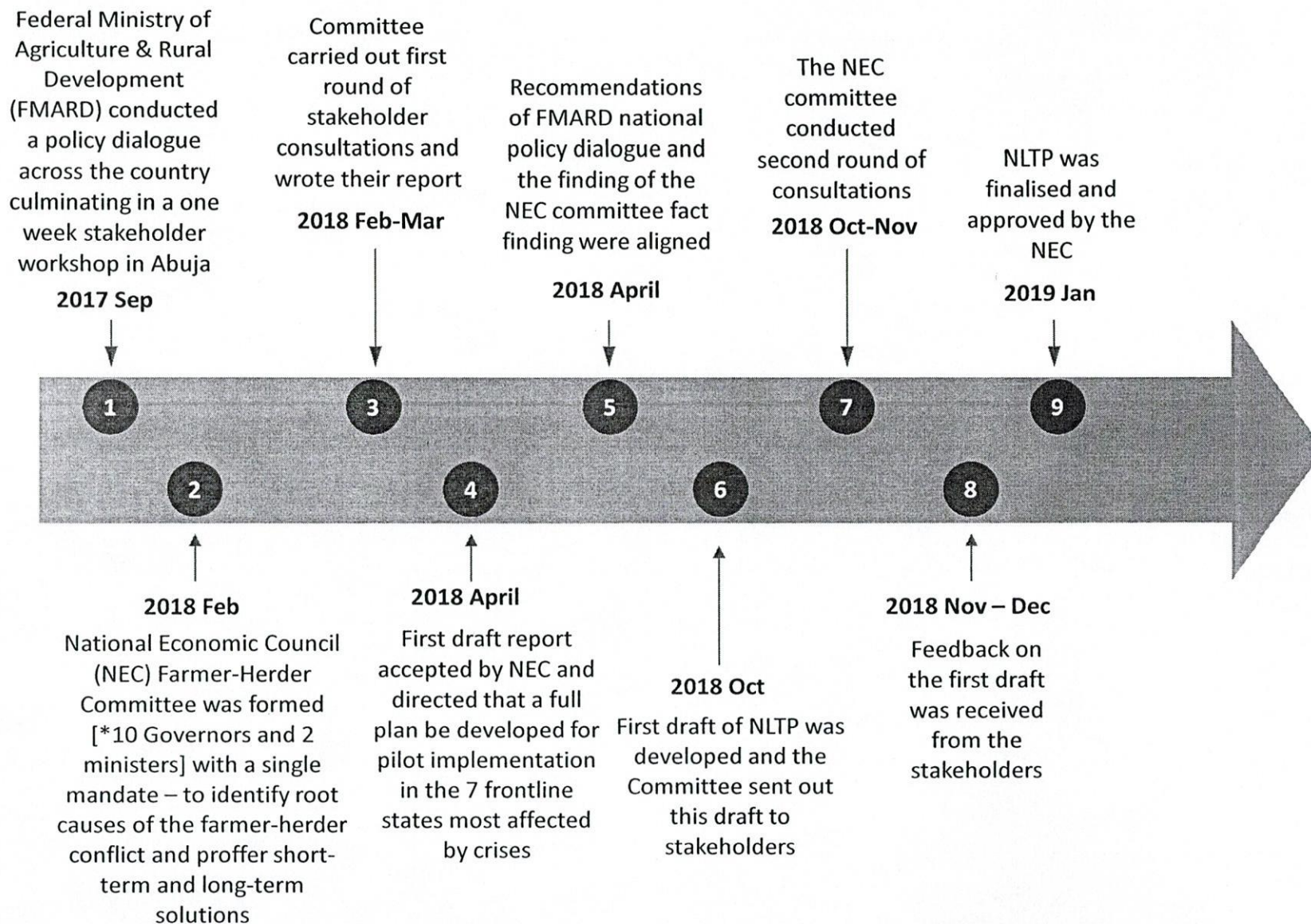


National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP) 2019-2028

September 2019

**Presentation by His Excellency David Nweze
Umahi, Ebonyi State Governor, at the NEC
Meeting 19th September 2019**

Stakeholder consultations for NLTP development



*10 Governors [Adamawa, Benue, Kaduna, Nasarawa, Plateau, Taraba, Zamfara, Ebonyi, Edo, Oyo] and 2 ministers [Agriculture & Interior]

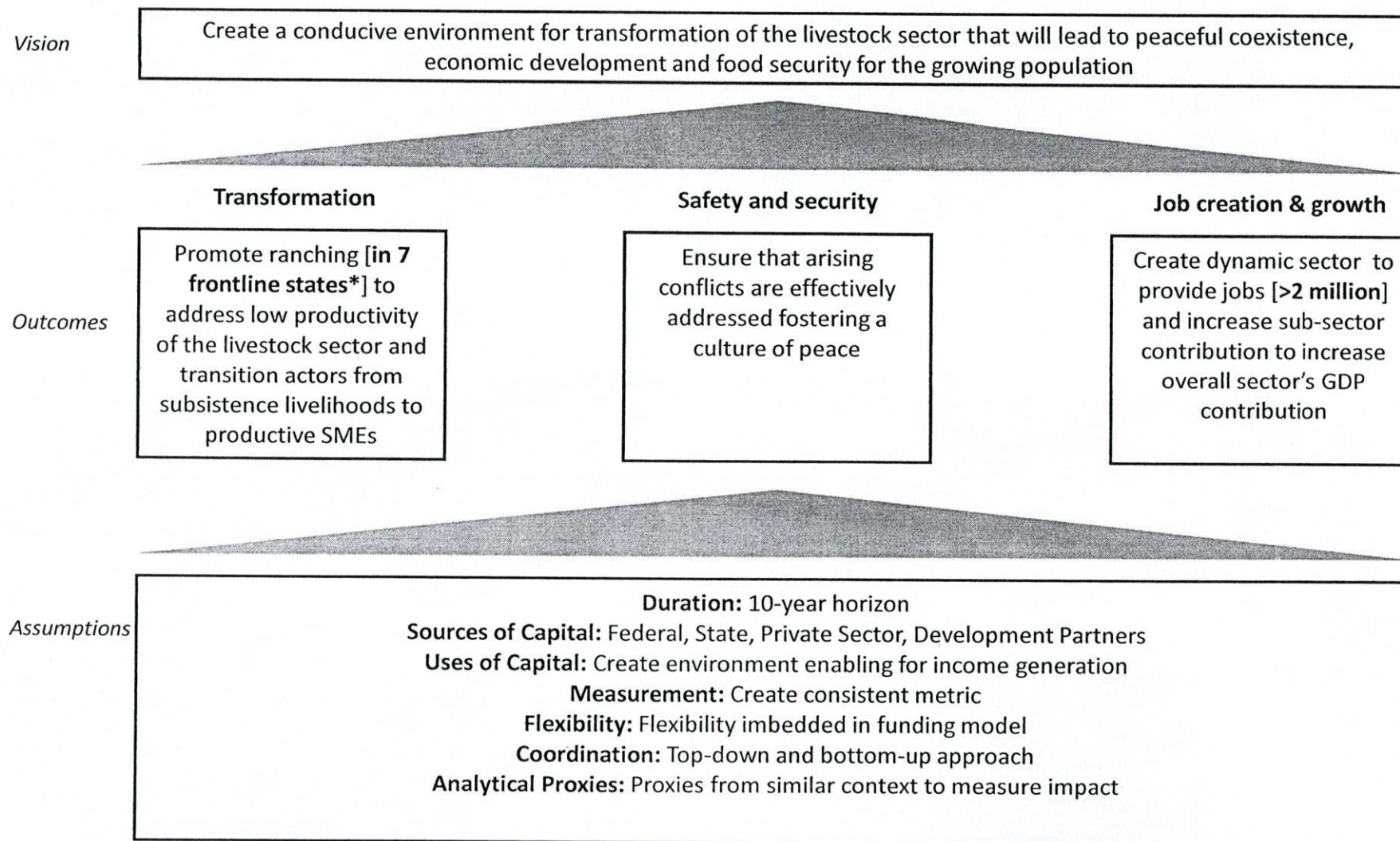
Key findings from consultations in 7 frontline states that informed NLTP Strategy

- The conflict is primarily driven by limitations of natural resources (water, pasture and access to land). Climate change impacts and desertification in the northern part of the country are making the situation worse. Political, ethnic and religious views are key secondary drivers of crises.
- Much effort has been given to supporting crop farmers in Nigeria, very little has gone to livestock producers. This imbalance is part of the long-term problem.
- Ranching is an important part of the solution to the land and water resource limitations which give rise to perennial conflicts between farmers and herders. But learning new methods will take time and people should be encouraged to adopt it, not forced.
- It is imperative to introduce modern agricultural practices across the various agricultural activities (cropping and grazing) and put in place the necessary infrastructure to enhance modern agricultural practices such as mechanization and ranching.
- Security will be important in any set of solutions. Security should start at the local community level, and be effectively linked to state and federal operations.
- More peacebuilding initiatives are needed, as well as some form of effective early warning and response mechanisms. Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are needed where normal justice systems are failing.
- Need to ensure all persons are treated equally before the law irrespective of their religious, ethnic or political affiliations.
- Any solution should have clear opportunities for women and youth to create social cohesion
- Any policy or plan should not create more problems than it solves. Existing users of the land should be incorporated into any plan, and not displaced.
- Resettlement of IDPs in their original settlements, or new areas where this is not possible, and improve conditions for others yet to return to their homes, is very important to address at the same time as improvements for farmers and herders.

Rationale for NLTP

- 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.
- 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 meat 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 become key suppliers to livestock producers, by producing the complex combinations of feed and other supplements needed in formal ranching.

Strategy Overview



*and other states that want to opt-in

NLTP Pillars

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

Assessment of impact of the conflict

- A rehabilitation assessment was carried out by the Office of the Vice President in 2018 in 5 states, namely Adamawa, Benue, Kaduna, Nasarawa and Taraba states. The three main objectives were:
 1. Visit all the communities affected by the farmer – herdsman conflict
 2. Assess the damage done to the communities
- The table provides a summary of the communities affected and the public facilities destroyed

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**
 1. Affected areas are extremely remote with difficult terrain, making effective policing difficult
 2. Affected inhabitants have fled and not yet returned, particularly in Benue and Nasarawa
 3. Most of the affected areas lack basic facilities – access roads, hospitals and schools
- **Recommendations**
 1. Peace and reconciliatory measures should be in place before rebuilding attempts
 2. Livelihoods should be a priority when rebuilding affected communities
 3. Government should provide security and support for agricultural production
 4. Government should encourage smaller settlements to come together during the re-building process

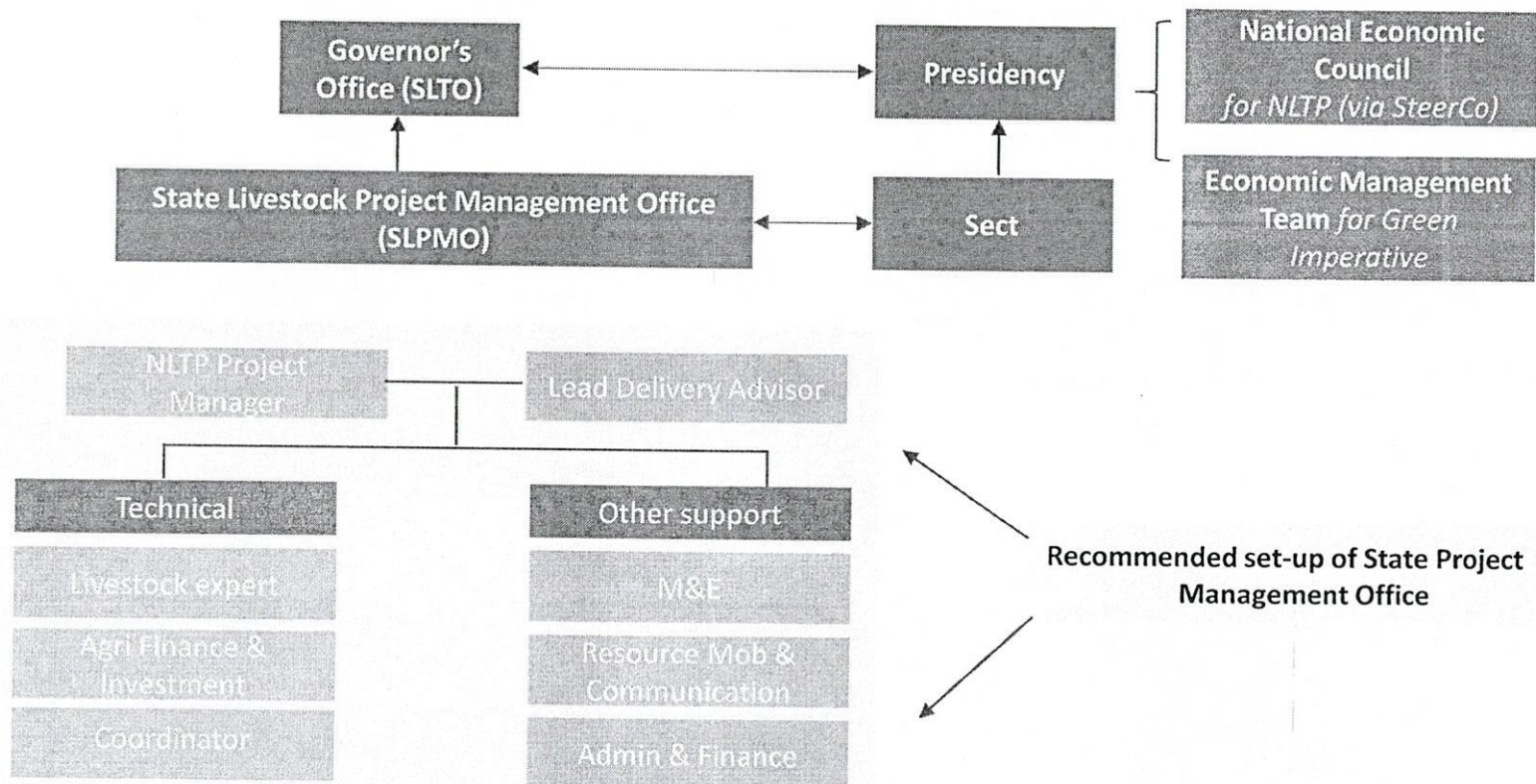
Benefits and expectations of NLTP for farmers and herders

- The overarching objective of the NLTP is to prevent conflict between herders and crop farmers and transform the livestock sub-sector

	Crop farmers	Herders
Benefits	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of a sustainable peaceful coexistence based on mutually beneficial interdependence 2. Specific support to modernise agriculture 3. Productivity enhancement 4. Additional income from crop residue sales 5. Curtail post-harvest losses 6. Improved access to credit/finance 7. Development of commercial crop production as feed materials such as soy, maize etc. 8. New opportunities to cultivate quality fodder 9. Education 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of a sustainable peaceful coexistence based on mutually beneficial interdependence 2. Specific support to modernise livestock production 3. Improved genetic merit of indigenous cattle for milk and meat production 4. Increased income from livestock commodity value chains 5. Tailor-made financial packages for livestock 6. Production specialization (Beef-Dairy) 7. Education
Expectation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of cooperatives to facilitate improved access to inputs, infrastructure, finance, markets, and support services 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The formation of producers into clusters to create viable ranch herd sizes 2. Creation of cooperatives to facilitate improved access to inputs, infrastructure, finance, markets, and support services

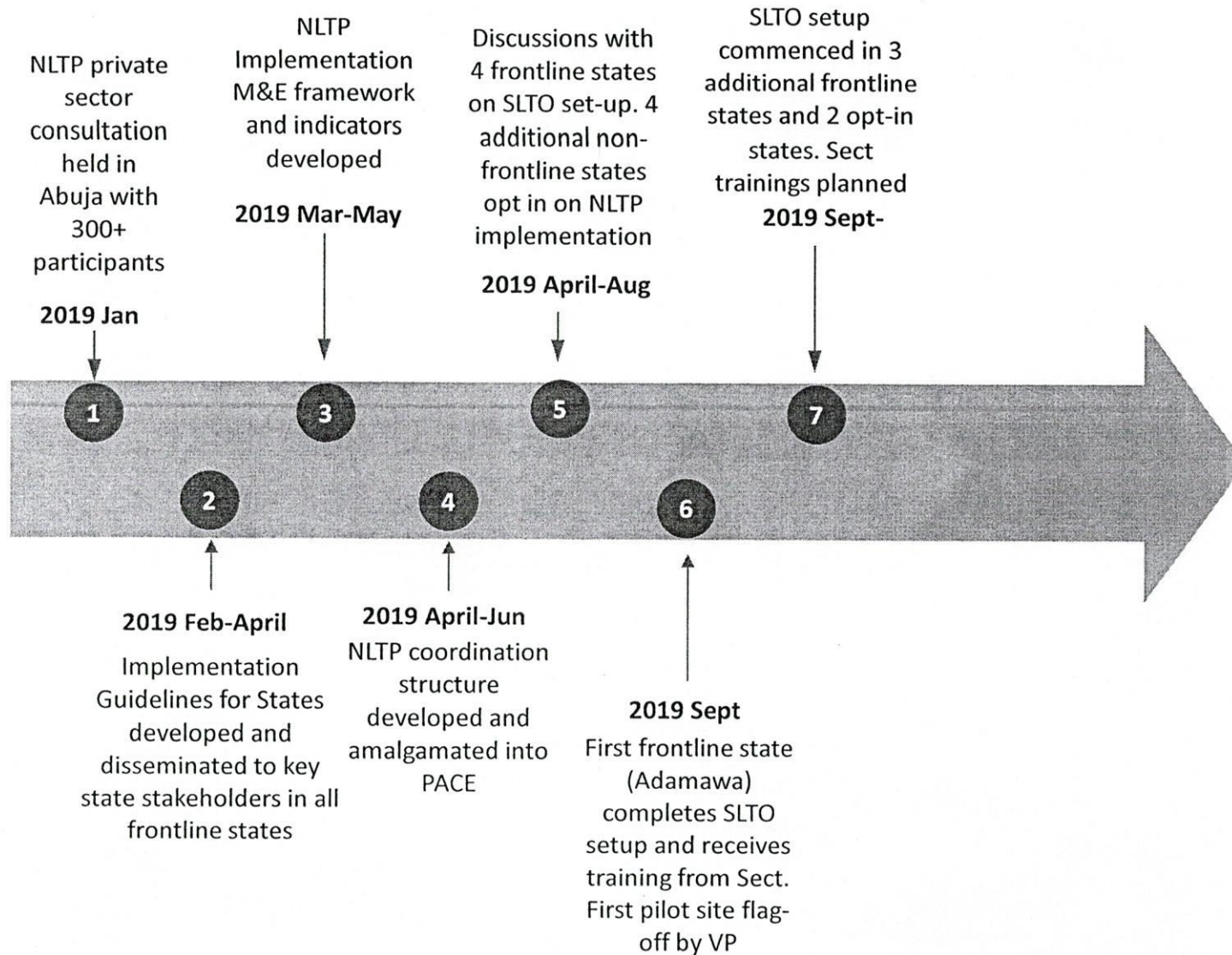
Implementation Plan

- The co-ordination of the NLTP will be carried out at the Federal level by the NEC NLTP Steering Committee through the NEC Farmer-Herder Crisis Committee Secretariat to be domiciled in the Office of the Vice President while actual implementation happens at state level.
- Each state is responsible to put in place a suitable delivery mechanism for the NLTP. The Secretariat will support them.



Committee composition: National Economic Council NLTP SteerCO [VP Chairs, 10 state governors, 2 federal ministers (Agriculture and interior)], Economic Management Team [VP Chairs – key MDAs focused on the economy, this team will be reconstituted in the new administration]

Progress on NLTP implementation



Selected gazetted grazing reserves to be piloted in frontline states

State	Location	LGA	Size
Adamawa	Sorau	Maiha	204,000 Ha
	Gongoshi	Mayo Belwa	9,600 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
	Gitada	Karu	17,000 Ha
Plateau	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

Next steps for states on NLTP implementation

- Each participating state should set up a State Livestock Transformation Office (SLTO). The SLTO should comprise 3-6 senior professionals who will form the secretariat/steering committee, and 10 – 15 technical staff who will form the state Project Management Office (PMO).
- The secretariat will need a chair/team leader who will manage the day to day running and tasking of the SLTO/PMO, and who reports directly to the Governor/Deputy Governor/SSG.
- Members of PMO should comprise people seconded from relevant MDA's who are ICT savvy and efficient, with key technical skills in agriculture, livestock, agronomy, agroforestry, animal health/breeding, farm management, water and soil management etc. Appointment letters indicating duration of appointment and remuneration package/allowance should be requested from the Governor's office.
- An office for the SLTO should be set up, preferably somewhere close to the Deputy Governor's office for easy access, along with technical equipment (laptops/PCs, printer, internet connectivity and project vehicles).
- Once the above is completed and the SLTO team is gathered, Sect can provide an in-state 2-day training workshop on implementation start-up.

Next steps for states on NLTP implementation ctd...

- After the Sect training, sensitization, mapping and enumeration of farmers/pastoral families currently residing on the state-proposed pilot grazing reserves can be carried out.
- A state specific business plan for each pilot site should be developed, seeking out possible partners/stakeholders and seeking out financing options.
- States can then request grant support from the FGN to cover 80% of the cost while states provide 20% cost
- Once the business plans are complete, a private sector engagement and communications strategy should be developed, as well as an M&E plan