of water bodies like Lake Chad have exacerbated the difficulty in finding viable grazing land, forcing herders to migrate southwards and increasing tensions with farmers over land and water resources.

5. **Disease Control and Animal Health**

   Animal diseases, such as foot-and-mouth disease, pestedes petits ruminants (PPR), and avian influenza, continue to pose serious threats to livestock health and productivity. The current veterinary infrastructure is insufficient to handle large-scale disease outbreaks, and vaccination Programmes are underfunded and poorly coordinated.

6. **Poor Market Access and Value Chains**

   Despite livestock's significant contribution to Nigeria's economy, market structures for livestock and animal products remain underdeveloped. Farmers often face difficulties in accessing local and international markets due to poor

infrastructure, inadequate processing facilities, and lack of value-added services. This has led to inefficiencies and losses along the value chain.

2. Opportunities for Reform and Transformation

Despite these challenges, the livestock sector offers significant potential for transformation, provided that reforms are carefully designed and implemented.

1. Sustainable Grazing Systems and Ranching

One of the most critical reforms should focus on the development of sustainable grazing systems. Establishing well-planned and properly managed grazing reserves, and transitioning towards ranching systems, can help reduce conflicts between farmers and herders while increasing livestock productivity. Ranching, in particular, offers opportunities for controlled breeding, improved animal health, and better management of resources.

2. Tackling Banditry as Organized Crime

It is essential for reforms to address the rising insecurity and banditry in livestock-farming areas. The government should work closely with security agencies to combat banditry and cattle rustling, provide better protection for herders, and enhance community-levelconflict resolution mechanisms. Building trust between local communities and security forces will be crucial for long-term peace and stability.

1. **Disarmament and Amnesty Programmes:** Banditry and cattle rustling are often carried out by organized groups. The government can initiate amnesty Programmes aimed at disarming and rehabilitating individuals involved in these criminal activities. Offering them a path back to normal life with vocational training and reintegration support can reduce their participation in violent acts.

2. **Intelligence and Data Gathering:** Improving intelligence gathering on organized criminal networks involved in banditry is essential. This requires a strong focus on tracking the flow of stolen cattle, apprehending criminal leaders, and dismantling their networks. Creating a national database of livestock, with movement tracking and a reporting system for missing or stolen cattle, can help law enforcement trace stolen animals more efficiently.

3. **Border Security:** Strengthening Nigeria's borders, especially in regions prone to cross-border cattle theft, is critical. Enhancing border patrols and regional cooperation with neighboring countries can help limit transboundary cattle rustling.

3. **Climate Resilience and Environmental Sustainability**

   Reforms should prioritize climate adaptation strategies to help pastoralists and livestock farmers cope with the increasing impacts of climate change. This includes the promotion of agroforestry, climate-resilient pasture management, and water conservation techniques. The development of early warning systems and better dissemination of climate-related information to livestock farmers can also reduce the risks associated with climate variability.

4. **Animal Health and Veterinary Services**

   Improving veterinary infrastructure and expanding access to affordable veterinary services is crucial. National Programmes that focus on disease surveillance, vaccination, and improved diagnostic services should be a cornerstone of livestock reform. Training more veterinarians and animal health workers can help bridge the gap in service delivery, particularly in rural areas.

5. **Strengthening Livestock Value Chains**

   Reforms should also focus on building efficient livestock value chains that connect farmers to markets. This includes investment in transportation, storage, and processing facilities, as well as the development of standards for meat, milk, leather, and other animal products. Encouraging the establishment of livestock cooperatives can also help smallholder farmers improve their market access and bargaining power.

6. **Inclusive Policies and Community Engagement**

   For reforms to be successful, they must be inclusive and sensitive to the needs of all stakeholders, particularly marginalized groups such as women and youth who are often excluded from decision-making processes. The Agricultural Association advocates for greater community engagement in the planning and implementation of livestock reforms. Policies should also be designed to respect the rights of both pastoralists and farmers, ensuring peaceful coexistence and shared benefits.

3. Recommendations for Livestock Reforms in Nigeria

Based on the challenges and opportunities outlined above, the African Society for Animal Agriculture proposes the following recommendations for livestock reforms:

1. **Establishment of Grazing Reserves and Ranches:** Establishing and privatizing the grazing reserves and ranches can be a viable approach to address some of the challenges facing the livestock sector. Privatization could bring in private investment, improve management efficiency, and reduce the burden on the

government. Here's how privatization can be incorporated into the reforms. This will reduce conflict, improve productivity, and create jobs for rural communities.

2. Increased Security for Livestock Farming Communities: Collaborate with security agencies to tackle banditry, cattle rustling, and kidnapping, while promoting peaceful coexistence between herders and farmers.

3. Land Tenure Reforms: Simplify land tenure processes to facilitate access to land for livestock farming, while ensuring that these reforms respect the rights of indigenous communities and farmers.

4. Improved Veterinary Services: Strengthen national veterinary services through increased funding, capacity building, and infrastructure development. This includes expanding vaccination Programmes and enhancing disease surveillance systems.

5. Climate Resilience Programmes: Introduce and scale up climate resilience Programmes for livestock farmers, focusing on sustainable grazing practices, water management, and early warning systems.

6. Market Access and Infrastructure Development: Develop livestock markets, improve transportation infrastructure, and promote value-added processing industries for meat, milk, and other animal products.

7. Conflict Resolution Mechanisms: Establish conflict resolution mechanisms that involve all stakeholders, particularly local communities, to mediate and prevent conflicts between herders and farmers.

8. Research and Development: Increase funding for research on livestock production, disease control, and climate adaptation, and ensure that research findings are effectively disseminated to farmers and stakeholders.

9. Policy Coherence: Ensure coherence between livestock policies and other agricultural policies, and coordinate reforms at national and state levels for maximum impact.

Conclusion

Livestock reforms are essential to unlocking the full potential of Nigeria's agricultural sector and ensuring sustainable development. The African Society of Animal Agriculture believes that by addressing the critical challenges facing livestock farming—including insecurity, banditry, and cattle rustling—and capitalizing on emerging opportunities, we can create a more prosperous and peaceful future for all stakeholders involved.

Once again, we extend our appreciation to President Bola Ahmed Tinubu for the creation of the Ministry of Livestock, which represents a strong commitment to addressing the needs of this vital sector. We are confident that under the leadership of this new ministry, the livestock sector will witness unprecedented growth and development. The Agricultural Association remains committed to working with all stakeholders in ensuring that these reforms are implemented successfully and inclusively.

Thank you.

Appendix IV

MEMORANDUM ON LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

This memorandum is a private submission by Dr. Mohammed Santuraki to the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee. (PLRIC). The memo is in two parts.

The first part addresses the need for putting in place the institutional arrangements to have responsibility for the implementation of Nigetia's Livestock development Programmes. The is recommended to be the proposed Federal Ministry of Livestock Development. I also provide recommendations as to how the Ministry should be organized, including the key departments that would deal with the most important issues the Livestock sector faces domestically. Plus also the ones that would deal with mitihating the emerging global issues like climate change, global warming, protection of fauna and responsible water usage.

In the second part, I look at some specific livestock development Programmes that have be deployed in comparative African countries around different themes. We provide some form of case studies. We believe that there is no need reinventing the wheel, and that Nigeria can adopt models or combinations of them that have worked elsewhere.

We realise that some of our recommendations may have been covered elsewhere in your existing submissions. If it so happens please take the repetitions here as a validation of your earlier proposals.

1. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK IN NIGERIA

Creating this Ministry would bring an added advantage to stimulate our Economy and create more Jobs for trained farmers. Given the complexities of Nigeria's agricultural landscape, regional variations and existing livestock issues; several important factors must be considered in order to effectively organize a Ministry of Livestock. Below is a structure of how the Department of Livestock can be setup:

1. Mission and Objectives

Objective: to facilitate, commercialize and promote livestock farming for improved farm income & food security, animal welfare through upscaling of value chain development cycle.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Improve livestock productivity and sustainable production — cattle, poultry, goats/sheep & aquiculture.
2. Mediate Farmer-Herder Conflicts With Sustainable Grazing & Ranching Programmes
3. Support veterinary care and disease control
4. Support of innovation in animal breeds, nutrition and genetics.
5. Create value chains, facilitate improved market access and promote agro-processing.
6. Encourage the Protection of the environment and Wilderness, by addressing issues related relating to overgrazing and desertification

2. **Core Departments**

Key departments to manage ministry effectively should include the following:

1. **Livestock Production:** Focuses on practice of animal husbandry, grazing management and provide livestock farmers with inputs, training and extension services.
2. **The Department of Veterinary Services:** Responsible for animal health, disease prevention and control including zoonotic diseases; vaccination Programmes; biologics production management; veterinary research.
3. **Animal Welfare and Biosecurity**: oversees the welfare of animals, minimises animal health risks associated with disease transmission between land masses; manages biosecurity, epidemiological and public health issues.
4. **Research and Innovation Department** : focussing on higher productivity through research in the area of genetics, feed optimization techniques for animal breeding, technologies development etc., To interact with the universities and other subject matter research institutes.
5. **Market Development Development:** This unit concentrates on the livestock value chain processing, packaging, market links and export promotion.
6. **Department of Patorial Affairs:** Conflict Resolution and Pastoral management- Dealing with farmer-herders conflict, developing sustainable grazing policies, including Ranching Policies/collaboration/with state and local governments for pasture development for ranches, grazing reserves .
7. **Department of Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability** -Prevent desertification & land degradation from unsustainable livestock farming practices.

8. **Policy and Regulation:** Develop regulations as well as policies to govern livestock management, integral for disease control aspects including registration of veterinarians (veterinary practitioners), accreditation of veterinary practices, animal welfare standards; work closely with states.

3. Key Programmes and Initiatives

Ranching and Grazing Reserves: Set up ranches to mitigate for cattle herders moving from place to create an alternative lifestyle for them.

Livestock Farmers Training & Extension Services: Train livestock farmers in husbandry techniques and practices through partnership with agricultural institutions, universities, and international partners.

Disease Control Programmes: To control their endemic livestock diseases such as

foot-and-mouth disease, avian flu and cattle diseases nationwide vaccination schemes together with surveillance systems must be developed.

Introduction of: Climate-Smart Livestock Practices- promote practices which mitigate the environmental damage (e.g. rotational grazing, improved feed technology) and; water management systems in dairy and beef cattle production

Public-Private Partnerships: Attract private investments, particularly, in agro-processing, animal feed supply, veterinary services, export promotion.

4. Stakeholder Engagement

1. **Work with Traditional Leaders:** Partner with traditional rulers and community leaders in the pastoral zones to enhance peace process, promote adoption of new grazing pathways and livestock Programmes. And overall to get a feel of what the sector priorities are from the stakeholders and practitioners perspectives.

2. **Partnership with the subnational Governments:** In our federal system where livestock management is one of areas under state control, there should be coordination and partnership from development partners to join hands at implementation stage with State ministries of agriculture and local government authorities

3. **Linkages with Tertiary Institutions:** Encourage sustainable relationship with local universities and colleges of Agriculture that ran courses in Agriculture (or similar) Programmes, where talent can be trained practically.

4. **Funding and Sustainability**

Funding from the Government Budget: Guarantee Federal Annual budget allocations to sustain essential functions of the ministry, including support for farmers exports (e.g. livestock); construction of facilities; facilitation access by stakeholders to markets and disease control Programmes etc.). Such funding should be evergreen and can be administered by the Bank of Agriculture and through money deposit banks and Microfinance banks.

International Partnerships: work with international organizations, such as the World Bank or FAO and even African Development Bank for funding and expertise.

Source of revenue; Ministries is to Maximize revenues from export and Processing industries, payment for grazing permits etc. thereby making the ministry partly self-financing.

5. Technology and Data Administration

National Livestock Census: Conduct routine national livestock censuses (with cattle, sheep and goats and poultry) to provide data on animal populations on the ground that can be used to predict and address disease outbreaks, as well as monitor farmer demographics for policy formulations.

Example: Digital Platforms for disease tracking, market access to farmers or platforms that can evolve real-time data sharing between states and with the federal government.

The creation of a well-structured Ministry of Livestock with distinct departments, stakeholder engagement strategies and sustainability measures will help Nigeria to transform the opportunities in her livestock sector and assist to address its numerous challenges hence ultimately contributing towards national food security and economic development.

6 Case Studies of Livestock Development Programmes Across Africa

`Several initiatives to develop livestock are launched in different countries of Africa, with some good successes not only the mentioned examples above other cases as Ethiopia,Kenya,Rwanda and Botswana. Such interventions tackle main constraints to livestock production —be it in improved productivity, disease management, market access or environmental sustainability. Here are a few key livestock development initiatives that have succeeded in Africa:

1. Ethiopia — Livestock Master Plan

Initiative: Ethiopia's Livestock Master Plan (LMP) developed jointly by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), supported by Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Focus: The Programmes sought to raise the productivity of livestock production and the income benefits gained from it via animal health, feed improvement, genetic resources.

Achievements:

In Milk, Meat and Poultry (LMP), animal health services improved growth in dairy hubs, along with better cattle breeds as well sheep and goat race.

The plan helped stimulate milk production and the mechanization of livestock sector.

Indeed also in veterinary services, which helped reduce disease outbreaks among livestock.

2. Kenya – Livestock insurance and Out of Poverty (OOP) drought Resilience Programmes

Innovation: Kenya is a forerunner in the development of livestock insurance Programmes to address drought impact on pastoralist communities.

Introduction: The Kenya Livestock Insurance Programmes (KLIP) aims to cushion pastoralists against losses experienced during drought periods by insuring their livestock, especially in arid and semi-arid areas. By leveraging satellite technology, KLIP monitors forage conditions opportunistically and when grazing resources are degraded it is followed by compensatory payments to herders.

Achievements:

As a result, the Programmes has insured many pastoralists and effectively cushioned them from vulnerability to drought while allowing for consideration of restocking needs as livestock insurable assets are preserved.

KLIP has been extended to reach tens of thousands of herders, significantly lessening the vulnerability of target populations against drought.

It has also enhanced the uptake of new-generation risk management tools by pastoralists.

3. Rwanda – Girinka Programmes

Ownership: Started in 2006, Rwanda's Girinka (One Cow per Poor Family)

Programmes gives poor households dairy cows to meet their nutrition and income needs.

Emphasis: The Programmes puts an emphasis on dairy production, nutrition and rural income improvement as well will promote social cohesion by asking recipients to give the first female calf of their heifer back to another needy famil.

Achievements:

To date, more than 300,000 families are able to take advantage of that and it has made a difference in terms of where we have seen milk production go within the country.

As a result, the Programmes has succeeded in reducing poverty and malnutrition levels among rural families.

Girinka has also fostered environmental sustainability, having promoted the use of biogas made from cow manure as an alternative source of energy.

4. Botswana- Animal Traceability System (BOLTAG)

Upon implementation: Along with input from stakeholders in the livestock industry, Botswana enacted legislation to create its national livestock traceability system, BOLTAG (the first letters of each word).

Focus: BOLTAG is the nationwide identification and traceability system for cattle with electronic tags through their entire life in Brazil This enables Botswana to export beef into the lucrative European Union and high-value markets.

Achievements:

The system has seen Botswana improve the country quality control of beef export to get better with international standards for public health and safety

There has been effective disease surveillance and control as a result, with particular benefit for foot-and-mouth disease.

So far, the Programmes has helped keep Botswana at the top of global beef markets as well and thereby boosting economic growth.

5. Mali- Infrastructure de Développement Pastoral

Instance: Mali has an vital pastoral infrastructure Programmes applied through the govt. and worldwide companions for reinforcing grazing lands, water factors, veterinary services for nomadic herders.

Purpose: The Programmes aims to facilitate the movement of pastoralists and provide infrastructure for essential services like transhumance corridors, necessary vaccination points as well as access to grazing areas

Achievements:

The project has also been successful in reducing farmers-herders conflicts by providing set routes and grazing lands.

By facilitating more water sources and creating easier access to veterinary services, it has improved livestock health as well livestock productivity.

The Programmes has enhanced resilience among pastoralist communities to droughts.

6. Uganda-Dairy Development Authority (DDA)

Through its Dairy Development Authority, Uganda (DDR& PCA) started the DriveDDI: Implementing a Demand-Driven Index Initiative in the dairy sector

Thrust Area: Milk production enhancement, Quality improvement and market access for dairy farmers. It also promotes value addition in the dairy sector.

Achievements:

The dairy export in Uganda is doing fine and the country has also increased milk-production tremendously.

The initiative has also led to an increase in the living standards of dairy farmers through improved livestock services, including better breeds and training as well as access to good markets for their produce.

The Dairy Development Authority has also helped establish dairy cooperatives that have improved the negotiating power of smallholder farmers.

7. Livestock Improvement Schemes – South Africa

Efforts: efforts have been underway in South Africa to improve livestock genetics for quite some time, mostly geared at improving cattle, sheep and goat productivity.

Theme: This basket targets improved animal breeds directly to farmers and assistance in managerial practices for meat, wool & milk production thereby.

Achievements:

In South Africa, breeding Programmes have really come through the experimental stage with stunning improvements in livestock performance, particularly of commercial importance.The Programmes, also have supported the construction of livestock value chains by connecting smallholder farmers to market outlets and processing centers.

8. Tanzanian Livestock and Fisheries Master Plan.

Ticket: Tanzania's Livestock and Fisheries Master Plan (LFMP), supported by ILRI, aims to increase productivity of livestock species(cattle,poultry and small stock)and fisheries.

Focus: The strategy emphasizes disease management, feed and facility improvement as well as market facilitation for smallholder farmers.

Achievements:

- It has led to higher milk and meat production; better poultry yield.
- The campaign has encouraged farmers to improve animal husbandry, feed and veterinary care.
- The LFMP has also facilitated private sector investments in livestock value chains which created jobs and spurred economic growth.

Common Elements of Success:

Working with government and the private sector: These initiatives have been particularly effective since they combine strong leadership at national level by governments, combined with active support from international partners.

Emphasize productivity and value chains: Successful initiatives have emphasized not only increased production, but also integrating livestock into local value chains so that farmers can take advantage of market access or processing opportunities.

Disease Control and Veterinary Services: These include effective way of disease control (vaccination) Programmes and veterinary support services.

Rwanda's Girinka, for example provides direct benefits of poverty alleviation and support to vulnerable populations in conjunction with broader social impact objectives such as nutrition and environmental sustainability.

These examples illustrate that well-planned, co-ordinated and resourced livestock development initiatives can make a major contribution to Nigeria and Africa's economic growth, poverty reduction and food security.

Mohammed Santuraki DVM, MBA, FNIM, FICA, F.CIoD

Appendix V

The Need for an Agricultural Engineering Division in the Federal Ministry of Livestock Development

A Position Paper Presented to The Presidential
Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee, Abuja, Nigeria

Agricultural Engineering is the field of engineering saddled with improving agricultural processes and systems with the appropriate technology in order to increase efficiency, sustainability, and productivity. Agricultural Engineering combines principles from mechanical, civil, electrical, and chemical engineering with agricultural sciences, aimed at solving problems related to farming, food production, and natural resource management. Agricultural Engineers make use of the principles of science towards developing agricultural machinery, irrigation systems, improving food processing techniques, managing soil and water resources, and implementing sustainable practices. The use technology like sensors, robotics, and Artificial Intelligence to automate tasks and monitor environmental conditions, which ultimately helps to improve cropyields, reduce waste, and promote eco-friendly agriculture.

In the wake of the establishment of the Federal Ministry of Livestock Development, it is extremely important that an "Agricultural Engineering Division" beset-up within the Ministry to provide the much-needed support towards achieving the goals of the ministry. This is because globally, Agricultural Engineers play a significant role in advancing the livestock industry by introducing technological innovations, improving infrastructure, and enhancing productivity and sustainability. It is need ful to assert that the livestock industry cannot succeed without the infusion of the right technologies. The following points highlight the role which Agricultural Engineers can play in different areas of the Nigerian livestock sector:

1. Ranching, Livestock Housing and Environmental Control

Agricultural engineers design efficient housing systems for various livestock (such as cattle, poultry, and goats) to optimize space, ventilation, temperature, and waste management. Properly designed housing improves animal welfare, reduces stress, and promotes healthier livestock, which leads to higher productivity.

As the nation progresses towards developing her livestock industry, there is the need to develop ranches with adequate infrastructure in designated places across the

country. This task sits well within the capabilities of Agricultural Engineers. Ranching is essential for Nigeria's livestock industry, primarily because it addresses key challenges like low productivity, overgrazing, and conflicts between herders and farmers. The traditional nomadic grazing method is increasing lyun sustainable due to population growth, limited grazing land, and environmental degradation. Ranching allows better management of livestock health, breeding, and feeding, which can significantly increase meat and milk production. Controlled feeding and veterinary care can improve the quality and quantity of livestock products.

Overgrazing degrades land quality and leads to desertification, particularly in northern Nigeria. Ranching can mitigate these effects by managing grazing intensity and adopting pasture rotation, which helps maintain soil fertility and biodiversity. Ranches allow for better veterinary monitoring, reducing the spread of livestock diseases that can devastate herds and affect public health. In a ranch, animals are easier to monitor and treat, minimizing the risk of disease transmission. Ranching promotes efficient land use through managed grazing systems. This approach conserves resources, maintains productivity, and prevents soil erosion, making it a more sustainable solution than open grazing. Ranching also supports value-added agricultural activities, such as dairy and meat processing, which can lead to job creation and economic development in rural areas. It also provides a stable supply of livestock products, helping meet the growing demand and Agricultural Engineers have unique roles to play in these.

Moreover, environmental control is crucial in the livestock industry to ensure animal welfare, optimize productivity, and reduce the environmental impact of farming practices, a job Agricultural Engineers are trained to perform.



Figure1: *Cattle in a penaided with mechanical ventilation*

2. Irrigation for Pasture Lands

Agricultural Engineers have a major role to play in the development of improved grazing systems and pasture management techniques. For instance, pasture land in several parts of the country will require irrigation systems which are properly designed to meet up with crop water requirements. The design, installation and management of these irrigation facilities falls with in the purview of Agricultural Engineers.



Figure2: *Pasture Irrigation*

1. Mechanization of Livestock Operations

Mechanization, such as the use of tractors and other machinery in land preparation for forage crops, can significantly increase productivity. It also includes milking machines for dairy cattle and automated egg collectors for poultry, which help Nigerian farmers reduce labor costs and improve efficiency in livestock operations. Moreover, agricultural Engineers develop automated feeding and watering systems that ensure a constant supply of clean water and nutritious feed. In Nigeria, these innovations help reduce manual labor, minimize feed wastage, and improve livestock growth rates, which are critical for small-and large-scale livestock farmers. It must be noted that with the advent of the Ministry of Livestock Development, over the next 5 years, there is likely to be an increase in the quantity of livestock available in Nigeria, across all value chains. It must be noted that for livestock such as poultry and several ruminants, grains such as maize and soybeans in part of their feed. Hence, mechanized crop production must be deployed to meet this demand. Agricultural Engineers are trained to meet this need.



Figure3: *Mechanized grain production*

2. Transportation and Cold Chain Management

The role of agricultural engineers extends to the management of transportation systems that ensure the safe movement of livestock and livestock products like meat, milk, and eggs. Cold chain systems are essential for keeping these products fresh during transportation. In Nigeria, where the climate is often hot and humid, these innovations reduce post-harvest losses and help maintain product quality.



Figure4: *A cold room form eat storage*

3. **Manure Management and Bioenergy**

Agricultural engineers design systems for efficient manure collection, processing, and disposal, which help in reducing environmental pollution. These systems include bio-digesters that convert animal waste into bio gas for energy production. In Nigeria, this contributes to sustainable energy use and reduces reliance on firewood and fossil fuels.

4. **Renewable Energy Integration**

Renewable energy technologies, such as solar-powered water pumps and biogas production from livestock manure, are increasingly being integrated into livestock operations in Nigeria. Agricultural engineers are capable of providing these technologies, helping to reduce the operational costs and environmental impact of livestock farming.

5. **Processing Machines for Forage/Silage**

Silage and forage processing machines are essential for efficiently preparing and preserving livestock feed, especially during seasons when fresh forage are not readily available. These machines process crops like maize, sorghum and grasses into silage that can be stored. Some of the primary machines used in silage and forage processing are forage harvesters, silage choppers (specialized machines that cut harvested forage into smaller pieces, which helps with fermentation and increases digestibility), haybalers, silage [packing equipment, etc. These machines are essential in large-scale livestock operations, as they streamline the forage harvesting, preservation, and feeding processes, ensuring a steady supply of nutritious feed throughout the year.



Figure 5: *A Forage Chopper*

6. Green house Fodder Production

Agricultural Engineers are trained to provide green house technology for controlled environment cultivation of fodder, which rapidly meets the nutritional needs of animals. From the design and construction, to environmental control and fertigation in these highly technical structures, Nigeria agricultural engineers have domesticated the technology behind greenhouse engineering and are well-capable of delivering the much needed support towards achieving these goals for the Nigerian Livestock industry.



Figure 6: *Green house fodder production*

7. Training and Capacity Building

Agricultural engineers also play a role in training farmers and stake holders on the use of new technologies, equipment maintenance, and sustainable farming practices. In Nigeria, where many livestock farmers still rely on traditional methods, this type training, implemented alongside Agricultural Extension Workers is crucial for modernizing the industry and improving productivity.

Conclusion

The Nigerian livestock industry is poised to play a major role in job creation, food security, and remarkable improvement in the Nigeria's GDP. It is also important to note that the possibility of export which provides a means of earning foreign exchange is predicated on a

well-developed livestock industry, which is well-preparedtomeet-up with global standards. Agricultural Engineers, represented by the Nigerian Institution of Agricultural Engineers are ready to provide the much-needed support for the livestock industry in Nigeria. Moreover, the establishment of an Agricultural Engineering Division right from the out set on the Ministry of Livestock Development will be a step in the right direction.

Thank you.



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Appendix VI



COMMUNIQUÉ

ISSUED AT THE END OF THE STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON LIVESTOCK REFORMS IN NIGERIA

HELD 24TH -25TH OCTOBER 2024
AT THE STATE HOUSE BANQUET HALL, ABUJA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee (PLRIC) organized a stakeholder consultative workshop to facilitate engagement with various stakeholders involved in the livestock value chains. The aim was to gather their input for the livestock reform process. The workshop attracted a diverse range of participants, with over 400 attendees, including Governors, Ministers, and Traditional Rulers, who were present at the opening ceremony and visited the exhibition stands. His Excellency, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu GCFR, the President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, officially opened the workshop. He also serves as the Chairman of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee..

1.1 RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

The workshop was organized to engage stakeholders and provide opportunities for networking and contributions to the livestock reform process. The key recommendations from the workshop will help develop essential strategies and actions needed to reform the livestock sector in Nigeria, making it globally competitive.

2.0 ACTIVITIES

The workshop was divided into:

i. Opening formalities

In the opening session the welcome address by the Co-Chairman of PLRIC Prof Attahiru M. Jega, good will messages from His Excellency, Executive Governor of Kwara State, Abdulrahman Abdulrazak, Chairman Nigerian Governors Forum on behalf of Nigerian Governors, Honourable Minister of Agriculture and Food Security Distinguished Sen. Abubakar Kyari on behalf of Ministers, Chairman, Senate Committee on Livestock Development, Sen. Musa Mustapha, a representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on behalf of Agricultural Donor Working Group, His Royal Highness Alhaji Dr. Yahaya Abubakar CFR, the Etsu Nupe and Coordinating Chairman National Council of Traditional Rulers of Nigeria, Vote of Thanks was given by the Secretary of PLRIC Prof. Muhammed Yahaya Kuta.

Presentation of an overview of the Presidential Livestock Reforms Implementation Committee activities and deliverables by the Co-Chairman of PLRIC

Technical Session where stakeholders were split into eleven (11) thematic areas:

a. **Thematic Area 1:** Reforms in the Ruminant Animal Subsector

b. **Thematic Area 2:** Reforms in the Dairy Subsector

c. **Thematic Area 3:** Reforms in the Poultry Subsector

d. **Thematic Area 4:** Reforms in the Swine Subsector

e. **Thematic Area 5:** Reforms in the Micro-livestock Subsector

f. **Thematic Area 6:** Reforms in the Animal Health Subsector

g. **Thematic Area7:** Reforms in the Livestock Extension and Advisory Services Subsector

h. **Thematic Area 8:** Reforms in the Animal Feed, Pasture and Range

Management Subsector

i. **Thematic Area 9:** Reforms in Breed Improvement and Animal Genetic Resources Management

j. **Thematic Area 10:** Dispute Resolution and Peace-Building Mechanisms

k. **Thematic Area 11:** Climate Actions in the Livestock Sector

Plenary Session where stakeholders presented key constraints and recommendations from the group discussions.

3.0 KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Existing policies should be strengthened and implemented, policies should be developed where none are present, and policies should be revised where gaps exist.
2. Collaborate with relevant stakeholders, including government and other actors, at the Federal, State, and Local levels to streamline regulations and avoid overlap.
3. The workshop identified constraints due to multiple taxation and recommends a unified digital taxation system by engaging the Presidential Tax Reform committee
4. Strengthen the security of investments in livestock value chains.
5. Strengthen the existing National Animal Identification and Traceability (NAIT) System to address insecurity and market standards for livestock products.
6. Grain supply has been identified as a critical constraint across livestock production enterprises, exacerbated by widespread smuggling across borders. To mitigate this issue, stricter measures should be implemented to curb smuggling, while regulated importation should be permitted to stabilise supply.
7. Strengthen existing animal health infrastructure in line with the global One-Health initiative.
8. At the Federal Ministry of Livestock Development's take off, attention should be paid to establishing a specialized livestock extension policy to guide the development of a livestock extension service delivery system.
9. Develop a targeted policy framework to address climate change impacts on livestock production and integrate climate-smart practices across all livestock subsectors.

10. The Federal Ministry of Livestock Development should provide a framework for effective conflict management between farmers and herders at state, LGA, District, and community levels, with clear financing mechanisms for its operations.
11. Development and management of robust livestock data and genetic resource conservation infrastructure (gene banks, etc.) for a sustainable livestock sector.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The workshop expressed deep appreciation to the President for establishing the Ministry of Livestock Development and for finding time in his busy schedule to attend. We also extend our gratitude to the Ministers, Governors, Traditional Rulers, the Agric Donor Working Group, and all other stakeholders for their active participation. Additionally, we thank the Government and the people of the FCT for their warm reception and hospitality. As the committee progresses with its work, we will actively involve stakeholders in meaningful discussions to ensure their insights and feedback are considered as we roll out the next series of reform initiatives.

Prof. Attahiru M. Jega
Co-Chairman


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PROCEEDINGS OF STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP

ON



LIVESTOCK REFORMS IN NIGERIA

PHOTO GALLERY






Arrival of Guest











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Overview of the Presidential Livestock
Reforms Implementation Committee
Activities and Deliverables
LIVESTOCK REFORMS
IN NIGERIA


























































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