

THE AFRICA DEVELOPMENT FUND ASSISTED SKILLS  
TRAINING AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROJECT  
(ADF-STVEP/FME) INTERVENTION IN NOMADIC  
EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN LADDUGA AND KM26

BY

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## **The Africa Development Fund Assisted Skills Training and Vocational Education Project Intervention in Nomadic Education Programme.**



**Model Nomadic Business Development Ventures, Ladduga Kachia Grazing Reserve and Solar Powered Bore Hole supported by the ADF-Assisted Skills Training and Vocational Education Project.**

The Federal Government of Nigeria through the Federal Ministry of Education with support from the African Development Fund (ADF) is implementing a Skills Training and Vocational Education (STVE) Project in ten (10) carefully selected Vocational and Technical Education (VTE) centers including two (2) nomadic model training centres located at Ladduga -Kachia Grazing Reserve and the NCNE/PARE Centre Kilometre 26 along Kaduna –Abuja express way.

The project is aimed at achieving the Federal Government of Nigeria’s poverty reduction initiatives that seek to expand access to basic, non-formal and vocational skills education with the aim of achieving the Education for All (EFA) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Similarly, the project will improve access to training for disadvantaged and underemployed young women and men, including basic education cycle school leavers as well as provide scholarships to pre-service nomadic teachers.

The Skills Training and Vocational Education Project is aimed at achieving the following objectives:

1. Contribute to poverty reduction through human resources development.

2. Improve access to quality of Skills Training, Vocational and Technical Education in formal and non-formal training institutions in Nigeria.
3. Enhance the quality and efficiency of Skills Training and Vocational Education
4. Encourage more women, disadvantaged and marginalized groups to access VTE opportunities.
5. Strengthen Public-Private Partnership.

The project is in line with the Federal Government of Nigeria's poverty reduction strategy embodied in the Nigeria Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (NEEDS) that recognizes education as the vital transformational tool and a formidable instrument for socio-economic empowerment.

Provision is made to encourage more women, disadvantaged and marginalized groups to access VTE opportunities. Similarly, the project will improve access to training for disadvantaged and underemployed young women and men, including basic education cycle school leavers. It is also expected to contribute in increasing female participation rates in VTE from its current 19% to 30%. The Business Development Centres are to provide skills and expertise that should facilitate the integration of young Nigerian women and men into the mainstream of the economy.

The National Commission for Nomadic Education (NCNE) as a beneficiary agency had two model nomadic education centres included in the Project. As part of the full implementation of the project areas, the Commission identified a number of non-formal interventions specifically in the following skills areas:

- Adult Literacy areas for out of school children, youths, women and adults



Nomadic women literacy class at Dutse Km26 Kaduna State



Adults learn writing skills during literacy classes in nomadic centers



Adolescent mothers are encouraged to enroll in nomadic literacy



Nomadic women guided in doing class work, a nomadic education extension agent- Mohammed Ibrahim Jallo Akko who serves as an instructor.

- ICT Skills Development and E-learning

The National Commission for Nomadic Education (NCNE) in response to the rising demand for access to quality basic education for the nomads in Nigeria, has adopted Information and Communication Technology (ICT). NCNE adopted an ICT-based methodology in pursuit of its pedagogical shift to expand access to quality basic education to the nomads. In this regard, a pilot e-learning programme was initiated in two of its model centers located at Wuro Nyako, Kachia Grazing Reserve, in Kachia Local Government Area of Kaduna State and Km 26 Along Kaduna-Abuja Express Way.



### **Increase in pupils' enrolment and attendance as a result of e.learning**

The two e-learning centres are located in grazing reserves which are carved out to engender gradual settlement of nomads in a bid to create windows of opportunity for pastoral children to receive formal education as well as other social services hitherto not enjoyed by them. **The aim of setting up the e-learning centers is to expose the nomadic children to the use of Information Communication Technology (ICTs) in achieving literacy and numeracy skills while helping teachers to enhance their knowledge and competencies in effective content delivery.** The use of ICT would enhance pupils' learning achievement and by extension the attainment of Nigeria's Universal Basic Education (UBE), Education for All (EFA), and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).



ICT and e-learning deployment in Ladduga Model Centre Supported by ADF-Assisted Skills Training and Vocational Education Project (ADF-STVEP) where equal opportunities is giving to both boys and girls



### **Interactive e-learning sessions**

- Beekeeping and honey Processing

In Nigeria, Beekeeping is a neglected agricultural enterprise. Also ninety percent (90%) of Nigerian beekeeping is based on traditional methods. Local beekeepers are not aware of the presence and importance of six (6) other (beeswax, bee pollen, propolis, Royal jelly, bee venom and bee brood) bees by-products apart from honey for their use. They are also not aware of honey bees as the most important agents in crop pollination. Those into modern practices have little or no knowledge on beekeeping technology applications for both maximum input/outputs.

The reliance on traditional beekeeping coupled with low income, low quality and branding of honey have hindered the full realization of the income generating capacity and rapid development of this agricultural sub-sector in Nigeria especially in improving the health and consumption patterns of the population. Majority of Nigerians even though they desire honey often cannot afford it as most of it is typically sold in 2 to 20 litre packages. Additionally, apart from honey, traditional beekeepers of Nigeria rarely develop trade in the six other bee by-products due to

ignorance of their value and importance. These by-products can be used for their medicinal values and therefore sold for additional income.



**Group of young trainees on beekeeping and processed honey in the centre**



**Trainees on beekeeping in Ladduga Model Centre**



**Trained beekeepers getting ready to visit apiary**



**Honey pressing and processing**

It is against this background that **Nomadic Education Business Development Centers (NEBDCs)** under Africa Development Fund Assisted Skills Training and Vocational Education Project (ADF- Assisted STVEP) embarked on setting up a small-scale honey making enterprises that will produce honey sachets along with establishing beekeepers' training and skill acquisition centers. **NEBDCs** intend to leverage on its membership groups and to be registered as a commercial outfit (Ladduga and Km 26 Honey Ventures) along with its other partners to provide access to markets and training facilities for the beekeepers and other interested persons and institutions. The project objective will be achieved through establishing two centralized honey collection, processing, packaging and marketing centers located at Ladduga and Km26 under the ADF-STVEP. The centers would buy off honey from beekeepers for processing and packaging. This would be the first of its type in Nigeria. The project involves the provision of technical support for developing a sustainable business models for various trades including Beekeeping Equipment. The honey sachet processing project has the potential to create a two-way impact. On the supply side it has the potential to initially impact over 4000 potential beekeepers in the project areas by providing them access to market and capacity building. On the distribution/market side the project will provide access to honey for low-income



earners. The sachet-packed honey will provide a cheaper alternative for low income people to access honey.



### **Trainees on beekeeping in Ladduga Model Centre**

#### **Importance of Beekeeping**

#### **HONEY**

Honey is the natural sweet substance produced by honey bees from the nectar of blossoms or from the secretion of living parts of plants or excretions of plant sucking insects on the living parts of plants, which the honey bees collect, transform and combine with specific substances of their own, store and leave in the comb to ripen and mature. Honey is largely composed of sugars that contribute 95% or more of its dry weight. These are largely simple sugars namely, fructose and glucose, which comprise 85% or more of the sugars present. These sugars contribute to the physical and nutritional aspects of the honey. Water is the other major component with its concentration being influenced by humidity, nectar and processing. Other contents include minerals like potassium, amino acids and vitamins. Honey is made from nectar and pollen.

- Honey is food that contains fructose, glucose, sucrose, mineral water and other undetermined substances.
- Honey is necessary ingredient in making medicines to be taking orally or as injections
- Honey is used as an ingredient in making some clear soaps
- Can also be used in making drinks e.g wine.
- Honey on its own is a very reliable cough syrup.
- Bakers would use honey in their different processes.

## **PROPOLIS**

It is a sticky dark brown or black glue-like substance used by bees as a sealing agent to close crevices or holes on the hive. This propolis is waterproof and can be used by builders in place of bitumen putty on asbestos roofs. In the propolis is an anti-bacterial agent. The propolis can be used in making remedies for diseases such as asthma, skin diseases, arthritis to name just but a few. Bees make propolis by mixing glue from trees and other substances extracted from flower buds.

## **BEES WAX**

This is an inflammable substance acquired after processing some honey combs. This wax is used as a solvent for some injectables. Beekeepers with the knowledge use it for making wax foundations. Bees wax is an ingredient in making crayons. In the household is used for making candles, floor polish, cosmetics, shoe polish and petroleum jelly. Similarly wax is used for making lotion, candles, baiting in beehives, cosmetics purposes and making of polish.

## **POLLEN**

Bees are very helpful pollination agents. Plants whose pollination is facilitated by bees produce quality fruits and seeds. Bees also collect pollen and store it in their hives. If collected from the cells on the combs, the pollen is very nutritious food that contains minerals, vitamins and carbohydrates. Used as a dietary supplement for thousands of years. Some suffering from indigestion can take pollen as a laxative. It is one of nature's healthiest and most powerful super-foods

## **ROYAL JELLY.**

Is special food found in larvae cells? It is food for the queen bee larvae. Royal jelly is used in making medicine to treat various ailments. People who have suffered from prolonged illness can take this for fast recovery. Royal Jelly has all the constituent of a balanced diet. Used as dietary supplement, in beauty products. Used as a long term cognitive enhancer and has medicinal uses for wound healing, cholesterol-lowering, anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory and has anti-biotic effects

## **Other benefits**

Among other things beekeeping has been found to be one of the most environments friendly. It promotes the planting and maintenance of trees. Similarly, beekeeping promotes trades and provide income for carpenters, tailors, blacksmiths and pollination. Carpenters make hives, builders construct bee houses. Tailors make veils

and bee suits while blacksmith and potters make hive tools and clay hives respectively.



**Trained beekeepings getting ready to visit apiary**



**Honey pressing and processing**



**Display of processed honey Product.**

- Shea Butter Processing in Ladduga

The enormous amount of work in the area of shea production in West Africa and particularly in Nigeria since the mid-1980s is impressive. Donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), both international and domestic, and national governments have actively researched and experimented with improved processing techniques, as well as better collection and post-harvest handling. It has been documented that Nigeria is the largest producer of sheanuts in the world but have not been able to take economic advantage of the huge local markets as well as export potentials the product offers in view of the many uses that the product could be put to. The local shea market is dominated by the women in Nigeria. There are men who trade in nuts and work in processing but women are the primary pickers, processors and sellers of shea butter in the local marketplace. The majority of shea butter consumption in our country is in the butter form for cooking, cosmetics and skin care, etc. The shea tree grows

naturally in the wild in the dry Savannah belt of West Africa from Senegal in the west to Sudan in the east, and onto the foothills of the Ethiopian highlands.



Shea Fruits



Processed pure Shea Butter

Shea nuts grows in about 20 countries in the world, all of which are in Africa, Nigeria inclusive. In recent years the shea tree has gained importance as an economic crop because of the heavy demand for its butter, both locally and internationally. The shea butter trees are found in abundance in Ladduga and Km26 areas where the Nomadic Education Business Development Centres are currently located.

Producing and selling successfully to the domestic market should ideally precede exporting to high-income, industrial countries markets. Until this occurs, agriculturally based sub-sectors in developing countries cannot develop into internationally competitive sub-sectors. The 'domestic market' typically comprises retail chains, wholesale traders who supply large institutions, hotels, restaurants and other food service establishments. Higher income consumers, the ultimate consumers in the domestic market, can afford to pay for higher-cost agriculturally based products. In the case of shea butter in Nigeria, the domestic market actually includes state market with a number of large urban areas as the centers of effective demand: Kaduna, Abuja, Abuja, Kano, Lagos, Ibadan, Enugu, Port Harcourts, Ibadan, Onitsha, Kano, represent important demand poles for significant quantities of shea butter. The major state market offers, however, a testing ground for personal care products containing shea, where suppliers could experiment with alternative formulations, packaging, labels and promotional efforts.



**Certification of beekeepers and consultant trainer on shea butter**



Some local producers are already processing, blending and packaging shea in skin creams and soaps in urban shops.

NEBDCs can contribute in a modest way to further research on the regional market for shea, paying particular attention to shea butter products, pricing, demand and retail outlets in selected urban centers. This could begin in Kaduna, Abuja and Kano.

Indeed, from July to December, all of women's activities revolve around collecting the nuts in the bush, selling them in the market, and preparing the fruit from the tree to meet the family's household and culinary needs throughout the year.

The shea butter processing project is expected to generate revenues of N10 million, N11 million and N12.1million, in the first three years of operations and the business is expected to make a profit of N3.4 million, N3.4 million and 4.2 million respectively.

In both the short, medium and long term, the project is economically viable.



**Training on Shea Butter for youths and adults**

## **USES OF SHEA BUTTER**

- One-half of the delicious and nutritious butter is eaten at home.
- It is an important cooking fat and keeps well for months.

The butter or oil is used to treat:

- skin and scalp problems
- stiff muscles and wounds and many, many other ailments
- it is also used to treat the sores and injuries of animals
- Other medicinal purposes

The nut meal is used to:

- Waterproof buildings, mend cracks
- Feed animals

The remaining black residue is used to:

- Fill more cracks
- As a fire starter
- Shea Tree nut husks are used for garden mulch, fertilizer, and fuel
- Shea Tree wood is heavy, strong and resistant to termites

The inferior Shea Butter is used to:

- Grease donkey carts
- Waterproof doors and windows
- Waterproof beehives
- As fuel for lamps

Today

Shea Nuts and Butter are used:

- Chocolate Candy
- Pharmaceuticals
- Cosmetics

Properties of Shea Butter

- Healing
- Body Aches
- Massage
- Moisturizer
- Anti-aging

- Protect against sun damage
  - Stretch-marks
  - Hair dryness and damage
- Use and Contribute to:
- Feed people
  - Educate children
  - Better the life of rural women in this part of the world
  - Protect the environment



**Packaged Sheanuts in Jute Bags for storage in Ladduga Centre**



**Shea butter and bee wax produced by the BDC in ladduga**



**Shea Nuts sun dried before processing and recording of daily sales of shea nuts from the community**



**Women patronizing the centre for sales of shea nuts used in shea butter processing**



- Dairy Processing and Livestock Health and Production

The level of poverty in rural areas in Nigeria is high and continues to increase jeopardizing the achievement of the First millennium development goal. Indigenous cattle have been utilized to provide household food and income to the rural people. However, their profitability has been minimal due to low genetic potential of the Indigenous Cattle coupled with inadequate management capacity of the rural farmer and poor market infrastructures. Extension service provision effort by the government has been minimal due to inadequate resources. The project established dairy processing plants at the two NCNE Model Centres to improve on the productivity and profitability of indigenous cattle and enhance the capacity of the local communities in cattle production and management.

This project is benefiting over 1000 livestock farmers directly and the whole community. The project is sustaining itself through profit generated from sold animals and milk products. The project is an agricultural based business which involves the production of raw milk from cattle owned by the respective cooperatives for sale to centre/ Milcopal and other processors. The major goal is to provide good quality, nutritional and healthy milk and milk products to milk processors within Kaduna state.

The acquired equipment provided under the ADF-STVEP will enhance milk quality and quantity because milk collected in the evening can be batch pasteurized and reserve before collection. The projected milk production per cow is 3 lits per day and average daily production is put at 500 litres over a period of 250 days per annum.

The project is expected to generate revenues of N10 million, N11 million and N12.1million, in the first three years of operations and the business is expected to make a profit of N3.4 million, N3.4 million and 4.2 million respectively. In the short, medium and long term, the project is economically viable.



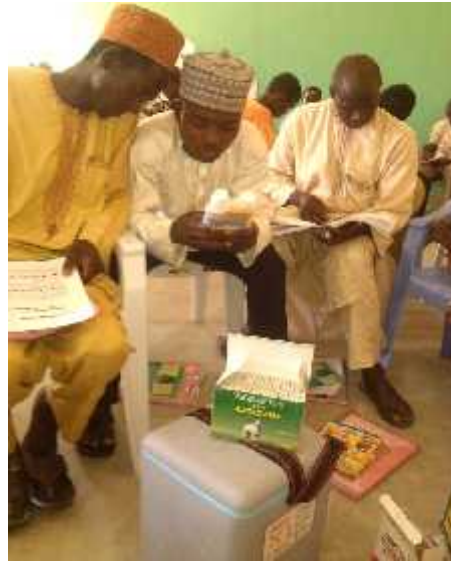
**Veterinary Drugs used for improving animal health and production**



**Tool Boxes Used by Trained Community Animal Health Workers and Decorticating Machine for shea butter processing.**



**Batch Pasteurizer and local milk maid using pasteurized yoghurt**



**Pastoralist Youths during a training session on the use of basic veterinary drugs and equipment**



**Training of Pastoralists Youths as Community Animal Health Extension Workers (Livestock First Aiders) in Ladduga Model Centre**



**Group Work during follow-up training of youths on Improved Livestock Health and Production**



**Sample of yoghurt produced during training**

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING OF NOMADIC WOMEN ON SKILLS ACQUISITION, INCOME GENERATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE ADF-ASSISTED SKILLS TRAINING AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROJECT (STVEP).

The Commission in collaboration with the ADF-Assisted Skills Training and Vocational Education Project organized trainings at two (2) of its Nomadic Education Model Training Centres located at Wuro Nyako Ladduga-Kachia Grazing Reserve and Dutse - Km 26 along Kaduna-Abuja express way. This served as a community mobilization opportunity that inspired women of the communities to action towards addressing gender imbalances in technical and vocational education, with a view to enhancing girls and women participation in Vocational and Technical Education and Training (VTE). A total of 212 nomadic women benefitted from the training.

The capacity building workshop which specifically targeted at nomadic women focused on:

- exposing the nomadic women cooperative groups to other wealth creating opportunities in the area of VTE with a view to “kicking out poverty” in their communities.
- training of the nomadic women on VTE opportunities in the areas of improved milk, butter and yoghurt production and marketing, sewing, knitting, beads making and liquid soap production.

- acquainting participants with the VTE opportunities in the nomadic communities in particular and Nigeria in general thereby improving access to VTE in nomadic education programme;

## PICTORIAL PRESENTATION DURING THE SKILLS ACQUISITION TRAINING



A cross section of nomadic women during the training



Women display various sewing and material cutting methods



Nomadic Women Knitting Groups learn from master trainers.

## Project Impact

- **587 school age children enrolled n basic education classes**
- **145 Pupils and Youths obtained basic ICT Skills**
- **439 Learners achieved basic literacy and numeracy skills.**
- **2398 Beekeepers trained and retrained**
- **3595 Shea butter processors trained and retrained**

- **40 Community Animal Health Workers Trained and Retrained and kitted.**
- **1976 Dairy producers trained and retrained**
- **20 tones of Shea butter purchased for processing.**
- **412 nomadic women trained on knitting and sewing skills in two centers.**

Conclusion:

The systematic implementation of the Nomadic Education Programme [NEP] since inception has recorded modest achievements. Despite the numerous challenges and constraints faced by the Commission, the educational profile of the nomads has increased from 2% to 10% largely due to the adopted implementation strategies. Educational planners and policy makers would do well to incorporate programmes directed at poverty reduction into their nomadic education programmes.