

# African Chicken Genetic Gains Project (ACGG)



## Transforming Smallholder Poultry Productivity in Nigeria

Report of the 4th National Innovation Platform Meeting  
Held at Habitat Hotel, Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria

February 20<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup>, 2017



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**This report documents the proceedings and deliberations of actors attending the 4<sup>th</sup> National Innovation Platform Meeting of the African Chicken Genetic Gains (ACGG) project, held on February 20 and 21<sup>st</sup> at Habitat Hotel, Port Harcourt Rivers State, Nigeria. THIS DOCUMENT IS TO BE USED FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES by the participants. The content and material herein are reported as they were presented and no interpretation of the outputs has been made.**

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ACGG	African Chicken Genetic Gains Project
CAHW	Community Animal Health Worker
CVC	Chicken value chain
FCR	Feed Conversion Ratio
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FO	Field Officer
PhD	Doctorate Degree
MSc	Master of Science Degree
ICT	Information and communication Technology
VSCG	Village Savings and Credit Group
VC	Value Chain
MFI	Microfinance Institution
NAIC	Nigeria Agricultural Insurance Corporation
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
NQIP – UNIDO	National Quality Infrastructure Project
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
ASAN	Animal Science Association of Nigeria
NIAS	Nigerian Institute of Animal Science
PSG	Process Steering Group
CVC	Chicken Value Chain
WPF	World Poultry Foundation
SH	Small Holder
NPC	National Project Coordinator
PMT	Project Management Team
MFB	Micro Finance Bank
NAFDAC	National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control
R&D	Research and Development
IAR & T	Institute of Agricultural Research and Training

OAU	Obafemi Awolowo University
SNC	Sub-National Coordinator
DOC	Day Old Chick
FCR	Feed Conversion Ratio
NVMA	Nigeria Veterinary Medical Association
NS	Nasarawa State
N	Naira
KWS	Kwara State
RVS	Rivers State
NIRSAL	Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending
FSA	Fowl Sellers Association
GxE	Genotype by Environment Interactions
IITA	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IP	Innovation Platform
NAPRI	National Animal Production Research Institute
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NVMA	Nigeria Veterinary Medical Association
NVRI	Nigeria Veterinary Research Institute
OAU	Obafemi Awolowo University
PAN	Poultry Association of Nigeria
PI	Principal Investigator
PICO-EA	The Institute for People, Innovation and Change in Organizations, Eastern Africa
SHCVC	Smallholder chicken value chain
SNC	Sub-National Coordinator
ToT	Trainer of Trainers
VC	Value chain
BMGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

CIP	Community Innovation Platform
NARS	National Agricultural Research Institutions
IP	Innovation Platform

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## DAY ONE

### 1. Opening and Introduction

#### 1.1. ACGG project Principal Investigator - Nigeria

The workshop opened at 8:45am with some welcome remarks from the Principle Investigator (PI), Prof. Funso Sonaiya of ACGG Nigeria, who also invited participants to sit with people they did not know well.

#### 1.2. Participant Introductions

The facilitator, Ed Rege then took over and led the meeting through a rapid self-introduction, with participants required to give a 40-second summary based on the task below:

#### **Group Task 1: Self-introductions and Group expectations**

##### **SELF Introductions (40 seconds each)**

1. **Name**
2. **Institutional affiliation(s)** (*indicate if NGO, Private, Public (Extension, Research, ... etc.)*)
3. **What I do when I am NOT WORKING ...?**
4. **Number of previous IPs attended?**

##### **Group Expectations – at table (8 mins)**

5. This workshop will be successful if ...? (2 BLUE CARDS)
6. What should **NOT happen** at this workshop...? (2 YELLOW CARDS)
- 

#### 1.3. Participant Differentiation – Who is here?

Participant analysis was undertaken to determine stakeholder mix, an important determinant of process design and issue analysis. Typically, an innovation platform requires all stakeholders in a value chain be represented to ensure all perspectives are covered in discussions and solution finding. The following was not of the IP attendees:

- There were 8 women and 21 men in attendance at the meeting.
- There were 12 private sector participants and 12 public sector participants and 1 civil society (NGO) representative.



Figure 1. Participants following proceedings during the 4th Nigerian Chicken Innovation Platform meeting.

### 1.3.1 Implication of Participant Mix

Several observations were made on the institutional distribution of the workshop participants:

- a) More female attendance than previous meetings.
- b) More private sector than previously seen.
- c) More people representing PICO-EA from Kenya (four persons in total).
- d) Policy representation is consistent and thus very important, but it is still low.
- e) Need to have more private sector since they will take over the running of the activities once the project closes.
- f) No representation from producers.

### 1.4. Participant Expectations

Following the introductions, participants expressed the following views based on group discussions for Task 1 above:

#### 1.4.1. Should Happen at the Meeting

- a) Implementation & follow up of actions discussed in the IP
- b) Target stakeholders should be aware and understand issues being discussed.
- c) Respect each other's opinion
- d) Adherence to agenda
- e) Active participation

- f) Actionable, implementable agenda
- g) Agree on action points and strategy
- h) Active participation by all
- i) Listen attentively
- j) Make useful contributions

#### **1.4.2. Should Not Happen at the Meeting**

- a) Limited interaction
- b) Absenteeism
- c) Undermining other people's ideas
- d) Dozing off
- e) Distractions – phone calls, noise, side talk and others
- f) Commenting without permission
- g) Unnecessary arguments

#### **1.5. PICO-EA Process Values & Principles**

In order to facilitate workshops effectively, PICO-EA is governed by specific core values. These serve to ensure that the facilitation process brings out the best in all participants and maximizes the quality of interactions obtainable. These core values and guidelines were summarized as follows:

- a) Open and transparent dialogue: if there is something to be said, say it. Do not be afraid of ramifications, as long as it will improve poultry and processes
- b) Honesty and political incorrectness – no sugar coating:
- c) All voices count: Listen to the views of others - lets be ready to change positions if better views and ideas are offered
- d) Dialogue – avoid dominating the conversations: listening is a key virtue, to internalize and have effective conversation.
- e) Informality, but with discipline: for the sake of the IP, let us put aside out titles and hierarchy to aid in free discussions. One can stand, stretch without disrupting the meeting.
- f) Constructive controversy: we should raise controversy so that at the end we are moving towards a consensus.
- g) Avoid defensiveness: we are not discussing an individual or an institution, but the issues.
- h) No laptops, cellphones, e-things to avoid distractions
- i) Time management

Guidelines for buzz group discussions at tables

- i) Allow yourself time to reflect before starting discussions
- ii) LISTEN to what others are saying
- iii) Avoid speeches – be straight to the point
- iv) Encourage and give opportunity to the quiet ones
- v) Share tasks during group work & presentations
- vi) Be conscious about time
- vii) Change TABLES every break

## **1.6. Workshop Objectives and Agenda**

Ed took participants through the agenda (Annex 2) and what is to be expected in the next 2 days. The objectives of the workshop were as follows:

- a) To review progress on the tasks agreed upon by the various Task Forces during the previous platform meeting
- b) To analyze bottlenecks being faced by stakeholders in addressing identified challenges and agree on interventions.
- c) To agree on an action plan for the next 6 months

## 2. Setting the scene:

### 2.1. Input Presentations from Various Participants

In order to give context to the discussions at the 4<sup>th</sup> IP meeting, especially to persons attending the IP for the first time, while also providing platform members with an update of activities within the last 6 months since the 3<sup>rd</sup> IP meeting, a set of presentations detailing progress since the 3<sup>rd</sup> IP meeting were made. A brief summary is provided here below.

#### 2.1.1. African Chicken Genetic Gains: Global Update

*Jasmine Bruno, program Coordinator, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)*

The presentation was an update of what had been happening in the project in the last 6 months. The presentation gave an understanding of where the project was coming from and what it intends to achieve.

- a) The project was born out of learning from Uganda, based on improved performance of the Kuroiler vs. indigenous breeds. The trial gave birth to ACGG to scale up the experiences.
- b) All strains have been imported except Koekoek in Tanzania, which is not yet in.
- c) Lots of birds airlifted to countries. Importing was a challenge and the process will be improved on.
- d) On-farm data collection is ongoing in the households and will last 18 months. The baseline survey has been completed.
- a) Many opportunities exist for the Nigerian poultry industry:
  - i) Ethiopia and Tanzania are interested in importing the Nigerian strains-Shika Brown and FUNAAB Alpha (Silverlands model) to test in their own countries.
  - ii) Nigeria's private sector driven approach makes it highly competitive as a "Sub-Saharan Africa" hub for chicken germplasm.
  - iii) BMGF maintains continued interest in poultry in Nigeria.
  - iv) There are an estimated 85 million people involved in rural family poultry production that manage total assets of about N320 billion.
  - v) Continued brooding, hatching, transport, import, input supply, and training opportunities are vast.
- a) The roll out of community innovation platforms will be phased. Field officers will be trained and linked to an in-country team who will assist them with mentorship and meeting design. In subsequent phases, the learnings and outcomes of the CIP will be documented and linked to deliberations at the national level.
- b) Gender strategy in being designed to be applied in the geographies. The partners developing the strategies will be visiting country teams to complete reviews and gather materials for strategy development.

The full presentation is available in Annex 3.

##### 2.1.1.1. Participant Comments on the Presentation:

- a) Why is NAPRI logo not there? NAPRI is a partner and its logo should be represented on the final slide.
- b) Which breeds in Ethiopia had very high mortalities?

- Mortalities were mostly due to transportation issues between airport and brooding location, bringing in birds at the wrong time – cold, rainy season; poor design of brooding facilities, etc. However, the rate now is 5%.
- c) The presentation alternates between commercial production and scavenging system. What's the plan to get birds to the smallholder system? How can these proposed breeds outperform existing breeds? How do you get these to the farmers?
- The commercial breeds do not meet the needs of the smallholder farmers: We are looking to have farmers rear birds in semi-intensive, semi-scavenging systems. The intention is not to replace existing commercial birds.
- d) Feed is the major constraint across the countries. What can be done, what model should be put in place to deal with this issue?
- Farmers are encouraged to source own feeds. A solution at national, regional level needs to emerge. This has begun to emerge in Tanzania (local ration that farmers seem to like) and it's a solution in the long term.
- e) How can policy in the different countries be used to help farmers get support? Input system is private sector driven. Where does the public sector come in?
- In Ethiopia, development of a Livestock Masterplan, with poultry as top priority helped the development of poultry.
  - The NARS also have been big drivers in the research and have invested in producing locally available rations. The problem is having the private sector take up the feed production.
  - The public sector certifies, checks quality, standards of the private sector brooders. There needs to be a good system to do this.

### **2.1.2. Nigeria Country Progress Report**

*Dr Oladeji Bamidele, Nigeria team NPC, OAU, Ile Ife*

*Gbemi Oyedele, Data Analyst, OAU, Ile Ife*

*Fikayo Oyewale, Technical Assistant, OAU, Ile Ife*

Dr Bamidele made a presentation to update the participants on the progress made by the country team in the preceding 6 months since the last meeting. A summary of the presentation follows:

- a) Key outcomes of the IP: Market development and product branding initiated.
- b) On farm station testing of five chicken strains ongoing.
- c) Capacity building for 60 FOs has been completed.
- d) The first national colloquium focusing on how to achieve long term genetic gains for the improved tropically adapted chicken genotypes was held. It is expected that many more colloquia will follow this inaugural one.
- e) As part of the long-term genetics initiative, genomic sampling of the birds in the states has been completed.
- f) Capacity building for gender inclusion strategies is being undertaken. An assessment of the teams gender capacity and preparedness has already been done.
- g) Post graduate training fellowships have been offered for 5 PhD and 5 MSc positions.
- h) A total of 15 FOs have been trained as vaccinators. The training was facilitated by Bdeillum consult.
- i) The ACGG country team participated in a public engagement exercise during a 1 week exhibition and trade fair at the Ife city trade show. The team had a stand, and was visited by 350 people. All 5 strains of birds under test were available for display. Additionally, branded oven dried chicken was



available for showcasing. The team also participated in the IITA open day, where cocks were showcased.

- j) Community level engagements to facilitate group formation, marketing and vaccinations, were undertaken in Dec 2016.

#### *Update on data analysis*

A summary of some of the preliminary results obtained from the ongoing on-station and on-farm tests were presented. From the results, the following is a brief insight.

- a) Most study areas have higher males registered as poultry keepers, except Rivers state where most farmers are female. This relates to who is registered as a household head.
- b) Borrowing decisions are mostly made by household heads.
- c) Most owners of phones are male.

#### *ICT deployment*

A summary of how the project has deployed ICT in its communications and activities was presented.

- a) A video has been developed to train FOs on how to collect data, keep track of their activities.
- b) The team has deployed Google sheets to track FO activities and data collection.
- c) The team is evaluating the use of mobile Apps such as FeedMix to come up with some feed formulation for local birds.
- d) Twitter was applied to provide live updates of the events and proceedings during the project launch.
- e) Photobooks and audiobooks available for reference

The full presentation can be found in Annex 4.

#### **2.1.2.1. Participant Comments on the Presentation:**

- a) It is important the team makes additional efforts to publish data.
- b) Contact with secondary schools, should continue. We should give them some of the strain to rear on their farms.
  - i) Two schools in Imo state already have the Kuroiler
  - ii) Six schools in Kebbi state have received Shika brown – 5 secondary and 1 primary schools, 100 birds each.
  - iii) Basically, in all zones a number of schools have already been given some birds to rear.
  - iv) In Obo? state, the schools are not part of those under consideration for phase 1. There is a school that desperately needs the birds and should be considered.
- c) What is the distribution of the poultry innovation centers?
  - i) It is still in the concept/idea stage. The center will be a collaborative center whose business will be based on industry requirements.
- d) What is meant by organic chicken.
  - i) The chickens are not fed antibiotics, hormones or steroids. The only intervention allowed is vaccination and deworming. We encourage farmers to use garlic, ginger for health interventions.
  - ii) We should use a better name than organic, because the process to certify a product organic is long.
- e) At what age are the birds starting to lay? Growth rates were not provided.
  - i) Laying begins at 19,20,21 weeks for FUNAAB Alpha and Kuroiler. Sasso is delaying to get in lay on station, with the delay becoming substantially longer on farm.
- f) The technology aspects of ICT were there, but its use in communication was missing?
- g) We would like to see FMARD as a partner.

- i) FMARD is listed as a partner, and the logo is also included in the presentation.
- h) Communication about project activities need to be done to allow partners to spread it out.
  - i) The project team is working with animal care to develop a poultry magazine.
  - ii) There is a handbill (flier) that has been developed and will be circulated soon to aid in communication.
- i) There's need to showcase project activities at more events.
- j) Which breed is doing better in terms of meat and egg production? Which breeds will be likely to meet market standards thus commercially viable?
  - i) We have presented data from the on-farm stations at 20 weeks. However, preferred breeds will be based on what farmers finally settle on after substantial data is available.
- k) Mortality and morbidity rate were not indicated.
  - i) Generally, around 5 – 7%. Kuroiler birds were an outlier for some interesting reasons in one of the states.
- l) How does information get deployed to farmers who can't read and write?
- m) We should not let excitement based on preliminary results make us lose track of project's focus, such that we give out birds that farmers haven't indicated they prefer.
  - i) The birds given to the schools are for educational purposes only, and not because of preference. Additionally, it is important to keep the students involved because they are the successors of their parents' enterprise in terms of poultry production.
  - ii) The birds should be given to the poultry clubs at schools. We need to create a culture of clubs in schools. A model needs to be put together for such interventions in schools.
  - iii) Nigerian schools are required to decide on what they will teach, around agriculture (possibilities being either crop or livestock studies). This helps in promoting such interventions by targeting the right schools.
- n) Those of us who are working with farmers don't need to wait for the end of program to know what can be used. Let us start with something. We need something to start with/promote, so we can just start.
- o) We shouldn't give chickens to schools, but rather to the children to keep at home, and get used to rearing poultry.
- p) Who is the customer that is being targeted with oven dried branded chicken?
  - i) The private sector companies selling this product are developing a market to help farmers sell their produce. The companies target high end markets and present the poultry in a form that is convenient for these customers.
  - ii) It is important that household nutrition is tracked to ensure that the households don't sell everything.
- q) Some states not currently project areas, how can they be included in the project?
  - i) This is the direction we need to follow with the forum. The attendees need to be able to attend on their own. The project can support on availing venue but it can be dependent on project support.

### **2.1.3. Innovation Platforms: A Review**

*Dr Denis Fidalis Mujibi – PICO-EA*

Dr Mujibi presented a review of the impressions emerging from the series of innovation platform meetings held so far. A summary follows:

- a) The innovation platform is utilizing taskforces as a means of value chain transformation. It is imperative that task forces complete agreed tasks.

- b) Private sector participation is below expectations, despite many business opportunities outlined in previous IP meetings. We need to take inventory and understand why this is the case.
- c) The IP has registered some successes:
  - i) Inventory of feed resources locally available in project areas.
  - ii) Farmer groups in the project areas were formed to facilitate training activities
  - iii) A survey to assess market availability and marketing channels was conducted
  - iv) A poultry vaccination and management /nutrition calendar was developed based on prevalence of diseases in Tanzania.
  - v) Policy issues affecting poultry identified
- d) We need to evaluate how far we have completed tasks agreed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> IP meeting, and how to increase effectiveness and task completion rate.

The full presentation can be found in Annex 5.

#### **2.1.4. Guest Introduction**

Officials from the state ministry of livestock production were in attendance of the meeting to inform the participants that the state was fully in support of the activities of the project in Rivers state. They commended the project team for the good work that was going on and wished the team success and full government backing.

### 3. The Innovation Platform

#### 3.1. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Innovation Platform Priority Actions

##### 3.1.1. Task Teams and Priority Actions

Teams were convened around the four priority areas identified at the 3rd innovation platform meeting to encourage reflection on what was accomplished and the challenges faced in completing the tasks. The action areas and associated teams are listed below:

**Table 1: Priority action areas identified in the 3rd innovation platform meeting**

Task Force	Priority action areas – from IP3	Task Team Leader
1. Forum	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote poultry production activities</li> <li>Promote involvement of youth and women</li> <li>Promote training/research and capacity building of actors</li> <li>Advocate for policy</li> </ol>	Funso Sonaiya
2. Markets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participate in fairs and other exhibitions</li> <li>Value addition (frozen chickens, smoked chickens)</li> <li>Facilitate the establishment of selling points</li> <li>Promote the consumption of village chickens</li> <li>Develop Business plans for the marketing of village chickens</li> <li>Identify more potential investors of village poultry products</li> </ol>	Adelaja Adesina
3. Feeds	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification and collation of available local feed ingredients</li> <li>Document Nutrient requirements for the strain under testing.</li> <li>Proximate Analysis/Formulation for different stages of birds.</li> <li>Production of ACCG-labelled concentrates/Feeds</li> </ol>	Olusegun Ojebiyi
4. Finance & Risk Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insurance Policy for Brooders Farms</li> <li>Birds in Transit Insurance Policy</li> <li>Processing and Sales: there is need to profile the risk they are exposed to</li> <li>Design finance credit models for all the participants within the value chain</li> </ol>	Tomisiin Olakanmi
5. Health & Policy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate the adoption and dissemination of curriculum and training modules for the CAHW</li> <li>Sensitization relevant stakeholders on CAHW relevance</li> <li>Identification, selecting and screening of Agrodealers</li> <li>Initiate a discussion with NVRI to know their challenges and how ACCG in reaching SH farmers.</li> <li>Ethnoveterinary Medicine</li> </ol>	Chioma Tony-Dike
6. Genetics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimize erosion of indigenous genetic resources</li> <li>Identifications of brooder farms</li> <li>G x E interaction study</li> </ol>	Hassan

##### 3.1.2. Priority Action Area Breakout Sessions

Participants were requested to complete the following task in order to provide feedback on the progress made on priority action areas agreed upon in the last IP.

### **GROUP TASK 2: Progress from Task Forces**

Meeting as a task force, review your work since the last IP and prepare a report for presentation to the plenary. Your report should include answers to the following questions:

- A. What are the KEY things your task force set out to do?
- B. What did you do and what changes did your actions cause, if any?
- C. What lessons did you learn in the process?
- D. What else should be done, or done differently, in order for faster progress to be made?

You will have strictly 30 minutes to report back. Spend more time on essential points.

#### 4. Report back on Priorities Task Areas

Each of the task teams working on the six task areas gave a report on their deliberations on Group Task 2. A synthesis of their reports follows.

##### 4.1. Feedback from Task Teams

##### 4.1.1. Finance & Risk Task Team: Priority Actions

**Table 2: A description of the priority areas, activities and actors involved in order to provide financing and insurance products to actors in the smallholder chicken value chain.**

Task Team	Finance & Risk				
Rapporteur: Tomiisin		<b>What Actions</b>	<b>Progress/Challenges</b>	<b>Actions going forward</b>	<b>Why it will work</b>
	1	Insurance policy for brooder farms	Not done	Valuation system, mortality record of the last test required	Dependent on the result of the investigative team led by ACGG
	2	Birds in Transit insurance policy	Not done	Complete proposal form, system of carrying the birds	Dependent on the result of the investigative team led by ACGG
	3	Processing and Sales: there is need to profile the risk exposure.	Not done		Dependent on the result of the investigative team led by ACGG
	4	Design finance credit models for all the participants within the value chain; off takers, transporters; Village Based Inoculators in form of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anchors Borrowers' Model</li> <li>• Cooperative Model</li> <li>• Group financing model</li> </ul>	LAPO's has developed a lending model as detailed in Annex 6  Abundant Hope wants to use the Group Financing model/ Village Based Inoculators Model for Village Chicken Producers  Village producers are divided into Village Savings and Credit Groups (VSCGs) where they are trained on financial literacy skills and required to save over a period of weeks. After loan	Understanding the life cycle for each participant in the VC	Abundant Hope trialed a lending system based on volunteers. Didn't work because of many problems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volunteers trained were not interested because there was no funding model</li> <li>• Groups formed were with family members</li> <li>• Needed guaranteed market</li> </ul>

		<p>requirements are fulfilled, loans/ credit is granted by providing inputs ONLY and NOT cash</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficult to make commitment without farmer commitments</li> </ul> <p>Based on the lessons learnt, the new proposed model is bound to be more effective.</p>
<p><b>Additional comments</b></p> <p>Leadway Insurance is not interested in producing a product for scavenging birds</p>				
<p><b>Comments and questions from participants not in the team</b></p>				
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Since Leadway Insurance company doesn't want to insure smallholder farmers, are MFI covered to act as insurers?             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The MFIs will have to charge high interest to cover the risk. The guarantors will be rigid on this.</li> <li>ii. NAIC provides insurance but has very long repayment periods.</li> </ol> </li> <li>b. There is need to encourage more private participation in the insurance sector. There are two other private players in the field. The federal government only recognizes NAIC. The CBN only wants farmers to insure with NAIC, because it pays 40% of interest charged by LAPO to farmer products.</li> <li>c. Can banks be licensed to have insurance products/or have subsidiary to offer insurance?</li> <li>d. Is it possible to find a pooled risk management system, based on groups of farmers, where some money is set aside to deal with emergency issues?</li> <li>e. NIRSIL – Nigeria agricultural risk sharing: they are not yet active.             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. They are looking at what interest rates they will charge.</li> <li>ii. It is not clear how farmers will benefit</li> <li>iii. They have only one office in Abuja</li> <li>iv. Just starting operations, not fully operational, but will have a desk at all Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) offices.</li> <li>v. Currently don't have offices in states, don't have capacity, and have just started recruiting officers.</li> </ol> </li> <li>f. Why are farmers not accepting to be in groups? When you form groups for farmers they either tend not to satisfy set conditions or don't last for long.             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Abundant Hope(AH) MFI has routinely formed groups, and in the city the groups form very fast. But in the villages, they don't work, probably because of trust issues.</li> <li>ii. In Imo states, all the villages have functioning women groups, which meet regularly. The groups don't allow all the people that received project birds to be members, because they can't guarantee them. This can be used for the AH pilot on group insurance &amp; financing.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>iii. There is probably a need to sustain the efforts of these farmers, and the activities they undertake, because if incentives offered so far are withdrawn, the groups may collapse.</li><li>iv. There is a need to link with the two institutions (NAIC and Federal department of cooperatives) to address the issue of insurance.</li><li>v. Training on group dynamics and formation is necessary for proper group management.</li><li>vi. Farm appraisal is a big challenge – if the appraiser sees that birds can't be controlled, it's a negative impact on finance and insurance.</li></ul>
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#### 4.1.2. Feed Task Team: Priority Actions

Table 3: A description of the priority areas, activities and actors involved in order to avail feed to smallholder chicken farmers.

Task Team	Feeds				
Rapporteur: Adenike Oyewale		<b>What Actions</b>	<b>Progress/Challenges</b>	<b>Actions going forward</b>	<b>Why it will work</b>
	1	Identify and collate local feed ingredients	Partially achieved, championed by SNCs. 4 out of 5 submitted List of locally available feed ingredients is listed in Annex 7	Revise list and formulate feed	
	2	Document nutrient requirements for strains under testing	Completed through a desk review and online survey. The purpose of the exercise was to provide guidance in feed formulation Nutrient requirements for the various chicken strains are listed in Annex 8	Each germplasm has different nutrient requirements. E.g. Sasso has meat type nutrient requirement while Shika Brown has laying type nutrient requirement	
	3	Proximate analysis of the feed resources	Incomplete since sample collection is in progress	Activity to be championed by Feed Mill Labs/ACGG	
	4	Feed formulation for different stages of birds	Incomplete, awaiting sample collection.	Activity to be facilitated by Amobyng, Livestock Feeds, Premier Feeds, Animal Care	
	5	Production of ACGG-labelled concentrate samples with Mixing instruction	Incomplete, awaiting feed formulation. Activity to be led by Feed millers		
6	Production of ACGG-labelled feed samples for	In progress. Activity to be led by Toll millers			

	Chick, Grower and Laying stages			
<b>Comments and questions from participants not in the team</b>				
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Feed is required across all the countries. What is the big picture in terms of going forward? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Customize the feed in terms of small pack sizes and all ranges to serve all types of farmers. Increases access but not necessarily cost.</li> <li>b. Use the cafeteria feeding model – where the feeds is not compounded but allows the birds to pick what they need.</li> <li>c. Use locally available materials to formulate feeds and allows farmers to choose their preferred feed option.</li> <li>d. Use existing Apps (like Feed Mix) to guide in mixing various ingredients.</li> <li>e. Use locally available ethnoveterinary practices to reduce cost of feeds, as a replacement of antibiotics.</li> <li>f. Did the team only use one lab for proximate analysis to minimize measurement errors?</li> <li>g. The recommendations provided, are these for layers or meat production, given the sensitive nature of layers?</li> <li>h. The ACGG ILRI team met the Feed Mix App developers who are open to including more ingredients from the countries.</li> <li>i. Production of maggots for chicken would be an alternative way to reduce feed costs.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>			

### 4.1.3. Genetics Task Team: Priority Actions

Table 4: A description of the priority areas, activities and actors involved in order to avail appropriate genetics to smallholder chicken producers.

Task Team		Genetics			
Rapporteur: Akin Hassan		<b>What Actions</b>	<b>Progress</b>	<b>Challenges</b>	<b>Why it will work</b>
	1	Minimizing genetic erosion in indigenous poultry populations	Encourage sale of male birds at 20 weeks or 2 kg weight. This is ongoing but faced with challenges	Reluctance to withdraw cocks by owners	
	2	Identification of additional brooder farms	Brooder farms identified: 1, 2 additional farms identified. See Annex 9	Securing hatcheries for breed development is a challenge	
	3	GxE interaction data analysis	a. Collection of data via the activity sheet filled by the FOs and uploaded monthly b. Data in excel format are being made available at the national and zonal levels c. Data cover: d. Body weight, Egg production, Mortality	Need interaction with national project office to facilitate GXE data analysis	
	4.	Sensitization on strain comparison	Conducted during the first CIP in all the zones at village level Participants were sensitized on strain ranking		
<p><b>NOILER PRESENTATION – Bunmi Oluwalasinu</b></p> <p>A presentation on the Noiler breed was made by a representative of the Amo farm Sieberer company. The company hatches and distributes DOCs of the Noiler breed to smallholder farmers.</p> <p>Noiler is a dual-purpose breed designed to survive on low quality feedstuff.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birds are sold to farmers at 4 weeks, after they are brooded and vaccinated.</li> <li>• Farmers supplement using waste.</li> </ul>					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employ people to ensure farmers don't sell everything but also consume products of the chicken</li> </ul> <p>The full presentation is available at Annex 10.</p>
	<p><b>Comments and questions from participants not in the team</b></p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Before an inference on preference can be made, we need to evaluate the birds on a combined index, considering all traits being recorded.</li> <li>2. The data on eggs is just coming in so a report on that isn't feasible at the moment.</li> <li>3. Why isn't it possible to sex the birds at 6 weeks so that the males are sent to certain people who want to raise such.?       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The sexing was only possible for Shika Brown, because of color difference</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. The best approach to get hatcheries is to identify breeder farms that produce hatchable eggs. We need to form a breeder value chain in the smallholder system. The breeders produce hatchable eggs, link with commercial hatcheries?</li> <li>5. There was a challenge in sexing the birds, especially the Sasso strain, because males and female seems to have similar comb types.</li> </ol> <p>Noiler Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. We need carcass weight, FCR, live weight at 20 weeks to see how they fare against the project strains.       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The company doesn't have that data</li> <li>b. ACGG project has asked for Amo to supply 30,000 day old chicks and 18,000 hatchable eggs so that the strain can be tested alongside others already distributed to farmers.</li> <li>c. Chicks are sold at N120 per chick</li> <li>d. The company offers technical support to mother units to help them drive demand for the birds. The mother units must be located in rural areas.</li> <li>e. Farmers can access day-old chicks from other companies at between N50 – N80, especially for males. The price of the Noiler is thus high.           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The representative of Amo Sieberer will speak to the management to see what can be done.</li> </ol> </li> <li>f. Is the company duplicating what ACGG is doing??           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. What Amo is doing is similar to the ACGG program</li> </ol> </li> <li>g. Is there any development partner supporting the Noiler project?           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. This is purely a commercial venture – we give technical and business support, and want to ensure it remains so.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>

#### 4.1.4. Health Task Team: Priority Actions ‘

Table 5: A description of the priority areas, activities and actors involved in order to avail health services to the smallholder chicken value chain.

Task Team	Health

Rapporteur: Ifemade	What Actions	Progress	Challenges	Why it will work
1	Facilitate the adoption and dissemination of curriculum and training modules for the Community based Animal health workers (CAHW)	<p>Initiated the partnership between Propcom Maikarfi (an NGO) and ACGG Nigeria to engage with the Veterinary Council of Nigeria(VCN) as a collective body on the CAHW curriculum adoption and dissemination.</p> <p>A “Training of trainer”(ToT)session is being planned by VCN to train the relevant stakeholders using the revised CAHW curriculum.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A respondent OIE survey. "One vet supervising ten para-veterinarians and one hundred CAHWs can treat 500,000 animals in a day. One vet working alone could only treat 50 animals in a day."</li> </ul>
2	Sensitization of relevant stakeholders on CAHW relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vet pharmaceutical companies present at the National Veterinary Medical Association(NVMA)Congress 2016 were sensitised on the relevance of CAHW in their business. E.g. Turner wright, A.H.A Pharm, Zygosia Ltd, etc.</li> <li>• Dedicating a page on the leading Industry magazine (Livestock and agriculture watch, LAW) Nov 2016 Edition, Page 17 on ACGG activities and the relevance of CAHW.</li> </ul>		<p>Role of CAHW in the communities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of basic veterinary service in rural and conflict areas.</li> <li>Provision of livestock extension services.</li> <li>Disease monitoring and surveillance information.</li> <li>Vaccination against some diseases</li> </ol>
3	Identification, selection and screening of Agrodealers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Looked at Animal care network to find agrovets with capacity.</li> <li>• Agrodealers were screened based on location,</li> </ul>		<p>Some identified Agro-vets/ dealers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eleco works (NS)</li> </ol>

		<p>accessibility, association/performance and technical capability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number of agro dealers have been identified at this stage, discussion is on-going. The list is however by no means exhaustive.</li> <li>• ACGG will be informed and updated going forward.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. Aromokeye (KWS)</li> <li>iii. Mecks vet (RVS)</li> <li>iv. Goffons (IMO)</li> <li>v. AMG Manga (KEBBI)</li> <li>vi. M.S.Y. Intl. (KEBBI)</li> </ul>
4	Initiate a discussion with NVRI to know their challenges and how ACCG can intervene in reaching Smallholder farmers.	<p>At the moment facilitation is pending.</p> <p>Present collaborative initiative by PM (Propcom Maikarfi) could be leveraged upon.</p>		
5	Evaluate/promote useful Ethno-veterinary practice	<p>Compilation of a list of ethno-veterinary practices which are beneficial to small holder farmers is currently ongoing.</p> <p>Below are some currently used to intervene on some health issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Potassium permanganate,</li> <li>ii. Aloe Vera (<i>Aloe spp.</i>)</li> <li>iii. Leaf tobacco (<i>Nicotine tabacum</i>)</li> <li>iv. Ginger</li> <li>v. Garlic</li> <li>vi. Neem Leaf.</li> <li>vii. Chili pepper</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inability of the group to have a central meeting point due to different work schedules limited effectiveness of the task force.</li> <li>• Resignation of one member of the team from Propcom Maikarfi. However, a replacement has been made and engagement is ongoing.</li> <li>• Inadequate understanding of ACCG 's scope in helping research institutes.</li> <li>• Absence of ACCG at the NVMA congress that would have been excellent in awareness creation on ACCG's activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Recommendations</b></p>				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ACGG should ensure proper engagement of the state government at which the project is being undertaken.</li> <li>• ACGG to explain scope of support they can give to research institutions and private sector.</li> <li>• ACGG should plan to be present at relevant congress/Exhibition/meetings for awareness creation with production of promo materials etc.</li> <li>• Government at all level should have a policy to support smallholder poultry production by promoting the use of indigenous breeds (This is a suggestion).</li> <li>• Back up Laboratory services and training in basic biosecurity practices are strongly recommended.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Comments and questions from participants not in the team</b></p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Can we use FOs to collate ethnoveterinary practices in their areas? Animal care can spearhead this initiative so that we have a list of these age-old practices.       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Animal care will do this in conjunction with the FOs</li> <li>b. Could use the CIPs to tease this from the meetings</li> <li>c. Policy and health task areas were linked because the policy group was very small and the biggest issue that emerged as a critical urgent issue to be tackled at the 3<sup>rd</sup> IP was the health issue (licensing of CAHWs to operate in rural areas).</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

#### 4.1.5. Markets Task Team: Priority Actions

Table 6: A description of the priority areas, activities and actors involved in order to avail markets to smallholder chicken producers.

Task Team	Markets				
Rapporteur: Winnie		<b>What Actions</b>	<b>Progress/Challenges</b>	<b>Actions going forward</b>	<b>Why it will work</b>
	1	Participate in fairs and other exhibitions	<p>The business objective was to create more visibility for the stakeholders and for the products</p> <p>However, the team could not make the October 16<sup>th</sup> World Food day due to logistics reasons but ACGG team, Fowl sellers Association and Adrusin Ltd participated in 3-day Ife trade expo</p>	<p>Participate in more exhibitions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World food day</li> <li>• Egg day</li> <li>• World poultry day</li> <li>• National farmers' day</li> <li>• NVMA conventions</li> <li>• ASAN – NIAS JAM</li> <li>• Agric show</li> <li>• Road shows</li> </ul>	
	2	Value addition to village chicken products into frozen chickens, smoked chickens	<p>Important to relieve consumers from the stress of slaughtering and dressing chickens; Preservation as well as Create more products varieties in demand.</p> <p>Bdellium foods now processes and market village chickens in Lagos</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Get other off-takers &amp; processors involved (the more the merrier).</li> <li>• Partner with FMARD to utilize cottage poultry processing &amp; storage facilities in Katsina, Benue, Adamawa, Abia, Osun, FCT.</li> <li>• Move towards eggs powder production (Answer Industries Ltd)</li> <li>• Food safety in value addition-NQIP (UNIDO)</li> </ul>	
3	Identify and facilitate the establishment of selling points of village poultry products	<p>1. Adrusin, now process and store for Bdellium Foods to sell</p> <p>2. Reached out to fowl sellers in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ibadan</li> <li>• Oko Oba</li> <li>• Ijebu- Ode</li> </ul>			



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ijebu- Igbo</li> <li>• Ogijo</li> </ul>		
4.	Awareness campaign to promote the consumption of village chickens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bdeillum Foods has produced handbills for one on one marketing.</li> <li>• Company is developing a database of regular consumers in some parts of Lagos.</li> <li>• Social media is being used as marketing platform.</li> <li>• Cost of going on TV is too high, but the company is syndicating a radio program for ACGG support.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve on product branding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Village chicken – Nigeria</li> <li>b. Produced by.....</li> <li>c. Supported by ACGG &amp; FMARD</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Increase awareness on nutritional advantage &amp; Food safety issues</li> <li>• More stakeholder engagement</li> </ul>	
5.	Develop Business plans for the marketing of village chickens	Business plan developed by Bdeillum consult. See Annex 10 for highlights of business plan.	Develop prototypes to be adopted by interested stakeholders	
6.	Identify additional potential investors for village poultry products	Potential investors identified include the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gees Best Food</li> <li>2. Bdeillum Foods</li> <li>3. CPAs are being developed with aggregators in Ogun, Oyo and Osun states</li> <li>4. Chicken transporters are being cultivated to deliver chickens to company plants.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Strengthen these networks</li> <li>ii. Identify other networks</li> </ol>	
<b>Recommendations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The private sector should be the driving force for marketing village poultry products.</li> <li>• National ACGG-NG should liaise more frequently with the market task force to actualize some of the next steps</li> </ul>				
<b>Comments and questions from participants not in the team</b>				

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Women cooperatives for marketing should be catalyzed to come up. This will not only increase capacity of the groups, but it will also help them reduce risk in production.</li> <li>2. How do we reduce costs associated with preservation due to lack of getting product to market on time? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. We are looking for people to aggregate chickens from production sites to sell to outlets in major markets.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. There was no mention of market areas/processing facilities in the poultry production areas. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. There are 28 processing facilities that will be built by the FMARD. Construction is ongoing for this first batch. Some of these facilities are close to the project sites.</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. The model being used in Lagos must be customized and be made available in the villages. The market demands, need to be communicated to producers.</li> <li>5. There is need to standardize the product for both the producers and processors, to meet minimum standards. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. We will work with the standards body to build brand standards for local poultry.</li> </ol> </li> <li>6.</li> </ol>
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#### 4.2. Process Steering Group: Evaluation of Day 1 Activities

A process steering group (PSG) that was supposed to be tracking the discussion and events of the day was selected. As the meeting was adjourned for Day 1, the PSG was asked to remind behind to provide inputs and comments on how events and processes unfolded. The PSG was composed of the following:

- |            |             |            |
|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Funso   | 5. Winnie   | 9. Denis   |
| 2. Funmi   | 6. Tomisiin | 10. Ed     |
| 3. Deji    | 7. Fola     | 11. Robert |
| 4. Adesina | 8. Jasmine  | 12. Samuel |

The members of the PSG provided the following comments:

- a) What could be better
  - a) The screen and projector ought to be replaced for better viewing.
  - b) The room arrangement is a bit of a squeeze and needs a rethink to avoid actors being distracted by movement in and out of the room.
  - c) **There is need for a standard feedback slide on what's done and what's not. This is needed for quick tracking – uniformity of reporting format: Template required.**
  - d) Groups need to identify other task groups that they need to interact with. We need a dynamic model to allow interaction between task forces and task force leads.
  - e) We need a policy task force as a stand-alone group for sustainability – however, we need critical mass of actors interested in this for that to happen.
  - f) An extension group is required to drive the trainings needed.
    - What is required is larger than extension, and relates to what we need to focus on in capacity development.
- b) What needs to be done on Day 2
  - i) We need to restate the value proposition for smallholder chicken production as a business, and do most of the things to fit smallholder farmer requirements.

- ii) We need to relook at the innovation challenge statement to refocus on why we are here and what we want to achieve.
- iii) We need to visualize how the various parts of the value chain works, how these parts interact.
- iv) The idea of a forum ties in well with the way we should proceed, to help us focus on a business oriented strategy – industry led, industry driven.
- v) To foster inter-group interaction, we should have mixed taskforce discussions within the plenary, and allow each table consisting of participants from various task forces to comment on or question what has been said by each task force.

Based on the comments from the PSG, the agenda for Day 2 was modified accordingly to address gaps and comments that participants had aired.

### **Quotable quotes**

“Success without succession is equal to failure”

“We found them eating on the floor and now we have them eating on the table and if we withdraw, they go back to where we found them”.

## DAY TWO

### 5. Overnight Thoughts and Recap

The sessions began at 8:50 am with a recap of the previous day. Participants were requested to reflect in silence for some 60 secs about what comes to mind when they think about the conversations from Day 1? The responses are summarized as follows:

#### 5.1. Overnight Thoughts

- a) Could we use local governments as entry points for financing local farmers
- b) Financing enterprises for smallholders might be difficult based on feedback from the finance task force. To demonstrate that smallholder poultry production is economically viable, we should use alternative finance mechanisms other than traditional ones.
- c) Training of FOs is a great step forward for vaccination and other services that should be provided to farmers.
- d) The possibility to transition groups into cooperatives may address financing issues through collective bargaining.
- e) The level of risk in smallholder farming is too high; de-risking is a problem and most financiers will be shying away to cover smallholder production systems.

#### 5.2. Recap of Day 1

- a) Level of exposure and understanding of IP issues by new members was very positive.
- b) The collective ownership of IP issues was refreshing.
- c) The overview of the project covering Tanzania and Ethiopia and contrasting with Nigeria was very illuminating.
- d) The comparative performance of the various strains was quite informative, indicating Kuroiler and Sasso perform similarly.

At the end of the day, there was a decision to systemize the feedback provided by taskforces, through provision of a template to record output.



Figure 2. A participant making a contribution during the 4th Nigerian chicken Innovation platform meeting.

## 6. Why Are We Here?

Based on feedback from the PSG on the need to relook at what we intend to achieve as a platform, A set of questions were asked. There were

- a) What are we trying to achieve?
- b) Why do we meet every so often?
- c) Why are we really here?
- d) What do we want to achieve for the Nigerian chicken sector?

To help with systematic discussion a task was given as follows.

### **Group Task 3: Why are we here**

What is the purpose of this IP? Why do we meet here every few months? What do we aim to achieve?

What key words come to mind when these questions are put to you? (Three (3) Pink Cards Each)

#### **6.1. Report Back on Task 3: Why are we here?**

The reasons proffered for why the actors were congregating at the platform meeting are listed below:

- a) Explore program sustainability
- b) Meet new people in the chicken value chain
- c) To learn new ways of giving service
- d) To harmonize ideas on how to improve the local CVC
- e) To assist the poor keepers of domestic poultry in Nigeria
- f) Transform from smallholder poultry farming to commercial ventures
- g) To improve the livelihood and protein intake of rural dwellers
- h) To increase chicken production and productivity at smallholder level
- i) Agree on an action plan on how to ensure the involvement of community stakeholder in CVC
- j) Develop a framework for advancing a better and business oriented African chicken production system.
- k) Get feedback from task forces on how to sustain ACGG project.
- l) To empower the rural populace (women and Youth) economically.
- m) To enhance nutrition and health of Nigerian farmers through quality egg and chicken meat consumption.
- n) Develop and understanding of smallholder VC-constraints and opportunities.
- o) To assist smallholder farmers to improve incomes and protein sources.
- p) To achieve more with less.
- q) To develop a formal, sustainable SHCVC.
- r) Empower and increase income for rural populations.
- s) See flipchart

#### **6.2. Plenary Discussion: Why are we here?**

A discussion was held in plenary on the implication of the feedback provided. The purpose of the discussion is to ensure that all actors have the same vision as to objectives of the innovation platform and the long-term vision around transformation of the Nigerian smallholder poultry value chain. A summary of the discussion follows:

- a) I believe development of business model to improve the SHCVC covers all aspects of the value chain including production, consumption and marketing.
- b) Is the platform working to improve VC for project sites or entire country? Why do some feel left out?
- c) We need to find strategies to ensure sustainability of the program so that it can continue post ACGG.
- d) We need to have evidence based strategies to help farmers improve livelihoods and nutrition.
- e) We need to think business rather than wait for the business people to come in and see what we see. We can start by developing business models along the value chain.

- f) I would like the platform to be used as an agenda setting for the policy group to showcase how the FMARD can escalate these recommendations to relevant authorities.

The challenge statement for Nigeria “*How to identify, continuously improve chicken strains and establish functional value chains that facilitate participation and wealth creation by resource-poor actors, especially women in Nigeria*”, embodies all the views presented as reasons for attending the platform, and speaks to every specific actor present in the room. Functional value chains are driven by the business sector, and improvement will be done in the whole country.

## 7. Forum Task Team Report

The evolution of IP into a forum was mooted at the 3<sup>rd</sup> IP meeting. The forum is expected to have the following characteristics and functions:

- a) Advocate for policies that provide conducive environment for growth of the SHCVC.
- b) Be self-sustaining and self-regulating.
- c) Be focused on youth and women, without excluding others.
- d) Prevent elite capture by leadership and any principal actors.

Critical stakeholders have been invited to spearhead the initiative, in conjunction with ACGG and Propcom Maikarfi.

A full report is present in Annex 11.

### 7.1. Feedback on Forum Report

- a) Will there be formal registration or it will be an informal forum?
  - i) Registration can only happen once we get the critical stakeholders on board who will take the decision on which approach to take in terms of registration.
- b) How does the national Poultry innovation Centre proposed in the national colloquia synergize with the forum?
  - i) The innovation Centre becomes the data provision arm of the forum; it can have the forum as one of its clients, since it may not be limited to SHCVC.
- c) A member of the veterinary council should be involved in the development of the forum leadership because of their key strategic role in safeguarding the country’s livestock.
- d) Lack of disease control measures may be one of the leading causes for lack of insurance product uptake by the insurance companies.
- e) It is important to distinguish between individual membership and corporate membership, since corporate bodies may be sponsors of the forum, especially when it comes to fee payment.
- f) Membership fees as a means of sustaining the forum is a poor strategy because many members do not pay their fees. Since the forums services are for the common good, we should use an embedded service payment strategy to collect fees for services rendered to the industry. E.g. if processors charge N1 extra for every kg of meat processed, which funds are channeled to the forum, then it will not be cash strapped.
- g) We need to have representatives of the rural folk, who do not consume news in the form we are packaging it, be present to represent their constituency. Otherwise, the forum will be rendered elitist.
- h) It is important to involve the local governments, and success depends on how it is presented to those politicians.
  - i) With politicians, continuity is a problem.

- i) The formal and commercial chicken production sector should be brought in but not now. We need to build the systems first then bring in the private sector. The local governments may not be the right partners at the moment to be bequeathed such a responsibility of developing the forum and its objectives.
- j) Aren't there parallels to the mooted forum, e.g. the PAN? What is the forum going to do differently, how is it going to be unique, or be in conflict with existing institutions?
  - i) The forum presents a unique proposition, especially since it focuses on indigenous/tropically adapted chicks.

## 8. Nutrition App Presentation

A demonstration on how to use Feed Mix, a mobile app developed by the world poultry foundation was presented. The App allows farmers to formulate feeds based on the nutritional requirements of their birds (grower, layer, broiler etc..) and the type of ingredients available to them.

### 8.1. Participant Feedback on the Feed Mix App

- a) The people using the tool must also be trained to ensure that the diets formulated are thoroughly mixed (or compounded) to offer the nutritional benefits of formulation.
- b) What are some of the imitations of the software?
  - i) They nutrient composition values used are foreign to our system. However, but we will send proximate analysis results for the WPF to adjust the values on our behalf.
- c) Why can't we develop our own App? There is no reason for sending ingredients and proximate analysis all over the world to be included in Feed Mix.



Figure 3. A plenary session in action during the 4th Nigerian Chicken Innovation Platform meeting



## 9. Key Issues for the Task Forces

Task groups were given an opportunity to comment on issues the other task forces should do. The teams were asked to complete the following task:

### Group Task 4: Distilling Key issues for task forces

Having listened to what task forces presented, and having reflected on the status of Nigerian poultry industry.

1. As a Task Force, discuss and identify any issues, comments or suggestions you may have for any of the other task forces that can help move the system forward.
2. Use THREE (3) white cards

Following deliberations, each time read out what they would like specific task forces to address. The following were the issues considered:

Table 7. List of priorities and activities that were suggested for Task forces to consider for the next 6 months.

Task Force	Issues to consider
Feed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Collation of information on and promotion of use of Phytobiotics and ethnoveterinary practices.</li> <li>2. Formulate readily available and affordable feed.</li> <li>3. Determine nutritional requirements of local chickens.</li> <li>4. Task force should try location specific feed identification.</li> <li>5. Make recommendations on feed supplementation based on age, stage of growth.</li> <li>6. Develop an indigenous App for formulating feed rations for chicken in Nigeria.</li> </ol>
Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Collation and use of phytobiotics and ethnoveterinary practices</li> <li>2. Develop ethnoveterinary medicine</li> <li>3. Translate vaccination and medication calendars into local languages</li> <li>4. Educate rural farmers on symptoms and signs of disease in the local languages.</li> <li>5. Work with NVRI to produce low dose, small packs vaccine for easier access.</li> <li>6. Obtain trainees from a cluster of farmers at the village level to localize CAHW training to increase access to health care.</li> <li>7. Look at environmental impacts due to sanitary conditions emanating from poultry keeping.</li> <li>8. Promote and support CAHWs, especially for mass vaccination and reducing disease risk.</li> </ol>
Risk Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Insurance for goods in transit, especially live birds</li> </ol>
Marketing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Look at options for mode of transport for birds</li> <li>2. Make available samples of the various products being marketed by Bdeillum.</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Use an aggregation model that connects marketers and farmers to link production and demand.</li> <li>4. Reach out to rural processors.</li> </ol>
Finance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make it easier to access low interest loans facilitated by FMARD.</li> <li>2. Develop a business model that accommodates smallholder farmer's needs (financial resources) to access inputs.</li> <li>3. How can we access finance from Bank of Industry (BOI) for processing and machinery?</li> <li>4. Explore working with existing groups instead of forming new ones.</li> <li>5. Train farmers on modalities of accessing loans and financing products – financial literacy.</li> <li>6. Develop a model to help farmers access finance easily?</li> </ol>
Policy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Policy should be a separate task force, so as to address emerging policy issues.</li> </ol>
Genetics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protect pure lines of indigenous breeds against genetic erosion.</li> <li>2. Implication of using the improved breeds on local hens – crossbreeding – needs to be clarified.</li> <li>3. How can we get a meaty, laying and broody chicken type?</li> <li>4. Hardy disease resistant chicken.</li> <li>5. Indigenous breeds should be upgraded, improved for sustainable production of the chickens, especially given the exchange rate.</li> <li>6. Promote simple record keeping platforms for farmers.</li> </ol>

Based on what was presented on Day 1 by the previous task forces, and the feedback on what issues task forces should look into, participants were asked if there was need to have additional task forces?

- a) A stand-alone Policy task force: We should do it only when we are sure that we will have enough regular participants.
  - i) A task force is time bound and we should only have task forces to solve major issues at hand.
  - ii) Task forces can change dynamically between IP meetings.
  - iii) Let's create task forces when we have specific issues that require specific interventions to address them.
- b) The producers are not represented and their issues don't seem to be addressed. Which task force will carry these issues? Do we need a separate extension task force?
  - i) The producers interest is being taken care of by FOs and national ACGG team. They bring the issues of the farmers to the platform through the established system.
  - ii) The implementation of the platform includes CIPs to deal with farmer issues, especially because this is an inclusive forum where everyone is invited.
- c) Do we need a separate task force to make the whole event business driven?

## 10. Priority Action Areas for 2017

### 10.1. Task Force Report Back

Participants were asked to regroup and join the task teams that they would be most effective in contributing to. The task teams then went into group discussions based of the task below:

#### **Group Task 5: Actions for the next 3 months**

Taking into account discussions since yesterday and the feedback received from other Task Forces:

1. What are the FOUR very SPECIFIC and DOABLE actions that your task force MUST do over the next 3 months (March-May) to make real progress in your action area?
2. For each ACTION chosen explain HOW it will contribute to poultry value chain development in Nigeria?
3. Indicate WHO (individuals and institutions) will be responsible for EACH of the identified actions and the TIMELINES they MUST meet.
4. What might prevent you from successfully implementing these plans?

*(Please note that ideal actions should be within the ability of the TF members to deliver within the agreed period).*

After deliberations, each team was asked to present the activities that they had agreed to undertake. The reports are provided in the tables below.

### 10.1.1. Health and Policy Task Force: Priority Actions

Table 8: A description of the priority areas, activities and actors involved in order to deliver effective health service for smallholder chicken farmers.

Task Team		HEALTH and POLICY TASK FORCE																																
Convener		Dr Tunde Ifemade			Tel:08033583356																													
Rapporteur		Dr Ibrahim Nuhu			Tel:08037765202																													
Team Members		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Dr Allewell Emejuru</td> <td>-</td> <td>08033398143</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Dr Gbenga Idowu</td> <td>-</td> <td>08033733139</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>*Dr Chioma Tony Dike</td> <td>-</td> <td>08060274691</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>*Dr Oludotun Oladele</td> <td>-</td> <td>08033823237</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>*Dr Chinyere A.</td> <td>-</td> <td>08035877722</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.</td> <td>Dr Ajani O. G.</td> <td>-</td> <td>08032910948</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.</td> <td>Propcom Maikarfi</td> <td>-</td> <td>09051099116</td> </tr> </table>					1.	Dr Allewell Emejuru	-	08033398143	2.	Dr Gbenga Idowu	-	08033733139	3.	*Dr Chioma Tony Dike	-	08060274691	4.	*Dr Oludotun Oladele	-	08033823237	5.	*Dr Chinyere A.	-	08035877722	6.	Dr Ajani O. G.	-	08032910948	7.	Propcom Maikarfi	-	09051099116
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TASK AREA		Value <i>Contribution to Poultry Value Chain</i>	Actors & Institutions <i>Who does What</i>	Deadline <i>Timeline for Completion</i>	Risks <i>What will prevent success</i>	Additional Comments																												
1.	Facilitate the adoption and dissemination of curriculum and training modules for the CAHW	To provide accessible, affordable and quality veterinary services to Small holder poultry farmers at the community level	Follow up by Propom-Makafi	Mar- April, 2017	Logistics and timing																													
2.	Sensitization of relevant stakeholders on CAHW relevance	To increase the level of awareness among the relevant stakeholder toward effective implementation	Animal Health Task force (production of 5000 copies of handbills and publication in relevant poultry	Mar- April, 2017																														

			and health magazine ) ii. engagement of SNC to pay advocacy visit to participating states and communities			
3.	Identification, selection and screening of Agro-dealers	To enhance linkages of agro-dealers and small holder poultry farmers for improved accessibility to quality veterinary drugs and vaccines	Animal Health task force to identify Agro-dealers while the team will screen and recommend in each of the participating state.	Mar- May 2017	Current economic challenges.	Based on the current realities implementation may be an issue.
4.	Initiate a discussion with NVRI to know their challenges and how ACCG can help in reaching SH farmers.	To engage the NVRI toward production of poultry vaccines in low doses that are accessible and affordable to small holder poultry farmers	Joint advocacy visit to NVRI by ACCG Management & Propom-Makafi farmers	Mar- April, 2017	Logistics and timing	
5.	Ethno-veterinary practice	To make available local plant and herbal product used as ethno-veterinary drugs to prevent and treatment of poultry disease	Animal Health task force in collaboration with the relevant stakeholder to identify the ethnoveterinary drugs/supplements and compiles based on ecological Zones	Mar- May 2017	Issue of standardization.	

<p><b>Comments</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The job of identification and screening of Agrodealers should also include field officers (FOs).</li> <li>2. Standardization cannot be achieved in 3 months, so we should not worry about standards. Let's just list them.</li> <li>3. The field officers can access some of the information we are looking for in terms of the ethnoveterinary practices, since farmers also have this information.</li> <li>4. We should be having a list of all agrodealers (business people dealing in agriculture inputs such as veterinary drugs, feeds etc.) and where they are located in the participating states.</li> <li>5. What would be the projects role in visiting NVRI? How will this help them solve their challenges? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. There is need to sensitize NVRI to continue producing small doze vaccine packs. They intend to stop producing 50 doze packs in favor of the 200 packs.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
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**10.1.2. Genetics Task Force: Priority Actions**

**Table 9: A description of the priority areas, activities and actors involved in order to deliver appropriate genetics to smallholder chicken farmers.**

<b>Task Team</b>	GENETICS TASK FORCE				
<b>Convener</b>	Prof. W.A. Hassan	Tel:08035875473			
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Dr. A. Yakubu	Tel: 08065644748			
<b>Team Members</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prof. O.A. Adebambo</li> <li>2. Prof. C. Lakpini</li> <li>3. Prof. U. Ogundu</li> <li>4. Dr. F. O. Ajayi</li> <li>5. Dr. O. Bamidele</li> <li>6. Mr. G. Oyedele</li> </ol>				
<b>TASK AREA</b>	<b>Value</b> <i>Contribution to Poultry Value Chain</i>	<b>Actors &amp; Institutions</b> <i>Who does What</i>	<b>Deadline</b> <i>Timeline for Completion</i>	<b>Risks</b> <i>What will prevent success</i>	<b>Additional Comments</b>

1.	Mopping up of all introduced males.	To prevent genetic erosion.	SNCs and FOs	May, 2017	Dishonest attitude of farmers	The project should buy back the males as an incentive.
2.	GxE data analysis	It a means of evaluating the breeds to ascertain performance to guide decision making by relevant stakeholders	NPC, SNCs, and Data Analyst	May, 2017	Human factors	
3.	Sourcing for breeding farms	To multiply farmers' preferred strains	National PMT	Ongoing	Logistics	
4.	Visit to On-station project sites	To monitor bird performance	Genetic group	April	Logistics	
<b>Response to suggestions by other task forces</b>						
S/N	Suggested issues			Response		
1.	For sustainability and cost effectiveness, indigenous breeds should be promoted and upgraded.			This is already on course		
2.	How possible is it to have a hardy bird (disease resistant)?			Although it is possible, it's a very long-term proposition for this to materialize and for different diseases.		
3.	Dual purpose breeds should be looked into in addition to broilers and layers and yet broody.			All the birds we are currently testing are dual-purpose except Shika Brown which is mainly for egg production. Improving other traits alongside broodiness is not possible because of the negative genetic correlation (relationship) between for instance, broodiness and egg production.		
4.	They should protect pure lines of indigenous breed-Prevention of genetic erosion.			We are currently mopping up the introduced cocks to prevent them from mating with the indigenous hens.		
5.	What are the implications of using improved breeds on local chicken (Scientific reasons)?			The advantage is improved production/productivity. The disadvantage is loss of unique adaptive traits of the local chicken in the crossbred over time.		
6.	Promote simple record-keeping documents			A template in respect to this is being designed.		
<b>Comments</b>						
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Happy they first responded to issues raised</li> <li>What will the group do differently now, since last IP they also listed these functions as tasks? The task seems to be driven as a project assignment, not working for the overall good of the industry.</li> </ol>						

- a. The Genetics team is largely composed of the project team and it is inevitable that the project will get involved.
  - b. It is not surprising that the genetics teams is composed of the project team.
  - c. Data was difficult to come by previously. However, since we now have access to data, Prof. Hassan and Dr. Yakubu will handle data analysis.
3. There should be names of individuals indicating who will compete the activities.
4. How does the team suggest to mop up the males in situations where people purchase them to use for breeding on local hens?
- a. The ACGG project should buy all the cocks off the farmers
  - b. Is it possible to caponize (sterilize) the cocks?

### 10.1.3. Feeds Task Force: Priority Actions

**Table 10: A description of the priority areas, activities and actors involved in order to deliver appropriate feeds and feeding systems to smallholder chicken farmers.**

<b>Task Team</b>	FEEDS TASK FORCE				
<b>Convener</b>	Dr. Ojebiyi			Tel: 08034007002	
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Mrs. Oluwalasinu			Tel: 07033345516	
<b>Team Members</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dr. Ojebiyi</li> <li>2. Mrs. Oluwalasinu</li> <li>3. Dr. Alabi</li> <li>4. Dr. Adegbaju</li> <li>5. Dr. Eucharia</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Mr. Okon</li> <li>7. Mr. Sewoniku</li> <li>8. Mr. Osuhor</li> <li>9. Mr. Fagbolu</li> <li>10. Mrs. Oyewale</li> </ul>	
<b>TASK AREA</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Actors &amp; Institutions</b>	<b>Deadline</b>	<b>Risks</b>	<b>Additional Comments</b>
	<i>Contribution to Poultry Value Chain</i>	<i>Who does What</i>	<i>Timeline for Completion</i>	<i>What will prevent success</i>	



1.	Collation of some identified locally available feed ingredients with their chemical composition	Help to reduce feed cost	Premier feedmills (Dr. Adegbaju) Diversay solutions laboratory (Mrs. Bunmi) Answer Feedmill (Mr. Shewoniku)	2month – End of April	Delay in the collation of feed ingredient	From SNCs, available data and chemical analysis
2.	Development of ACGG feed formulation application in English	Makes readily accessible ICT application to local poultry production. It also enhances ACGG status with the rural dwellers	Mr. Oyewale, Dr. Deji, and Dr. Ojebiyi	End of April - 2month	Duration of screening Failure to deliver the developed application as will be agreed	BY calling for tender through the National Office
3.	Determine and make recommendations for feeds; energy and crude protein level for the different ages of the bird	Add to the existing NRC database	Dr. Ojebiyi, Dr. Adegbaju and Dr. Alabi	Till end of March	None	Desk review and online search
4.	Formulate readily available and affordable feed.	A customized and available feed for the breeds Generates employment opportunities.	Dr. Ojebiyi Dr. Alabi Mr. Okon Mr. Shewoniku	End of March	Collation of ingredient	Collation of the available ingredient on agro ecological basis Determination of nutrient requirement Formulation of affordable and readily available feed

Comments

1. Do you have the capacity to formulate the feeds?
  - a. The task team has feed millers, nutritional analysts. We just need results of the proximate analysis of the locally available ingredients.
  - b. How w
2. How will you factor in the price associated with distance from the various locales and make the feeds affordable to farmers
3. How will you find the resources to fund the activities?
  - a. We have received information of local ingredients from 4 zones, based on a questionnaire we discussed
  - b. Some millers have already shown interest to provide customized feeds in small quantities for farmers in various states.
  - c. Feed millers will chip in for proximate analysis
  - d. The development of the feed mixing App will have to be funded by ACGG
4. Since feed issues cut across project countries, developing a feed app that can serve all the countries might be a better way of cutting costs and investing resources.

### 10.1.4. Markets Task Force: Priority Actions

Table 11: A description of the priority areas, activities and actors involved in order to avail markets to smallholder chicken produce.

<b>Task Team</b>		MARKETS TASK FORCE																																														
<b>Convener</b>		Laja Adesina			Tel: 0802 318 7204																																											
<b>Rapporteur</b>		Omobilaji Ajayi			Tel: 0803 500 7109																																											
<b>Team Members</b>		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Omobilaji Ajayi</td> <td>08035007109</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>– mecksvet@gmail.com</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Winnie Lai-Solarin</td> <td>08037861999/09081511900</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>– winlaw995@gmail.com</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Izu Ibisime</td> <td>07059202234</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>– iduoku.izu@total.com</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Olusegun Shewoniku</td> <td>08032356470</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>Olusegunshewoniku@gmail.com</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>Adelaja Adesina</td> <td>08023187204</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>– lajaadesina@gmail.com</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.</td> <td>Tajudeen Asekun</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.</td> <td>Akin Folarin</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					1.	Omobilaji Ajayi	08035007109			– mecksvet@gmail.com	2.	Winnie Lai-Solarin	08037861999/09081511900			– winlaw995@gmail.com	3.	Izu Ibisime	07059202234			– iduoku.izu@total.com	4.	Olusegun Shewoniku	08032356470		-	Olusegunshewoniku@gmail.com	5.	Adelaja Adesina	08023187204			– lajaadesina@gmail.com	6.	Tajudeen Asekun					7.	Akin Folarin				
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<b>TASK AREA</b>		<b>Value</b> <i>Contribution to Poultry Value Chain</i>	<b>Actors &amp; Institutions</b> <i>Who does What</i>	<b>Deadline</b> <i>Timeline for Completion</i>	<b>Risks</b> <i>What will prevent success</i>	<b>Additional Comments</b>																																										
1a.	Value addition to village chicken products; Produce informative handbills to educate consumers utilization of eggs powder	Promote preservation & Create more products varieties in the market	Bdellium Answer Industries Ltd Kind Palms Ventures Ltd	April 2017	Low productivity of producers																																											
1b.	Introduce Quality Control measures in value addition	Address food safety issues, Assure standards	Winnie & Omobilaji Ajayi to liaise with National Quality Infrastructure Project	May, 2017	Bottlenecks with Registration and Certification																																											

			(NQIP, UNIDO)			
2.	Reach out and intervene in low end marketers and processors located in project areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kebbi</li> <li>- Nasarawa</li> <li>- Kwara</li> <li>- Rivers</li> <li>- Imo</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify Live Bird markets</li> <li>• Create networks to facilitate intervention to low end processors</li> </ul>	Adesina to liaise with SNCs & FOs	March, 2017	Lack of Funding	
3.	Partner with FMARD to utilize cottage poultry processing & storage facilities in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Katsina</li> <li>- Benue</li> <li>- Adamawa</li> <li>- Abia</li> <li>- Osun</li> <li>- FCT</li> </ul>	Improved Processing and quality of products	Winnie, Bdeillum, Kind Palms Ventures	May, 2017	Governmental bottlenecks	
4.	Improve on product branding and awareness creation Village Chicken – Nigeria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produced by.....</li> <li>• Supported by ACGG &amp; FMARD</li> </ul>	Promote acceptability of products	Bdeillum Consult	May, 2017	Lack of Funds	

<p><b>Comments</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Certification and registration of what?? Who will be inspected??</li> <li>2. Mentioned NAFDC but it is not there in the presentation. Was it a slip of the tongue?</li> <li>3. There should be a standard prescription of how birds should be transported.</li> <li>4. Has NAFDAC approval been given to the products being branded?</li> <li>5. The teams can use existing companies which already have registration instead of going through the same process again. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. We are only expanding the portfolio of the company driving the venture.</li> <li>b. The product needs to be certified by NAFDAC and we are aware of this. Since it's in a project setting the process might be easier.</li> <li>c. For transportation, we will make specifications, which will be used to train the transporters. Possibly, we will explore if these individuals can be linked to the banks for funding.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
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**10.1.5. Finance & Risk Task Force: Priority Actions**

**Table 12: A description of the priority areas, activities and actors involved in order to avail financing and Insurance to actors in the smallholder chicken value chain.**

<b>Task Team</b>	FINANCE and RISK TASK FORCE				
<b>Convener</b>	Dr. Olakanmi Oluwatomiisin			Tel: 08079772497	
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Mr. Chiaka Ikechekwu			Tel: 08060183332	
<b>Team Members</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mr. Chiaka Ikechekwu</li> <li>2. Dr. Ajibola Samson (Leadway)</li> <li>3. Mr. Ayodele Oge (NAIC)</li> <li>4. Dr. Olakanmi Oluwatomiisin</li> </ol>				
<b>TASK AREA</b>					
	<b>Value</b> <i>Contribution to Poultry Value Chain</i>	<b>Actors &amp; Institutions</b> <i>Who does What</i>	<b>Deadline</b> <i>Timeline for Completion</i>	<b>Risks</b> <i>What will prevent success</i>	<b>Additional Comments</b>
1.					

2.						
1.	Develop a business model that accommodates the smallholder farmer	Provide funds	Mr. Chiaka (LAPO MFB) Dr. Tomiisin (Abundant Hope MFI)	Ongoing (providing a model/ package that addresses the need for smallholder and NOT looking at the BIG picture)	Management system (roaming birds)	If birds are fenced in, it would be easier to fund them Information from SNCs and FOs about loan needs
2.	Training (TOT) of Field Officers on group formation and management cum financial literacy	Enhance group formation, group management and effective loan utilization/management	Mr. Chiaka (LAPO Institute)	ACGG Team	Approval from ACGG	LAPO Institute, the training arm of LAPO has previously undertaken training for Rural finance institutions, where they trained farmers in their local languages
3.	Provide insurance for all activities along the value chain	Risk management measures and enhance farmers eligibility to assess loans	Dr. Ajibola (Leadway) and NAIC or any other identified insurance companies	Ongoing	Presence or absence of an external risk assessor	ACGG needs to provide an external risk assessor to assess the activities along the value chain
4.	Sources of funding from governmental organizations and other sources.	Provide funds	Dr. Tomiisin (Abundant Hope MFI)	May 2017	Funding requirements	-
5.	Provide training for Groups on modalities of loan application and financial prudence/ literacy	Proper and efficient loan management	Mr. Chiaka (LAPO MFB) Dr. Tomiisin (Abundant Hope MFI)	Before loan disbursement	-	The training would be done for eligible farmers after proper client and loan appraisal, and

						agribusiness verification
<b>Comments</b>						
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What will be achieved in terms of providing insurance for all activities along the value chain in 3 months. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. It will be difficult to provide funds in a system not standardized and no data is available.</li> <li>b. We could do a pilot study to understand the smallholder production system more.</li> <li>c. We need to have birds in a system where they are fenced in to allow restriction that enhance monitoring, especially for health. The risks in the system are not known.</li> <li>d. Leadway and NAIC already have some policy documents on these questions, but they need more information to develop specific products.</li> <li>e. We need to take care of the major risks e.g. Newcastle disease vaccination and then be open to innovation and not demand traditional requirements typically necessary from commercial players.</li> <li>f. For the purpose of accessing loans, the general requirements will still stand.</li> <li>g. For free ranging chicken, the birds are prone to theft and this may make repayment difficult.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>						

#### 10.1.6. Forum Development Task Force: Priority Actions

**Table 13: A description of the priority areas, activities and actors involved in the development of a forum to coordinate the Innovation platform activities beyond the ACGG project.**

<b>Task Team</b>	FORUM TASK FORCE					
<b>Convener</b>	Funso Sonaiya				Tel:	
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Iliya Duniya				Tel:	
<b>Team Members</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Iliya Duniya (PropCom Maikarfi)</li> <li>2. Akin Hassan (SNC, Kebbi Zone)</li> <li>3. Winnie Lai-Solarin (Deputy Director, DAPHS, FMARD)</li> <li>4. Bunmi Oluwalasinu (Amo Farms Group)</li> <li>5. Funso Sonaiya (ACGG)</li> </ol>					
<b>TASK AREA</b>						
	<b>Value</b> <i>Contribution to Poultry Value Chain</i>	<b>Actors &amp; Institutions</b>	<b>Deadline</b> <i>Timeline for Completion</i>	<b>Risks</b> <i>What will</i>	<b>Additional Comments</b>	

		<i>Who does What</i>		<i>prevent success</i>	
3.	Build membership	Extend membership to other relevant stakeholders.		FEB – MAY 2017	
4.	Organize 1 <sup>st</sup> Forum meeting	Decision on venue, day & time. Participants agree areas of commitments. Participants strike business deals of mutual benefits.	PropCom - Maikarfi ACGG-NG Bdellium Etc.	MAY 2017	
5.	To gather info materials	Collection of R & D materials		FEB – MAY 2017	
6.	Find strategic supporters	Get agreements of patrons / sponsors / funders.		FEB – MAY 2017	

**Potential Founders**

1. Promoters:
  - Propcom - Maikarfi
  - ACGG-NG
  - Bdellium
2. Private sector:
  - Smallholder chicken producers
  - Feed millers
  - Animal scientists & community animal husbandry service providers (CAHSP)
  - Veterinary scientists & CAHWS/ Paravets
  - Fowl sellers
  - Egg sellers
  - Chicken products processors
  - Poultry association of Nigeria
  - Media
3. Financial and insurance sector
  - Bank of Industry
  - Bank of Agriculture
  - NIRSAL/Central Bank
  - Microfinance institutions/ Banks
  - Insurance
4. Research & development sector:



						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NAPRI</li> <li>• ILRI</li> <li>• IAR &amp; T</li> <li>• DAS, OAU, ILE-IFE</li> </ul> <p>5. Policy making bodies/influencers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FMARD</li> </ul>
<p><b>Goals of the Forum</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote SHC production, processing and marketing activities.</li> <li>2. Promote involvement of youth and women.</li> <li>3. Promote training/research and capacity building of actors.</li> <li>4. Advocate for policy.</li> <li>5. Be self-sustaining.</li> </ol>						
<p><b>Suggested Operational Procedure</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meet twice a year, (initially within the confines of the current IP);</li> <li>2. Members need to pay membership fees and for services delivered</li> <li>3. Individuals, cooperatives, institutional and associate members will be welcome. Others include Federal government and agencies playing key roles, NGOs - fowl sellers association, ACGG, PropCom Maikarfi, etc.</li> <li>4. Current IP should begin to transform into a forum</li> <li>5. Identify sources of funding for key activities targeting actors unaware of what we are doing</li> <li>6. Operate as an independent body with close association with others of similar orientation.</li> <li>7. Avoid conflict with the values of any organization that platform members may currently belong to.</li> <li>8. Protect against elite capture.</li> </ol> <p>ACGG (Prof. Funso Sonaiya) to be the interim convener of the forum until a champion is identified</p>						
<p><b>Comments</b></p> <p>Full report in Annex 12</p>						

## **10.2. Additional Comments**

- a) Task teams were urged to reflect on the feedback they had received on their proposed plans and see how to incorporate these in the action plans.
- b) The processing of egg into powder should be further explored to mop up excess production. Costing 50 Naira per 10g sachet, you get the same egg, with no preservatives, which can be stored for up to a year (the allowable period given by the bureau of standards). Other farmers use egg powder mixed with other ingredients for aquaculture (as feed for fingerlings).

### 10.3. Actionable Items for ACGG Team

- a) Risk assessment and management tool for smallholder farmers, look at other approaches used elsewhere – consider embedded insurance.
- b) Assessment of the SHCVC to gauge financial requirements of each actor/action and amount of loan they may need.
- c) Evaluate cottage poultry processing (FMARD) & Transport of bird to market and slaughter.
- d) Develop a Feed formulation app for SHC using local ingredients as supplement or full feed.
- e) Biosecurity and avian influenza: Can a student be tasked to look at mechanisms and options that can be put to use to deal with this threat?

### 10.4. Next Steps

- a) Training on community mobilization & facilitation: To be held on Feb 22 and 23<sup>rd</sup> 2017.
- b) Undertake a CIP meeting Feb 24<sup>th</sup> 2017.
- c) Reporting template for task forces to be sent by March 3<sup>rd</sup> 2017.
- d) Report of the 4<sup>th</sup> national IP will be sent by March 7<sup>th</sup> 2017.
- e) Next NIP dates to be determined later.
- f) Task forces start to implement actions, agreed to be finalized by Sept 2017.
- g) Each task force should form a WhatsApp group to share ideas and have virtual meetings.

## 11. Workshop Evaluation and Closing

### 11.1. Evaluations

Prior to closing the meeting, participants were requested to share their views about the deliberations held in the last two days.

#### **TASK 6: MEETING EVALUATION**

1. What went well .....? [3 Green cards]
2. What would have been better ...? [3 yellow cards]
3. An inspiration or learning I am taking from here ...? [3 White cards]

Participants felt that the following went well.

- a) Good facilitation
- b) Task force presentation and discussion
- c) Active participation and discussion
- d) In-depth discussion of issues
- e) Full participation by all actors
- f) Robust discussion
- g) Achievable action plans identified and developed
- h) Participatory and well facilitated
- i) Same location for meeting and accommodation

On the other hand, a few things could have been better. These included:

- i) Public address system
- ii) Table arrangement – restricted movement
- iii) Stakeholder participation – quantity and diversity
- iv) Development of sustainable business models and bankable village chicken business plans
- v) Plan for social events during the IP meetings
- vi) Public address system and projector
- vii) Safety concerns: Venue not appropriate for safety and security in cases of emergency, given it has only one exit.
- viii) Services in restaurant and hotel.

Some of the inspirations or learnings that participants were taking from the meeting included the following:

- Research topics & Financial models
- Feed mix App
- Coordinating a forum
- New ways of facilitation and grouping
- Business opportunities enhanced – powdered egg
- The number of innovative ideas generated are inspiring
- Village chicken – Nigeria brand idea
- Being part of the solution to our problems
- How to coordinate and facilitate the program
- Knowledge of an additional breed locally available (Noiler)

## **11.2. Closing**

The facilitator thanked the participants for attending the 2-day meeting and was exciting for having had an opportunity to gain a greater understanding of the Nigerian CVC. He invited the country project PI to close the meeting. Dr Sonaiya requested the participants to invite all those stakeholders who were missing to attend the next IP meeting, but requested that they sponsor themselves. The idea was to have the IP be self-sustaining. On behalf of the team, he thanked the government officials who came and all those who had attended the IP for the first time. The meeting adjourned at 5:18pm

## ANNEX 1: PARTICIPANT LIST

### List of Participants Invited for the 4<sup>th</sup> Innovation Platform

No.	Name	Email/ Organization	Phone Number
1.	Abasiana Okon		
2.	Abdulmojeed Yakubu	abdulmojyak@gmail.com	08065644748
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4.	Ajamu O. G		
5.	Ajayi Omuboloji		
6.	Alabi Olayinka	Alibi.olayinka@	08034182256
7.	Allswell Emejum		
8.	Chiaka Ikechukwu	Chiaka.ikechukwu@lapo-nigeria.org	08060183332
9.	Clarence Lakpini	NAPRI	
10.	Denis Mujibi	denis.mujibi@picoteamea.org	
11.	Ed Rege	ed.rege@picoteamea.org	
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14.	Funmilayo Adebambo	Federal University of Agriculture, FUNAAB	
15.	Funso Sonaiya	<a href="mailto:fsonaiya@gmail.com">fsonaiya@gmail.com</a>	08037197378
16.	Gbenga Idowu	FMPP Ventures	
17.	Geudegbwnemu Eudonu		
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19.	Ibrahim Nuhu	Treasure care vet. Serv.	
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24.	Jasmine Bruno	ILRI	
25.	Adelaja Adesina	<a href="mailto:Laja.adesina@bdelliumconsult.com">Laja.adesina@bdelliumconsult.com</a>	08023187204
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27.	Oladeji Bamidele	bamideledeji@gmail.com	07053705484
28.	Olakanmi Tuni		
29.	Olusegun Shewoniku	<a href="mailto:olusegunshewoniku@gmail.com">olusegunshewoniku@gmail.com</a>	08032356470
30.	Osuhor Kingsley		
31.	Oyedele Gbemi		
32.	Oyewale Adenike		
33.	Robert Ouma	PICO-EA	
34.	Samuel Mbuku	PICO-EA	

35.	Samuel Owalaru		
36.	Sewoniku		
37.	Tony-Dike Chioma	<a href="mailto:chitonydike@yahoo.com">chitonydike@yahoo.com</a>	08060274691
38.	Uduak Ogundu	uduakogundu@gmail.com	08037118095
39.	Winnie Lai-Solanin		

## ANNEX 2: WORKSHOP AGENDA

### 4<sup>th</sup> National Innovation Platform Meeting

February 20<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> 2017

Habitat Hotel, Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria

## Agenda - Details

Time	Day 1	Day 2
0830	<b>Session 1: Welcome and opening</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Welcome &amp; Opening remarks – <i>Funso Sonaiya</i></li> <li>➤ Introductions and expectations – <i>Ed Rege</i></li> <li>➤ Agenda and process – <i>Ed Rege</i></li> <li>➤ Participants’ analysis: who is here?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <i>Overnight Thoughts</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Recap of Day 1</i></li> </ul> <b>Session 4: Making the Chicken VC work</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Why are we here – Brainstorm &amp; Plenary</li> <li>➤ Forum Task Force Report</li> <li>➤ Plenary discussion – Towards a functioning Forum</li> <li>➤ Additional input by Feeds Task Force – Feed Formulation based on locally available ingredients</li> </ul>
1030	Tea/Coffee	Tea/Coffee
1100	<b>Session 2: Progress Reporting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ ACGG project: Global update- <i>Jasmine Bruno</i></li> <li>➤ Country Progress Update- <i>Deji Bamidele</i></li> <li>➤ Data Analysis Results – <i>Gbemi</i></li> <li>➤ Use of ICT in project execution – <i>Fikayo</i></li> </ul>	<b>Session 5: Distilling Key Issues for Task Forces</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ An overview of what we will do differently (and how) between IP convenings?</li> </ul> <b>Session 6: Action Planning</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Agreeing on priority Action Areas</li> </ul>
1300	Lunch	Lunch
1400	<b>Session 2: Progress Reporting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Updates by PICO-EA - Denis</li> </ul> <b>Session 3: Progress Reports and Analysis</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Preps by Task Force – Breakout</li> <li>➤ Task Forces report back</li> </ul>	<b>Session 6: Action Planning (cont’d)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Report back on Action Areas</li> </ul>
1600	Tea/Coffee	Tea/Coffee
1630	<b>Session 3: (cont’d)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Experiences so far – what worked, did not, and why</li> </ul>	<b>Session 6: Next Steps, Evaluation and Closure</b>

**ANNEX 3: PRESENTATION: - African Chicken Genetic Gains: Global Update: Jasmine Bruno, ILRI**

<https://acgg.wikispaces.com/file/detail/Annex+3-4th+IP+Nigeria-Global+Update-ILRI.pdf>

**ANNEX 4: PRESENTATION: - Nigeria Country progress report: Dr Oladeji Bamidele; Gbemi Oyedele & Fikayo Oyewale, OAU, Ile Ife.**

<https://acgg.wikispaces.com/file/detail/Annex+4-4th+IP+Nigeria-Country+Team+Presentation.pdf>

**ANNEX 5: PRESENTATION: - Review of IP Processes: Dr. Denis Mujibi, PICO-EA**

<https://acgg.wikispaces.com/file/detail/Annex+5-Review+of+IP+Processes-PICO-EA.pdf>

**ANNEX 6: PRESENTATION: - LAPO finance lending model**

<https://acgg.wikispaces.com/file/detail/Annex+6-Finance+Task-Force+Feedback.pdf>

**ANNEX 7: PRESENTATION: - List of locally available feed ingredients**

<https://acgg.wikispaces.com/file/detail/Annex+7-Feeds+Task-Force+Feedback.pdf>

**ANNEX 8: PRESENTATION: - Nutrient requirements for chicken strains**

<https://acgg.wikispaces.com/file/detail/Annex+7-Feeds+Task-Force+Feedback.pdf>

**ANNEX 9: PRESENTATION: - List of additional Brooder farms identified for long term genetics delivery**

<https://acgg.wikispaces.com/file/detail/Annex+9-Genetics+Task-Force+Feedback.pdf>

**ANNEX 10: PRESENTATION: - Presentation on the Noiler breed promoted by Amo Farm Sieberer**

<https://acgg.wikispaces.com/file/detail/Annex+10-Noiler+breed+promoted+by+Amo+Farm+Sieberer.pdf>

**ANNEX 11: PRESENTATION: - Report of the Forum Task Group**

<https://acgg.wikispaces.com/file/detail/Annex+11-Forum+Task+Force+Report.pdf>