

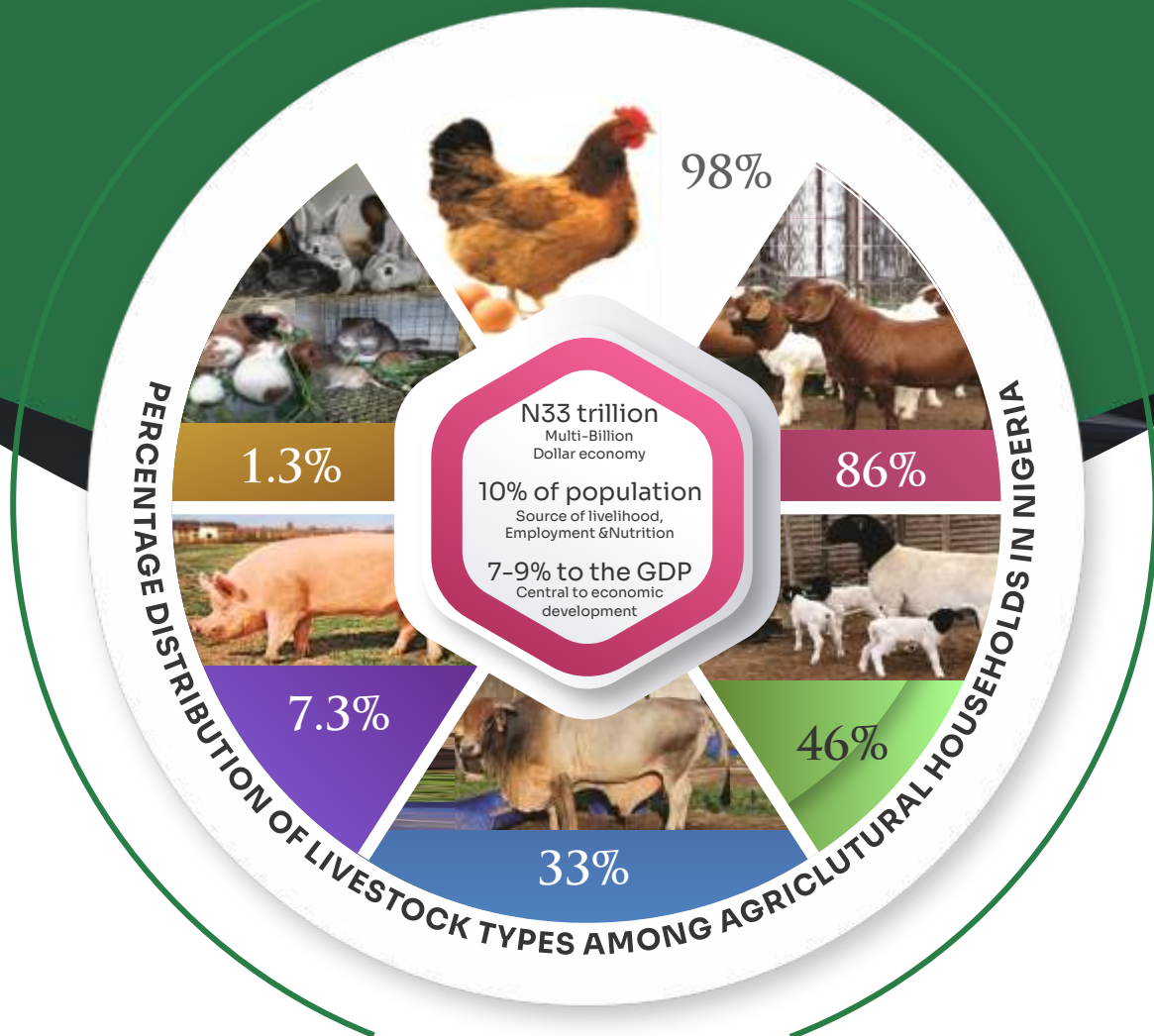


FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

## PRESIDENTIAL LIVESTOCK REFORMS IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

### THE NIGERIAN LIVESTOCK SECTOR:

Understanding the issues and Exploring the Opportunities



## Livestock, a viable Sector for Sustainable National Development

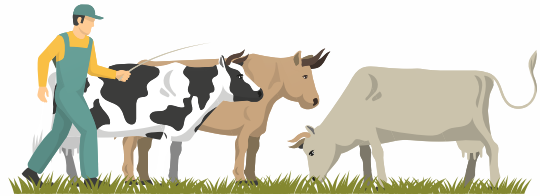
Presently contributing 7 – 9% of agricultural GDP; providing livelihoods to over 20million Nigerians along the value chain; serving as the main source of animal-source Food (meat, milk, eggs) contributing to food and nutrition security, providing valuable associated product such as leather, and manure for nourishing the soils;



- Between 1960 and 2020, Nigeria's human population increased by 356.67%.
- With a land area of 910,770 square kilometres, population density of the country is currently 226 persons per square kilometre.
- Nigeria is projected to become the 3rd largest country in the world population-wise, by 2050 when its population would have exceeded 400 million (UNFPA, 2023)
- The demand for animal-source food will rise, necessitating improvements in livestock productivity and efficiency.
- Investing in modern livestock techniques, supporting smallholder farmers, and enhancing supply chain infrastructure are essential steps to meet the future animal –source food needs of the nation.
- Integrating digital technologies in the livestock sector can boost production and create new economic opportunities, helping to mitigate the pressures of population growth on the country's animal- source food systems.



## Present State of Livestock Production in Nigeria



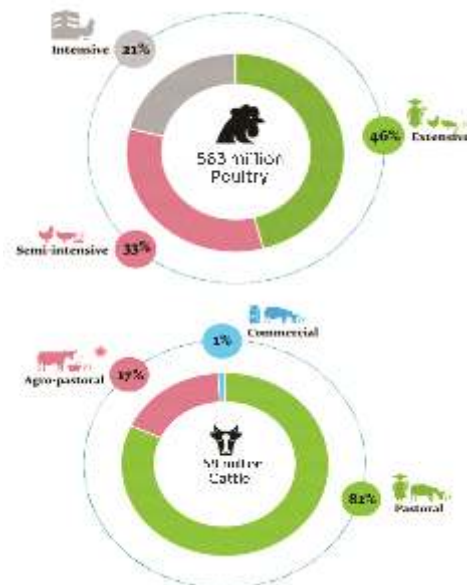
The production system of cattle is largely dominated by the extensive or pastoral system, which is not commercially oriented.

The poultry sector is more commercially oriented with 21% of the animals raised under intensive system compared to only 1% of cattle under

The net worth of the Nigerian poultry industry is estimated at N1.76 trn (CBN 2019) compared to dairy with an annual import bill of 1.3 billion USD (CBN

This suggests that commercialisation is a pathway to self-sufficiency in food production.

Cattle production in Nigeria is largely under the pastoral (82%), agropastoral (17%) and commercial (1%) systems (FAO, 2019). Estimates of livestock numbers in Nigeria are Poultry – 563 million, Pigs – 16, Goats – 124 million, Sheep – 60 million, and Cattle – 58 million (NBS NASC 2022, FDAHS 2023)





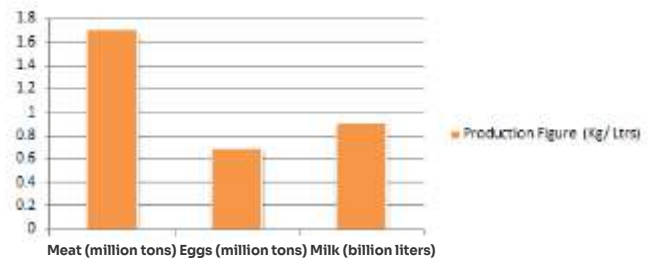
## Present State of Livestock Production in Nigeria

The demand for poultry meat is expected to increase by 253%, beef by 117%, and milk by a staggering 577% (FAO 2018).

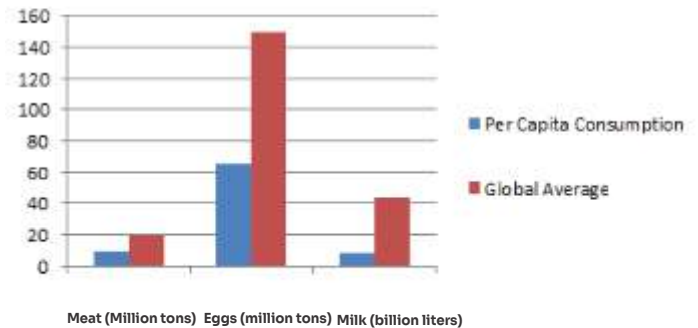
The anticipated growth underscores the pressing need for advancements in the livestock sector to meet the rising consumer demand.

Ensuring food security and enhancing the nutritional quality of the population will require strategic investments and policy interventions in the livestock sector value chain development

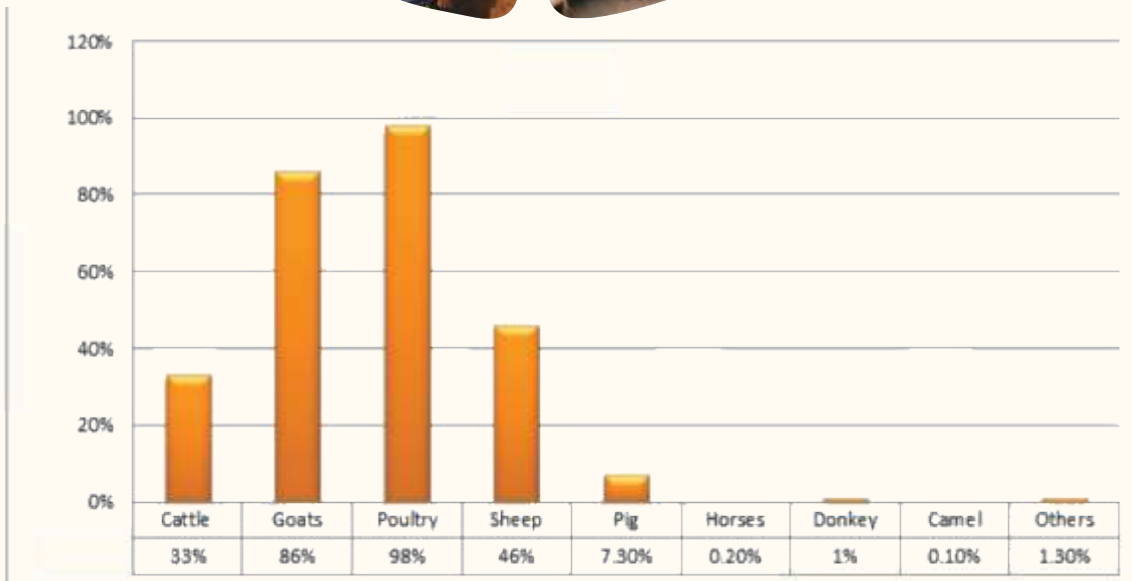
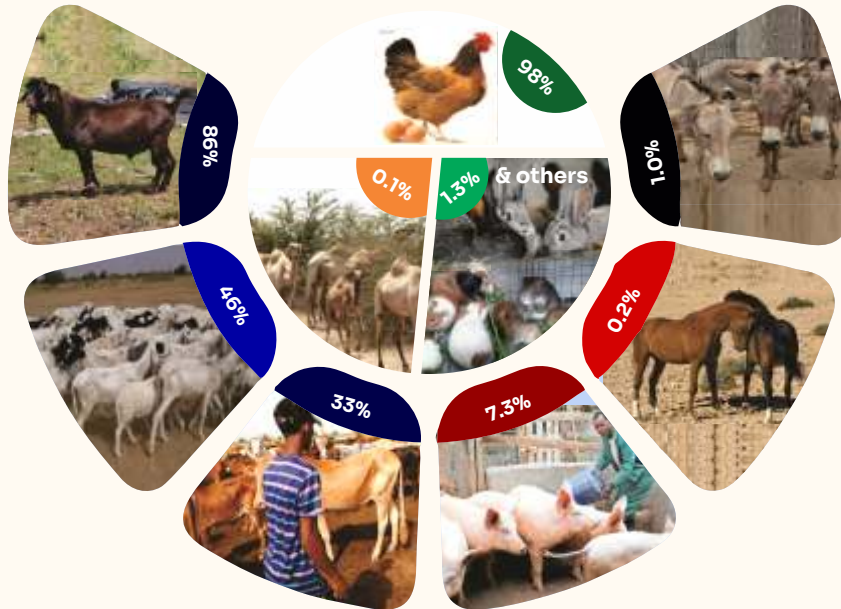
Production figures



Per capita consumption & global average

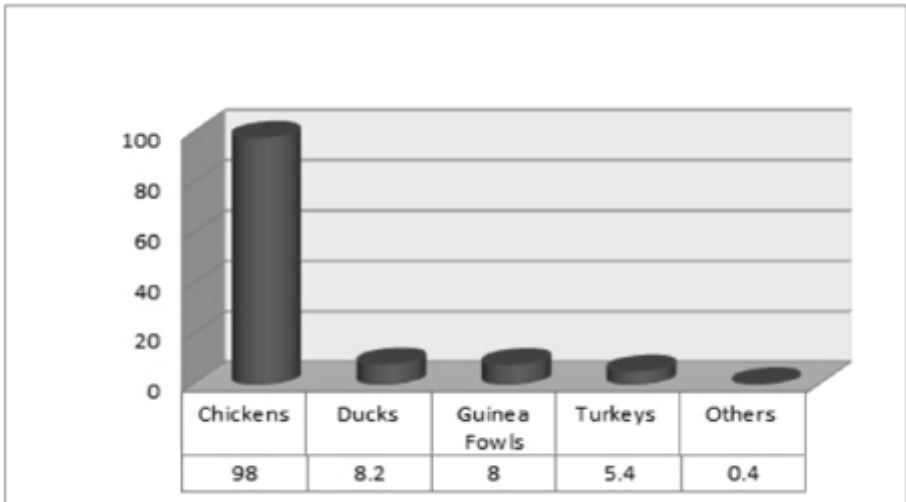
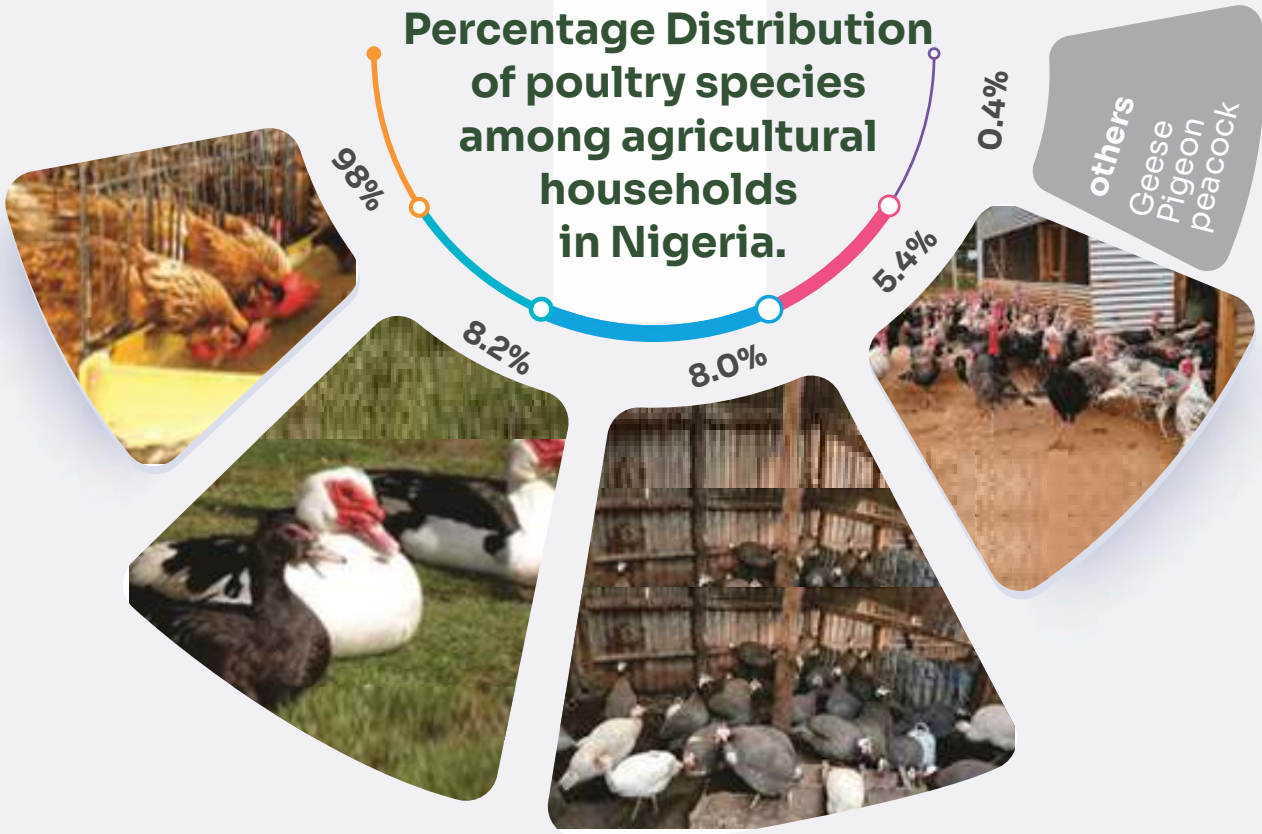


## Percentage Distribution of Livestock species among agricultural households in Nigeria.



NBS-NASC 2022

## Percentage Distribution of poultry species among agricultural households in Nigeria.



NBS-NASC 2022

## In the past:

- farmers and herders lived together, sharing resources and cooperating in peace;
- there was enough water and land for all;
- there was symbiotic exchange of food, feed, goods, residues, manures;
- the stock routes and grazing fields were abundant and respected;
- disputes were amicably resolved to the satisfaction of all;
- cattle taxes were paid contributing to national and sub-national development.

## Much has changed over the years

- population has increased by over 300%;
- climate change has impacted natural pastures and water sources;
- farmlands have increased by over 75% constraining grazing lands;
- stock routes are encroached, grazing lands are disappearing;
- competition for natural resources has led to escalating conflicts;
- relationships are fractured, intercommunal harmony shattered in many areas.

# Livestock Agribusiness Ecosystem



## Challenges

The challenges of growth in the livestock sector include:

- ☯ low livestock breed quality;
- ☯ high cost of Animal Feed and Fodder;
- ☯ low uptake of technology;
- ☯ limited access to quality inputs and finance;
- ☯ limited animal health and Veterinary services;
- ☯ Inadequate livestock extension service delivery;
- ☯ limited technical and vocational knowledge along the value chains;
- ☯ poor infrastructure and logistics;
- ☯ incessant crop farmer and herder conflicts, cattle rustling, and banditry;
- ☯ funding and resource constraints to support the sector;
- ☯ low and untimely budgetary releases;
- ☯ poor policy implementation at national and sub-national levels;
- ☯ low level of private sector investments in the sector except in poultry;



## The dynamics must change:



### Before

- ☞ there was sharing of land and water for crops and livestock production;
- ☞ now, there are cyclical conflicts over access and use of land and water;
- ☞ population is growing, and contests over land, pasture and water are on the rise;
- ☞ the climate is changing, and the natural grasslands are receding;
- ☞ cows, sheep and goats are undernourished;
- ☞ increased cost of poultry feeds, drugs, equipment and other inputs;
- ☞ low genetic potentials of species and breeds;
- ☞ poor genetic resources management and lack of animal gene bank;
- ☞ poor milk yield and inadequate meat, threatening national food security;

### To reverse the trends, we need to:

- ☞ fully explore and develop cattle, sheep and goats, piggery, poultry, and micro livestock value chains;
- ☞ upgrade indigenous livestock breeds;
- ☞ build capacities and provide support for homestead, communal and commercial pasture production;
- ☞ promote the establishment of commercial ranches, modern farms, and integrated crops-livestock centres;
- ☞ resuscitate and modernise livestock product processing facilities and markets;
- ☞ strengthen livestock extension, husbandry practices and veterinary services;
- ☞ rejuvenate efficient and effective conflict and grievance management platforms to restore inter-communal harmony;
- ☞ scale-up revenue generation through taxation along the value chains;
- ☞ open up the value chains to enhance massive employment opportunities;

**In the livestock industry, there are opportunities for all, with millions of jobs: enterprise development, investments, commodity trading, export etc.**



Commercial feeds, fodder, pasture, additives, supplements, and micro nutrients production



Aggregation, cold chain, supply chain logistics and transportation services for livestock commodities



Production and marketing of livestock species and breeds like cattle, sheep goats, poultry piggery and micro-livestock



Value addition, processing, traceability and export livestock commodities

# Livestock Value Chain

Livestock value chains development holds the key to improving income and enhancing greater output. There is also the need to develop the capacity of actors, particularly the smallholder farmers to fully tap into the opportunities in the value chains.

Category	Details	Benefits
<b>Primary production (Cattle, Sheep, Goat, Poultry, Micro-livestock, Apiculture, Pigs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ranching</li> <li>• Feedlot</li> <li>• Dairy</li> <li>• Layers and Broilers</li> <li>• Apiary</li> </ul>	<p>Ruminant and non-ruminant livestock primary production provides immense economic benefits, enables job and wealth creation, improves livelihoods, increases animal sources of food and rural development, and supports biodiversity and climate change.</p> <p>Micro livestock are unique, very prolific animals - Snails, Quail, Grasscutters, and Rabbit, etc., They require minimal management skills, small space, and low investment cost but provide very high return on investment. They promote job and wealth creation opportunities for women and unemployed youth.</p>
<b>Secondary production and processing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meat</li> <li>• Milk</li> <li>• Egg products</li> </ul>	<p>Secondary processing and addition increase the economic value of primary value. Generate additional quality and increase the shelf life of livestock products. In addition, it increases export potential, minimizes waste and loss, and improves food and nutrition security.</p>
<b>Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICT</li> <li>• Logistics</li> <li>• Finance</li> <li>• Risk management (Insurance)</li> <li>• Data management</li> <li>• Traceability</li> </ul>	<p>Services in ICT, logistics, finance, risk management, and data traceability are crucial for modernizing Nigeria's livestock industry. ICT solutions enhance farm management and market access, boosting productivity. Improved logistics ensure timely transportation, reducing losses and expanding market reach.</p> <p>Financial services provide essential capital for farmers to invest and grow. Risk management through insurance protects against losses, fostering resilience. Data traceability enhances transparency and food safety, building consumer trust, opening international</p>

cont...

<p><b>Livestock by-products</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hides &amp; Skins</li> <li>• Bone meal</li> <li>• Blood meal</li> <li>• Manure</li> <li>• Biogas</li> </ul>	<p>Livestock by-products such as hides and skins, bone meal, blood meal, manure and biogas have substantial socio-economic impacts. Hides and skins are key to Nigeria's leather industry, supporting artisans and generating export revenue. Bone and blood meals are valuable as organic fertilizers and animal feed supplements, enhancing agricultural productivity.</p> <p>Manure from livestock is used as a natural fertilizer, improving soil health and crop yields. Biogas production from animal waste provides an alternative energy source, reducing reliance on fossil fuels and promoting sustainable practices. These by-products contribute to a circular economy, minimizing waste and maximizing resource utilization.</p>
<p><b>Inputs supply</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livestock feed</li> <li>• Pasture seeds</li> <li>• Conserved forages (Hay, Silage)</li> <li>• Agro-industrial by-products for feed manufacture</li> <li>• Abattoir operations</li> <li>• Lairage services</li> <li>• Veterinary drugs and vaccines</li> <li>• Livestock auction yards</li> <li>• Livestock transportation</li> <li>• Animal health services</li> <li>• Livestock equipment</li> <li>• Paddock fencing</li> <li>• Artificial insemination service</li> <li>• Meat processing</li> <li>• General and specialized training courses in livestock production</li> </ul>	<p>The supply of inputs for livestock production including feed, pasture seeds, conserved forages, agro-industrial by-products, and services like abattoir operations play a critical role in the industry. High-quality livestock feed ensures the health and productivity of animals while pasture seeds and conserved forages support sustainable grazing practices.</p> <p>Agro-industrial by-products for feed manufacture make use of otherwise wasted materials enhancing efficiency. Abattoir operations and lairage services are essential for disease control ensuring livestock health and productivity. Input supply including training courses, equipment, and transportation fosters a robust and efficient livestock sector supporting food security, economic</p>

# Cattle commodity value chain





# Sheep commodity value chain

Sheep provides multiple valuable resources for both sustenance and industry. Mutton, a flavorful and nutritious meat, is enjoyed in numerous Nigerian diets. Lanolin, a natural oil from sheep's wool, is used in cosmetics and skincare products, while hides are crafted into durable leather goods, supporting local artisans and industries. enhancing food security

## Everything But the Baaaa.....

### By-Products from Sheep

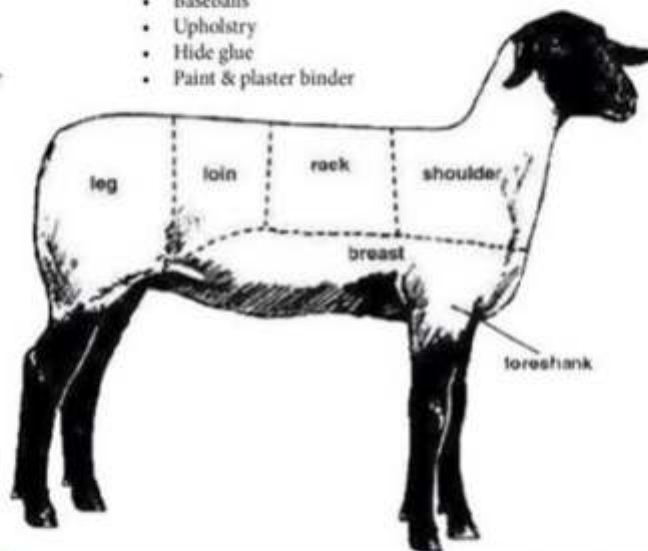
#### From Hide and Wool...

- Lanolin
- Clothing
- Drum heads
- Luggage
- Yarns
- Artists' brushes
- Sports equipment
- Fabrics
- Rouge base
- Insulation
- Rug pads
- Asphalt binder

- Textiles
- Ointment base
- Tennis balls
- Worsted fabric
- Felt
- Carpet
- Footwear
- Woolen goods
- Baseballs
- Upholstry
- Hide glue
- Paint & plaster binder

#### From Fats and Fatty Acids...

- Explosives
- Solvents
- Chewing Gum
- Paints



#### From Manure...

- Nitrogen fertilizer
- Potash
- Phosphorus
- Minor minerals

#### From Intestines...

- Sausage casings
- Instrument strings
- Surgical sutures
- Tennis racquet strings

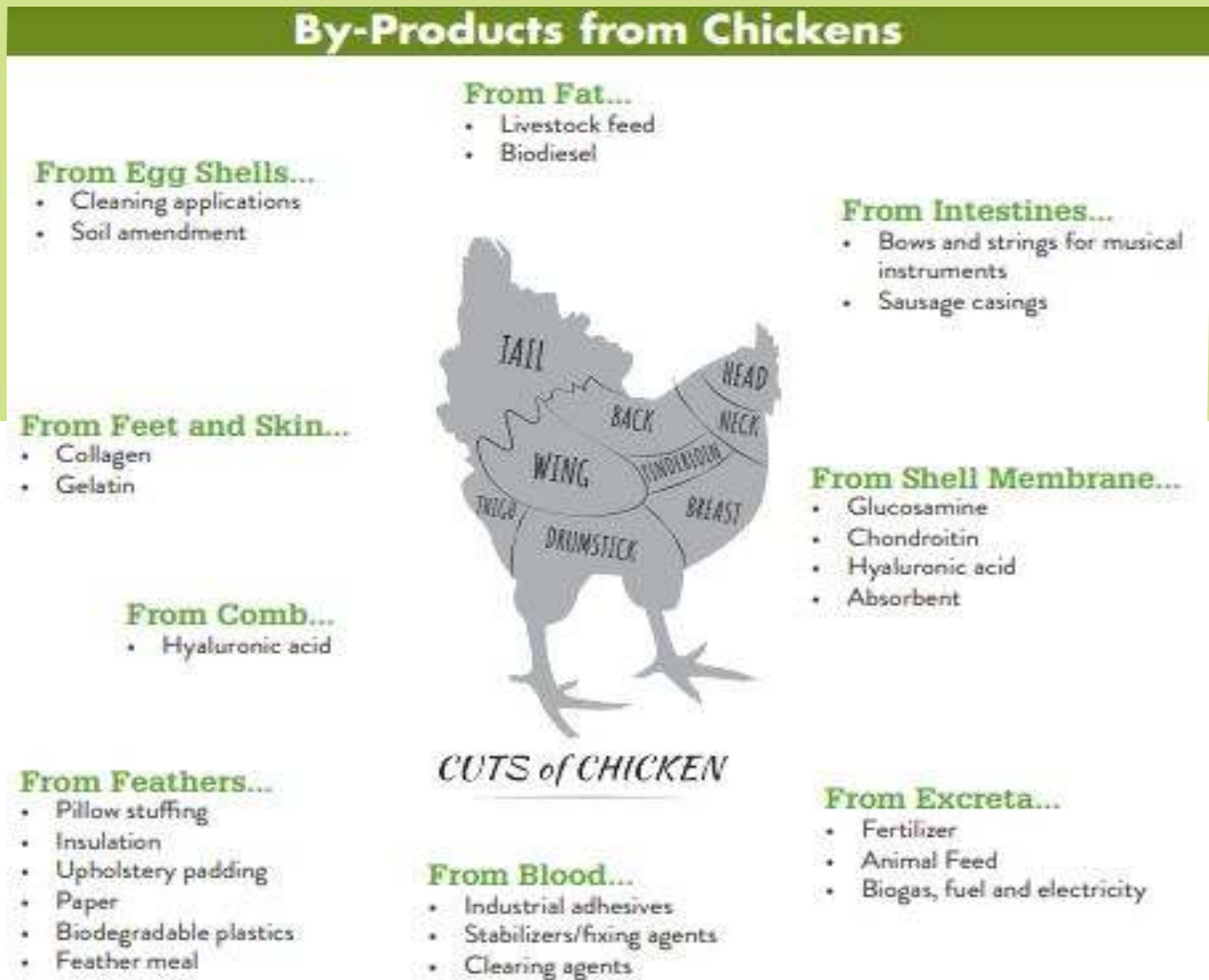
#### And Of Course the Retail Meats....

- Leg of Lamb
- Lamb shoulder roasts
- Lamb chops
- Rack of lamb
- Lamb riblets and spareribs
- Lamb burgers
- Lamb kabobs
- Lamb shanks

*so many products come from sheep  
that we really do use everthing but  
the baaa!*

# Chicken commodity value chain

Chickens are a versatile and essential part of Nigeria's livestock sector. Eggs from chickens are a staple food, rich in protein and vital nutrients. Chicken meat, a key ingredient in countless dishes, is celebrated for its versatility and taste. Feathers from chickens are used in pillows, beddings, and crafts. Poultry by-products, like manure, play a crucial role in fertilizing crops, promoting sustainable farming practices and enhancing food security.





## There are potentials in grazing reserves that can be developed to:

- upgrade breeds and boost productivity;
- grow pasture, process feeds and reduce livestock mobility;
- establish livestock service centres for extension, husbandry, veterinary and extension services;
- develop skills to improve social and financial welfare of families;

## Role of key stakeholders:

### Media

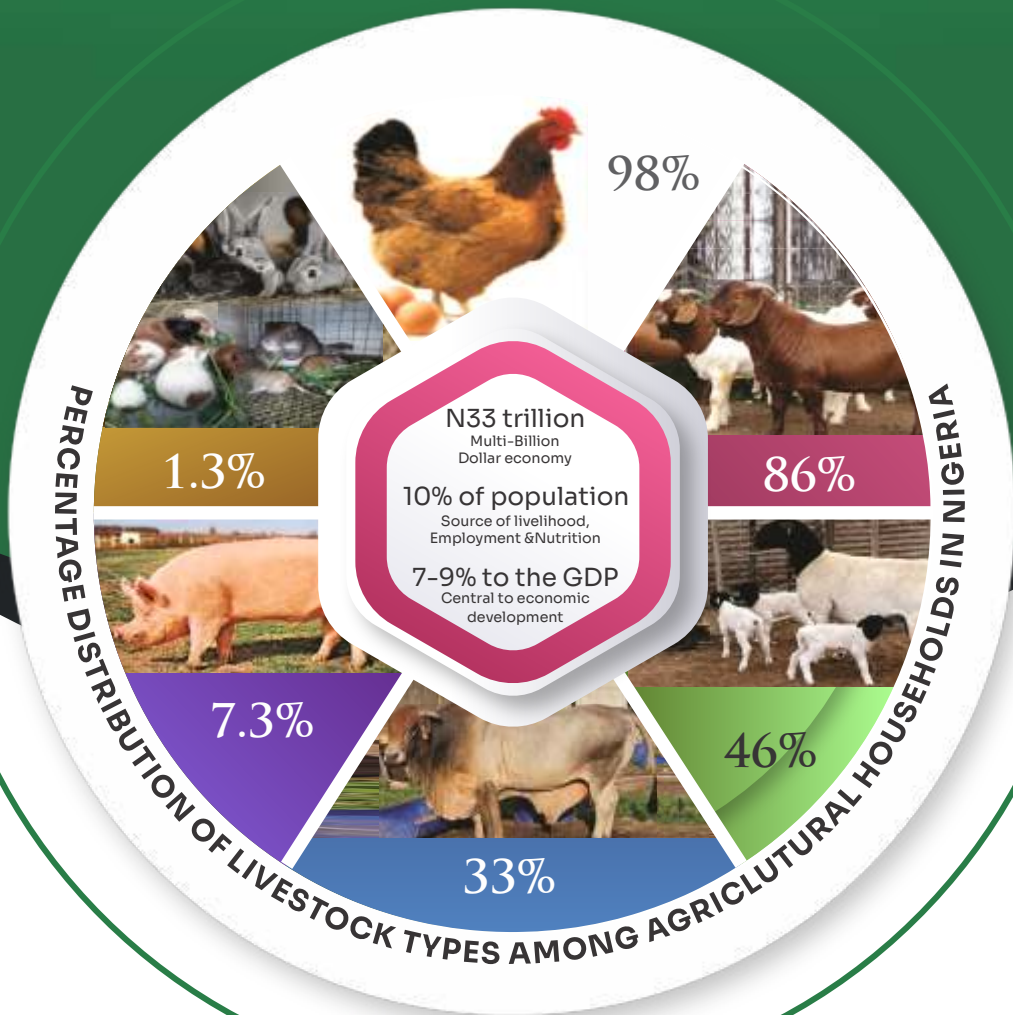
- Perception / stereotypes management.
- **Publicise the following:**
- potentials and investment opportunities;
- peaceful coexistence;
- livestock is about USD 15 billion investment portfolio size;
- domestic and international market potentials;
- it is a N33 trn national assets;
- promote knowledge sharing and productivity enhancing practices.

### Sub-nationals:

- strengthen and fund state and local governments multi-disciplinary, multi-ethnic and multi-religious conflict resolution and peace building committees;
- review and harmonise existing legislation and enact new ones suitable to the context of states and localities affected by farmer-herder conflict;
- promote utilisation of early warning systems by state governments to mitigate the occurrence of conflicts;
- support and promote livestock policies.

### Traditional rulers:

- traditional rulers should provide leadership in conflict mitigation and resolution within their domains.



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