



FEDERAL MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, TRADE & INVESTMENT

NATIONAL POLICY AND STRATEGY FOR LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAIN IN NIGERIA



February 2023
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CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Globally, the livestock subsector has continued to play a critical role in the socio-economic development of people. The subsector, according to a 2021 report by Food and Agriculture Organisation, serves not only as a source of protein but also a major source of employment and income for most people in developing countries. In Nigeria, however, the production of livestock has remained underexploited. Compared to other African countries such as Niger, Benin, Ethiopia, and Senegal, previous efforts to boost animal production in Nigeria have not achieved the expected results. This is evidenced by the country's livestock production index of 103.4% in 2019 which is substantially lower than those of neighbouring countries such as Senegal (120.3%), Niger (115.9%), and Benin (108.7%) (World Bank, 2022).

Among all the livestock that makes up the farm animals in Nigeria, ruminants, comprising sheep, goats, and cattle, constitute the farm animals largely reared by farm families in the country's agricultural system. The larger proportion of these animals' population are largely concentrated in the northern part (e.g. Kebbi, Kaduna, Niger, Benue, Adamawa, Borno, etc) of the country due to its ecology. According to FAO (2021), Nigeria has population of 76 million goats, 43.4million sheep, and 18.4 million cattle. More than 81.6% of the total ruminants in Nigeria is made up of indigenous breeds which are owned and managed by resource poor smallholder farmers and pastoralists under traditional and extensive production systems.

Market oriented production is almost non-existent. Thus, the level of productivity in the subsector is generally low. For instance, livestock contributes about 5.5% in the agriculture sector whose contribution stood over 24% of the total GDP (Gross Domestic Production) (National Bureau of Statistics, 2019).

There is huge demand for live sheep, goats, and cattle in Sub-Saharan countries. The demand and prices for these ruminants are also increasing locally due to increased urbanization and increased income. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (2019), the demand for livestock is especially pressing given that the current population of the country is expected to rise to about 264 million by the year 2030.

Nevertheless, the present production is unable to satisfy the increasing demand of livestock. Since production is mostly not market oriented, observation has shown that supply is also inconsistent. The widening livestock supply gap in Nigeria is usually met through importation of the product from neighbouring countries.

Nigeria has great potential for livestock production due to its large population, favorable climate, and available resources for grazing and feed production. Livestock production can contribute significantly to the country's economy by providing food, income, and employment opportunities.

However, the transformation of the livestock sector in Nigeria is faced with several challenges. These factors as identified by this Policy range from lack of well-functioning marketing systems that effectively link the many smallholder producers with domestic and international markets, high transaction costs, inability of farmers to produce livestock species that satisfy the quality attributes required by diverse markets to fragmented and disorganized market. These challenges are grouped into the following thematic areas as presented in the table below:

S/N	Theme	Subtheme	Key Issue/Challenge
I	Supply Side	Quality breeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited availability of high-quality and disease-resistant breeds ii. Lack of access to information on where to obtain high-quality breeds iii. Inadequate infrastructure for breeding and distribution of livestock breeds
		Feeds and vaccines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited availability of high-quality livestock feeds as most of the feeds available in the market are of low quality, affecting the productivity and health of livestock ii. Inadequate access to vaccines, leading to the spread of diseases

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. High cost of feeds and vaccines often beyond the reach of many smallholder farmers, who form the bulk of the livestock producers in Nigeria. This limits their ability to invest in their businesses and improve the productivity and health of their livestock.
		Capacities of farmers' associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Weak organizational structures and governance systems ii. Insufficient capacity building opportunities for livestock farmers' associations iii. Limited access to market information and opportunities
		Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Low awareness and knowledge on GAP among livestock farmers ii. Insufficient extension services to disseminate GAP information iii. Limited incentives for farmers to adopt GAP
		Finance and insurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited access to credit and financing for small-scale livestock farmers ii. Lack of affordable insurance products for livestock farmers iii. Inadequate risk assessment and management practices in the livestock value chain.
2	Business Environment Side	Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited coordination and integration among various livestock subsectors

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Insufficient collaboration and partnerships among stakeholders in the livestock industry iii. Inadequate regulatory frameworks and policies for coordinating the subsectors
		Trust and transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lack of trust and transparency between livestock producers and processors ii. Inadequate information sharing and communication between producers and processors iii. Limited quality assurance and standardization measures in the livestock industry
		Application of taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Complex and inconsistent tax policies and regulations in the livestock industry ii. Discriminatory taxation practices that disadvantage small-scale livestock producers iii. Inadequate enforcement of tax laws and regulations in the livestock industry
		Capacity of key support institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Insufficient institutional capacity and technical expertise in the livestock industry ii. Limited resources and funding for key support institutions in the livestock industry iii. Inadequate training and capacity building programs for livestock industry stakeholders.

3	Market development:	Compliance and adherence to quality and standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited capacity for food safety management systems and lack of awareness on the importance of complying with international standards. ii. Inadequate infrastructure for food processing and storage, making it difficult to maintain quality and safety standards. iii. Poor implementation of regulations and standards by government agencies and lack of enforcement mechanisms.
		Promotion and branding of products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lack of branding and differentiation of Nigerian livestock products in the international market. ii. Insufficient marketing and promotion of Nigerian livestock products. iii. Limited access to information on market trends and consumer preferences
		Targeted market development interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Poor market information systems, making it difficult to match demand and supply of livestock products. ii. Inadequate investment in value-added activities such as processing and packaging. iii. Limited access to finance for small and medium-sized livestock enterprises.
		Industry clustering to promote collective production and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Fragmentation of the livestock industry, with many small-scale

		marketing of products	<p>producers operating independently.</p> <p>ii. Lack of cooperation and coordination among stakeholders in the value chain.</p> <p>iii. Insufficient investment in infrastructure and logistics to facilitate collective production and marketing activities.</p>
4	Monetary And Fiscal Interventions	Monetary Interventions	<p>i. Limited access to credit and high-interest rates, making it difficult for small and medium-sized enterprises to invest and expand their businesses.</p> <p>ii. Volatility in foreign exchange rates and limited access to forex, leading to higher costs for inputs and affecting the competitiveness of Nigerian livestock products in the international market.</p> <p>iii. Inadequate investment in infrastructure such as cold room, slaughter houses</p>
		Fiscal Interventions	<p>i. Inconsistent tax policies and high tax rates, creating uncertainty and discouraging investment in the sector.</p> <p>ii. Limited government investment in infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and water supply, increasing the cost of doing business and reducing competitiveness.</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Insufficient government support for small and medium-sized livestock enterprises, such as training, extension services, and access to markets.
5	Value Addition, Logistics, Consumption	Value Addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited investment in value-added activities such as processing, packaging, and branding, resulting in low-value products that are less competitive in the international market. ii. Lack of awareness on the importance of value addition and limited access to relevant technology and expertise. iii. Limited access to finance for value-added activities, making it difficult for small and medium-sized enterprises to invest and expand.
		Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Poor transportation infrastructure, making it difficult to transport livestock and livestock products to markets. ii. Limited investment in cold storage facilities, reducing the shelf life of livestock products and limiting their distribution. iii. Insufficient information on market demand and supply, making it difficult to plan and coordinate logistics activities.
		Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited consumer awareness on the benefits of consuming Nigerian livestock products, leading to low

			<p>demand and limiting market growth.</p> <p>ii. Inadequate investment in marketing and promotion of Nigerian livestock products, limiting their exposure and appeal to consumers.</p> <p>iii. Limited access to information on nutrition and food safety, leading to low consumer confidence in Nigerian livestock products.</p>
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1.2 WHY NATIONAL POLICY AND STRATEGY FOR LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAIN IN NIGERIA

The Nigerian livestock industry has enormous potential for growth and development. However, the sector faces several challenges that hinder its growth and competitiveness. In order to address these challenges and harness the full potential of the livestock value chain, a national policy and strategy for the livestock sector is required. Thus, the rationale for this national policy and strategy for the livestock value chain in Nigeria is multifaceted. Firstly, the Policy shall provide a framework for addressing the challenges faced by the sector, including issues related to supply-side measures, the business environment, market development, monetary and fiscal interventions, and value addition, logistics, and consumption. By providing a coherent framework for addressing these challenges, the policy shall create a conducive environment for the growth and development of the sector.

In terms of supply-side measures, the policy shall improve the availability and accessibility of high-quality livestock breeds, livestock feeds, and vaccines. This will be achieved through targeted interventions such as the establishment of breeding centers, the development of feed production systems, and the provision of support for vaccination programs. The policy shall also focus on improving the management capacities of farmers' associations, promoting the adoption of good agricultural practices, and facilitating access to finance and insurance.

In the area of the business environment, the policy shall focus on improving coordination between subsectors, promoting trust and transparency between producers and processors, and addressing the complex and discriminatory application of taxes. The capacity of key support institutions in the subsectors shall also be enhanced through targeted interventions such as capacity building programs and the provision of financial support.

The policy shall also focus on market development by promoting compliance and adherence to internationally recognized food safety and quality standards, promoting the branding of Nigerian livestock products, and implementing targeted market development interventions. The policy shall also promote industry clustering to

promote collective production and marketing of products, which will help to improve the competitiveness of Nigerian livestock products in the international market.

Monetary and fiscal interventions shall also be an important part of the policy, with a focus on improving access to credit, reducing interest rates, and promoting investment in research and development. The policy shall also address issues related to tax policies and rates, infrastructure development, and government support for small and medium-sized livestock enterprises.

Finally, the policy shall promote value addition, logistics, and consumption by promoting investment in value-added activities such as processing, packaging, and branding, improving logistics infrastructure, and promoting consumer awareness of the benefits of consuming Nigerian livestock products.

In sum, the National Policy and Strategy for the livestock value chain in Nigeria aims to promote a sustainable commodity economy by increasing investment and productivity in the selected commodities. The policy seeks to transform livestock into industrial materials and end products, leading to robust domestic consumption, meeting food security goals, generating export revenue, and supporting sustainable income and job creation, particularly for youth and women. The policy draws from various frameworks, including the National Development Plan, NATIP, and SDGs, and lessons learned from previous agricultural development policies. The document seeks to mobilize public and private investments to address the critical challenges facing the livestock value chain and improve value chain and trade in the commodity. The policy is expected to unlock the full potential of livestock as a valuable natural resource, promoting economic development, and improving the livelihoods of small-scale farmers and processors in the country.

1.3 GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF NATIONAL POLICY AND STRATEGY FOR LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAIN IN NIGERIA

The underlining basis of the National Policy and Strategy for livestock Value Chain in Nigeria is to improve the overall trading and competitiveness of the commodity by addressing specific constraints and challenges that are limiting the growth and development of the commodity value chain. The ultimate goal of the policy is to improve the livelihoods of farmers, boost economic growth, and contribute to food security in Nigeria. To achieve these objectives, the policy is based on the following principles:

- (1) **Inclusivity:** The policy recognizes the importance of the active involvement of all stakeholders in the livestock value chain, including small-scale farmers, processors, traders, and consumers. It shall create a platform for stakeholders to participate in the decision-making process and to ensure that their voices are heard.
- (2) **Sustainability:** The policy shall promote sustainable practices in the livestock value chain, including the adoption of good agricultural practices, the use of climate-smart technologies, and the promotion of environmentally friendly practices. The policy shall also promote sustainable production and consumption patterns that support long-term growth and development of the sector.
- (3) **Competitiveness:** The policy shall enhance the competitiveness of the livestock value chain by improving productivity, quality, and marketability. It shall promote value addition, enhance processing capacity, and improve market access for livestock products.
- (4) **Partnership:** The policy recognizes the importance of partnerships in promoting the growth and development of the livestock value chain. It seeks to foster partnerships among stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector players, civil society organizations, and development partners, to achieve common goals.

- (5) **Innovation:** The policy shall promote innovation and technology transfer in the livestock value chain. It shall support the development and adoption of new technologies that can enhance productivity, improve quality, and reduce post-harvest losses.

Overall, the National Policy and Strategy for livestock Value Chain in Nigeria is designed to address the challenges and constraints that are limiting the growth and development of the sector. By promoting inclusivity, sustainability, competitiveness, partnership, and innovation, the policy seeks to create an enabling environment for the livestock value chain to thrive and contribute to the economic development and food security of Nigeria.

1.4 GOALS OF NATIONAL POLICY AND STRATEGY FOR LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAIN IN NIGERIA

In line with the policy thrusts of various agricultural, trade, and industrial policies in Nigeria, such as the Agricultural Promotion Policy (APP), Nigeria Industrial Revolution Plan (NIRP), National Agricultural Resilience Framework (NARF) 2019-2023, National Export Promotion Policy (NEPP), and National Policy on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), the National Policy and Strategy for livestock value chain in Nigeria is guided by a vision and mission statement.

The **vision** of the policy is:

“To develop a sustainable and competitive livestock value chain in Nigeria that contributes to the economic development and improved livelihoods of stakeholders.”

The policy shall achieve this vision by promoting sustainable practices, enhancing the productivity and quality of livestock products, and improving market access for livestock farmers, processors, and traders.

The **mission** of the policy is

“to provide a framework for the development of the livestock value chain in Nigeria that promotes inclusivity, sustainability, competitiveness, partnership, and innovation.”

I.5 OBJECTIVES OF NATIONAL POLICY AND STRATEGY FOR LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAIN IN NIGERIA

Objective 1: Increase production and quality of livestock to meet domestic and export demands.

Objective 2: Improve the business environment for the livestock value chain by promoting transparency, coordination, and removal of regulatory and tax barriers.

Objective 3: Develop new markets for Nigerian livestock products through targeted market development interventions.

Objective 4: Provide fiscal and monetary interventions to encourage private sector investment in the livestock value chain.

Objective 5: Enhance value addition, logistics, and local consumption of livestock by improving transportation infrastructure, quality control, and encouraging development of value-added products.

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CHAPTER TWO

POLICY LEVERS, TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

2.1 Introduction

The national policy and strategy for revamping the livestock value chain in Nigeria aims to address the challenges facing the sector and create a conducive environment for sustainable growth and development. To achieve this, the policy shall leverage various levers, including supply-side measures, business environment, market development, monetary and fiscal interventions, as well as value addition, logistics, and consumption. The policy will set targets to improve the availability and accessibility of high-quality livestock breeds, feeds, and vaccines, enhance the management capacities of farmers' associations, promote the adoption of Good Agricultural Practices, improve access to finance and insurance, and foster coordination among subsectors. The strategy shall also focus on promoting trust and transparency between producers and processors, reducing the complex and discriminatory application of taxes, enhancing the capacity of key support institutions, ensuring compliance with internationally recognized food safety and quality standards, promoting product branding, implementing targeted market development interventions, and fostering industry clustering to promote collective production and marketing of products. The policy and strategy will aim to create an enabling environment that promotes value addition, enhances logistics, and promotes consumption of safe and nutritious livestock products.

2.2 LEVERS, TARGETS, AND STRATEGIES

The levers, targets, and strategies are presented according to each specific objective in the table below

Table 2.1: LEVERS, TARGETS, AND STRATEGIES

Obj #	Policy Objective	Lever	Target	Key Strategic Initiatives
I	Increase the production and quality of	Supply Side	Improve smallholder	a. Provide training and extension services to smallholder farmers

	livestock in Nigeria to meet domestic and export demands		participation in the industry	<p>on livestock production and management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Develop and implement policies and programs that promote access to credit and finance for smallholder farmers. c. Facilitate the formation of cooperative societies and farmers' associations to enable smallholder farmers to pool their resources and increase their bargaining power. d. Establish market linkages between smallholder farmers and processors to ensure a ready market for their products
			Encourage the availability and accessibility of high-quality livestock breeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Promote the development of a breeding program to produce high-yielding and disease-resistant breeds. b. Establish and equip breeding centers to

				<p>facilitate the production and distribution of high-quality breeds.</p> <p>c. Promote the use of artificial insemination and other modern breeding techniques to improve the genetic quality of livestock.</p> <p>d. Provide training and extension services to livestock farmers on breeding and selection techniques.</p>
			<p>Provide farmers with adequate agricultural inputs such as livestock feeds and vaccines</p>	<p>a. Promote the establishment of feed production facilities to ensure a steady supply of high-quality livestock feeds.</p> <p>b. Facilitate the importation of high-quality vaccines and other veterinary inputs to ensure</p>

				<p>adequate disease control.</p> <p>c. Provide training and extension services to livestock farmers on proper feed and vaccine management.</p> <p>d. Establish a system for monitoring the quality and safety of feeds and vaccines in the market.</p>
			<p>Improve the management capacities of farmers' associations</p>	<p>a. Provide training and capacity building programs for farmers' associations on management, leadership, and financial management.</p> <p>b. Establish a regulatory framework to govern the operations of farmers' associations and ensure</p>

				<p>transparency and accountability.</p> <p>c. Facilitate the formation of umbrella associations to enable smallholder farmers to pool their resources and increase their bargaining power.</p> <p>d. Promote the participation of farmers' associations in policy dialogue and decision-making processes</p>
			Promote the adoption of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)	<p>a. Develop and disseminate guidelines on Good Agricultural Practices for livestock production and management.</p> <p>b. Provide training and extension services to livestock farmers on the adoption of Good Agricultural Practices.</p> <p>c. Promote the use of environmentally friendly and sustainable livestock production practices.</p>

				<p>d. Establish a system for monitoring compliance with Good Agricultural Practices.</p>
			<p>Provide access to finance and use of insurance.</p>	<p>a. Establish a credit guarantee scheme to enable livestock farmers to access credit from financial institutions.</p> <p>b. Promote the establishment of insurance schemes to mitigate the risks associated with livestock production.</p> <p>c. Provide training and extension services to livestock farmers on financial management and risk mitigation strategies.</p> <p>d. Facilitate the establishment of microfinance institutions to provide credit to smallholder farmers.</p>
2	<p>Improve the business environment for the livestock value</p>	<p>Business Environment</p>	<p>Facilitate coordination between the subsectors to encourage the</p>	<p>a. Develop a multi-stakeholder platform for information sharing and collaboration among</p>

	<p>chain by promoting transparency, coordination, and the removal of regulatory and tax barriers</p>		<p>sharing of information, ideas, and resources</p>	<p>stakeholders in the livestock value chain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Create a database of stakeholders in the value chain and develop a communication strategy to disseminate information and resources to stakeholders. c. Establish partnerships between research institutions and industry players to promote the development and dissemination of research findings. d. Facilitate the development of industry associations to promote collaboration and information sharing among players in the value chain.
			<p>Promote trust and transparency between producers and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop a regulatory framework to ensure transparency in pricing and quality

			processors to enhance the integrity in the sector	<p>standards in the value chain.</p> <p>b. Facilitate the development of industry standards and certifications to promote transparency and consumer confidence in the value chain.</p> <p>c. Establish an independent body to monitor and enforce compliance with industry standards and regulations.</p> <p>d. Promote the use of digital technologies to improve transparency and traceability in the value chain.</p>
			Eliminate complex and discriminatory application of taxes and tariffs to create a level playing field for all players in the value chain	<p>a. Conduct a review of existing tax and tariff policies to identify areas of complexity and discrimination.</p> <p>b. Engage with relevant government agencies to promote the adoption of a simplified tax and tariff regime for the livestock value chain.</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Develop a framework for tax incentives and exemptions for value chain players. d. Establish a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to ensure compliance with the tax and tariff regime.
			<p>Improve the capacity of key support institutions in the subsectors to provide technical assistance and support to farmers and processors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop a capacity-building program for extension agents and technical experts in the value chain. b. Establish training centers and provide training programs to farmers and processors on modern farming and processing techniques. c. Provide access to credit and finance for farmers and processors through targeted financial interventions. d. Foster partnerships between industry players and research institutions to

				promote the development and dissemination of best practices and innovative solutions in the value chain.
3	Develop new markets for Nigerian livestock products through targeted market development interventions, including branding, packaging, and industry clustering	Market Development	Increase compliance and adherence to internationally recognized food safety and quality standards to increase the global competitiveness of livestock value chain in Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop and implement policies and guidelines to ensure compliance with internationally recognized food safety and quality standards b. Establish regulatory bodies and strengthen existing ones to enforce compliance with food safety and quality standards c. Provide training and education to farmers, processors, and other stakeholders on good hygiene and manufacturing practices d. Encourage the adoption of technology to enhance food safety and quality standards.

			Promote and brand Nigerian livestock products to create greater visibility and market demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop and implement a national branding strategy to promote Nigerian livestock products locally and internationally b. Provide funding and support for branding initiatives and marketing campaigns c. Establish partnerships with private sector players, such as retailers and restaurants, to promote and showcase Nigerian livestock products d. Develop a quality assurance system to ensure that Nigerian livestock products meet the highest standards.
			Implement targeted market development interventions to explore new markets and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct market research to identify potential markets for Nigerian livestock products b. Develop and implement trade policies and

			opportunities for the sector	<p>agreements that support the export of Nigerian livestock products</p> <p>c. Establish trade missions and participate in international trade fairs to promote Nigerian livestock products</p> <p>d. Provide technical and financial assistance to farmers and processors to help them meet market demand and access new markets.</p>
			Encourage industry clustering to promote collective production and marketing of products to enhance competitiveness and efficiency	<p>a. Develop and implement policies and incentives to encourage the formation of farmer associations and cooperatives</p> <p>b. Provide training and education to farmers and processors on the benefits of collective production and marketing</p> <p>c. Establish platforms for information sharing and</p>

				<p>collaboration among farmers and processors</p> <p>d. Provide technical and financial support to help farmer associations and cooperatives enhance their production and marketing capabilities.</p>
4	Provide fiscal and monetary interventions	Fiscal and monetary interventions	Provide tax incentives and subsidies to encourage private sector investment in the livestock value chain	<p>a. Conduct a review of current tax policies and identify areas where tax incentives can be provided for private sector investment in the livestock value chain</p> <p>b. Provide subsidies and grants for local and foreign investors in the livestock sector to stimulate investment and promote growth</p> <p>c. Develop a database of potential investors in the livestock value chain and provide them with relevant information and support</p>

				<p>d. Collaborate with relevant government agencies to ensure that the incentives and subsidies are effectively implemented and monitored for impact.</p>
			<p>Implement policies and programs that will create a favorable business environment for local and foreign investors in livestock value chain</p>	<p>a. Engage with relevant stakeholders to identify the key challenges and bottlenecks in the livestock value chain, and develop strategies to address them</p> <p>b. Strengthen the regulatory and legal framework governing the livestock sector to provide a more conducive business environment for investors</p> <p>c. Promote public-private partnerships to increase investment in the livestock sector and promote innovation and growth</p>

				<p>d. Provide technical assistance and training to investors to help them navigate the regulatory environment and ensure compliance with relevant laws and regulations</p>
5	Enhance value addition, logistics, and local consumption of livestock in Nigeria	Value addition, logistics, and local consumption	Promote value addition to livestock products to increase their value and appeal to consumers.	<p>a. Increase investment in processing facilities to improve value addition and reduce post-harvest losses.</p> <p>b. Develop and promote standards for processed livestock products to meet international quality and safety standards.</p> <p>c. Establish linkages between producers, processors, and retailers to facilitate value addition and market development.</p> <p>d. Provide technical assistance to small-scale processors to enhance their capacity and competitiveness.</p>

			<p>Improve logistics and transportation infrastructure to reduce transportation costs and enhance efficiency in the value chain.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Upgrade road and rail infrastructure to improve access to markets and reduce transportation costs. b. Develop and promote alternative transportation modes, such as waterways and air transport, to improve efficiency. c. Establish and enforce regulations for transportation and storage of livestock products to maintain quality and safety. d. Provide technical assistance to small-scale transporters to enhance their capacity and competitiveness.
			<p>Encourage local consumption of livestock products to reduce dependence on exports and create new domestic markets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Promote and raise awareness of the nutritional benefits of locally produced livestock products. b. Develop and promote local cuisine that incorporates a variety of livestock products.

				<p>c. Develop and implement policies to support local procurement of livestock products by schools, hospitals, and other public institutions.</p> <p>d. Provide technical assistance to small-scale retailers to enhance their capacity and competitiveness in promoting and selling locally produced livestock products.</p>
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CHAPTER THREE

POLICY FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

The National Policy and Strategy for the development of livestock value chain in Nigeria is based on the national policy on trade, investment, industrial, and agricultural policies. It aims to promote the development and industrialization of Nigeria's agricultural sector and increase agricultural trade. The strategy is in line with the objectives of the National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP). The Federal Government has implemented several policies and strategies over the years to achieve these goals.

3.2 National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP), 2018

The National Livestock Transformation Plan (NLTP) is a policy introduced by the Federal Government of Nigeria in 2018 to address the challenges facing the livestock sector and to promote sustainable development of the industry. The plan is a 10-year framework designed to run from 2019 to 2028 and seeks to promote modern livestock farming practices in the country.

The primary objectives of the NLTP are to reduce the conflict between farmers and herders, improve livestock productivity, promote value addition, and provide a framework for private sector investment in the livestock sector. The policy framework is based on the concept of ranching, which involves the establishment of grazing reserves, ranches, and feedlots in different parts of the country.

The NLTP has five cardinal points, which include:

1. **Economic investment:** to promote private sector investment in the livestock sector and encourage value chain development.
2. **Conflict resolution:** to address the farmer-herder conflict and promote peaceful coexistence between the two groups.
3. **Grazing reserves:** to establish grazing reserves and ranches as a means of addressing the problem of open grazing.
4. **Capacity building:** to provide training and support to livestock farmers to enhance their productivity and competitiveness.

5. Herd and breed improvement: to promote the use of improved breeds and genetic materials for livestock production.

The progress of the NLTP has been mixed. Some states have embraced the policy, while others have rejected it. The Federal Government has established grazing reserves in some parts of the country, and there has been some progress in improving the productivity of livestock. However, there have been challenges in implementing the policy, particularly with regards to funding and implementation at the state level. The NLTP influences the development this national strategy in many ways. First, the plan seeks to promote modern livestock farming practices, improve productivity, and promote value chain development, which are critical to the sustainable development of the sector. The focus on private sector investment and conflict resolution is also crucial in creating an enabling environment for the sector to thrive. However, there is a need for the government to provide adequate funding and support for the implementation of the plan to ensure its success.

3.3 Nigerian Trade Policy (NTP)

Nigeria is the largest economy in Africa, and trade plays a critical role in the country's economic growth and development. The Nigerian government has implemented several trade policies over the years, aimed at promoting exports, reducing imports, and enhancing the country's competitiveness in the global market. The NTP was launched in 2017, with a focus on diversifying the economy, increasing export earnings, and promoting industrialization.

The primary objectives of Nigeria's current national trade policy are as follows:

- a) Diversify the economy and reduce dependence on oil exports
- b) Increase export earnings and reduce the trade imbalance
- c) Promote local production and industrialization
- d) Enhance competitiveness in the global market
- e) Encourage foreign direct investment (FDI)
- f) Strengthen the regulatory framework for trade

The NTP is guided by the following cardinal points:

- 1) Trade facilitation: The policy aims to reduce trade barriers and promote ease of doing business in Nigeria. This includes measures such as simplifying customs

procedures, reducing documentation requirements, and improving infrastructure.

- 2) **Export promotion:** The policy places a strong emphasis on promoting exports, particularly non-oil exports. The government has established several initiatives to support export-oriented industries, including the Export Expansion Grant (EEG) scheme, the Export Development Fund (EDF), and the Nigerian Export-Import Bank (NEXIM).
- 3) **Import substitution:** The policy also seeks to reduce imports and promote local production. This includes measures such as increasing tariffs on selected products, providing incentives for local manufacturers, and promoting backward integration.
- 4) **Industrialization:** The policy aims to promote industrialization and value addition in key sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and services. This includes measures such as establishing industrial parks, providing infrastructure support, and promoting research and development.
- 5) **Standards and quality:** The policy seeks to promote standards and quality in Nigerian products, in order to enhance their competitiveness in the global market. This includes measures such as establishing standards and quality control agencies, and promoting compliance with international standards.

Agriculture is a critical sector in Nigeria's economy, accounting for about 23% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The NTP places a strong emphasis on promoting agricultural trading and commercialization, as a means of diversifying the economy and increasing export earnings. The government has established several initiatives to support agricultural trading and commercialization, including the Anchor Borrowers' Programme, the Presidential Fertilizer Initiative, and the National Livestock Transformation Plan. These initiatives aim to increase agricultural productivity, promote value addition, and enhance market access for Nigerian agricultural products.

In addition, the government has also established several export promotion initiatives for agricultural products, such as the Zero Oil Plan, which aims to increase non-oil exports to \$30 billion by 2025. The plan places a strong emphasis on promoting agricultural exports, particularly high-value crops such as cocoa, livestock, and sesame.

The implementation of Nigeria's current national trade policy has yielded some positive results. Between 2017 and 2019, Nigeria's non-oil exports increased by 34%, from \$1.3 billion to \$1.7 billion. The government has also made progress in promoting local production and reducing imports, particularly in the area of rice production. However, there are also several challenges that need to be addressed. Nigeria still faces significant infrastructure deficits, which hinder trade and investment. In addition, the country's regulatory environment is often perceived as opaque and unpredictable, which can deter foreign investors.

One key implication of the NTP on this NAPS is the recognition of adding value to agricultural products in order to enhance their competitiveness in the global market. Thus, providing an impetus for the development of the policy. Another is the emphasis on export promotion. The NTP aims to increase non-oil exports to \$30 billion by 2025, with a focus on agricultural exports. This presents an opportunity for the development of the NAPS that shall promote the export of high-value livestock among other agricultural commodities.

The NTP also recognizes the need to promote industrialization in key sectors, such as agriculture, in order to enhance the value chain and create jobs. This provides an opportunity for the development of this Policy.

In sum, the NTP presents an opportunity for the development of this National Policy and Strategy for revamping Livestock and other commodities in Nigeria. This requires a focus on value addition, export promotion, import substitution, and industrialization, as well as addressing the challenges of infrastructure, access to finance, and quality control.

Another trade policy that has significant implications on the development of commodity value chain in Nigeria is the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). The AfCFTA is an agreement among African countries to create a single market for goods and services, as well as to boost intra-African trade. The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) has the potential to have a positive impact on Livestock production in Nigeria. By removing tariffs and other trade barriers, the AfCFTA will make it easier for Nigerian livestock producers to export their products to other countries in Africa. This could increase demand for Nigerian livestock, which would in turn boost production. Additionally, the AfCFTA could lead to increased

investment in the Nigerian livestock industry, as foreign companies may be more likely to invest in the country if they know they can easily export their products to other African nations. However, the actual impact of AfCFTA on Livestock production in Nigeria will depend on how the agreement is implemented and how effectively Nigerian producers are able to take advantage of the new trade opportunities it creates.

3.3 Investment Policy (Nigerian Investment Promotion Council)

Nigeria is the largest economy in Africa, and it has a wealth of natural resources, including oil, gas, minerals, and agricultural commodities. However, the country's economy has been heavily dependent on oil exports, which have been affected by fluctuations in oil prices and production. As a result, the government has been seeking to diversify the economy and attract investments in other sectors.

The NIPC Act was introduced as part of the government's efforts to promote foreign and local investments in Nigeria. The Act provides a framework for the promotion, coordination, and monitoring of investments in Nigeria, and it offers a range of incentives and guarantees to investors.

The objectives of the NIPC Act are to promote investments in Nigeria, increase the flow of foreign and local investments, and enhance economic growth and development. The Act also seeks to create an enabling environment for investments and to protect the rights of investors.

The NIPC Act has several cardinal points that guide its implementation. These include:

- 1) **Promotion of investments:** The NIPC Act aims to promote investments in Nigeria by providing information and assistance to potential investors and creating a conducive environment for investments.
- 2) **Coordination of investments:** The Act seeks to coordinate investments in Nigeria by working with various government agencies and stakeholders to facilitate investment processes.

- 3) **Monitoring of investments:** The Act requires the NIPC to monitor investments in Nigeria and report on investment inflows and outflows.
- 4) **Protection of investors:** The Act guarantees the rights of investors and provides mechanisms for the settlement of disputes between investors and the government.

The NIPC Act places emphasis on the development of the agricultural sector in Nigeria. The Act recognizes the potential of the sector to contribute to economic growth and development, and it seeks to promote investments in the sector.

The Act provides several incentives for investments in agriculture, including tax holidays, import duty waivers on agricultural equipment and machinery, and the repatriation of profits and dividends. The Act also provides for the establishment of agricultural processing zones, which are designed to encourage investment in agricultural processing and value addition.

Since the introduction of the NIPC Act, Nigeria has attracted significant foreign and local investments in various sectors, including agriculture. The country has seen increased investment in large-scale commercial agriculture, as well as investments in agricultural processing and value addition.

The government has also introduced several policies and initiatives aimed at supporting the growth of the agricultural sector, such as the Agricultural Transformation Agenda, the Green Alternative, and the Anchor Borrowers Program. These policies and initiatives are designed to increase productivity, improve access to markets, and promote value addition in the sector.

The NIPC Act and the government's policies and initiatives in the agricultural sector have significant linkages and implications for the development of a national policy and strategy for revamping agricultural commodities in Nigeria. The Act provides a framework for the promotion and coordination of investments in agriculture, and it offers incentives and guarantees to investors. These incentives and guarantees help to attract investment in agricultural commodities and value addition.

3.4 Industrial Policy (National Industrial Revolution Plan (NIRP))

The NIRP was developed to address these challenges and promote industrial development in Nigeria. The plan aims to create a globally competitive industrial sector that can drive economic growth and create jobs. The objectives of the NIRP are to:

- a) Promote industrialization and economic diversification in Nigeria
- b) Increase the contribution of manufacturing to GDP
- c) Enhance Nigeria's global competitiveness in industrial production
- d) Create jobs and reduce poverty
- e) Develop local capacity and technology
- f) Promote sustainable and inclusive industrial development

The NIRP has several cardinal points that guide its implementation. These include:

- I. Investment in critical infrastructure: The plan seeks to invest in critical infrastructure such as power, transportation, and ICT to support industrial development.
- II. Development of industrial clusters: The plan aims to develop industrial clusters in strategic locations across the country to promote the development of industrial value chains and enhance competitiveness.
- III. Promotion of private sector participation: The plan recognizes the critical role of the private sector in driving industrial development and seeks to promote private sector participation through policy and regulatory reforms.
- IV. Development of human capital: The plan emphasizes the importance of developing human capital to support industrial development and seeks to enhance skills development and vocational training.

The NIRP places significant emphasis on the development of the agricultural sector in Nigeria. The plan recognizes the potential of the sector to contribute to industrial development, job creation, and poverty reduction, and it seeks to promote investments in the sector. The plan provides several incentives for investments in agriculture, including tax holidays, import duty waivers on agricultural equipment and machinery, and the repatriation of profits and dividends. The plan also seeks to promote value addition in the agricultural sector through the development of agro-processing industries.

Since the launch of the NIRP, Nigeria has made significant progress in industrial development. The country has attracted significant investments in various sectors, including manufacturing, agro-processing, and services. The government has also introduced several policies and initiatives aimed at supporting industrial development, such as the Nigerian Industrial Revolution Plan Implementation Roadmap, the Presidential Enabling Business Environment Council (PEBEC), and the Nigerian Economic Sustainability Plan (NESP). These policies and initiatives have helped to improve the business environment in Nigeria, reduce the cost of doing business, and enhance access to finance for industrial development. They have also supported the development of critical infrastructure such as power, transportation, and ICT, which are essential for industrial development.

The NIRP and the government's policies and initiatives in industrial development have significant linkages and implications for the development of this national policy and strategy. The plan recognizes the critical role of the agricultural sector in industrial development and seeks to promote investments in the sector. The plan also emphasizes the importance of value addition in the agricultural sector, which can help to promote industrialization and enhance global competitiveness.

3.5 Agricultural development Policy (Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA))

The Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) is a comprehensive policy framework for the transformation of the agricultural sector in Nigeria. The policy was launched in 2011 by the Federal Government of Nigeria to address the challenges facing the sector and promote agricultural development. The ATA was developed to address these challenges and promote agricultural transformation in Nigeria. The policy seeks to enhance agricultural productivity, promote value addition, and improve market linkages to increase farmers' income and reduce poverty.

The objectives of the ATA are to:

- I. Increase agricultural productivity and production
- II. Promote value addition and market-oriented production
- III. Enhance access to finance and technology for farmers
- IV. Improve infrastructure and market linkages

- V. Enhance the participation of women and youth in agriculture
- VI. Reduce post-harvest losses and improve food security

The ATA has several cardinal points that guide its implementation. These include:

- 1) Land administration and tenure: The policy seeks to improve land administration and tenure to increase access to land and promote land use for agricultural purposes.
- 2) Input supply and delivery systems: The policy aims to promote the efficient delivery of quality inputs, including seeds, fertilizers, and agrochemicals, to farmers.
- 3) Research and extension services: The policy emphasizes the importance of research and extension services in promoting agricultural development and seeks to strengthen the capacity of research institutions and extension services providers.
- 4) Agricultural value chains and market development: The policy seeks to promote the development of agricultural value chains and enhance market linkages to increase farmers' income and reduce post-harvest losses.
- 5) Private sector participation: The policy recognizes the critical role of the private sector in promoting agricultural development and seeks to promote private sector participation through policy and regulatory reforms.

The ATA places significant emphasis on agricultural trading and commercialization. The policy recognizes the potential of the agricultural sector to contribute to economic growth and job creation through the development of agricultural value chains and the promotion of exports.

The policy seeks to promote agricultural trading and commercialization through several initiatives, including the establishment of commodity exchanges, the promotion of agro-processing industries, and the development of export markets. The policy also provides several incentives for investments in the agricultural sector, including tax holidays and import duty waivers on agricultural equipment and machinery.

Since the launch of the ATA, Nigeria has made significant progress in agricultural development. The country has recorded increases in agricultural productivity and production, with significant improvements in the production of rice, cassava, and maize.

The policy has also led to the establishment of several agro-processing industries, which have helped to promote value addition in the agricultural sector.

The government has also introduced several initiatives aimed at supporting agricultural development, such as the Growth Enhancement Support Scheme (GES), the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund (ACGSF), and the Agricultural Transformation Support Program (ATASP). These initiatives have helped to improve access to finance, inputs, and technology for farmers and promote the development of agricultural value chains.

The ATA and the government's initiatives in agricultural development have significant linkages and implications for the development of this Policy. The policy recognizes the critical role of agricultural value chains and market linkages in promoting agricultural development and seeks to promote value addition and commercialization in the sector. The policy also recognizes the importance of private sector participation in promoting agricultural

3.6 Monetary and Fiscal Policy (i.e Incentives)

Several incentives have been embarked upon in Nigeria. However, this Policy shall single out 2 key interventions namely the Anchor Borrowers' Programme (ABP) and the Agriculture Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund (ACGSF).

The objectives of the Anchor Borrowers' Programme are:

- a) To provide affordable finance to smallholder farmers for agricultural production
- b) To improve agricultural productivity and income for smallholder farmers
- c) To reduce the importation of agricultural commodities and enhance food security in Nigeria

Agriculture Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund (ACGSF):

- a) To provide credit guarantees to farmers for agricultural production
- b) To promote access to finance for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the agricultural sector
- c) To promote agricultural development and enhance food security in Nigeria

Both Anchor Borrowers' Programme (ABP) and the Agriculture Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund (ACGSF) are based on the following:

- a. Partnership: The programme is based on partnerships between farmers, input providers, and off-takers, with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) acting as a mediator.
- b. Value chain financing: The programme provides financing along the entire agricultural value chain, from input supply to production, processing, and marketing.
- c. Collateral-free loans: The programme provides collateral-free loans to farmers, making it accessible to smallholder farmers who lack collateral for traditional loans.
- d. Credit guarantees: The scheme provides credit guarantees to banks and other financial institutions to encourage them to lend to farmers and agribusinesses.
- e. Low-interest rates: The scheme provides low-interest rates to borrowers to enhance affordability and accessibility of credit.

Both the ABP and ACGSF have significant emphasis on agricultural trading and commercialization. The ABP promotes the production of selected agricultural commodities, such as rice, maize, cotton, and wheat, for which there is significant demand in local and international markets. The programme also provides market linkages for farmers, enhancing their access to off-takers and reducing post-harvest losses.

Similarly, the ACGSF promotes access to finance for agribusinesses involved in value addition and processing of agricultural commodities. This, in turn, enhances the commercialization of agricultural commodities, promoting their value addition and creating employment opportunities along the agricultural value chain.

Since their establishment, the ABP and ACGSF have made significant progress in promoting agricultural development and enhancing farmers' income. The ABP has disbursed over N554 billion to over 2.8 million smallholder farmers, enhancing their productivity and income. Similarly, the ACGSF has facilitated the disbursement of over N3 billion to agribusinesses, promoting their growth and development.

The ABP and ACGSF have significant linkages and implications on the development of this national policy and strategy. The incentives promote value addition and

commercialization of agricultural commodities, enhancing their contribution to the national GDP and creating employment opportunities

3.6 Zero Oil Plan

The Zero Oil Plan is a Nigerian economic initiative developed in response to the country's overreliance on oil as the main source of revenue. The plan aims to diversify the Nigerian economy by promoting the development of non-oil sectors such as agriculture, solid minerals, and manufacturing. The Zero Oil Plan is an integral part of the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) launched by the government in 2017 to revive the country's economy, which had been hit hard by falling oil prices.

The main objective of the Zero Oil Plan is to reduce Nigeria's dependence on oil and create a diversified and sustainable economy. The plan aims to achieve this by promoting the development of non-oil sectors, such as agriculture, solid minerals, and manufacturing. The plan seeks to increase the contribution of non-oil sectors to Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by at least 20% by 2020 and 50% by 2050.

The Zero Oil Plan has four cardinal points that guide its implementation:

- i. **Improving the Business Environment:** The plan seeks to create an enabling business environment that promotes private sector investment and growth. This involves improving the ease of doing business, enhancing access to credit, and reducing the cost of doing business in Nigeria.
- ii. **Developing Infrastructure:** The plan aims to develop critical infrastructure such as power, transportation, and telecommunications. This is essential to facilitate the growth of non-oil sectors and attract foreign investment.
- iii. **Promoting Agriculture:** Agriculture is a key sector of the Zero Oil Plan, and the government is committed to promoting agricultural development. The plan seeks to increase agricultural productivity, improve value chains, and promote agribusiness.
- iv. **Developing Solid Minerals and Manufacturing:** The plan seeks to promote the development of the solid minerals and manufacturing sectors. This involves

creating a conducive environment for investment, promoting research and development, and enhancing access to credit.

Agriculture is a critical component of the Zero Oil Plan, and the government has placed a significant emphasis on agricultural trading and commercialization. The government aims to transform Nigeria into a major agricultural trading hub by promoting value-added agriculture and improving market access for farmers. The plan seeks to enhance agricultural productivity by promoting modern farming techniques, expanding irrigation systems, and providing access to credit and other inputs. The government is also promoting the development of agricultural value chains and agribusiness to create more job opportunities in the sector.

Since the launch of the Zero Oil Plan, the government has made significant progress in diversifying the Nigerian economy. The non-oil sector's contribution to GDP has increased from 38% in 2016 to 54% in 2020, driven primarily by the agricultural sector's growth. The government has also made significant strides in improving the business environment by implementing reforms such as the Ease of Doing Business reforms, which have improved Nigeria's ranking in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index.

The Zero Oil Plan's emphasis on agricultural trading and commercialization has significant linkages and implications on the development of this current national policy and strategy. The plan's focus on enhancing agricultural productivity, promoting value-added agriculture, and expanding market access for farmers aligns with the goals of Nigeria's Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA). The ATA seeks to promote the development of the agricultural sector by increasing productivity, enhancing value chains, and promoting agribusiness. The Zero Oil Plan's emphasis on agriculture can help drive the ATA's implementation and achieve its objectives. The Zero Oil Plan also presents opportunities for private sector investment in the agricultural sector. The plan's focus on

3.7 Ease of Doing Business (The Presidential Enabling Business Environment Council (PEBEC))

The Presidential Enabling Business Environment Council (PEBEC) is an inter-ministerial body established by the Federal Government of Nigeria in 2016 to improve the business environment and promote economic growth in the country. The council was established in response to the need to improve the ease of doing business in Nigeria and enhance the country's competitiveness in the global economy. The PEBEC was established to address these challenges and promote a more conducive business environment in Nigeria. The council seeks to promote economic growth and attract foreign investment by improving the ease of doing business in the country.

The objectives of the PEBEC are to:

- 1) Improve the business environment in Nigeria
- 2) Attract foreign investment
- 3) Promote economic growth and job creation
- 4) Enhance the competitiveness of Nigerian businesses

The PEBEC has several cardinal points that guide its activities. These include:

- a) **Efficient regulation:** The council seeks to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of regulatory frameworks to promote a more conducive business environment.
- b) **Infrastructure development:** The council seeks to promote the development of critical infrastructure, including power, transportation, and communication networks, to support business activities.
- c) **Access to finance:** The council seeks to improve access to finance for businesses, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), to support their growth and development.
- d) **Technology and innovation:** The council seeks to promote technology and innovation in business activities to enhance productivity and competitiveness.
- e) **Human capital development:** The council seeks to promote human capital development, including education and training, to enhance the skills and competencies of the workforce and support business growth.

The PEBEC places significant emphasis on agricultural trading and commercialization as a means of promoting economic growth and job creation in Nigeria. The council recognizes the significant potential of the agricultural sector to contribute to economic development and seeks to promote agricultural value chains and enhance market linkages to increase farmers' income and reduce post-harvest losses.

The council has introduced several initiatives aimed at promoting agricultural trading and commercialization, including the establishment of commodity exchanges, the promotion of agro-processing industries, and the development of export markets. The council also provides several incentives for investments in the agricultural sector, including tax holidays and import duty waivers on agricultural equipment and machinery.

Since its establishment, the PEBEC has made significant progress in improving the business environment in Nigeria. The council has introduced several initiatives aimed at improving the ease of doing business, including the implementation of an online platform for business registration and the establishment of a one-stop-shop for business registration and licensing.

The council has also introduced several regulatory reforms aimed at reducing bureaucratic procedures and streamlining regulatory frameworks. These reforms have led to significant improvements in the ease of doing business in Nigeria, as reflected in the country's improved ranking on the World Bank's Doing Business report.

The PEBEC and the government's initiatives in improving the business environment have significant linkages and implications for the development of this national policy and strategy as it recognizes the critical role of agricultural value chains and market linkages in promoting agricultural development and seeks to promote value addition and commercialization in the sector. The council also recognizes the importance of private sector participation in promoting agricultural development and seeks to promote an enabling business environment that attracts investment and supports the growth of agribusinesses.

CHAPTER FOUR

POLICY FOCUS

The livestock industry in Nigeria is a key component of the economy, contributing significantly to food security, income generation, and employment creation. However, the sector is facing numerous challenges, including poor production practices, inadequate access to inputs, poor infrastructure, weak institutional frameworks, and regulatory barriers. To address these challenges and harness the potential of the sector, developing this policy document becomes an important undertaking. The policy shall provide a comprehensive framework for revamping the livestock value chain in Nigeria.

Objective 1: Increase the production and quality of livestock in Nigeria to meet domestic and export demands: To achieve this objective, the policy shall focus on improving the production practices of smallholder farmers by providing them with access to quality inputs such as improved breeds, animal feeds, and veterinary services. The policy shall also promote the adoption of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) by farmers, which will improve animal health, increase productivity, and enhance the quality of livestock products. Additionally, the policy shall encourage private sector investment in the sector through public-private partnerships, subsidies, and tax incentives, which shall enhance productivity and stimulate growth in the sector.

Objective 2: Improve the business environment for the livestock value chain by promoting transparency, coordination, and the removal of regulatory and tax barriers. To achieve this objective, the policy shall focus on creating a favorable business environment for the livestock value chain by promoting transparency, coordination, and the removal of regulatory and tax barriers. The policy shall promote the coordination of the various subsectors of the livestock value chain, including the producers, processors, and marketers, to encourage the sharing of information, ideas, and resources. The policy shall also promote trust and transparency between producers and processors to enhance the integrity of the livestock value chain. Additionally, the policy shall eliminate complex and discriminatory application of taxes and tariffs to create a level playing field for all players in the value chain.

Objective 3: Develop new markets for Nigerian livestock products through targeted market development interventions, including branding, packaging, and industry clustering. To achieve this objective, the policy shall focus on developing new markets for Nigerian livestock products by implementing targeted market development interventions, including branding, packaging, and industry clustering. The policy shall promote and brand Nigerian livestock products to create greater visibility and market demand. The policy shall also implement targeted market development interventions to explore new markets and opportunities for the sector. Additionally, the policy shall encourage industry clustering to promote collective production and marketing of products to enhance competitiveness and efficiency.

Objective 4: Provide fiscal and monetary interventions such as tax incentives, subsidies, and public-private partnerships to encourage private sector investment in the livestock value chain. To achieve this objective, the policy shall provide fiscal and monetary interventions such as tax incentives, subsidies, and public-private partnerships to encourage private sector investment in the livestock value chain. The policy shall provide tax incentives and subsidies to encourage private sector investment in the livestock value chain. Additionally, the policy shall encourage public-private partnerships to enhance the capacity of key support institutions in the subsectors to provide technical assistance and support to farmers and processors.

Objective 5: Enhance value addition, logistics, and local consumption of livestock in Nigeria by improving transportation infrastructure, promoting quality control and standardization, and encouraging the development of value-added products. To achieve this objective, the policy shall focus on enhancing value addition, logistics, and local consumption of livestock in Nigeria by improving transportation infrastructure, promoting quality control and standardization, and encouraging the development of value-added products. The policy shall improve the logistics and transportation infrastructure to reduce transportation costs and enhance efficiency in the value chain. Additionally, the policy shall promote compliance and adherence to internationally recognized food safety and quality standards to increase the global competitiveness of livestock value chain in Nigeria. Finally, the policy shall encourage local consumption of livestock products to reduce dependence on exports and create new domestic

CHAPTER FIVE

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 Institutional Framework

The institutional framework for implementing this Policy involves the Federal Government of Nigeria, the Federal Ministry of Trade and Investment, other relevant MDAs (Ministries, Departments and Agencies), CSOs (Civil Society Organizations), and private institutions. The Federal Ministry of Trade and Investment will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Policy. Other relevant MDAs will be involved in implementing specific aspects of the Policy that are within their mandate. CSOs will provide oversight and advocacy for the effective implementation of the Policy. Private institutions will be encouraged to participate in the implementation of the Policy through public-private partnerships and investment in the livestock value chain. Together, these institutions will work towards achieving the policy objectives of increasing the production and quality of livestock in Nigeria, improving the business environment, developing new markets, providing fiscal and monetary interventions, and enhancing value addition, logistics, and local consumption.

Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment (FMITI): This Ministry shall lead agency responsible for the implementation of all efforts as documented in this Policy. Its role includes:

- a) **Market development:** The FMITI shall be responsible for identifying and developing new markets for livestock in Nigeria. This involves conducting market research, identifying potential buyers, and promoting Nigerian agricultural products to foreign buyers.
- b) **Trade policy formulation:** The ministry shall also formulate trade policies that support the growth and development of livestock. This includes policies that promote exports, reduce trade barriers, and encourage investment in the sector.
- c) **Investment promotion:** The ministry shall attract foreign investment into the agricultural subsector. This includes identifying investment opportunities, promoting the sector to potential investors, and providing incentives to encourage investment.

- d) Trade negotiations: The Ministry shall represent Nigeria in international trade negotiations. This involves negotiating trade agreements that benefit Nigerian agricultural exports, reducing trade barriers, and protecting the interests of Nigerian farmers and exporters.
- e) Trade promotion: The ministry promotes Nigerian agricultural products in international trade fairs and exhibitions. This helps to increase awareness of Nigerian agricultural products, promote exports, and attract foreign buyers.
- f) Export facilitation: The ministry works closely with other government agencies to facilitate the export of livestock products. This involves streamlining export procedures, providing information on export requirements, and ensuring that Nigerian exporters comply with international trade regulations.

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD): This ministry shall collaborate with FMTI and other MDAs to improve on the supply side measures documented in this Policy.

National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (NAERLS): NAERLS shall play a key role in the development of research-based knowledge on livestock production, processing, and marketing. This institution will be responsible for providing technical support to farmers, processors, and other stakeholders in the livestock value chain.

National Agricultural Seeds Council (NASC): NASC shall provide certified and high-quality seedlings for livestock farmers. This will help to ensure that farmers have access to quality planting materials that can lead to high yields and good quality livestock .

Standards Organisation of Nigeria (SON): SON shall be responsible for developing and enforcing standards for the production and processing of livestock in Nigeria. This will help to ensure that livestock produced in Nigeria meets international quality standards and is competitive in the global market.

National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC): NAFDAC shall be responsible for regulating the use of chemicals and

other inputs in the production and processing of livestock . This institution will ensure that only approved chemicals are used in the production and processing of livestock , thereby guaranteeing the safety of the product for human consumption.

Nigerian Export Promotion Council (NEPC): NEPC shall be responsible for promoting Nigerian livestock in the global market. This institution will develop marketing strategies and provide market intelligence to Nigerian livestock exporters.

Livestock Farmers Association: This association shall be responsible for representing the interests of livestock farmers and ensuring that their voices are heard in policy formulation and implementation. The association will also provide training and capacity building to farmers to help them increase their yields and improve the quality of their livestock .

Livestock Processors Association: This association shall represent the interests of livestock processors and ensure that they have access to raw materials and other inputs needed for processing. The association will also provide training and capacity building to processors to help them improve the quality of their products and comply with international standards.

Others: Other stakeholders include:

- a) **Farmers:** They are the primary producers of livestock and are responsible for breeding, raising, and caring for animals.
- b) **Traders:** They are responsible for the movement of livestock products from the producers to the processors, wholesalers, retailers, and eventually to the consumers.
- c) **Financial Institutions:** They provide financial services to stakeholders in the livestock value chain, such as loans, insurance, and investment opportunities.
- d) **Input suppliers:** They provide agricultural inputs such as animal feeds, vaccines, and medicines, which are essential for livestock production.
- e) **Consumers:** They are the final end-users of livestock products and are responsible for driving demand for these products.
- f) **Donor Agencies (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, USAID)**

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

This chapter outlines the implementation plan for a national policy and strategy for livestock value chain in Nigeria. The policy will be primarily implemented by the Federal Ministry of Trade and Investment (FMTI) which will provide policy guidance, coordinate activities, and ensure effective implementation of the strategy. To ensure the effectiveness of the policy, the following implementation actions will be taken:

- (1) **Coordinating Mechanism:** A coordinating mechanism comprising relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector actors, and development partners will be established to oversee the implementation of the policy and strategy.
- (2) **Implementation Plan:** An implementation plan will be developed that outlines specific activities, timelines, and responsibilities for implementing the policy and strategy. The plan will be based on a detailed analysis of the livestock value chain in Nigeria and designed to achieve the objectives of the policy and strategy.
- (3) **Technical Assistance:** Technical assistance will be provided to smallholder farmers, processors, and other stakeholders to improve their capacity to participate in the livestock value chain. This will include training on good agricultural practices, processing techniques, quality control, and business management.
- (4) **Infrastructure Development:** The development of infrastructure such as processing facilities, storage facilities, transportation systems, and provision of utilities such as water and electricity will be crucial to the success of a commercialized livestock value chain in Nigeria.
- (5) **Market Access:** A key component of the implementation framework is the development of market access for Nigerian livestock. This will involve the establishment of trade agreements, promotion of the industry at trade fairs and exhibitions, and the development of market linkages with buyers and sellers.
- (6) **Monitoring and Evaluation:** The implementation framework will include a monitoring and evaluation plan to track progress and assess the impact of the

policy and strategy. This will help identify challenges and opportunities and inform future decision-making.

Through these implementation actions, the policy aims to achieve its objectives, which include increasing the production and quality of livestock in Nigeria to meet domestic and export demands, improving the business environment for the livestock value chain by promoting transparency, coordination, and the removal of regulatory and tax barriers, developing new markets for Nigerian livestock products through targeted market development interventions, providing fiscal and monetary interventions such as tax incentives, subsidies, and public-private partnerships to encourage private sector investment in the livestock value chain, and enhancing value addition, logistics, and local consumption of livestock in Nigeria.

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CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING, LEARNING, AND EVALUATION

The monitoring, learning, and evaluation (M&E) framework is crucial for measuring progress, identifying successes and challenges, promoting accountability, improving decision-making, and facilitating learning towards achieving the objectives of the livestock value chain policy in Nigeria.

Thus, the M&E framework shall help to:

- (1) **Tracking Progress:** The M&E framework should include indicators and data collection methods to track progress towards achieving the policy's objectives regularly and reliably.
- (2) **Identifying Successes and Challenges:** By analyzing data regularly, the M&E framework should identify what is working well and what challenges are being encountered in implementing the policy, enabling policy makers to adjust the policy to remain effective and relevant.
- (3) **Promoting Accountability:** The M&E framework should include mechanisms for tracking implementation progress and holding responsible individuals and institutions accountable for the policy's outcomes.
- (4) **Improving Decision-Making:** Reporting M&E findings to policy makers and stakeholders regularly will inform evidence-based decision-making, ensuring that the policy is effective and responsive to stakeholders' needs.
- (5) **Facilitating Learning:** Through evaluation, the M&E framework should provide insights into the policy's impact on the livestock value chain in Nigeria and identify lessons learned to improve the policy in the future.

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Annex I: Timelines

Activity	Timeline	Responsible
Submission of the draft National Agro-Comodities Policy and Strategy	13 th Feb 2023	FMITI
Setting Up National Agro-Comodities Policy and Strategy Development Technical Committee:	13 th to 15 th Feb 2023	FMITI & Partners
Inaugural Meeting of the Technical Committee	20 th Feb 2023	FMITI & Partners
Stakeholders' consultations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South south region • Southeast region • Southwest region • Northcentral region • Northwest region • Northeast region 	1 st to 17 th March 2023	FMITI & Partners
Stakeholders' Validation Workshop	27 th to 29 th March 2023	FMITI & Partner
Submission of the Final National Agro-Comodities Policy and Strategy	10 th April 2022	FMITI

Annex II: List of Ministries

Ministry of Agriculture

Ministry of Aviation

Ministry of Defence

Ministry of Education

Ministry of Energy

Ministry of Environment

Ministry of Federal Capital Territory

Ministry of Finance

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Information and Culture

Ministry of Interior

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Labour and Productivity

Ministry of Lands & Urban Development

Ministry of Mines and Steel Development

Ministry of Niger Delta

Ministry of Petroleum Resources

Ministry of Power

Ministry of Science & Technology

Ministry of Trade and Investment

Ministry of Transportation

Ministry of Tourism, Culture & National Orientation

Ministry of Water Resources

Ministry of Women Affairs

Ministry of Works and Housing

Ministry of Youth Development

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