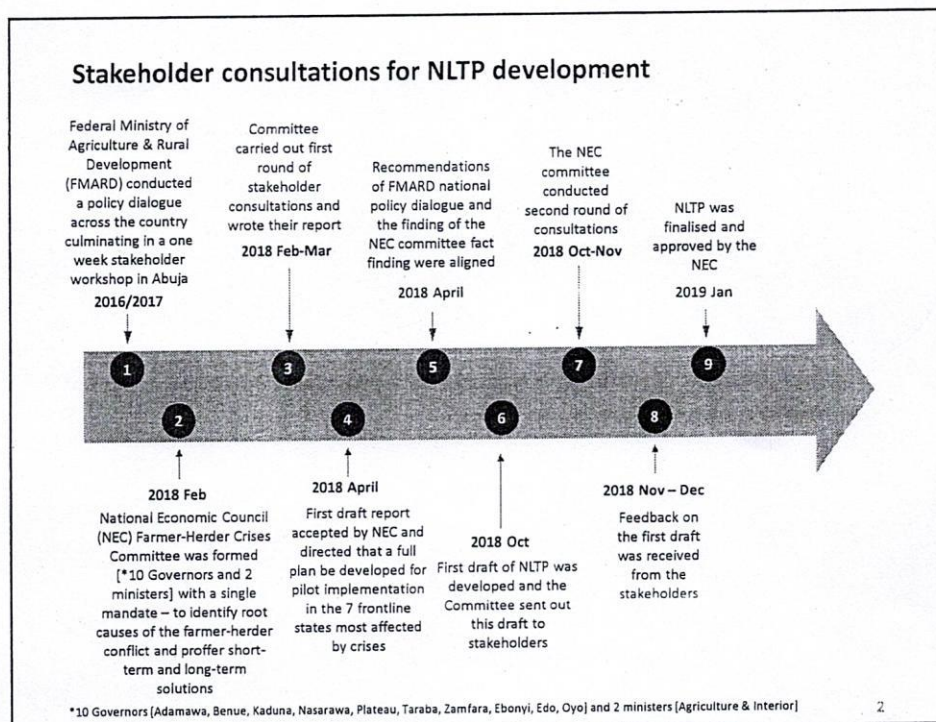


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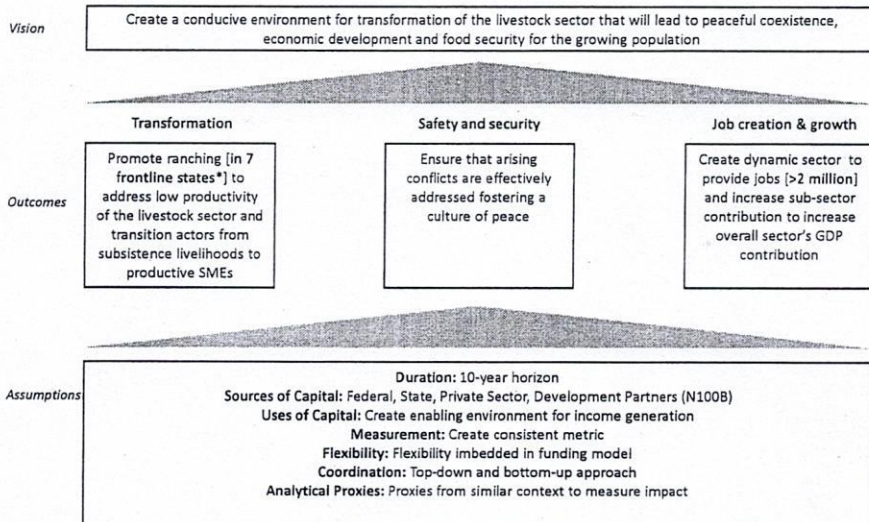
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### Rationale

- Nigeria's population expected to be 250+ million by 2030. This requires an urgent modernization of key elements of the economy in order to generate jobs, household income, and promote social stability.
- Pastoralists account for the majority of beef and milk production in Nigeria. Nomadic livestock production in Nigeria is facing major crises and is at a crossroads due to declining availability of pasture and grazing land, overgrazing, and most importantly, the recurrent and fatal conflicts between pastoralists and crop farmers. Climate change impacts
- The impacts on food and nutrition security as well as public safety and national security are significant and far-reaching. The proliferation of small and light weapons have aided criminal elements to capitalize on the conflicts. In addition to loss of human lives, it is estimated that Nigeria loses about USD 14 billion (₦5.04 trillion) annually to herdsman-farmers conflicts.
- The National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP) outlines a new path premised on a three-pronged approach that:
  1. Provides a roadmap for modernising livestock production using a mix of nomadic breeding and ranching that would serve a modernised dairy and beef processing industry;
  2. Develops a plan for resettling and addressing the dislocated populations in the key conflict zones to enable them become a part of the agriculture modernisation process; and
  3. Provides a mechanism for peaceful dialogue and reconciliation in the affected communities towards a harmonious multi-cultural interdependent and mutually beneficial future
- Pastoralists who manage the national herd should be encouraged and supported with a portfolio of tools to manage their transition from today's business model to a more productive business and operating model. Similarly, agriculture and small-scale farmers should likewise be supported to modernise their current subsistence agriculture for improved productivity.
- **7 Frontline States:** Adamawa, Benue, Kaduna, Nasarawa, Plateau, Taraba and Zamfara
- **Non Frontline States with application:** Katsina, Kano, Ondo, Kogi, Kwara and FCT

3

### Strategy Overview



\*and other states that want to opt-in

4

4

## NLTP Pillars

Pillar	Strategic priorities
<b>Conflict Resolution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention and Resolution</li> <li>Integrated early warning early response systems</li> <li>Inclusive dialogue in support of peaceful coexistence</li> <li>Land Administration</li> </ul>
<b>Justice and Peace</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing the proliferation of Small Arms Light Weapons</li> <li>Enhancing coordination and accountability of security response</li> <li>Criminal Justice Administration improvements</li> <li>Effective Compensation Framework Promotes Reparation</li> </ul>
<b>Humanitarian Relief &amp; Early Recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addressing the immediate needs of the victims of conflict</li> <li>Voluntary, safe and dignified return and resettlement</li> <li>Early Recovery and Livelihood Support</li> <li>Enhanced Coordination and Information Management for an Improved Humanitarian Response</li> </ul>
<b>Human Capital Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educational programmes and support to the sector – from Federal and state budgets</li> <li>Herder and farmer education systems</li> <li>Capacity building to support the livestock value chain</li> <li>Vocational training and skills acquisition</li> <li>Linkages with N-Power programme</li> </ul>
<b>Cross cutting issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender – empower women through increased access to education &amp; training</li> <li>Youth – expand youth employment and build partnerships for conflict resolution</li> <li>Research – deploy research based solutions / interventions</li> <li>Information and strategic communication – establish positive behaviour amongst citizens, farmers &amp; pastoralists</li> </ul>
<b>Economic Investment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pilot ranching models – 30, 60, 150 and 300 cows ranch models</li> <li>Establishment of one breeder ranch with a minimum of 1,000 cows</li> <li>Integrated business model</li> <li>Cattle production options – ranching option 1&amp;2, non-ranching options 1-3</li> <li>Improve fodder production and associated value chains</li> </ul>

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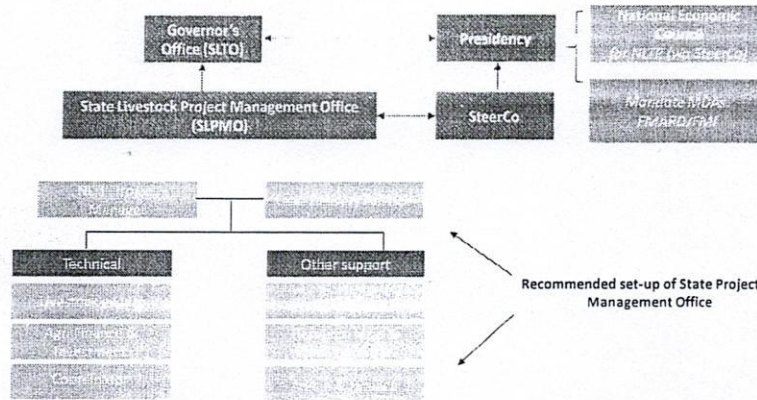
## Selected gazetted grazing reserves to be piloted in frontline states

State	Location	LGA	Size
Adamawa	Sorau	Maiha	204,000 Ha
	Gongoshi	Mayo Belwa	96,000 Ha
	Dauchi	Song	60,000 Ha
	Nasarawo	Jada	50,000 Ha
	Guyaku	Gombi	18,000 Ha
Kaduna	Ladduga GR	Kachia	74,000 Ha
	Kagarko GR	Kagarko	7,300 Ha
	Gayam GR	Birnin Gwari	6,900 Ha
	Damau GR	Kubau	5,200 Ha
Nasarawa	Awe	Awe	26,000 Ha
	Keana	Keana	17,000 Ha
	Doma	Doma	17,000 Ha
	Wamba-Ukaya	Wamba	17,000 Ha
	Kurudu	Nasarawa	17,000 Ha
	Assakio	Lafia	17,000 Ha
Plateau	Gitada	Karu	17,000 Ha
	Lamba Bashar	Wase	74,000 Ha
	Garga Ja'ar	Kanam	8,000 Ha
Taraba	Mayokam	Bali	42,000 Ha
	Genkwe Assen	Donga	11,500 Ha
	Sunkani	Ardo Kola	2,100 Ha
Zamfara	Gidan Jaja	Zurmi Tsefen	365,000 Ha

6

### Implementation Plan

- The co-ordination of the NLTP will be carried out at the Federal level by the NEC NLTP Steering Committee (Committee Members, Vice Chair NFSC, HMA) with Secretariat domiciled in the Office of the Vice President
- Each state is responsible to put in place a suitable delivery mechanism for the NLTP as suggested below



Committee composition: National Economic Council NLTP Steering Committee, 10 State Governors, 7 Federal Ministers (Agriculture and Interfaith), Economic Management Team (VP Chair) & ADMA focused on the economy, this team will be reconstituted in the new administration

7

### Impact of farmer-herdsmen conflict and benefits of NLTP

State	Communities	School	Primary HC	Mosque	Church	Water Boreholes	Markets
Adamawa	19	19	6	3	27	17	60
Benue	341	1,107	154	2	257	10	576
Kaduna	71	7	4	9	9		33
Nasarawa	158	5			16		12
Taraba	177	7	7	16	15		80

#### Observations

- Affected areas are extremely remote with difficult terrain, making effective policing difficult
- Affected inhabitants have fled and not yet returned, particularly in Benue and Nasarawa
- Most of the affected areas lack basic facilities – access roads, hospitals and schools

#### Recommendations

- Peace and reconciliatory measures should be in place before rebuilding attempts
- Livelihoods should be a priority when rebuilding affected communities
- Government should provide security and support for agricultural production
- Government should encourage smaller settlements to come together during the re-building process

#### Crop farmers – Benefits of NLTP

- Creation of a sustainable peaceful coexistence
- Specific support to modernise agriculture
- Productivity enhancement
- Additional income from crop residue sales
- Curtail post-harvest losses
- Improved access to credit/finance
- Development of commercial crop production as feed materials such as soy, maize etc.
- New opportunities to cultivate quality fodder
- Education

#### Herders – Benefits of NLTP

- Creation of a sustainable peaceful coexistence
- Specific support to modernise livestock production
- Improved genetic merit of indigenous cattle for milk and meat production
- Increased income from livestock commodity value chains
- Tailor-made financial packages for livestock
- Production specialization (Beef-Dairy)
- Education

#### Crop farmers – Expected activities

- Creation of cooperatives to facilitate improved access to inputs, infrastructure, finance, markets, and support services

#### Herders – Expected activities

- Creation of cooperatives to facilitate improved access to inputs, infrastructure, finance, markets, and support services
- Formation of producers into clusters to create viable ranch herd sizes

8